

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In the late 1960s, I ran home from school to join my family. Millions of people watched the unfolding drama of the Apollo space missions. By the 1990s, space travel was reduced to the language of commuting: it was conducted in shuttles. In the last decade, millions made a different technological pilgrimage into the weightless world of cyberspace. Yet modern, miniaturized technology means the drama of the rise of the Internet was not played out by an elite group of astronauts but by millions of people around the world. We were the drama.

Digital media, communications and computer technologies are becoming part of the environment in which we conduct our lives. In the decades to come, genetic technologies may well migrate into our bodies. Technological advance can make us feel triumphant and terrified, hopeful and alarmed in quick succession. It is perhaps because our lives are so enriched by technology that⁽¹⁾ we worry about becoming dependent upon it, doubt its promises and fear the future it might create for us.

A century ago, many key scientific breakthroughs were made by lone amateurs working in laboratories at home. Modern societies driven by technological innovation are constantly changing and so can be both exhausting and unsettling. Developed societies systematically invest in change from research and development to fashion and marketing. Our systematic capacity for change means that we are constantly in transit. We live in an upgrade culture, in which our satisfaction with our TV, computer or car is overshadowed by the knowledge that the next big thing is only just around the corner. Innovation breeds uncertainty and dissatisfaction in equal measure. When the first airplane flew over New York, millions flocked onto the streets to watch it. Twenty years later, crowds would only gather to watch planes when they performed daredevil stunts. The Internet was fascinating in 1995 and ⁽²⁾_____.

Innovation often proceeds only by testing and transgressing boundaries. The

most impressive advances in medicine will come from blurring the lines between biology and computing, the human body and artificial aids. Yet we rely on boundaries and borders to keep our world stable and give us a sense of identity. Science can only proceed by breaking down many of these boundaries.

Most worryingly, our technological prowess, particularly in the field of genetics, seems to give us the ability to play God, to design and redesign humans. We will not be able to resist interfering where we shouldn't, with potentially disastrous consequences.

Yet the point about modern digital and genetic technologies, unlike the big science programs of the past, is that our capacity for innovation is highly distributed across thousands of laboratories in universities and companies. As a result, it is very difficult for governments to control what goes on. Innovation is putting modern technologies in the hands of users, whether those be personal communicators or genetic testing kits, rather than in the hands of states. Thanks in large part to global communications and computing power,⁽³⁾ innovation has become a far more open, distributed and democratic process.

That does not mean that we should not be alert to dangers, risks and downsides and regulate against them as they emerge, especially from big companies which misuse technologies, or from countries and groups which adopt them for terrorist activities. But total bans⁽⁴⁾ on whole fields of experimentation of the kind proposed by alarmists would be hugely damaging for innovation and, worse, would give governments the kind of influence over the direction of scientific research that is so dangerous.

The alarmists would have us believe that science proceeds in huge leaps and⁽⁵⁾ bounds for which we are not prepared. Yet this is rarely the case. With more than 4,000 potential genetic defects, many parents will opt in future for technologies that give them some choice over the genetic make-up of their children. This will be a smaller, more evolutionary and pragmatic step than the alarmists suggest and one that our experience with existing technologies will

have helped prepare us for.

注

- daredevil：向こう見ずな
transgress：～を越える
blur：～をあいまいにする
prowess：すぐれた能力

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(2)に入るべき最も適切な語句を次の(イ)～(ホ)から選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (イ) spreading alarm forever
(ロ) genetic engineering failing five years later
(ハ) improving the future of the planet from now on
(ニ) delivering new aspects of technology in 1998
(ホ) boring five years later
- (3) 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (4) 下線部(4)のような処置がなぜなされがちになるのか。その理由を本文に則して、句読点も含めて 50 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。
- (5) 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

II 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

I remember the exact moment my father became my mother. It was on the telephone, about a year after Mum died.

