

工 学 部

入 学 試 験 問 題

B日程2月24日

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子に落丁、乱丁があった場合は、試験監督者に申し出ること。
3. 試験監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入し、その下のマーク欄にもマークすること。
4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. マーク方式の解答方法は、下の『解答上の注意』をよく読むこと。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解 答 上 の 注 意

マーク方式での解答例

〔英語〕 解答群より、③をマークするときは、次の〔例〕のように解答欄の③にマークする。

〔例〕

1	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

英 語

I. 以下の英文を読み、問A・問B・問Cに答えよ（*印を付した語句には注がある）。

In various ways production of trees for all purposes — timber*, food, resins*, — can be combined with production of livestock* *or* of conventional food crops in systems known as “agroforestry*”. Agroforestry is in all ways tremendously intriguing. It is ancient in principle — much of the economy of medieval Europe was based on “forestry”, and marauding* herds of pigs (in particular) were very much a part of it. But it is also one of the great hopes for the future — and is now at least beginning to attract the kind of research funding* that it deserves.

There is a spectrum of agroforestry. In England, traditionally, farmers often left some trees (notably elms) to grow tall in hedgerows*, to provide a useful source of timber in decades . Copses* in field corners served the same purpose. In northern France, the rows of poplars* along the field edges define the character of the entire landscape. They have cash value and in the short term serve as windbreaks* — and, odd though it may seem, ⁽⁷⁾they form better windbreaks when there are gaps between them than they would if they formed a solid barrier, for solid fences create turbulence*. In southern Europe you commonly see broad beans and other crops grown among olive trees. In Andalusia* and Portugal, cork oaks*, valuable in their own right, become even more valuable as black pigs wax* fat on their acorns*. At the Food Animals Initiative in Oxfordshire*, chickens are being raised under young trees — birches, beeches, hazels. Chickens prefer woodland: they are descended* from Indian jungle fowl. Allegedly free-range* chickens are often reluctant to take to the great outdoors precisely because they feel threatened if there is no shelter — and rightly, because even in Britain the main threat comes not from foxes on the ground but from above, notably from crows but also from herring gulls* (and to a lesser extent, from birds of prey*). But the aerial invaders prefer a clear run. A cover of trees deters them.

Yet the tropics* surely have most to gain from agroforestry. The best coffee and tea is grown under shade. Some spices and medicinal plants grow in woods, including cardamoms, an important local industry in Kerala*. Leguminous* trees are commonly grown for shade: as nitrogen-fixers they also help to fertilize the crops around them, and their nitrogen-rich leaves make particularly fine fodder*. Enormous herds of cattle*, pigs and poultry* could be raised in plantations to the benefit both of the trees (which would thereby be manured*) and of the animals, which would find food (largely cut for them from the trees) and much-needed shade. ⁽⁴⁾The value of shade for livestock can hardly be overestimated. Of the common domestic livestock, all except sheep are descended from forest animals. Of all wild cattle, only the yak and the North American bison take naturally to the great open spaces — and America’s bison is descended, and only in relatively recent years, from the European bison, is a forest animal and still roams in the forests of Poland. These broad biological observations translate into hard-nosed* commerce. Research in Costa Rica has shown that the milk yield* of tropical dairy cattle* can increase by 30 per cent if they are shaded. this with the parched* and desperate herds that traditionally run on the unprotected prairies, pampas and savannahs. We all like cowboys, driving their dogies* across the plains of Texas and Wyoming. But as a way of raising cattle, this is both wasteful and cruel.

(出典：Colin Tudge, *The Secret Life of Trees: How They Live and Why They Matter*, 2005, Penguin Books, pp.390-391, adapted 一部改変)

注：timber 材木 resin 樹脂 livestock 家畜 agroforestry 併農林業
 maraud 餌を探す funding 資金援助 hedgerow 生垣 copse 雑木林
 row of poplars ポプラ並木 windbreak 防風林 turbulence 乱気流
 Andalusia スペインの州 cork oak コルク櫟 wax ～になる acorn ドングリ
 Oxfordshire 英国の州 be descended 由来する free-range 放し飼いの
 herring gull セグロカモメ birds of prey 猛禽 the tropics 熱帯
 Kerala インドの州 leguminous マメ科の fodder 飼料 cattle 牛
 poultry 家禽 manure 肥料を施す hard-nosed 抜け目ない
 yield 産出量 dairy cattle 乳牛 parched 乾いた dogie 母なし子牛

