

## 英語 2005 年度・夏学期・1 年生試験問題

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入のこと。【 】内は、それぞれ、解答欄の番号・記号を示す。  
 選択式解答欄（マーク式）は 1～4 4、記述式解答欄は A～F（表）、ア・イ（裏）、カ～  
 サ（裏）、なお問題 **G**～**J** は、聴き取り問題（あらかじめ問題を読んで置くこと）。

**A** 次の文章を読み各設問に答えよ。

O'Malley has long since taken leave of the real world of living, breathing men and women and lives now in memories and dreams alone, drifting through these populous ( ) subterranean caverns like one of the dead himself. He is barely aware of where his steps are leading him, 4 he has only one of destination here: the platform of the downtown N train. See him with weary movements bend stiffly to set the old violin case on the ground before him; see, 5 the suffering in those sad lost eyes, the tenderness with which he handles the instrument and brings it to his shoulder; and see, now, how the head lifts, the bow is brought to the strings, the grimy fingers come to 6 ---and he plays! He plays! Oh how he plays! And as he plays, an extraordinary change comes over [ 7 ] the shuffling masses of tired humanity in those dreary hopeless vaults.

Eyes lift from tabloid newspapers. Vacant gazes became focused, probe like searchlights, seeking the source of the ( ) sounds. A crowd begins to gather, the first coins tinkle into the old violin case, and within two or three minutes the entire platform is in a state of ( ) attention. Through the chambers of the subway drift the haunting strains of O'Malley's violin, and travelers on the uptown platform, even those on the upper levels, listen and are enchanted.

【1~3】空所 ( ) ( ) ( ) に入るべきもっとも適切な形容詞を下の a~i の中からそれぞれひとつ選べ。同じ形容詞を二度選んではならない。

- a. discursive b. distracted c. divine d. entire e. fundamental f. gloomy g. negative  
 h. rapt i. visual

【4】二重下線部 4 の位置に入るべきもっとも適切な語を a~e の中からひとつ選べ。

- a. for b. if c. so d. that e. thus

【5】二重下線部 5 の位置に入るべきもっとも適切な語句を a~e の中からひとつ選べ。

- a. as to b. despite c. in fear of d. owing to e. though

【6】二重下線部 6 の位置に入るべきもっとも適切な語を a~e の中からひとつ選べ。

- a. death b. end c. halt d. heaven e. life

【7】下線部は、具体的には何をさしているか。a~d の中からもっとも適切なものをひとつ選べ。

- a. a group of bored gatekeepers of the underworld  
 b. the people walking with heavy steps in the subway station  
 c. the rumbling subway carriage full of exhausted people  
 d. the underground passengers' spirits sinking low

**B** 下の英文は、Bruegel の *Netherlandish Proverbs* に関する説明文である。【8】～【12】の括弧内の a～d の単語の中からもっとも適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選べ。

- 【8】The man who is belling a docile old cat is overcautious; he is literally “armed to the (a. head b. neck c. nose d. teeth)” to protect himself from her wrath.
- 【9】The man who both embraces and bites the pillar, which represents the Church, is a hypocrite. He keeps his vice a secret, “under his (a. cloak b. hat c. mask d. sleeve)”.
- 【10】The fool banging his head against a (a. brick b. paper c. stone d. wooden ) wall is indulging in futile labours.
- 【11】A man is throwing his money “down the (a. drain b. river c. slope d. water)”.
- 【12】The over-optimistic archer in the painting is aiming arrows at the “(a. cake b. cloud c. fiddles d. pie) in the sky”.

