

(平 17 前)

# 外 国 語

英 語

(問題部分 1 ～ 10 ページ)

注意 解答はすべて答案用紙の指定のところに記入しなさい。

外国語(英 語) 125 点

I 次の文章は、児童虐待を受けてつらい少年時代を過ごした「私」と、息子の Stephen が会話している場面です。これを読んで、問1～3に答えなさい。(配点40点)

Taking a turn by a familiar road, Stephen looked up and asked, “Back then — was it hard?” Not understanding the question, I asked what he meant. Stephen looked down. “You know, back then?”

“Oh,” I lightly replied. As a parent, I always had felt my first obligation was to protect my son from the atrocities\* of the world, especially the horrors from my past. And yet in order to prepare him for adulthood, I felt ( A ) the realities of life. As early as age six, he had begun inquiring about my past. Rather than break his trust by lying to him, I had avoided dealing with the issue<sup>(1)</sup> by claiming my mother was sick and sometimes said or did bad things. Back then a simple answer had seemed enough for Stephen’s inquisitive\* mind. I never had any intention of revealing the magnitude of what had happened to me out of fear of scaring him. But now, after I had appeared on numerous television talk shows, with two books about my life on international best-seller lists, it was impossible to shield my past from him. “You know, Stephen, I never thought of it as being ( ① ). It was just something I had to get through, that’s all.”

“But were you ( ② )?” he asked.

Addressing the very topic I had fought so hard to protect him from, I said, “Sometimes, yeah. But, aren’t you scared sometimes when you’re in the batter’s box — when you’re facing a pitcher?”

His eyes lit up. “Oh yeah; I mean, sometimes.”

“Well,” I asked, “what do *you* do?”

“You know.” Stephen shrugged.

“No, I don’t,” I claimed. “I never really played baseball. I never experienced<sup>(2)</sup> what it’s like to stare down a pitcher and have a ball coming at you in the blink of an eye. To tell you the truth, I don’t see how you do it.”

Shaking his head, Stephen said, “It isn’t much. Just practice, that’s all. I’ve been doing it all my life. You just do it; that’s all there is to it.”

“Even when you’re behind on the count, with two strikes against you, and you can feel all the pressure, don’t you ever think about ( ③ )?” I inquired.

“No,” Stephen stated, “I just do what I have to do.”

“And that’s all I did as a kid, Stephen. I dug in\* and made the best of things. Just like you and I did at the cabin when we didn’t have enough wood to heat the house. You adjust, that’s all.”

“But your dad, didn’t he know?”

“Yes and no. I think he didn’t realize or want to understand what was going on, and by the time he did, it was too late. You see, my dad, like my mom, was an alcoholic. Back then things were very different. A lot of things happened, but they were kept in the closet. A secret, like cancer, AIDS, equal rights, and lots of other things were not supposed to be discussed, out of embarrassment, shame, or whatever the reason. Hopefully, as a society, things are ( ④ ) now. We can openly talk about things that we would never speak of when I was your age. In fact, did you know,” I asked, taking Stephen away from our subject matter, “the one thing you never said to a parent?”

His eyes grew wide. “What?”

“No. You never said the word ( ⑤ ). As a kid, when a parent said, ‘Jump,’ you asked, ‘How high?’ ”

“That’s kind of stupid. I say no all the time. ( B ) me like that.”

“Yes.” I raised my finger. “Because of the changes within society. Things — things were very different back then.”

注 atrocities 残酷な行為; inquisitive 好奇心の強い; dug in 頑張った

問 1 英文が完成するように、空所A, Bに次の語句を正しい順序で並べかえて書き入れなさい。必要があれば、語句を大文字で書き始めなさい。

( A ) had I inform of Stephen to

( B ) anyone I let treat wouldn't

問 2 空所( ① )～( ⑤ )に入るもっとも適切な語を(a)～(d)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

( ① ) (a) easy (b) happy (c) hard (d) relaxed

( ② ) (a) addressed (b) claimed (c) faced (d) scared

( ③ ) (a) practicing (b) quitting (c) starting (d) striking

( ④ ) (a) better (b) later (c) faster (d) worse

( ⑤ ) (a) alcoholic (b) no (c) secret (d) stupid

問 3 下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

Ⅱ 次の文章を読んで、問1～3に答えなさい。(配点40点)

( A ) 1999 drew to a close, two weeks of continuous rain drummed down the sides of the northern mountains in Venezuela. The rain was so heavy that landslides and mudflows ran down the mountain, washing away towns, dams and bridges and claiming thousands of lives.

