

# 平成 10 年度 入学 試験 問題

## 英 語

### [注意事項]

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 解答には、必ず黒色鉛筆（または黒色シャープペンシル）を使用すること。
3. 問題は全部で3問ある。3問のすべてに解答せよ。
4. 答案用紙は、各問につき1枚、合計3枚配付してあるから、確実に配付されていることを確かめること。
5. 各答案用紙の所定欄に、受験番号および氏名を必ず記入すること。
6. 解答は、各問ごとに所定の答案用紙を使用すること。
7. 答案用紙には、解答に関係ない文字、記号、符号などを記入してはならない。
8. 解答できない場合でも、答案用紙に受験番号および氏名を記入して提出すること。
9. 答案用紙を草稿用紙に絶対使用しないこと（草稿用紙は問題より後の頁にある）。

## 英 語

(平成 9年 8月)

- 1 次の文章は、中国の李鵬首相によって1996年 4月に行われた中国における科学技術の役割についての講演の一部である。この文章を読んで以下の(設問 1)および(設問 2)に答えよ。

It has been eighteen years since China started to reform and open up to the rest of the world. During this period, the national economy has been developing rapidly, with an average annual growth rate of 9%. Recently, the Chinese People's Congress passed the next 5-year plan and a 15-year long-term development plan. The economy should maintain its good momentum with an estimated growth rate of 7 to 8% during the next 5 years and about 7% in the next century. In order to sustain this growth, we are undergoing two transitions—from a planned economy to a market economy and from growth by increased development to growth by increased economic efficiency. In addition, we are using two strategies—building the country through science and education and through sustainable development. It will take international cooperation to achieve these objectives.

Why can't China do it alone? Because we have many problems. For example, we started to talk about 9-year compulsory education in 1985, but this goal has still not been achieved and will only be 85% complete by the year 2000. In some areas, we can only achieve 6-year compulsory education. In addition, development is not balanced across regions of China. Coastal areas are more advanced, but the middle and western regions are far behind. China still has 65 million people living in absolute poverty; the natural environments they inhabit are extremely poor. This is not to say that there is no future for development in the western regions. They have abundant underground resources, but exploiting them will depend on science, technology, and education, as well as government subsidies.

The biggest problem in China, however, is agriculture. China must use 7% of the world's arable land to feed 22% of the world's population and has a shortage of water resources as well. Currently, only one-third of China's cultivated land produces high-yields; the other two thirds produce medium or low yields. To develop agriculture, we need

both practical techniques and high technology. For instances, the use of hybrid rice can increase yields by another 20% (after the most recent 15% increase); and with biological engineering, we have bred a new variety of cotton which is genetically resistant to bollworms, which have plagued our cotton production in recent years. Although China carries out a rather strict family planning policy, the population still increases by 13 million every year, and we must solve the problems of providing food, adequate living conditions, education, and employment for the increased population. I believe that science and technology can help us do so.

Meteorology is another field to which we pay special attention, because it is especially important to China to reduce the effect of natural disasters. China is a country with frequent floods and droughts. Generally in a five-year period, we have two years with good harvests, two with average harvests, and one with disaster. We have dredged rivers and watercourses, built dams, and planted trees to prevent floods. But droughts are more serious than floods in China. Solving this problem will depend on more efficient use of water resources. China also suffers typhoon attacks. Therefore, meteorology is very important to agriculture and people's lives. Accurate forecasts can reduce damage. We have established a national meteorological network and jointed up with worldwide networks; we have used large computers to do forecasts. Currently we can make 5 to 7 days' advanced forecasts.

Chinese industry has high energy consumption, low efficiency, high materials consumption and low product quality. These problems also need science and technology solutions. In addition, our government needs to correctly handle the relation between basic research and applied science. Because applied science can increase productivity, it has been viewed as important by society. However, basic research is also important; its development can bring about breakthroughs. China is a developing country and cannot afford to spend a lot of money on basic research. But the government does appropriate some money for it, and wider international cooperation would help expand China's basic research capabilities.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have gradually established a scientific research system that encompasses almost all fields of study. However, this system was based on the old Soviet model. Research was mainly

carried out by institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and of the various ministries. In developed countries, research is mainly done at universities and by companies. We have encouraged research institutions to establish relations with business enterprises and encouraged large companies to do their own scientific research. CAS has also pioneered in letting research institutes set up enterprises to enter the market.

Although China has made great strides in development, there are also many problems and difficulties, and it will take tens of years of arduous effort to solve them. We can't do it alone and would like to establish better cooperation with science and technology circles in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere in the world.

(Science 巻頭言より)

arable: 耕作に適する

bollworm: 蛾の幼虫の一種

dredge: 浚渫(しゅんせつ)する

meteorology: 気象学

(設問 1) 李鵬首相は、中国における科学技術の果たす役割を4つあげている。中国のどのような現状に対して、どのような役割を果たすのか、それぞれを簡条書きに整理して述べよ。

(設問 2) 李鵬首相は、中国における科学研究を行うシステムと先進国のそれとはどのように違うと述べているか。また、この問題に対し中国はどのように対処していると述べているか。それぞれを簡潔に述べよ。

2 次の文章を読み、下記の下線(ア)および(イ)で示した部分を適切な日本語に訳せ。

Nearly a century ago, Basil Chamberlain opened his famous essay "English as She is Japped" with the sentence: "English as she is spoken and written in Japan forms quite an enticing study". We might well say the same thing today. Despite the tremendous effort and investment put into foreign-language teaching, Japan still abounds in the "Japlish" that Chamberlain found so entertaining.

Three years of English is obligatory in most junior high schools, followed by three more years in senior high school, and usually continuing for another two years for those attending university. But with all that, few Japanese — including those who end up as English teachers — can converse freely in the language or write it with any degree of proficiency. (ア) English, or more correctly *Eigo*, is taught as an academic exercise with so much attention to memorizing fine points of grammar and vocabulary that it ceases to be a means of communication. The examinations for which these methods prepare the student are in turn prepared by those who have gone through the same system, with the result that they do not test linguistic ability but merely the capacity to memorize relatively disconnected bits of information.

The situation becomes all the more ironic when one recalls that, despite the miseducation in English, thousands of English words have entered the Japanese language itself over the past few generations. Some of these loanwords represent new concepts for which there were no equivalents, or at least none that caught on, in Japanese itself. *Terebi* ("television") is an example. Others have rendered the old Japanese synonyms archaic, as *rabu-reta* ("love letter") did to *koibumi*. Still others coexist with Japanese words of the same meaning, such as *tsuma* and *waifu* ("wife"). Occasionally the foreign word carries a special meaning distinguishing it from the old Japanese word, as *raisu* (rice eaten on a plate with a fork) is differentiated from *gohan* (rice eaten in a bowl with chopsticks). Many English loanwords get new, restricted meanings in Japanese. Thus *mishin* ("machine") always means sewing machine.

Perhaps the most difficult class of all for the native speaker to recognize is the words that are abbreviated in much the same way that the Japanese abbreviate their own Chinese compounds. *Zenesuto* ("general strike") and *sabu-*