次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

大阪外国語大学・改題〔レベル：3.5/5.0〕〔制限時間：30 分〕

設　問：次の英文を読み、下線部(1)・(2)を和訳した上で、全文の内容を 80～100 字の日本語で要約しなさい。

(1)With the coming of the Meiji era, a large amount of Western literature found its way into Japan. Not only were many works translated, but many authors adopted Western brands of philosophy, and in general followed the European concept of literature. The schools of the novel which existed in Europe began to appear in Japan too.

Soseki saw the danger of such undiscerning copying, and realized that no worthwhile works would be produced as long as Japanese writers merely tried to repeat formulae that were entirely alien to them. He himself succeeded in creating a happy blend between the new imported ideas and the traditions of Japanese literature. Thus he, more than any other writer, provides a bridge between Japanese classical and present-day literature.

(2)It has been said that Soseki was anti-Western, but I think it is truer to

say that he was pro-Japanese in an age when it was fashionable to revere everything foreign.　It is the very Japanese quality of his work that has made him a lasting favorite among his fellow countrymen.

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

大阪府立大学・改題〔レベル：3.8/5.0〕〔制限時間：40 分〕

Darwin was the first to propose that long necks evolved in giraffes because they enabled the animals to eat leaves beyond the reach of shorter animals. That seemingly sensible explanation has held up for over a century, but it is probably wrong, says Robert Simmons. Simmons, a behavioral ecologist at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Windhoek, Namibia, believes (1)(　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) to win mates.

Simmons was studying eagles in Sabi Sand Reserve in South Africa when he happened to come upon a pair of male giraffes locked in combat. Male giraffes battle for mates by swinging their powerful necks – which can be over six feet long and weigh more than 200 pounds. (2)The momentum generated allows them to slam their heads into their rivals with vertebrae destroying – and sometimes deadly – force. In these contests, males with the longest, thickest necks usually win.

As Simmons watched the fight, he became convinced that this competition for mates, not stretching for treetop food, was what drove the evolution of the neck. If competition for food had spurred the lengthening, says Simmons, then you would expect giraffes to graze mainly from tall acacia trees beyond the reach of other savanna inhabitants. But giraffes feed mostly with their necks bent, along low bushes.

Moreover, their short, thick horns probably evolved to better concentrate the force of their head blows.

To test his idea, Simmons compared modern giraffe proportion to those of their fossil ancestors. If greater reach was the main moving force for their long necks, then the legs, necks, and the rest of their bodies should have stretched proportionately over time. Instead, Simmons found that the largest giraffe ancestor, with legs about 80 percent the length of a modern giraffe's, had a disproportionately shorter neck. According to Simmons, pressure for food probably would not have caused a sudden lengthening of the neck alone, (3)(　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　).

Since female giraffes don't fight, says Simmons, their necks are long probably because they share so many genes with males. Unlike males, though, who add about 90 pounds to their necks after becoming sexually mature, the necks of females stop growing at sexual maturity. "I hate to say Darwin was wrong, since he was obviously a brilliant chap," says Simmons, "but perhaps I've added a little something to a question he didn't think right the way through."

〔設　問〕

１．下線部(1)の空所に次の語句を並びかえて文章を完成させなさい。

but　food　necks　to　developed　compete　giraffes　not　for　long

２．下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

３．下線部(2)の空所に次の語句を並びかえて文章を完成させなさい。

but　style　fighting　might　neck-dependent　a　have

４．第３パラグラフにおけるダーウィン説に対するシモンズによる反証の内容を 100 字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

５．第４パラグラフにおけるダーウィン説に対するシモンズによる反証の内容を 150 字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

九州大学・改題〔レベル：3.8〕〔制限時間：40 分〕

(1)Charles Darwin had more in common with chimpanzees than even he realized. Before he was universally known for his theory of natural selection, the young naturalist made a decision that has long been praised as the type of behavior that fundamentally separates humans from other apes.

In 1858, before Darwin published *On the Origin of Species*, his friend Alfred Russel Wallace mailed Darwin his own theory of evolution that closely matched what Darwin had secretly been working on for more than two decades. Instead of racing to publish and ignoring Wallace's work, Darwin included Wallace's outline alongside his own *abstract so that the two could be presented jointly before *the Linnean Society the following month. "(2)I would far rather burn my whole book than that Wallace or any man should think that I had behaved in a *paltry spirit," Darwin wrote.

(3)This kind of behavior, seeking to benefit others and promote cooperation, has now been found in chimps, the species that Darwin did more than any other human to connect us with. In the study, published in a major scientific journal, *primatologist Frans de Waal and his colleagues presented chimps with (4)a simplified version of the choice that Darwin faced.

Pairs of chimps were brought into a testing room where they were separated only by

a wire mesh. On one side was a bucket containing 30 *tokens that the chimpanzee could give to an experimenter for a food reward. Half of the tokens were of one color that resulted in only the chimpanzee that gave the token receiving a reward. The other tokens were of a different color that resulted in both chimpanzees receiving a food reward. If chimpanzees were motivated only by selfish interests, they would be expected to choose a reward only for themselves (or it should be 50 50 if they were choosing randomly). But individuals were significantly more likely to choose the cooperative option.

De Waal says that previous studies showing chimps to be selfish may have been poorly designed. “The chimps had to understand a complex food delivery system,” De Waal wrote, “and were often placed so far apart that they may not have realized how their actions benefited others.”

De Waal added that his study does not rule out the possibility that chimpanzees were influenced by reciprocal exchanges outside the experimental setting such as *grooming or social support. Chimpanzee society, like the scientific community that studies them, may be built around such mutual exchanges. Science is also a social activity, and sharing the rewards from one another’s research allows scientists to improve their work over time. Like the chimpanzees he would connect us with, Darwin recognized the utility of sharing rewards with others.

＊abstract：概要、要約
＊the Linnean Society：リンネ協会（博物学の定期刊行物を出版する英国の組織）
＊paltry：卑しい、けちな
＊primatologist：霊長類学者
＊tokens：代用コイン
＊grooming：毛づくろい

〔設　問〕

１．下線部⑴に関して、その具体的な内容を示す一文を問題文中から選び出しなさい。

２．下線部⑵を和訳しなさい。

３．下線部⑶を和訳しなさい。

４．下線部⑷の具体的な内容を、100 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

５．チンパンジーの社会と科学者たちの世界との共通する点を、本文に即して 100 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。