( B ) this was one of the deadliest natural disasters in recent decades, it was far from unique. Last year, 700 floods, storms and other weather calamities claimed 75,000 lives worldwide and caused about \$65 billion in economic damage. By far, most of the victims — about 98 percent — were in the poorest nations.

( C ) officials at the World Meteorological Organization\*, the world's weather agency, say that in the future that toll can be cut in half. The little-known United Nations agency, with 187 member countries, began a drive in March to improve early weather warnings and disaster preparations, and to ( ① ) up weather agencies in developing countries.

Michel Jarraud, who took over as secretary general of the agency in January, said sweeping improvements in forecasting had made it possible to ( ② ) people of approaching disasters in time to evacuate them or strengthen their defenses.

"Five-day forecasts today are as good as two-day forecasts were about 20 years ago," Mr. Jarraud said. And they can be broadcast almost instantaneously, almost anywhere in the world.

( D ), China used such forecasting when its coast was hit by Typhoon Winnie in 1997, said Gao Lanying, a meteorologist with the Chinese weather agency. Accurate forecasting allowed the government to broadcast typhoon information hourly, to recall fishing boats to port, to evacuate 1.4 million people from risky and low-lying areas, and to move grains and other materials. The death toll was 239, rather than thousands, she wrote in a recent paper analyzing China's meteorological disasters.

While forecasting has improved, Mr. Jarraud said there was a gap between developed countries and developing ones. Poorer nations often lack the means to use weather data to weaken the effects of natural disasters and to ( ③ ) damage to food and water supplies.

The cost of natural disasters and their negative effects on development have attracted the attention of the World Bank. Natural disasters can destroy a country's economy. Venezuela's 1999 mudslides cost the country \$3.2 billion. Honduras lost 41 percent of its annual gross domestic product (GDP) when Hurricane Mitch raged in October 1998, according to the World Bank.

Mr. Jarraud said such terrible losses made it urgent to ( ④ ) action. "We have to get out of our box and look at things from a wider perspective to help these countries," he said.

( E ), industrialized nations incorporate weather predictions into their emergency preparedness efforts. "We don't have situations such as countries like Bangladesh, where a natural disaster can kill thousands of people," said Dr. Ronald D. McPherson, executive director of the American Meteorological Society. "Those people would have been moved away in advance."

Mr. Jarraud acknowledged that his initiative, which does not have its own budget, could not be accomplished overnight. He has set a 15-year plan for improving early warnings and disaster preparedness, and strengthening national weather agencies.

A first goal is to ( ⑤ ) sure that all countries have access to observations of extreme weather events that are collected by weather satellites, and assistance in incorporating such data into their emergency planning system. He also wants to help train weather service personnel, transfer useful technologies and educate the public about disaster preparedness.

注 World Meteorological Organization 世界气象機関

問 1 空所( A )～( E )に入れる語句の組み合わせとして、もっとも適切なものを(ア)～(ク)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) A (Although)      B (As)      C (But)  
D (By contrast)      E (For example)
- (イ) A (Although)      B (As)      C (But)  
D (For example)      E (By contrast)
- (ウ) A (Although)      B (As)      C (According to)  
D (By contrast)      E (For example)
- (エ) A (Although)      B (As)      C (According to)  
D (For example)      E (By contrast)
- (オ) A (As)      B (Although)      C (But)  
D (For example)      E (By contrast)
- (カ) A (As)      B (Although)      C (But)  
D (By contrast)      E (For example)
- (キ) A (As)      B (Although)      C (According to)  
D (For example)      E (By contrast)
- (ク) A (As)      B (Although)      C (According to)  
D (By contrast)      E (For example)

