

英	語
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各大問の英文を読み，解答番号 **1** ～ **25** にあてはまるものとして最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

第 1 問

As you may know, Mrs. Alonso will be retiring at the end of the year. She has made a great contribution to our company, and will be missed by all her colleagues. She has been with the company for 20 years, moving up from Accounts Clerk to Financial Controller during that time.

To show our appreciation, we would like to organize a small leaving party for Mrs. Alonso, after work on her final day. We will also present her with a small gift. I have asked Claudia to organize the collection for the gift, and she will be coming round with a large brown envelope if you want to make a contribution — the amount you give is entirely your choice.

The leaving party will be after work on 20 December, in the main conference room. Everyone is welcome, and we hope that as many people as possible will come to say goodbye to Mrs. Alonso. I look forward to seeing you there.

[Material from: Paul Emmerson, EMAIL ENGLISH 2nd Ed, 2013 Macmillan Education (c) Paul Emmerson 2013 reproduced with permission of SNCSC.]

問 1 To whom is this message being sent? **1**

- a To Mrs. Alonso
- b To Claudia
- c To all staff members
- d To clerks in the accounting department

問 2 When will Mrs. Alonso's last work day be? 2

- a 20 December
- b 24 December
- c 30 December
- d 31 December

問 3 What is Mrs. Alonso's current job in the company? 3

- a She works in the accounting department for Claudia.
- b She works to make private accounts.
- c She works in a high financial position.
- d She works as a person who makes bank deposits.

問 4 What is the purpose of the party? 4

- a To celebrate Mrs. Alonso's new career
- b To say goodbye to Mrs. Alonso
- c To give Mrs. Alonso a present on behalf of the president
- d To give Mrs. Alonso an award from the company

問 5 From whom will the money for Mrs. Alonso's gift be collected? 5

- a From people selected by Claudia
- b From all the participants at the party
- c From those who volunteer to pay
- d From Claudia alone

問 6 For what purpose was this message sent? 6

- a In order to make everyone aware of Mrs. Alonso's retirement
- b In order to require everyone to attend the party
- c In order to encourage Mrs. Alonso to enjoy her new life
- d In order to inform everyone of the details of Mrs. Alonso's party

第 2 問

NGK: Magazine Interviewer

Jane: Jane Goodall, Animal Researcher

NGK: Hi Jane, when did you first know you wanted to work with animals?

Jane: I was ten when I decided I wanted to go to Africa and live with wild animals and write books about them. That's about 70 years ago now, and back then girls in England didn't have those opportunities. So everybody laughed at me and said, "Jane, dream about something you can achieve." But my mother said, "If you really want something, you're going to have to work hard, take advantage of every opportunity and never give up!"

NGK: Great advice! What's been special about the work you've done?

Jane: I studied animals differently from other people. While I was in Gombe, Tanzania in the 1960s, other scientists told me I'd done my whole study of chimpanzees wrong — that I shouldn't have given the chimps names, that they should've been numbered, because that's scientific. I was told I couldn't talk about their personalities, minds or emotions — because they thought those things were unique to humans. But luckily, I'd learned from my dog as a child, that that was *rubbish!

NGK: Sounds like having a childhood pet really helped you in your studies! What are you most proud of?

Jane: Helping people to understand — thanks to the chimps — that humans are part of the animal kingdom, not separate from it. When I started out, nobody else was studying chimps in the wild, so I was able to show how their behaviour is like ours — kissing, cuddling, holding hands, patting one another, reassurance etc.

NGK: Who was your favourite chimpanzee in Tanzania's Gombe Stream National Park?

Jane: The first one who lost his fear of me and who allowed me to follow him in the

forest — David Greybeard. He's the one who demonstrated making and using tools for the first time. He was very handsome, and he had a gentle but determined nature.

NGK: What surprised you most about the chimps?

Jane: Sadly, they're capable of a type of war — they can be violent and aggressive. But they also show love, compassion and care for others.

NGK: What memories do you have of chimps caring for each other?

Jane: I remember a little three-year-old male chimp called Mel who was orphaned after his mother died. Mel was just beginning to eat solid foods, and so he'd reached an age where he could theoretically survive without his mother. Unfortunately, his survival seemed unlikely as he didn't have an older brother or sister to care for him — which is what would normally happen. But to our amazement, a 12-year-old unrelated male called Spindle adopted him! He carried him around on his back, rescued him from difficult situations, reached out and took him into his nest at night, shared his food with him. Spindle completely saved the little orphan's life! It was the first time I'd seen that with unrelated chimps. It was very moving because Spindle had just lost his own mother, so it was almost like this little infant had helped him get over *his* grief.