When Mum was dying of cancer, we all worried about how losing her would mean losing our whole family. She held us all together. Dad was just, well, there. More imposing than furniture, but almost as silent.⁽¹⁾

Mum was the one who cleaned, baked, cooked the holiday meals, entertained. She helped us girls paint and wall-paper and tried, bless her, to teach us to be proper housewives. She made our rambling country house a real home.

For problems, we went to Mum. She listened, counseled, sighed, sometimes lectured. Dad, well, we approached him only for money. It always took us an hour to work up the courage to ask for \$3 for the movies, even though he never once said no.

When Mum caught us doing something wrong—smoking, skipping class—her best weapon was always, “If I catch you again, I’ll tell your father.” She never caught us again. And if we ever did end up getting a good scolding from him, we turned to her for comfort.⁽²⁾ “Does Dad really love me?” I’d ask. “Of course,” she’d reply.

I never once believed her. I thought he saw us as foreigners in his home, people to be raised, not to befriend.

I remember long, uncomfortable drives as a teenager to Charlottetown, in the eastern Canadian province of Prince Edward Island, with Dad. What to talk about over 24 kilometers? I shared half his genes, lived with the guy all my life, but, alas, I couldn’t find one thing to say to him. He couldn’t either.

It⁽³⁾ wasn’t anyone’s fault. In those days, the father was strong, silent, worrying about supporting his brood with his small income. Because we had Mum for our worries, triumphs and failures, we didn’t need Dad.

Then Mum got sick. In her last year, she took Dad to the supermarket,

showed him how to shop, where to find his favorite fish. She taught him to do laundry, make tea, cook a few simple meals. He was 61.

But she didn't teach him how to be a mother. He would figure that out all by himself. About a month before Mum died, she and I had one of our rambling chats about the future.

"Do you worry about Dad?" I asked. "No," she said, with that look of peace worn by those who've suffered a horrible illness and know their time is up. "We've talked about it often, and I know he'll be fine."

"I worry," I whispered. "I worry there won't be anything here for us any more." We'd all left home long before, but home was still the family home, run by Mum.

Then, my real fear. "Do you think we'll visit Dad?"

"You will," she said. And she seemed sure. I didn't.

One beautiful February day, Mum died, and my life as an orphan began. Or so I thought.

We stuck together through the wake. Dad, my sister, my three brothers and I. All of us shone through those moments.

Dad, we discovered, had a lovely sense of humor. Whenever he sneaked out of the funeral home for a smoke, people would arrive, looking for the grieving widower, and whisper sadly, "Did your father not come?"

"No, he had something else on," we'd sigh. Then we'd laugh our _____ off. With Dad.

The night after the funeral, we had a party to celebrate Mum's life. At 4 a.m., my sister and I found ourselves perched on the floor by Dad's feet, and he was telling us how he had "found" Mum when she was 15 and married her at 17, so in effect he'd "reared her". What a wonderful wife she'd been.

It was a very touching moment, but we figured it was brought about by Mum, who had hung around so she wouldn't miss the party.

The days without Mum marched by. And we did visit the house. Slowly, I

got used to it. To finding Mum's pots filled not with home-cooked meals, but with Dad's chocolate bars, hidden from the dog. To his bed rumbled not from Mum but the dog, who slept there every night.

Dad began to talk to me, to us all, about his pain. He actually cried in front of us, and I started to realize he was _____.

"I know you've lost a mother," he'd say. "But I've lost half of me. Until it happens to you, you can't understand."

