

# 平成 17 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

(前期日程)

## 英 語

(注 意)

- 1 問題紙は指示のあるまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題紙は本文 7 ページであり、答案用紙は 2 枚である。
- 3 答えはすべて答案用紙の指定のところに記入すること。
- 4 問題紙と下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

In most cultures, both parents invest heavily in their children. However, men's investment of time in direct child care is generally less than that of women. This is an evolved strategy that reflects specialization of labor between the sexes. <sup>(1)</sup> The man provides protection and resources, whether meat in primitive ages or salary in modern days, while the woman does most of the direct care.

Investment by the human father in his children is unique among the great apes such as gorillas and chimpanzees, its mechanism working indirectly through emotions of warmth and attachment. <sup>(2)</sup> A psychologist interprets warmth as a reward system: fathers enjoy satisfying their children's wishes because it makes them feel good. On the other side of the relationship, warmth plays an important role in children by making it easier for them to accept adult values.

Though mothers and fathers each contribute 50 % of a child's DNA, their interest in the child is not identical for several reasons based on the biology of \*reproduction. The differences in parental behavior are attributed ultimately to the \*irreducible biological difference between male and female parents.

Because parental uncertainty is possible only for fathers, <sup>(3)</sup> they are less sure than their wives that their children are biologically theirs. By investing in his wife's children, a husband is gambling that the children are his own. Husbands spend less time than wives rearing children, a characteristic that is seen to varying degrees in all cultures.

What is the evidence that greater maternal involvement in child-rearing is an evolved strategy rather than a cultural convention? One type of evidence is the cross-cultural generality of the \*asymmetry. A study of traditional societies in Mexico, Java, Peru, Nepal, the Philippines, and several other regions showed that mothers spend far more time than fathers with their children in every society surveyed. Fathers averaged about 8 % of their waking hours in child care, and mothers averaged 85 %. The \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>(a)</sup> in other words, did more than nine tenths of the child care.

Are there any exceptions to this rule? In an isolated group of central African pygmies, known for very close family relations, a lot of time is spent in child care and interactions with children. The father traditionally cleans and grooms the infant. Even there, though both sexes spend more time than average with their children, <sup>(b)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ spend more than eight times more of their day holding their infants than <sup>(c)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

We might also look for exceptions in modern Western cultures, where technology has made it possible for fathers to raise infants, and families are smaller than was traditionally the case. <sup>(d)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ can specialize in child care, if they so choose and <sup>(e)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ can contribute to the family by earning income outside the home. But the unequal relationship remains, with men doing less than one fifth of the child care.

Western societies have also made it possible (though not easy) for one parent to raise a child or several children alone, by providing income subsidies, health care, education, and other benefits at public expense. In some groups within Western societies, a majority of children are born to unmarried mothers. But again, when only one parent raises a child, it is the <sup>(f)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in nine tenths of the cases. The primitive adaptation persists in the modern world. <sup>(4)</sup>

The asymmetry in parental investment extends even to grandparents. <sup>(5)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_

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The human situation is less extreme than that in other great apes, however, where generally the <sup>(g)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ does all the work of child-rearing and the <sup>(h)</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ does none. Human evolution seems to have pushed us toward two-parent families, although it doesn't mean that they always function harmoniously.

(注)

reproduction: the process by which animals produce new individuals

irreducible: unchangeable

asymmetry: lack of symmetry

1. 下線部(1)の意味に近い英文になるように、それぞれの語群からもっとも適切な語句を選んで、次の文の(A)~(C)を埋めなさい。解答欄には選択肢の記号で答えること。

In the (A) of our human society, we (B) our work (C) the sexes.

語群(A) (イ) reflection (ロ) generation (ハ) discovery

(ニ) development

語群(B) (イ) have finished (ロ) have divided (ハ) have succeeded

(ニ) have failed

語群(C) (イ) instead of (ロ) in spite of (ハ) according to

(ニ) as well as

2. 下線部(2)が父子それぞれに与える効果を簡潔に書きなさい。

3. 下線部(3)について、次の(A) (B)に答えなさい。

(A) parental uncertainty とはどのようなことですか。簡潔に説明しなさい。

(B) 下線部(3)のような状況が生じる根本的な原因は何ですか。本文に則して答えなさい。

4. 下線部(4)の意味に近い英文になるように、それぞれの語群からもっとも適切な語句を選んで、次の文の(A)~(D)を埋めなさい。解答欄には選択肢の記号で答えること。

The (A) which (B) thousands of years ago (C) (D).