[Source: <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/animals/general-animals/jane-goodall-interview/>]

Notes: *rubbish ばかげたこと

問 1 What happened to Jane Goodall at the age of ten? 7

- a She made up her mind to work with animals.
- b She was given a chance to visit Africa.
- c All the members of her family agreed to support her.
- d She was told girls in England could do whatever they wanted.

問 2 What was Jane's mother's attitude when she was told about Jane's dream? 8

- a She gave Jane the opportunity to go abroad.
- b She wanted her daughter to be like other English girls.
- c She laughed at what Jane said.
- d She encouraged Jane to achieve her dream.

問 3 Why was Jane's work considered special? 9

- a Because she adopted a unique method.
- b Because her method was conventional.
- c Because other scientists admired her work.
- d Because other researchers saw her work as rubbish.

問 4 What did Jane's research help others to understand? 10

- a Chimps teach humans a lot about themselves.
- b The animal kingdom is separate from humans.
- c Animals are more like humans than we think.
- d Humans rule over all living things.

問 5 Whose grief is "*his* grief" in Jane's final answer? 11

- a David's
- b Spindle's
- c Mel's
- d Mel's elder brother's

問 6 What best summarizes Jane's research? 12

- a She studied animals in a new way.
- b She proved researchers can communicate with chimpanzees in their language.
- c She devoted her whole life to living among chimpanzees.
- d She demonstrated humans can raise baby chimpanzees successfully.

第3問

If you had to name one person who was the inspiration for many of the devices we use today, it would be Nikola Tesla. Although not credited with their inventions, he was responsible for the conception of radar, x-rays, remote control and wireless communication. What he is credited with is the designing of the alternating current (AC) electrical system, a system still used to power our homes and businesses.

Born in Smiljan, a small town in what is now Croatia, but in 1856 was part of the Austrian empire, Nikola Tesla was one of five children. Regarded by some people as being a genius, his talent may have come from his mother, who although uneducated, invented small household appliances in her spare time. He went to the University of Prague and after graduating worked for some time at the Central Telephone Exchange in Budapest. It was while working here that Tesla came up with the idea for an ^{*1}induction motor, a motor that uses rotating magnetic fields.

Finding it difficult to progress with his motor, Tesla decided to move to the United States. He was 28 years old. With a letter of introduction, he found himself working for the famous inventor, Thomas Edison. At first, Tesla was welcomed into Edison's company and was seen as a hard and dedicated worker. He focused on trying to improve a street lighting system that Edison was working on. The two men fell out over an unpaid bonus, however, and Tesla left the company after six months.

This was the beginning of a famous rivalry between these two pioneers of electrical power. Tesla was convinced that the alternating current (AC) electrical system using rotating magnetic fields was superior. Edison, on the other hand, favoured the direct current (DC) system. The AC system produces an electrical current that periodically reverses direction. DC current flows in only one direction. The major advantage of the AC system was that it could flow for many miles without the need for a power station. The DC system, on the other hand, would need a power station for every square mile.

Tesla received financial backing for his AC project and in 1895 designed the first AC hydroelectric power plant in the U.S. In 1896, the plant successfully powered the city

of Buffalo.

Edison waged a propaganda campaign against Tesla and AC power, trying to convince people that it was dangerous, and that DC was preferable. He even ^{*2}electrocuted an elephant to death using AC power to try and prove his point!

In the end, it was AC power that came to be used to power the world. It was much more efficient and meant far fewer power stations. DC power is still used for smaller items, such as battery chargers, but it is AC power that generates ^{*3}mains electricity for much of the world.

Nikola Tesla never got the recognition for his achievements in his lifetime. This was partly because Edison was such a powerful figure, and also partly because Tesla was a foreigner. He died almost penniless in 1943. Recently though, his name is back in the public eye, with the Tesla motor company, named after Nikola Tesla. Funded by Elon Musk, a famous ^{*4}entrepreneur, this car manufacturer has succeeded in making the first commercial fully electric-powered car. The name Tesla deserves to be remembered as someone who helped to power the modern world.

[Source: Graham, Philip Zamrej, et al. *Eureka!*]

Notes: ^{*1}induction 誘導

^{*2}electrocute 感電死させる

^{*3}mains electricity 国内電力供給

^{*4}entrepreneur 起業家

問 1 What was Tesla credited for inventing? 13

- a Radar and x-rays
- b An electrical system
- c Remote control
- d Wireless communication

問 2 Which was a special characteristic of Tesla's mother that influenced him? 14

- a She knew how to make useful things.
- b She had five children.
- c She was a genius.
- d She wanted her son to be great someday.

問 3 Why did Tesla leave Edison's company? 15

- a Because he wanted time to sell his motor.
- b Because Tesla envied Edison's fame.
- c Because they had a disagreement over a special payment.
- d Because he failed to improve Edison's street lighting system.

問 4 What was the strongest point of Tesla's system? 16

- a His system did not have to change direction.
- b His system needed fewer power stations.
- c His system made greater profits for the company.
- d His system required more land to be used.

