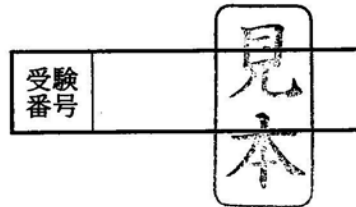


'13

前期日程



医学部保健学科小論文 I 問題

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 本冊子のページ数は5ページです。問題に落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明な箇所があった場合は申し出てください。
3. 受験番号は答案用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 解答は必ず答案用紙の所定の各欄に記入してください。
5. 答案用紙は1 a, 1 b, 2 a, 2 bの4枚です。
6. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

◇M27(707-204)

1 次の英文を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。

Few animals are as ubiquitous in modern Japan as the crow — there are an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 in Tokyo alone. In the Japanese mind they occupy a place similar to that filled by *tengu* demons in feudal times, shifting between being hated and vilified pests and fascinating, resourceful and intelligent animals.

Few people understand this better than Shoei Sugita of Utsunomiya University in Tochigi Prefecture. Sugita has spent his career studying crow behavior and is so well known, even by the public, that he has attracted the nickname “Karasu Hakase”— meaning, “Professor Crow.”

Crows tend to come to media attention for their widespread ransacking of
(1) garbage bags left in the street for collection or when they attack humans,
which sometimes happens in their breeding season between April and May.
With a wingspan of over a meter, the animals are certainly fearsome-looking, and will aggressively defend their territory from other birds or anything perceived as a threat.

However, there are also sometimes news reports when discoveries about crow intelligence reveal surprises, such as when it was found that they are smart enough to fashion tools — a behavior once thought to be restricted to apes, and before that something thought unique to humans.

Biologists in New Zealand also reported a few years ago that crows could not only use a long stick to extract a food treat from a box, but if the long stick was out of their reach, they could use a smaller stick to first reach the long one. This is an example of “meta-tool” use — using a tool to manipulate
(2) another tool.

In addition, the birds have been documented making a hook from a straight piece of wire in order to retrieve food.

In his latest research, Sugita and his colleagues have now shown that

jungle crows can recognize human faces, and can categorize them according to male and female. By testing the birds with different stimuli, the biologists showed that crows use color and facial contours as the basis for differentiating.

Sugita's paper, published in the journal Behavior Processes, reminds me of reports that crows discriminate between the people they attack. Some women have reported that crows seem to recognize them, and dive-bomb them as they approach garbage bins.

(The Japan Times: Nov. 14, 2010 より一部改変して引用)

(注) ubiquitous	あちこちにいる
crow	カラス
tengu demons	天狗(てんぐ)
ransack	あさりまわる
garbage	生ごみ
apes	サル
dive-bomb	急降下爆撃する

問 1 下線部(1)はどのようなことを述べているか説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の“meta-tool” use とはどのようなことか具体的に説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)はどのようなことを述べているか説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)はどのようなことを述べているか具体例をあげなさい。

2 次の英文を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。

I am about to return to Japan. I write this in London, but by coincidence it will be printed on the morning of my arrival at Narita airport. For 2 and 1/2 years, until the spring of last year, I lived in Kamakura and Yokohama; this will be my first visit since.

It has not really been very long — 15 months — but I look forward with extraordinary eagerness to coming back. I am almost as keen as when I came to Japan for the first time, when I did not know what to expect, and could give my imagination free rein.

My image of the country was then formed largely from old films and older
⁽¹⁾ paintings and the Japan I arrived in was not the Japan I thought I knew. But I was not really disappointed, because I found that it still had its surprises and its mysteries.

No doubt it will seem different to come back, since things that once surprised me will be familiar. The heat and humidity of Tokyo, so startling in my first summer there, will be an expected irritation. The once-bewildering medley of lights, cables, steel and glass now feels as much like “home” as the suburbs of London. Meiji Jingu is no more exotic than Hyde Park in London, and the clock tower of Wako in Ginza is a landmark I take as much for granted as Big Ben, the great clock that stands on the bank of the River Thames.

But I hope that these things will still surprise me a little. It would be pleasant to feel the shock of discovery, or rediscovery, in the ordinary. And in one way, certainly, it will be very different, because I will be here to do something that I want to do. I had spent 2 and 1/2 years teaching English in a private language school — the inevitable route for foreigners whose priority is
⁽²⁾ to be able to live in Japan, as opposed to those whose skills or career aims take them to the country. And I had left because I could see no way of escaping the classroom.

Now I am coming back to research and write a book: an ambition that I am still astonished to find fulfilled. I will be in Tokyo for 10 weeks — longer than a holiday, but not long enough to grow comfortable. I plan to be in Japan again next year, for a whole 12 months of research and study.

I do not think I intend to settle here permanently, but I find it difficult to imagine myself settled in Britain. I wonder if I will spend my life journeying ⁽³⁾ back and forth, between the one island and the other. Ideally, I would spend half of each year in each country. They would both be “home,” which is as much as to say that neither would be.

It is a pleasant dream, though, like most dreams, it is impractical. I try to imagine a way of arriving at that fortunate combination of personal, professional and financial circumstances which would allow me the luxury of living neither here nor there.

I would travel east and west with the seasons. I would avoid the fierce heat of Japan, preferring the milder warmth of the British summer; I would spend Christmas in a country where Christmas has some instinctive cultural meaning, even if I personally do not believe in the religion that inspired it. I would arrive in Tokyo with the plum blossoms, stay for the cherry, and leave as the June rains started. But I would be back for the autumn, to see the leaves turn and fall.

It is strange that I think instinctively of the seasonal clichés, when I am hoping to escape the ordinary. But tourists tend to seek out clichés, and perhaps I prefer being a tourist to being a citizen. That way, I imagine I might avoid the tedious commitments and daily banalities that most people have no choice but to accept, if they decide to remain in one place. That way, ⁽⁴⁾ both my country of birth and my country of adoption could stay strange — could seem forever to be that other side where the grass is always greener.

(The Japan Times Weekly: Jul. 22, 2006 より引用)

(注) give~free rein	(想像などに)ひたる
once-bewildering	かつては困惑させた
medley	寄せ集め, ごったまぜ
impractical	実行不可能な, 実際的でない
cliche(s)	(陳腐な)決まり文句, ありきたりの事柄
tedious	退屈な, あきあきする
banalities < banality	平凡(なもの)
adoption	選ぶこと, 選択

- 問 1 下線部(1)で筆者はどのようなことを回想しているか述べなさい。
- 問 2 下線部(2)の 'the inevitable route' とは何か。具体的に述べなさい。
- 問 3 下線部(3)で筆者はどのようなことを考えているか述べなさい。
('the one island' と 'the other' が何を指しているのかを具体的に示すこと。)
- 問 4 下線部(4)で筆者はどのようなことを述べているのか。 'That way' が表すものを具体的に示し, 説明しなさい。
- 問 5 筆者の今回の来日の目的は何か述べなさい。