

工 学 部

入 学 試 験 問 題

奨学生12月16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
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# 英 語

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

We can grow and manage trees specifically for our own use, and/or we can help them to grow just because they have a right to live, and are good for other species.

Trees for our own use can be raised in plantations\*, and it makes  to identify the kinds that produce the timber\* we need and grow quickest in the land available. This was the thrust\* of the colonial\* approach to tropical forestry, of the nineteenth and most of the twentieth century. Often the favored trees were exotics, planted in lands not their own: and thus the world at large now has many thousands of hectares of eucalypts, originally transplanted from Australia, while Australia has estates of Indian sandalwood; South and Central America have acquired teak from India and Burma\*; Britain's Forestry Commission planted vast areas of uplands (and sometimes lowlands) with American Sitka spruce after the First World War; and .

Such exotic planting has many advantages. Eucalypts judiciously planted in Africa and Asia commonly produce ten times as much timber per year as native species — and this in theory should take an enormous burden from the native forests. Commonly, too, species brought from abroad leave their usual pests\* behind them,  teak grown in Amazonia, for instance, seems free of the defoliator moths\* that cause such havoc in India. But there are many drawbacks\* too. Britons\* have objected on aesthetic grounds to the military ranks\* of Sitka spruce. Exotic trees do provide shelter for local creatures and often supply some food, but in general they are far less hospitable\* to local wildlife than native species. Sometimes they are positively hostile: conifers on Scottish hillsides increased the acidity of the soil and compromised local flora\*, and eucalypts on dry soils can rob their neighboring plants of water. Exotic timber trees have often escaped to become weeds — like many a eucalypt and acacia. Parasitic sandalwoods from India grown in Australia have sometimes escaped to attack the local eucalypts, while native sandalwoods in India have sometimes attacked eucalypt plantations. Human beings may choose to manipulate nature this way and that, but the natural battles of ecology continue.

Finally,  exotics often grow supremely well in ideal land, they often fare no better than the natives when planted on poor land: but forest is commonly relegated\* to poor land, since the best is reserved for agriculture. Then, native species would often be preferable because of their general friendliness to local people and wildlife —  they have often in practice been ousted\* by forestry plantations effectively as a matter of routine. In Harare, Zimbabwe, Gus Le Breton runs Phytotrade Africa, devoted to the development of native species, not least of the wonderfully versatile\* local baobab, *Adansonia digitata*. In 2004, at the Forestry Research Institute at Dehra Dun\*, the then director Dr Padam Bhojvaid was seeking to reinstate\* as  as possible of the 400 or so native Indian species that have been used commercially in the past, many of which have been sidelined through the emphasis on teak (native to India to be sure, but still grown in colonial style in huge monocultural\* plantations). In truth, there is and always will be a place for plantations of exotics, and the world has good cause to be grateful to the traditional “colonial” foresters\* who laid the groundwork in science and technique and nowadays tend often to be underappreciated.

(出典：Colin Tudge, *The Secret Life of Trees : How They Live and Why They Matter*, 2005, Penguin Books, pp.392-394, adapted 一部改変)

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注：plantation 栽培場 timber 木材 thrust 目的  
colonial 植民地時代の Burma ミャンマーの旧称 pest 害虫  
defoliator moth 食葉蛾 drawback 欠点 Briton イギリス人  
military rank 隊列 hospitable 適した flora 植物  
relegate ～を追いやる oust ～を追い出す versatile 多用途の  
Dehra Dun インド北部の都市 reinstate ～を復活させる  
monocultural 単一栽培の forester 林業者

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（なお、同じ数字の空欄には同じものが入る）。

- |                                |            |               |           |              |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| <input type="text" value="1"/> | ① feel     | ② reason      | ③ sense   | ④ sound      |
| <input type="text" value="2"/> | ① so on    | ② so to speak | ③ at best | ④ as a whole |
| <input type="text" value="3"/> | ① in that  | ② so that     | ③ before  | ④ after      |
| <input type="text" value="4"/> | ① although | ② however     | ③ but     | ④ since      |
| <input type="text" value="5"/> | ① much     | ② tall        | ③ large   | ④ many       |

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. Eucalypts, native to Australia, are now grown around the world.
7. In theory, African and Asian native forests are saved by eucalypts because the latter provide far larger amount of timber.
8. Trees planted in foreign land normally grow better than in their native land because their usual pests cannot live in the new environment.
9. British people have admired Sitka spruce plantations because of their beauty.
10. Plants on Scottish hillsides were damaged because exotic conifers made the soil less acid.
11. Both in India and Australia, sandalwoods have attacked eucalypts.
12. Exotic trees, even in poor land, can grow better than native trees.
13. Phytotrade Africa in Zimbabwe is not devoted to the development of the local baobab.
14. A large number of native Indian species are no longer in wide use because of the popularity of teak.
15. Teak is exotic in India because it is still grown in huge monoculture plantations.

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. 一緒に買い物に行く人を見つけないといけない。

I must \_\_\_\_\_ 16\_\_\_\_\_ 17\_\_\_\_\_ .

① somebody    ② with    ③ shopping    ④ to    ⑤ find    ⑥ go

2. その機械の仕組みについて多少は教えてあげられそうです。

I think I can give \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_\_ .

① how    ② of    ③ some idea    ④ the machine    ⑤ you    ⑥ works

3. 父は好き嫌いが多すぎて喜ばせるのが難しい。

My father has \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_\_ 21\_\_\_\_\_ to please.

① difficult    ② many    ③ so    ④ he is    ⑤ that    ⑥ likes and dislikes

4. 姉と同じ大きさの弁当箱を買った。

I \_\_\_\_\_ 22\_\_\_\_\_ 23\_\_\_\_\_ my sister.

① size    ② of    ③ lunch box    ④ as    ⑤ bought    ⑥ the same

5. 何日か病気で寝込んだ後で初めて健康のありがたみがわかった。

It was only \_\_\_\_\_ 24\_\_\_\_\_ 25\_\_\_\_\_ several days that I fully appreciated the value of having good health.

① being    ② bed    ③ after    ④ for    ⑤ in    ⑥ sick

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. Mary cut the cake 26 a knife.

2. The Internet is sometimes blamed 27 the increase in crime.

3. John dropped her bag 28 purpose.

4. I have to finish my homework 29 dinner time.

5. I couldn't stop myself 30 laughing.

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

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. the science of analyzing people's buying and selling of things, or giving and taking of money

=

2. a machine or device that has not existed before

=

3. a person who has wrote a book or any other type of writing

=

4. a flow of hot or cold water that quickly comes down through very small holes, to wash your body, for example

=

5. a situation where two things are totally different from each other, like black and white

=

[ 語群 : ① invention      ② contrast      ③ physics      ④ stream  
         ⑤ author          ⑥ shadow      ⑦ economics      ⑧ shower  
         ⑨ critic            ⑩ improvement ]

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. in · dus · try  
①    ②    ③

37. mis · tak · en  
①    ②    ③

38. spir · it · u · al  
①    ②    ③    ④

39. en · ter · tain · ment  
①    ②    ③    ④

40. in · ev · i · ta · ble  
①    ②    ③    ④    ⑤