問 5 What did Edison try to prove? 17

- a AC power could contribute to hydroelectric power.
- b AC power was safer than DC power.
- c DC power could kill an elephant.
- d DC power was more desirable than AC power.

問 6 What does the writer want us to remember about Tesla? 18

- a Not recognized as much as Edison, Tesla was as great.
- b Tesla was the first man to come up with DC power.
- c Tesla's research was continued by Musk.
- d Tesla was the only leading authority in electricity.

第 4 問

Dear Students,

I am writing you this personal letter, because I would like to explain why teaching and learning are inter-related activities. Traditionally teachers have been defined as the givers of information and learners as the receivers. To give this definition a more modern flavor, we could say that the teacher's output becomes the student's input.

When I began teaching many years ago, I too was convinced that my duty as a professor was first to give my students information and second to place this information in context. But as the years passed and my experience grew, I realized that this definition was incomplete. A teacher's real responsibility is to help students discover the power of thought.

Learning is not the passive acceptance of what the teacher says. Instead it is the active process of thinking about this information and searching for the meaning. In other words, thinking is what distinguishes learning from memorizing. It allows teachers and students to communicate, and encourages an exchange of ideas, often prompted by questions from both. Now I would like to tell you a personal story which, I hope, will help you understand the power of thought.

Last fall, two Japanese professors invited me to participate in an informal seminar for their classes. Since the students had read my textbooks, they were curious to meet me and eager to ask me questions. Several students told me that they liked the comparison that I had made in one of my books between clouds and words. They agreed that clouds record the messages of the sky just as words record the messages of human beings.

At that moment, a young man raised his hand, and asked a very perceptive question. He wanted to know why I talked only about the clouds and not about the sky. I stood silently for a few minutes as I thought about his question. Finally I replied.

If the clouds are like words because they send messages, then the sky is like the heart because it expresses emotions. Unless you understand both the message and the

emotions in that message, the meaning of the clouds and the words is incomplete. The young man listened attentively, and then thanked me.

On the long flight back to the US, I thought about the student's comments. As I watched the changing patterns of the clouds in the sky, I realized that the young man was right. When you look at the clouds, you cannot ignore the sky. Likewise when you talk about words, you cannot forget the emotions that they express. Most important, when you discuss language, you cannot separate it from culture. Language must always be viewed within the context of its culture.

I would like to thank the young Japanese student, because his question about the sky was the ^{*1}catalyst for this new book. It made me reexamine the complex web of language and culture. By following these delicate threads, I see how today this web is growing larger and more ^{*2}intricate. More so than ever before, the languages and the cultures of every nation are intertwined. If we want to face the challenges of the 21st century, then we must think about language and culture.

As you read this book, I would like to ask you a favor. Please think about the words as you read them. Please remember that the power of thought links you, the readers, to me, the author. When you do not think, you can neither teach nor learn. That is why teaching and learning are inter-related activities.

With best regards,

Joan McConnell, Ph.D.

[Source: Tanaka, Sachiko, ed. *Language and Culture in the 21st Century*]

Notes: ^{*1}catalyst 触媒 ^{*2}intricate 複雑な

問 1 How have teachers been defined traditionally? 19

- a As providers of information
- b As experienced learners from the receivers
- c As demanders of good output
- d As instructors who respond to students' interests

問 2 What does the professor say about her responsibility as a teacher now? 20

- a It is to give the students information.
- b It is to place information in context.
- c It is to fulfill her duty as a professor.
- d It is to teach the students the power of thought.

問 3 How is learning different from memorizing? 21

- a Memorizing occurs before learning.
- b Learning occurs before memorizing.
- c Memorizing is not as active as learning.
- d Learning is a less active process than memorizing.

問 4 Why were the students curious to meet the professor? 22

- a Because they wanted to challenge the ideas she presented in her textbooks.
- b Because they saw it as an opportunity to ask a lot of questions in English.
- c Because they were an informal group who were always eager to meet new people.
- d Because they were familiar with the interesting ideas from her books.

問 5 What inspired the writer of this letter to write a new book? 23

- a The professors who invited her to the informal seminar did.
- b The publishers of her many textbooks did.
- c The student who asked the sky question did.
- d The web of language that she was very interested in did.

問 6 What is important about the challenges of the 21st century? 24

- a Language must be thought of in the context of culture.
- b Language is too complex for most people to understand.
- c Language should be like a delicate and complicated spider's web.
- d Language is growing so fast that we cannot keep up with it.

問 7 Why does the writer say that teaching and learning are inter-related activities?

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- a Because readers and authors are easily connected through seminars.
- b Because thinking affects both teaching and learning.
- c Because teaching should be the base of thinking and learning.
- d Because teaching must be the most important part of learning.