注

wake : 通夜, 葬式後の集まり

rumple : ~をくしゃくしゃにする

設 問

- (1) 下線部(イ)と(ロ)をそれぞれ日本語に訳しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(ハ)の It の内容を簡潔に日本語で述べなさい。
- (3) 下線部(ニ)を that の内容が分かるように日本語に訳しなさい。
- (4) 下線部(ホ)は、どのような状況を比喩的に表現しているのか。句読点も含めて 50 字以内の日本語で具体的に述べなさい。
- (5) 下線部(ヘ)に入る最も適切な単語を下から一つ選んで、その番号を書きなさい。
① teeth ② ears ③ eyes ④ hairs ⑤ heads
- (6) 下線部(ト)に入る最も適切な単語を下から一つ選んで、その番号を書きなさい。
① human ② humorous ③ friendly
④ optimistic ⑤ pessimistic

Ⅲ 次の日本語(A), (B)を読んで, 下線部(1)~(4)を英訳しなさい。

(A) 国連によると, いま, 全世界の人々の平均年齢は 26 歳だ。日本は 41 歳で最高
(1) 年齢だ。高齢化世界一は, 日本が平和で安定した社会を築いてきたあかしである。
(2)

(B) 日本語を教えている小学校が米国・シカゴ市内にある。日本語教育を始めたの
(3) は, 勉強への興味を持たせるためだそうだ。私がその学校を訪れると,子供が片
(4) 言の日本語で歓迎してくれた。

IV 次の英文を読んで下線(1)~(20)に入る最も適切な単語を下の(イ)~(ネ)から選んで、それぞれの記号を解答欄に書きなさい。ただし、同じ単語を二度使ってはならない。

Jules Janssen will never ⁽¹⁾_____ the earthquake that rocked Costa Rica back in 1991. More than 40 people died and 2,000 buildings were flattened. For Janssen, the ⁽²⁾_____ had a silver lining. Two years earlier the Dutch civil ⁽³⁾_____ had advised on the ⁽⁴⁾_____ of 700 low-cost bamboo homes, some right at the quake's epicenter. Concrete buildings had collapsed, but every one of his bamboo structures was still standing — proof that ⁽⁵⁾_____, plentiful, fast-growing bamboo could ⁽⁶⁾_____ solve the housing needs of developing countries.

For 30 years Janssen has been preaching the merits of bamboo, pounding it and stressing it and characterizing its properties in his laboratory. His efforts culminate next year in a thick reference work that will ⁽⁷⁾_____ out standards for the construction of bamboo buildings as sturdy as concrete or steel. This worthy document probably won't attract much publicity. It may even gather dust for years. The developing world is not always eager to embrace this wonder material that grows in its own ⁽⁸⁾_____. The reason: local tastes reflect the preferences of rich nations. "In some countries, bamboo still has an image that dates back to ⁽⁹⁾_____ times," says Janssen. "People ⁽¹⁰⁾_____, 'We're now an independent ⁽¹¹⁾_____; we want to use pre-stressed concrete, ⁽¹²⁾_____ and aluminum.'"

Were humans solely rational beings, our environmental worries would ⁽¹³⁾_____ away. Engineers like Janssen would craft solutions, and we would all happily adopt them. But greed, envy, desire, fear and death-defying ⁽¹⁴⁾_____ too often conspire to ⁽¹⁵⁾_____ us do things we can't explain. Why do Americans drive big off-road vehicles? Why do Brazilians squander the Amazon? Why do Europeans ⁽¹⁶⁾_____ their PCs every four years? Why won't the Chinese build bamboo houses? If, for the Earth's ⁽¹⁷⁾_____ and our own, we are ever going to turn ⁽¹⁸⁾_____ onto a more rational course, we will first have to make a science of our own

irrationality. Only then might we see how we continue to compound our _____
problems by ignoring the solutions that _____ us in the face.
(19) _____
(20) _____

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|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| (イ) backyard | (ロ) cheap | (ハ) civilization | (ニ) colonial |
| (ホ) construction | (ヘ) country | (ト) disaster | (チ) engineer |
| (リ) environmental | (ヌ) forget | (ル) help | (ツ) make |
| (ワ) melt | (カ) optimism | (ヨ) replace | (ク) sake |
| (レ) say | (コ) set | (ヅ) stare | (ネ) steel |