**C** 次の文章を読み各設問に答えよ。

Renaissance science was non-revolutionary because it did not ( 13 ) the sources of knowledge. This meant that the elements of the world map were not wholly rational or empirical, even by the later sixteenth century. The typical world map title was ( 14 ). This was understood by contemporaries as being derived from all available sources, including still the authorities of the past. The moment had not yet arrived in European thought when either experience or reason could ( 15 ) authority as a source of knowledge. All these forces were held in balance by the Renaissance scholar and mapmaker, and [16] the play of intellect had somehow to harmonize them. A rigorous geographical theory that the elements of the world map must be derived only from observation and be capable of being tested would have been ( 17 ) to the Renaissance mapmaker. Secularization of the map as an object had certainly occurred, but (18) traditional sources, literary and legendary, would have been seen as impoverishing the map. (中略)

Yet a new unifying dimension had been added through the medium of printing and the beginnings of commercial map publishing. World maps would continue to display almost infinite variations, but the coexistence of generically different figures of the world had passed away with the manuscript culture of which [A] it was characteristic: printing inevitably [19] crystallized the fundamental concepts of geography.

【13】空欄(13)に入るべきもっとも適切なものを a~d の中から一つ選べ。

- a. generously examine    b. historically explain    c. materially differentiate  
d. thoroughly redefine

【14】空欄(14)に入るべきもっとも適切なものを a~e の中から一つ選べ。

- a. *Compendium Sapientiae Veterum*    an exhaustive compilation of ancient writings  
b. *Cosmographia Universalis*    a comprehensive picture of the entire world  
c. *Harmonia Mundi*    the harmony of the universe  
d. *Orvis Magicus*    mysteries of the whole world  
e. *Summa Experimentorum*    a systematic description of experiential facts

【15】空欄(15)に入るべきもっとも適切なものを a~e の中から一つ選べ。

- a. compare    b. outweigh    c. recognize    d. reconcile    e. sanctify

【16】下線部[16]の言いかえとして、もっとも適切なものを a~e の中から一つ選べ。

- a. it was somehow necessary for scholars to reconcile the empirical world with what had previously been acknowledged as true
- b. theatrical performance at the time mixed some elements from the past and the present
- c. the elite at the time had leisure enough to somehow create a balance between experiential facts and rational beliefs
- d. the intelligentsia were busy finding some ways to match the banalities of life with Christian dogmas
- e. to escape from the dilemma of using old disciplines in a new world, people somehow needed wit

【17】空欄(17)に入るべきもっとも適切なものを a~e の中から一つ選べ。

- a. alien
- b. effective
- c. meaningful
- d. natural
- e. relative

【18】空欄(18)に入るべきもっとも適切なものを a~e の中から一つ選べ。

- a. dependence on
- b. emancipation from
- c. emphasis upon
- d. playing with
- e. repetition of

【A】下線部[A] it が指す英単語、一語を記述式解答欄【A】に記入せよ。

【19】下線部[19]の言いかえとして、もっとも適切なものを a~e の中から一つ選べ。

- a. criticized
- b. fixed
- c. opposed
- d. restricted
- e. signified

【20】本文全体と最もよく合致するものを a~e の中から一つ選べ。

- a. Maps drawn by hand, even though they accorded with observation, were still considered to be sacred objects.
- b. Printing contributed to the expansion of geography by reproducing conventional and innovative elements indiscriminately.
- c. The existence of traditional elements in Renaissance maps hindered the development of geography as an exact science.
- d. The invention of printing removed legendary aspects from maps by the latter half of the sixteenth century.
- e. The success of the commercialization of maps was made possible when mapmakers adapted them to the customers' various needs.

**D** 次の文章を読み各設問に答えよ。

According to probated wills preserved in the Maryland Hall of Records and studied by Lois Green Carr, [21] Annapolis went through a major realignment of wealth holding after 1720. Mark Leone, who, with his team of urban archeologists, has been digging the streets of the city since 1981, thinks this means that the rich dominated the middle class and the poor. Eighty percent of the wealth was held by 15 percent of the people by 1735. “Within less than a generation,” Leone says, “the Annapolis rich had aggrandized themselves dramatically at the expense of people who were literally their neighbors. The money came from financially disenfranchising the middle class. The city’s wills show that the middle classes were tapped out.”

