

〔 1 〕 次の文章を読み、解答欄の枠内で下記の設問に答えなさい。

With an archivist for a mother, Emily Reid has grown up immersed in other people's history. She walked through cemeteries at age 3, and learned to look up people's birth and death certificates on microfilm as soon as she could read.

It wasn't until she came across the name William Fuqua, though, that history came alive for her. Assigned as a high school freshman to research her family tree, Emily discovered that she was related to Fuqua, a French Huguenot farmer.

⁽¹⁾ "That's all I needed to want to know more," recalls Emily, now a high school senior in the Nashville, Tennessee, area. With help from her mother and an attic full of old papers and books, Emily was launched on a search for her roots that continues today.

Adolescence is the ideal time to start researching family history, according to genealogists and schoolteachers. Genealogy allows the teenager rebelling against his parents to stay connected to extended family. It provides answers, however fragmentary, to a young person beginning to question who she is and why she matters.

"History isn't just about the past. ⁽²⁾ It's about what makes you you," says Samantha Dorsey, a high school senior in Arlington, Virginia, who is descended from families in France and Russia. "I'm the kind of person who needs an outline to follow. Without history, I'd just be living for the here and now."

Emily recalls how excited she was to discover that one ancestor, Revolutionary War soldier Samuel Cochran, survived Valley Forge with George Washington.

"To know that one of my ancestors was stubborn enough to live through that helps me know why I'm so stubborn," she laughs. "It gives me a sense of pride, lets me know what I can handle. As a teenager, that helps me a lot."

Notes archivist : 文書保管人

Huguenot : ユグノー (16 - 17 世紀頃のフランス新教徒)

genealogist < genealogy : the study of the history of families

Valley Forge : George Washington が独立戦争中の冬(1777 - 78)に野
営をした場所

(1) 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

(2) 下線部(2)は、歴史のどのような効用を意味しているか説明しなさい。

[2] 次の文章の要旨を解答欄の枠内でまとめなさい。

The medicinal properties of certain trees are well-known. However, many experts now maintain that being in the presence of trees can, in itself, produce measurable health benefits. Trees for London and other so-called “urban forestry” units agree, and advocate major planting initiatives in town centers and inner cities. A healthy tree population, they claim, makes for a healthier human population.

There is plenty of anecdotal evidence to suggest that people who live in tree-lined areas are less prone to violence, depression and drug abuse than those who live in bleak urban environments. But the theory also has a scientific basis. Studies carried out in a suburban Pennsylvania hospital between May and October, when the trees were in full foliage, showed that certain nature scenes can, within five minutes of being viewed, foster more positive feelings and promote beneficial changes, such as lower blood pressure and faster recovery times, says Robert Ulrich, Professor of Architecture and Landscape at Texas A&M University. “There were 46 patients in total, all recovering from standard gall bladder surgery. All were in identical rooms on the same floor, except that 23 had views of trees through their window, while the other 23 were looking at brick walls. The records showed that those patients with views of the trees spent less time in the hospital than the ones facing the walls — 7.96 days compared with 8.70. Over a five-day period, those with the tree view had fewer complications and didn’t require as many or as strong painkillers as the other group.”

Terry Hartig, a psychologist of Uppsala University, Sweden, cites similar findings. In one study, he asked subjects to complete some tedious, complex proofreading exercises. Having bored them to distraction, he split the randomly assigned participants into three groups. A third spent 40 minutes walking in local woods, a third in an urban area, and the remaining third sat quietly reading

magazines. Then the proofreading exercises were repeated. Those who had walked in the woods performed significantly better than the others, and reported more positive emotions and less anger.

Notes anecdotal : based on reports of unscientific observations

foliage : plant leaves

gall bladder : 胆囊^{たんのう}

complication : 合併症

to distraction : almost to a state of madness

[3] 次の文章を読み、解答欄の枠内で下記の設問に答えなさい。

California has always been a state of mind as much as a state of the union. To millions around the world, the great dream of California has sprung from its frontierlike openness, its willingness to accept all kinds of people and try new things. Far from East Coast orthodoxy and Washington political intrigue, California embraced anti-establishment thinking and a gold-rush mentality in a dazzling manner. Metaphor and magnet, California drew to itself the quirky mix that created the twin miracles of Silicon Valley and Hollywood. Things worked in California. Now they don't.

⁽¹⁾ The collapse of the electricity system, with its Third World-like brownouts, is only the most obvious example. California once had a jewel of a public education system. It provided upward mobility to all. Today, it is a shambles. California invented the freeway, built Roman-scale aqueducts, and put up housing for all classes of people. Today, roads are crowded, water is getting limited, and affordable housing is lacking.

What happened? Starting in the '80s, California turned against itself. Common goals to build a special kind of place to live were replaced by bitter ideological divisions. California became sclerotic and divisive. On the right, conservatives passed a proposition, which cut taxes and starved public education. On the left, eco-extremism stopped the building of power plants, limiting the generation of electricity even as the state economy boomed and demand soared. In some parts of California, there was no urban or regional planning, and sprawling chaos resulted. In other parts, there were such tight limits to growth that little could be built. ⁽²⁾ High-tech manufacturers shifted production to Texas, Idaho, and Oregon.

California's power crisis, like many other crises facing it, is self-inflicted. A quirky mix of talent, entrepreneurialism, and finance has carried Silicon Valley through high-tech downturns in the past and could again. But this time, the

devastating failure of public policy could make recovery difficult. After all, without electricity, server farms don't work. Without good schools, roads, and water, California doesn't work.

Notes quirky : strange and unusual

brownout : a power failure affecting some but not all the electrical
lights in the area

shambles : great disorder or confusion

freeway : 高速道路

aqueduct : an artificial channel for conveying water

sclerotic : grown rigid or unresponsive

entrepreneurialism : 企業家精神

(1) 下線部(1)の“they”が指し示す5つの具体例を、本文中からそれぞれ英語のまま1語で抜き出さない。

(2) 下線部(2)を日本語に訳さない。

[4] 次の各文について、かっこ内に指定された語数で適切な語句を書きなさい。

(1) (2) easy. Make yourself at home.

気楽にして、くつろいでください。

(2) Will you do me (2)?

お願いがあるのですが。

(3) This sort of skirt has (3) fashion.

こんなスカートはすたれてしまっている。

(4) Since the print was too light, I could not (2) that word.

印刷が薄すぎて、その単語は判読できなかった。

(5) Overall, people are better-housed and better-educated (3) ten years ago.

10年前にくらべれば、住宅と教育の事情は、全体に良くなっている。

〔 5 〕 次の文を英訳しなさい。

ある日の午後、ちょうど二人で橋を渡っていたところでしたが、ふいに足を止めた彼女が、おかしい顔をして私のほうを向きました。