語群(A) (イ) ability (ロ) history (ハ) lifestyle (ニ) affection

語群(B) (イ) human beings established (ロ) Western society created

(ハ) many cultures rejected (ニ) our offspring had

- 語群(C) (イ) has been reminded (ロ) is insisted (ハ) is reconsidered  
(ニ) remains
- 語群(D) (イ) even today (ロ) in primitive society (ハ) by our era  
(ニ) in the future

5. 下線部(5)には「通常、孫と祖父母の家の距離に関係なく、母方の祖父母のほうが父方の祖父母よりも孫のことを気にかけ、頻繁に会いに行こうとする」という意味の英文が入ります。語群から適切な単語を選び、次の文の(1)~(10)を埋めなさい。ただし、同じ単語を2回使うことはできません。また、場合によっては名詞の数を变えるなどの工夫を要します。

Usually maternal grandparents are (1) (2) (3) their grandchildren and (4) (5) (6) them more frequently than paternal (7), (8) (9) the distance between the (10) and the grandparents' homes.

語 群

more, concerned, instead, less, regardless, to, of, grandchild, go, want, interested, far, visit, grandparent, that, about, try

6. (a)~(h)には father(s)か mother(s)のいずれかの単語が入ります。father(s)の場合は F, mother(s)の場合は M を解答欄に書きなさい。

II 次の英文の下線部(1) (2) (3)を日本語に訳しなさい。ただし、本文で使われている英語以外の外国語は、アルファベットのまま表記すること。

Many people fear new words. But, in fact, there aren't enough of them. Modern life has \*myriad subtleties that demand to be expressed. Thus, there is nothing more satisfying than pinning a vague concept with a single, sharply defining word.<sup>(1)</sup> But sometimes we are compelled to string nets of words together in the hope of neatly trapping the idea. Often we must watch it slip through holes in the net.

If we knew enough foreign languages, however, we might find a word for everything. The German word *Zwischenraum* might itself indicate a hole in the word-net. It literally means the space between two objects. Maybe we could start using it to mean the space between things, which we don't normally see; for example, the gaps between electrons or stars, or topics not discussed in a relationship — or concepts for which a language has no words.

Every language has its blind spots, as well as its obsessions. While Inuit have numerous expressions for ice, they have no equivalent of the \*Swahili *mvuki*, which loosely means to throw off your clothes — a foreign, if not suicidal, concept in the Arctic.<sup>(2)</sup>

There are plenty of universal concepts that have no single word in English. The Japanese, for example, can express themselves with terms like *wabi*, the beauty of simplicity, and *shibui*, restrained elegance.

Should you ever be crushed by a fallen tree and be approached by a Norwegian tourist \*murmuring “*Uffda*,” be warned: he is not instructing someone to get it off you, but uttering a word of sympathy reserved for someone in pain. There's no English equivalent.

So if the world seems smaller now than it once was, could it be because we have exiled *hence*, *whence*, *thither*, and *yonder* from everyday English? Perhaps, then, stealing words from other languages is the only way we can extend the horizon of our vocabulary and, so, our sense of ourselves.<sup>(3)</sup>

(注)

myriad: very many

Swahili: the language of the east coast of Africa

murmur: utter words in a low voice

### Ⅲ 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

小鳥を手のりに育て上げることが夢であった。インコや文鳥を買ってきては何度もやってみた。なかなか思い通りにいかない。性懲りもなく、3ヶ月前からまたインコを飼いはじめた。今度は<sup>うま</sup>上手いききそうだ。こう書いている間も、私の肩の上にちょこんと止まっている。このたびの出会いはとても嬉しいが、少し不安でもある。なにしろなついてくれた鳥はこれまで一羽もいなかったのだから。

なついてくれなかったことにはそれなりの理由がある。私が乱暴だったのだ。頭をコツンとたた<sup>くちばし</sup>くし、<sup>くちばし</sup>嘴をパチンとはじくし、さらにむごいことに、泣き叫ぶのもかまわず水浴びまでさせていた。こちらとしてはしつけのつもりでいたが、鳥からすれば非情なヤツにみえたのかもしれない。これまでに飼った鳥たちが、隙あらば逃げ出したいと思ったのも無理もない。

しかしそれでも、この飼い方が正しいと私は信じている。だれがなんと言おうと、主人は人間のほうだから、鳥の分際でつついたり、かんだりするなんて言語道断である。それほど鳥好きでもないワイフに同じことをして厄介者扱いされるようにでもなったら、鳥のほうから逃げ出さなくても、私のほうから鳥にお別れをしなければならぬ。一見残酷にみえることも、要するに、それは私の愛情がそうさせるのである。それにしても、生きものとの付き合いはムツカシイ。

1. 解答欄に示された書き出しに続けて、下線部を英語に訳しなさい。
2. 近年の動物生命観からすると、小鳥に対する筆者の態度は動物虐待(animal abuse)であるとも考えられます。動物虐待になるかならないか、あなたの考えとそう思う理由を述べなさい。全体として30~40語の英文で書きなさい。