When [22] that happens today, there’s constant murmuring and resistance: [23] “It’s the economy, stupid.” The question is, why wasn’t there a rebellion then? Why didn’t the American Revolution

happen forty years earlier than it did? The answer has to do with the fact that the rich had begun to introduce a number of new practices including the toothbrushing and the meal-time etiquette that buttressed the idea that everyone was an individual. 【ア】 Everyone could succeed, indeed prosper, if he or she would exercise an appropriate degree of personal discipline.

【21】 下線部[21]の内容の説明として最も適切なものを a~e の中から一つ選べ。

- a. After 1720, a grand scheme was introduced to the city of Annapolis in order to cut the living expenses of the rich and the poor there.
- b. After 1720, 15 percent of Annapolis citizens were overpowered by the rest of the city residents in most of the major financial activities.
- c. After 1720, the financial gap between the rich and the rest of Annapolis citizens widened, because the former deprived the latter of their wealth.
- d. After 1720, the moneyed class of Annapolis resorted to a large-scale redistribution of wealth to suppress the discontent of the lower classes of the city.
- e. After 1720, the value of the individual increased due to the readjustment of the idea of equality and wealth by the well-to-do of Annapolis.

【22】 下線部[22] that は何を指すか。もっとも適当なものを a~e の中から選べ。

- a. the exploitation by the rich of the middle and lower classes
- b. the increase in the numbers of rich people
- c. the increase of freedom only among the rich
- d. the realization by the poor that the rich are not always happy
- e. the revolution triggered by the discontent of the middle and lower classes

【23】 下線部[23] の意味としてもっとも適当なものを a~e の中から選べ。

- a. All but the foolish know the simple fact that the economy is the major factor in social relations.
- b. Economics, when applied to the harsh realities of life, is a piece of stupidity.
- c. It is only foolish and rich citizens that believe the economy is the cause of social problems.
- d. It is simply foolish to blame the economy for unavoidable and worsening inequality.
- e. To protest and revolt in modern society is sheer stupidity as a means of solving economic problems.

【ア】 下線部[ア]を日本語に訳し、記述式解答欄【ア】に記入せよ。(足りなければ【イ】を私用してもよい。)

**E** 次の文章の各文には、本来なければならない単語が一つずつ欠けている。その補うべき語を、前後の各一語と共にそれぞれ記述式解答欄【B】～【F】に記入せよ。つまり解答欄一つにつき、三語が記入されることになる。

【B】 Over the course of the past century, *National Geographic* magazine has come to be one of the primary means which people in the United States receive information and images of the world outside their own borders. 【C】 While *National Geographic* covers a range of topics including the geographic and cultural wonders of the United States, wildlife and nature stories, and accounts of exploration of space, the oceans, and the polar ice caps a good portion of its text and photographs is devoted images of the peoples and

cultures of the third world. 【D】 *National Geographic* identifies as a scientific and educational institution, and it is also located in a long tradition of travelogue as it sends its staff on expeditions to bring back stories and photos of faraway people and places. 【E】 While these photographs and stories of curious and exotic practices can be perused and marveled by readers in the privacy of their own homes, they draw people into contact with a much wider set of cultural ideas. 【F】 More simple documents, both text and (to a less obvious extent) photographs call up and then reinforce or challenge shared understandings of cultural difference.

**F** 以下の a~d を意味の通る一続きの文章になるように並べ替え、該当する箇所に文の記号をマークせよ。ただし、最初と最後に来る文章はすでに決められている。

**最初の文** : Genes are pure information information that can be encoded, recoded and decoded, without any degradation or change of meaning.

- a. Among this variety, those coded combinations that become more numerous in the world will obviously and automatically be the ones that, when decoded and obeyed inside bodies, make those bodies take active steps to preserve and propagate those same DNA messages.
- b. DNA characters are copied with an accuracy that rivals anything modern engineers can do.
- c. Pure information can be copied and, since it is digital information, the fidelity of the copying can be immense.
- d. They are copied down the generations, with just enough occasional errors to introduce variety.

【24】 【25】 【26】 【27】

**最後の文** : We and that means all living things are survival machines programmed to propagate the digital database that did the programming.

