

2003年度問題

① 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。(24点)

Eric Clapton, Paul McCartney, and Michael Douglas prove that women do not mind hitching themselves to drastically older men. Stephen Proulx, a zoologist at the University of Toronto, has developed an evolutionary model that makes this behavior easier to understand: it's not just about money, but it's not just about genes either. ①

The prevailing biological theory for matches between younger women and older men is that mature males have proved the superior fitness of their DNA by the (A) fact that they are still around. Using game theory and computer modeling, Proulx argues instead that age-divergent coupling is rooted in appearance. ② Nearly every animal uses some form of signaling display, such as a peacock's plumage or a buck's antler battles. Such displays cost the animal a lot of energy, and become increasingly hard to maintain with age, so a good display by an elderly male is a (B) indicator of genetic quality than a comparable show by a younger, stronger one. ③ ④

In human terms, an older man flaunting (C) is more persuasive to a potential mate than a young man making a similar display. The show of wealth tends to reflect the fitness over time of the older man; from a young upstart, it might mean he has traded long-term for short-term success. ⑤ “It loosely translates to a young guy not blowing his precious savings on a sports car, while a 65-year-old figures, ‘What the hell,’ ” Proulx says. ⑥ “I call it the ‘Revenge of the Nerds’ effect.”

(1) 空欄(A)(B)(C)に入るのもっともふさわしいものを選んで記号を丸で囲みなさい。(各2点×3=6点)

- (A) (a) above (b) only (c) just (d) mere

- (B) (a) more famous (b) more reliable
(c) less famous (d) less reliable
- (C) (a) a new Porsche (b) a peacock's plumage
(c) a new Datsun (d) a buck's antler

(2) 下線部②と⑥の言いかえとしてもっともふさわしいものを選んで記号を丸で囲みなさい。(各2点×2=4点)

- 下線部② (a) widely accepted (b) now obsolete
(c) emerging (d) once fashionable

- 下線部⑥ (a) adds (b) displays (c) shapes (d) thinks

(3) 下線部①を以下の書き出しに続けて日本語に訳しなさい。(4点)

その仮説は

(4) 下線部③と同じものを指す、7語からなる語句の直前と直後の語を1つずつ本文から抜き書きしなさい。(3点)

(前)

(後)

(5) 下線部④と同じ意味で使われている語を1つ本文から探して書きなさい。(2点)

(6) 下線部⑤を代名詞“he”の内容を明示して日本語に訳しなさい。(5点)

② 次の英文の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。((1) 8 点, (2) 6 点, (3) 2 点)

Divorce can be a traumatic experience wherever you are, no matter whom you're married to, and there are certain issues that you should be aware of that are specific to Japan. If your partner is foreign, then the regulations regarding divorce and child custody are those of your home country, so contact your embassy. As for women who permanently live in Japan and are married to Japanese men, I'm afraid that your experience may be much more complicated. Anybody used to being able to divorce because of "irreconcilable differences" as in most states in the U.S. would be in for a shock.

The divorce procedure for foreign women married to Japanese men is the same as for Japanese couples. There are three types of divorce: divorce with consent, divorce through mediation, and divorce through legal suits. When one person does not give consent for the divorce, major problems begin. You need to apply for a divorce through mediation. You will be assigned two mediators and a judge who will listen to your testimonies. If one partner doesn't turn up at the mediation hearing, or you disagree on the terms, or one person does not want the divorce, then you have to take it to the next stage, which is divorce through legal suit at a district court with lawyers and translators. This method can take years and is expensive. The court will then decide whether to grant the divorce and, if so, upon which terms. Legal aid is available on a loan basis, and the loan can be repaid in installments after the proceedings.

(1)

(2)

(3)

- ③ あなたが外国人観光客に日本の街を案内したところ、その人が廃業した銭湯を指さしてあれは何かと尋ねました。この質問に関して、銭湯とは何か、そして銭湯が廃業する社会的背景、という二つの点に必ず触れ、英語で答えなさい。(10点)

- ④ 次の語句を英語に訳しなさい。(各2点×10 = 20点)

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) 靴べら | (2) ノーベル物理学賞 |
| (3) 鬼ごっこ | (4) 手荷物預かり所 |
| (5) 占い | (6) 屋台 |
| (7) 炊飯器 | (8) 大学院 |
| (9) 万引き(行為) | (10) 拒否権 |

⑤ 次の日本語の文章を英語に訳しなさい。(10点)

我が国は、国際社会において、諸外国とより円滑な協力関係を構築していく必要がある。そのためには、諸外国との相互理解を増進していくことが重要な課題といえる。こうした観点から、外国人旅行者の訪日促進は、外国人に日本理解を深めてもらう上で意義がある。

⑥ 次の英文を読み、問題に答えなさい。(20点)

In cities with developed public transport systems like buses and subways, taxis are a luxury means of transport. Only the higher-income and those in enough of a hurry to pay the premium use them. Only in cities where public transportation has yet to be fully developed are taxis a means of transport for the masses. In today's Singapore, however, the student, the office worker and even the domestic maid flag down taxis the (A) they hop onto buses elsewhere. The reason is simple: taxi fares in Singapore are low. Fares are now only about half or a third of those in New York, London or Tokyo.

Because taxi fares are probably below their true market rates, several oddities have resulted on the Singapore taxi scene. One is the enormous range of add-on tariffs that have been devised to increase the cabby's takings without raising the basic fare rate, such as the booking fee and the peak hour surcharge. The most impactful of these add-on tariffs is, of course, the midnight surcharge, which, at 1.5 times the standard rate,

has been resulting in the notorious pre-midnight taxi disappearing acts peculiar only to Singapore. If normal fares were higher and the after-midnight differential not so large, taxi drivers would have less incentive to resort to such behaviour.

There are many and frequent complaints about taxi drivers, in particular about their lack of courtesy and their dangerous driving habits. These behaviour traits may have other causes, but low fares must count as one. A cabby here needs about 20 fares per day to make a decent living, so he literally rushes through each. By contrast, a Tokyo cabby, who charges twice as (B), can presumably afford to slow down and offer more courteous service.

問 1 . 空所 A, B に入る語をそれぞれ下から選び、記号を丸()で囲みなさい。(各 2 点 × 2 = 4 点)

- A イ : time □ : charge 八 : road ニ : way
 B イ : such □ : before 八 : much ニ : far

問 2 . 下線部(ア)を和訳しなさい。(6 点)

問 3 . 下線部(イ)が指す内容を、40 字以内のわかりやすい日本語で説明しなさい。字数には句読点も含む。(7 点)

問 4 . 下線部(ウ)と同じ意味になるように、下の()に英語の語を一語入れなさい。(3 点)

(ウ) = a ()