問A. 文中の ～ に入れるのもっとも適当なものを、①～④の中から選び、解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| <input type="text" value="1"/> | ① however | ② whatever | ③ whenever | ④ wherever |
| <input type="text" value="2"/> | ① have come | ② come | ③ to come | ④ came |
| <input type="text" value="3"/> | ① very | ② many | ③ more | ④ far |
| <input type="text" value="4"/> | ① which | ② whose | ③ of which | ④ by which |
| <input type="text" value="5"/> | ① Connect | ② Construct | ③ Contrast | ④ Contrary |

問B. 6.～15. の各文が本文の内容に合っていれば解答欄の①にマークし、合っていなければ解答欄の②にマークせよ。

6. Marauding herds of pigs were very much a part of “forestry” in medieval Europe.
7. In England, copses in field corners served as a source of fodder.
8. In Andalusia and Portugal, acorns from cork oaks are more valuable than the trees themselves.
9. Chickens often do not want to go outdoors with no shelter mainly because there is a risk of being caught and eaten by foxes.
10. Agroforestry is surely most useful in the tropics, for such important products as coffee, tea, spices, and medicinal plants grow in woods.
11. Leguminous trees are commonly grown for shade, fertilizer, and fodder.
12. In plantations, the trees and animals could help each other by providing what is necessary for each other.
13. Almost all the common domestic livestock originally came from open spaces.
14. The author suggests that some dairy farmers are getting more commercial profit by their biological knowledge of their livestock.
15. Some research has shown that tropical dairy cattle can produce less milk when they live under trees.

問C. 文中の下線部 (ア) (イ) を和訳せよ。解答は解答用紙裏面の記述解答欄に記入せよ。

II. 次の1.～5.の日本語の意味の英文を、書き出しの語句に続けて下にある語句を並べかえて作るとした場合、に入れるべきものはどれか。解答欄にマークせよ。

1. その良い知らせに彼女がどんなに喜んだかは容易に想像できる。

I can easily imagine .
① at ② happy ③ how ④ she ⑤ the good news ⑥ was

2. 上手な運転をするために必要な資質はあまり変わっていない。

The qualities changed very much.
① a good driver ② have ③ needed ④ not ⑤ be ⑥ to

3. 会社は従業員に同僚と昼食を取るなど命じた。

The company their colleagues.
① with ② its employees ③ eat lunch ④ not ⑤ told ⑥ to

4. その料理人はフランスで修業を積んだのでフランス語を上手に話す。

The cook, , French very well.
① trained ② speaks ③ been ④ in ⑤ having ⑥ France

5. インターネットにより、多くの人が詳細な情報を入手することが可能となった。

The Internet obtain detailed information.
① it ② to ③ possible ④ made ⑤ many people ⑥ for

III. 次の1.～5.の英文の意味が通じるためには、の中にどのような語を入れたらよいか。下の語群から選び、解答欄にマークせよ。

1. Mr. Smith began his class showing a photograph to the students.

2. I don't like the idea my children visiting such a place.

3. That typhoon discouraged us going out all day.

4. This machine is superior that one in many aspects.

5. She washed her dirty sneakers a large brush in her hand.

[語群 : ① with ② of ③ for ④ from ⑤ by ⑥ to]

IV. 1. ~ 5. の英文の説明に該当する英単語を下の語群〔①~⑩〕から選び、解答欄にマークせよ。

1. a person chosen to work for the benefit of a group, company, or nation

=

2. a chemical substance developed to prevent a disease

=

3. a person whom you know but not as a close friend

=

4. a large printed sheet of paper often displayed in a public place publicizing a coming event

=

5. A means to approach or enter a place

=

[語群 : ① representative ② stranger ③ virus ④ calendar
 ⑤ vaccine ⑥ access ⑦ acquaintance ⑧ committee
 ⑨ introduction ⑩ poster]

V. 36. ~ 40. の英単語の一番強く発音する箇所はどこか。解答欄にマークせよ。

36. a · ware · ness
 ① ② ③

37. rel · a · tive
 ① ② ③

38. va · ri · e · ty
 ① ② ③ ④

39. il · lu · mi · nate
 ① ② ③ ④

40. cu · ri · os · i · ty
 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

