

2016年度 特別選抜 I 英語等有資格型
(自己推薦入試)
適性検査

自然保護の活動を行っている英国のナショナルトラストに関する次の文章を読んで、それに続く第1問と第2問に答えなさい。

The life span of trees and woods is so long that many people, accustomed to the pace of modern industrialised society, find it difficult to appreciate that they are subject to the same processes of growth and decay which affect all living communities. The familiar trees of our childhood seem to change little as we grow older, and we often fail to realize that they too mature and die, and must eventually be replaced if the traditional appearance of the landscape is to be preserved.

This theme of landscape preservation is fundamental to the National Trust's woodland management policy. In many cases, where the woods are the setting for a historic house or garden, it takes on primary importance and dominates all other management considerations. At Stourhead in Wiltshire, for example, each single tree in the fine beech woods forming the background to the gardens contributes to the overall composition, and plans for cutting down and replanting must be decided in great detail so that when these operations become necessary, they can be carried out with the least possible disturbance. Elsewhere, in more open country, a broader approach may be employed, but a feeling for the appearance of the wood and its effect on the landscape as a whole must always be kept.

As in the case of its houses and gardens, the second important principle in the management of the Trust's woodlands is that they should be enjoyed both by the Trust's own members and by the public, not just as components of a beautiful landscape but as places where they can experience a sense of peace and quiet which is becoming so hard to find in the modern world. With very few exceptions, therefore, the Trust's woodlands are freely open to the public at all times, subject only to the need to protect young plantations and sensitive wildlife environments.

Some form of woodland is the natural vegetation of the great part of the British Isles, and consequently the majority of our native plants and animals have developed from a woodland environment. Woods thus act as important ecological resources, particularly when they contain oak and other broadleaved species under conditions which have remained relatively untouched for long periods. Many of the Trust's woods are of this kind, and nature conservation is therefore another important objective of the Trust's management policy.

The fourth major objective, and the one most often associated with the word 'forestry', is of course the production of timber. Britain has very few forests in comparison with most other

European countries, and most of our timber requirements are met by imports. While we can never be self-supporting in this respect, a healthy home-grown timber industry supplying a reasonable proportion of our needs is part of our national policy, and as the country's largest private landowner the Trust aims to make its contribution. Sales of mature timber and thinnings from young plantations are an important source of income on many of the Trust's estates, and a significant proportion of the timber used every year in the maintenance of cottages and farm buildings comes from the Trust's own woods. Other management objectives may apply to particular woods, though they will almost always be secondary in importance to these four major objectives.

(Adapted from *The National Trust and woodlands*, The National Trust 1980. Revised 1983. London: Paragon Press.)

第1問 ナショナルトラストの 'major objectives' を四つ、日本語(横書き)で述べなさい。

第2問 論じられている話題に関して、自分の考え方を 400 字以内の日本語(横書き)で述べなさい。(これは考え方の良し悪しを見る問題ではなく、話を日本語で展開する能力を見る問題です。書く内容は、本意でも架空でもかまいません。)