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## 第 1 講

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### ① 長文読解

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

Many people, and scientists in particular, find it extremely difficult to come to terms with the idea that there are some animals who may be as intelligent as we are. Perhaps <sup>(1)</sup> this reaction is not altogether surprising, as we too firmly believe in the myth that we are the most intelligent life-form on the planet.

5 The notion that animals were not capable of thought or feelings was put forward as early as the 16th century. A French philosopher proposed that animals were automatic machines not guided by a mind, ( 2 ) humans had a mind, free will and the ability to think. Although attitudes are changing, our fundamental mental block about animal intelligence still holds true. For example, a scientist who studied animal  
10 behavior recently suggested that ‘All animal reaction is brought about without thinking and such automatic behavior may be quite short of intelligence.’

What is intelligence? <sup>(3)</sup> Having largely solved the basic problems of survival, man has been able to give the brain the opportunity to explore other ideas. We have time to sit around and think, to learn new skills, to invent things. We have something which  
15 we loosely define as ‘recognition’ — the ability to perceive, to know and to learn, which goes beyond purely automatic responses.

In the attempt to become increasingly ‘civilized’, humans have placed much importance and emphasis on left-brain functions such as logic and analysis. In recent years, we have begun to realize and respect the importance of right brain functions  
20 such as creative thinking and inspiration. ‘Whole-brain thinking’ is more effective, makes our life richer and more fulfilling, and makes us less tunnel-visioned. As we come to realize the importance of such a balance, and therefore take a fresh view of what intelligence is, perhaps we should also think afresh about animal intelligence. Take dolphins, for example. As one writer recently pointed out, we cannot judge  
25 dolphins on our terms. ‘The dolphin doesn’t build anything. It doesn’t write anything. It doesn’t record anything, outside of itself. So you start completely out of the reach of human definitions of intelligence.’

2 英語表現

例題

- (1) Eメールのおかげで、旅行の間も友人とのコミュニケーションがとれた。
- (2) 私は大学に入ったら海外留学をしたいと思っている。
- (3) 彼にはどこかおっとりとしたところがある。
- (4) 君が彼の話し方を気に入らないのはわかっている。
- (5) 遠くから見ると、その川は蛇のように見える。
- (6) 先日旧友に会ったとき、初めは彼だとわからなかった。

〈解答・解説〉

- (1) E-mail enabled me to communicate with my friends during the trip.
  - ▶ 「SのおかげでOは…できる」は S enable O to do / S make it possible for O to do で表す。本問は E-mail made it possible for me to communicate with my friends during the trip. と書くこともできる。
  - ▶ また、本問は Thanks to e-mail, I was able to communicate with my friends during the trip. と書くこともできる。
  - ▶ 「一度だけ…することができた」という場合には could を用いずに was[were] able to do を用いて表す。
- (2) I want to (go and) study abroad after I enter college.
  - ▶ 「海外留学をする」は (go and) study abroad で表す。
  - ▶ 「A(国)に留学する」のように留学先を具体的に表す場合は、(go and) study in A とする。
  - ▶ 「大学に入る」は、enter college[university] / get into college[university] / become a college[university] student など表す。
- (3) There's something gentle[quiet / calm] about him.
  - ▶ 「Aにはどこか…なところがある」は、「There is something + 形容詞 + about A」で表す。