問 2 空所( ① )～( ⑤ )に入るもっとも適切な語を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、ひとつの語は一度しか使えません。

- (a) avoid      (b) build      (c) make      (d) notify      (e) take

問 3 下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

Ⅲ 次の英文は、「私」とクマの Pooh との会話です。これを読んで、問 1～3 に答えなさい。(配点 20 点)

“Ouch!” said Pooh, landing on the floor.

“That’s what happens when you go to sleep on the edge of the writing table,” I said. “You fall off.”

“Just as well,” said Pooh.

(1) “Why’s that?” I asked.

“I was having an awful dream,” he said.

“Oh?”

“Yes, I’d found a jar of honey...,” he said, rubbing his eyes.

“( A )” I asked.

“It kept moving,” said Pooh. “They’re not supposed to do that. They’re supposed to sit still.”

“Yes, I know.”

“But whenever I reached for it, this jar of honey would sort of go somewhere else.”

“A nightmare,” I said.

“Lots of people have dreams like that,” I added.

“Oh,” said Pooh. “About unreachable jars of honey?”

“About the same sort of thing,” I said. “That’s not unusual. The odd thing, though, is that some people do live like that.”

(2) “Why?” asked Pooh.

“( B )” I said. “I suppose because it gives them something to do.”

“It doesn’t sound like much fun to me,” said Pooh.

No, it doesn’t.

Later —

“Say, Pooh, why aren’t you busy?” I said.

“Because it’s a nice day,” said Pooh.

“Yes, but —”

“Why ruin it?” he said.

“But you could be doing something important,” I said.

“I am,” said Pooh.

“Oh? ( C )”

“Listening,” he said.

“Listening to what?”

“To the birds. And that squirrel over there.”

“What are they saying?” I asked.

“That it’s a nice day,” said Pooh.

“( D )” I said.

“Yes, but it’s always good to hear that somebody else thinks so, too,” he replied.

“Well, you could be spending your time getting educated by listening to the radio, instead,” I said.

“That thing?”

“Certainly. How else will you know what’s going on in the world?” I said.

“By going outside,” said Pooh.

“Er... well...” (Click.) “Now just listen to this, Pooh.”

*“Thirty thousand people were killed today when five jumbo jets crashed over downtown Los Angeles...,”* the radio announced.

“( E )” asked Pooh.

“Hmm. You are right.” (Click.)

“What are the birds saying now?” I asked.

“That it’s a nice day,” said Pooh.

It certainly is.

問 1 下線部(1)の意味としてもっとも適切なものを(a)~(d)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) It was as fast as I fell off.
- (b) It was natural that I fell off.
- (c) It was fortunate that I fell off.
- (d) It was unbelievable that I fell off.

問 2 空所( A )~( E )に入るもっとも適切な文を(ア)~(キ)から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、ひとつの文は一度しか使えません。

- (ア) But you know that already,
- (イ) Doing what?
- (ウ) Do you know that?
- (エ) I don't know,
- (オ) I don't think so,
- (カ) What does that tell you about the world?
- (キ) What's awful about that?

問 3 下線部(2)が表す内容を、20字以内の日本語で答えなさい。ただし句読点も1字に数えます。

IV 次の文章は「徳川家康御遺訓」の一部です。下線部を英語に訳しなさい。(配点 25 点)

人の一生は重荷を負うて遠き道をゆくがごとし。急ぐべからず。不自由を常と  
(1) 思えば不足なし。心に望みおこらば困窮したる時を思い出すべし。堪忍は無事長  
久の基。怒りは敵と思え。勝つ事ばかり知りて負くる事を知らざれば、害その身  
<sup>もとい</sup>  
(2) にいたる。己を責めて人をせむるな。及ばざるは過ぎたるよりまされり。