《以下は聞き取り問題。放送は二回ずつ流れる。》

**G** 放送を聴き、下線部を読まれた通りの語句で埋めよ（括弧内は入るべき単語の数）  
 (編集者より注：出題は Session9 Listening Practice)

I have a hearing problem. If someone asks me, “Were you born in London?” I might hear: “Wear your horn in London?” This “confusion” 【力】( 6 words ) how funny the English language is. Because even when you hear or read sentences and phrases and phrases correctly, they can still seem silly. Especially 【キ】( 6 words ). Here are some examples:

【ク】( 6 words )./ I was driving around late at night. I was so tired

【ケ】( 5 words ).

The language of romance can be really ridiculous.

I gave him my heart【コ】( 5 words ). I was beside myself. I had my head in the clouds, yet he still managed to walk all over me.

Forgive me 【サ】( 6 words ), but I didn’t want this message to fall on deaf ears.

**H** 放送される本文の内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを、a~dの中からそれぞれ一つ選べ。

(編集者より注：出題は Session4 Listening Practice)

- 【28】 In the earliest stages of biological evolution, an organism's shape tends to be (a. bilaterally b. internally c. three-dimensionally d. vertically) more symmetrical
- 【29】 Just floating in water does not seem environmentally (a. adaptable b. demanding c. healing d. inactive).
- 【30】 Front-back asymmetry on the outside of the human body enables us (a. to be horizontally more stable b. to be more resistant to gravitation c. to make the intestines more active d. to move forward and backward more easily).
- 【31】 In human beings some (a. bilateral symmetry is b. internal structures are c. three-dimensional imagery is d. vertical reshaping is) advantageous for taking the shortest distance to the destination.
- 【32】 The evolutionary process seems more (a. function-oriented b. obviously chaotic c. physically aimless d. physically oriented) inside our body.
- 【33】 What is happening inside our body can be compared to the way (a. an economist b. a society c. reason d. the universe) works.

**I** 次の文章は、放送の内容に関する要約である。放送を聞き、空欄を埋めるのもっとも適切なものを、a~dの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選べ(あらかじめ次の文章を読んでおくこと。)(編集者より注：出題は Session7 Listening Practice 改)

At the beginning of this short presentation, the lecturer refers very briefly to the story of Mothra, because he thinks an important post-colonial question is raised in it. The question is ( 34 ). According to the lecturer, ( 35 ). To examine it, he surveys how Westerners have represented the natives in far-away places. Europeans have long cherished unrealistic pictures of them. But ( 36 ). In the lecturer's view, how to describe people of the Third World is a very problematic matter. With this contemporary situation in mind, he returns to the question raised at the start of his lecture. He concludes by suggesting that ( 37 ).

- 【34】 a. whether or not Japanese colonization of the peaceful South Pacific is justifiable  
b. whether or not modern technology is beneficial to mankind wherever it may be on earth  
c. which side the Japanese are on in the opposition between the West and the South Pacific paradise  
d. which side the monster is on in this post-nuclear picture of destruction and devastation
- 【35】 a. the question is left unanswered in the story  
b. the question is regarded as too personal to answer  
c. the question is resolved in favour of the Asian mind  
d. the question is superseded by a question of even more importance
- 【36】 a. in some parts of the world, things are getting out of hand  
b. these naïve notions are now becoming things of the past  
c. the whole world has abandoned those romantic images  
d. they are looking forward to the future rather than back on the past
- 【37】 a. the Japanese are now better informed than ever  
b. the Japanese have finally decided to reconsider their attitude toward the West  
c. the Japanese have not completely got rid of their old naiveté  
d. the views of the Japanese on the matter have been unbiased

**J** 本文が放送された後、その内容に関する七つの短文 No.1~No.7 が読まれる。それぞれの短文が本文の内容に照らして正しければ a を、間違っていれば b をマークせよ。

(編集者より注：オリジナル問題、授業でやる Listening の約 1.5 倍の速さで読まれた)

《解答欄》：No.1 = 【38】 No.2 = 【39】 No.3 = 【40】 No.4 = 【41】

No.5 = 【42】 No.6 = 【43】 No.7 = 【44】