

2014 年度 佐賀大学医学部(共通) 英語 解説

解答方式	時間	大問数	難易度
記述式	100 分	4 問	標準

■設問別分析

大問	区分	内容	難易度
1	下線部和訳	短めの文章の下線部和訳問題	標準
2	下線部和訳	短めの文章の下線部和訳問題	標準
3	長文読解	300 字以内の日本語で説明する問題	標準
4	下線部英訳	短めの文章の下線部英訳問題	標準

■設問別解説

大問 1

次の英文の下線部(1), (2)を日本語に直しなさい。

(1)We are all aware of the damage that modern industry can cause the world's ecology, but few people are aware of the impact widely spoken languages have on other languages and ways of life. English has spread all over the world. Chinese, Spanish, Russian, and Hindi have become powerful languages as well. (2)As these languages become more powerful, their use as tools of business and culture increases. As this happens, hundreds of languages that are spoken by a few die out all over the world.

(1)

that 以下は関係代名詞による形容詞節で the damage を修飾している。

元の文に戻すと、modern industry can cause the world's ecology the damage

S V O1 O2

の第4文型であり、cause O1 O2 は「O1 に O2 をもたらす」となる。

but 以下の文では the impact の後ろに SV が来ており、名詞 SV が来ているので、関係代名詞の省略である。widely 以下は the impact を修飾するように訳す。

解答

現代の産業が世界の生態系に引き起こしている可能性のある損害に我々全員が気づいている。しかし、広く話されている言語が他の言語や生活様式に与えている影響には、ほとんどの人が気づいていない。

(2)

1文目の As は変化動詞の become、比較級の more powerful があるので、比例の as 「～につれて…」だと判断できる。

比例の as の目印

①変化動詞・移動動詞

②比較級

2文目の As this happens の as は特に何の目印もないので、時、もしくは理由の as である。

language that の that は後ろが不完全な文となっているため関係代名詞の that。that ~ a few までを形容詞節とし、language を修飾する。

die out は「絶滅する」という意味の熟語であるが、out を含む熟語は「消失」のイメージを持つことを捉えておくと良い。

ex. put out ~ 「～を消す」、drop out ~ 「～から退学する」

解答

これらの言語が強力になるにつれて、仕事や文化の道具としての使用も増える。こうしたことが起こると、少数の人によって話されている数百の言語は世界中から消え去ってしまう。

大問2

次の英文の下線部(1), (2)を日本語に直しなさい。

If I were asked to give advice from my experience to young women who wish to be successful, I would say the following.

(1)Think hard to identify what you really want to achieve in your life. Decide what is the highest priority, and give up the rest, at least, for the time being. No theaters and no movies until you reach a certain level.

Choose the best subject of your own which is different and completely new. When there is a fashionable subject in physics, usually there are 1000 researchers working on that subject. (2)In that situation, there is no point in joining that big army as the 1001st soldier.

(1) 一生懸命考えて、あなたが人生で本当に成し遂げたいことを突き止めなさい。何が最優先事項なのかを決めて、その他のことは少なくともとりあえずはあきらめなさい。あるレベルに達するまでは、芝居も映画も断ちなさい。

(2) そうした状況においては、その大軍に 1001 番目の兵士として参加することに意味はない。

大問3

次の英文を読んで、下線部の“Many factors”にはどのようなものがあるか、その内容を300字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

The rapid population growth in less-developed countries is a result of high birth rates. Women in these countries have many children on average. Why do they have such large families, when feeding and caring for them can be a problem? The answer may often be that they have no choice. Many factors make it difficult for women to limit the size of their families.

Economics undoubtedly plays an important role. In poor countries, a large family is necessary for economic survival. More children mean more hands for work. They also mean someone to take care of the parents in old age. In industrialized countries, on the other hand, children do not increase family income. Instead, they are an expense. Furthermore, people in these countries usually do not depend on their children in their old age.

However, economics cannot entirely explain birth rates. Saudi Arabia, for example, has one of the highest per-capita incomes* in the world, but it also has a very high birth rate (7.0). Mexico and Indonesia also do not follow the general rule. Though they are poor countries, they have reduced their population growth by 53 percent and 25 percent in recent years.

Clearly, other factors are involved. These factors may relate to the economic situation, but not necessarily. Population experts now believe that the most important of these factors is the condition of women. A high birth rate almost always goes together with lack of education and low status for women.

This would explain the high birth rate of Saudi Arabia. Traditional Arab culture gives women little education or independence and few possibilities outside the home. It also explains the decline in birth rates in Mexico, Thailand, and Indonesia. Their governments took measures to improve education for women and opportunities for them outside the home.

Another key factor in the birth rate is the availability of birth control. Women may want to limit their families, but have no way to do so. In Ireland, for example, birth control is illegal. Not surprisingly, Ireland has the highest birth rate in Europe. Where governments have made birth control easily available, on the

other hand, birth rates have gone down. This is the case in Singapore, Sri Lanka, and India, as well as in Indonesia, Thailand, and Mexico. In these countries women have also been provided with health care and help in planning their families.

Yet another factor to influence birth rate is infant mortality. (Infant mortality is the percentage of babies who die in their first year.) In industrialized countries, infant mortality is around 1.5 percent. In less-developed countries, however, it can be 20 percent or more. Fearing the loss of some children, women are encouraged to have more.

Thus, an effective program to reduce population growth must work in many areas. But above all it must be aimed at women and their needs. Only then does it have any chance of success.

(Beatrice S. Mikulecky 他著, *More Reading Power*)

*per-capita income : 一人当たりの国民所得

解説略

大問4

次の日本文の下線部(1), (2)を英語に直しなさい。

(1)高校3年生になるとすぐに、どの大学に行くかを考え始めなければいけませんでした。
この過程で、生徒一人ひとりに大学進路指導室からアドバイザーの先生が付きました。わたしの面倒をみてくださったのは、ペギー・アンダーセン先生でした。

(2)初めての面談では、ペギー先生から、どの教科に興味を持っているか、学校ではどんなスポーツが好きだったか、などについて細かく聞かれました。月に1回面談をして、そのつど先生は、わたしに一番合っている大学を選ぶための参考として、わたしの言うことを書き留めました。

(石黒加奈著『ちょびつき留学英語日記』)

解説略