

英語 1 2006 年度・冬学期・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、各々、解答欄の番号・記号を示す。
選択式解答欄（マーク式）は 1～47、記述式解答欄は A～F（表）、ア～ケ（裏）を使用する。
なお、問題 **E**～**H** は聴き取り問題（あらかじめ問題を読んでおくこと）である。

A 次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

Mrs. Higden [中略] enjoys having reports of cases in the criminal courts read to her from newspapers by a young boy in her care called Sloppy. Sloppy, she says, is a “beautiful reader of a newspaper,” because he “do the Police in different voices.”

Mrs. Higden means that Sloppy, as he reads to her, dramatizes his reading, giving each of the police witnesses in the trials a different voice. [中略]

It might be worthwhile to pause for a moment here in order to consider just how these processes of “speaking” and “listening” are achieved through (あ) language that is transmitted and received in silence. What are the conventions that we all of us, readers and writers, subscribe (2)?

The writer, by manipulating a body of linguistic devices (3) which the reader also has access, can shape the dialogue, the words spoken by a character, (4) an effective and recognizable voice. What are these linguistic devices? Vocabulary, the choice of words made by the writer for the character to speak, is an important tool, as is grammar, as is syntax, as is register. (1) These may be used in order to give a(n) (7) manner of speech that is either (8) and thus identifies the uniqueness of the character through her or his voice, or else is (9) and thus (10) with a(n) (7) character type with which the reader is already (11): the tough detective, the London cabbie.

While it may be easy to understand how the direct speech, that is the words actually spoken by a character, may be “heard” by the reader, the idea that there is an equally recognizable or “heard” voice emanating (5) the rest of the piece of writing is perhaps more difficult for us to accept. Yet the writer’s style, so called, in any written text is (6) much a contrived “voice” as that given to any literary character and it is one that speaks to us from the words of the narrative itself. It is as audible (う) that of any Sloppy, or Mrs. Higden, or police witness at a trial in the criminal courts of Victorian England and it is so for exactly the same reasons.

【1】 下線部 (あ) “language that is ... silence” とはどのようなものを指すのか。次の中からもっとも適切なものを一つ選べ。

- a. 明瞭な音声で発せられずとも認識できる、ささやき声としての表現媒体。
- b. 暗黙のうちに発せられまた認識される、登場人物の声を伝える表現媒体。
- c. 声を発したり認識したりする際に、頭の中で構成し思考するための表現媒体。
- d. 以心伝心で伝えられ認識される、声や文字を用いない表現媒体。

(1 枚目)

【2~6】本文中の空欄(2)~(6)に入るべき適切な前置詞を次の中から一つ選び、文を完成させよ。同じものを二回以上用いてもよいものとする。なお、空欄(1)は存在しない。

- a. to b. from c. at d. on e. in f. into g. through
h. as i. with

【7~11】下線部(い)の文の空欄(7)~(11)に入るべき適切な形容詞を次の中から一つずつ選び、意味の通る文を完成させよ。なお空欄(7)は二回現れている。

- a. associated b. familiar c. ideosyncratic d. particular e. stereotypical

【12~13】空欄(う)に入るべき次の語を正しく並び替えたとき、3番目と5番目に来るべき語を選び、3番目に来る語の記号を解答欄【12】に、5番目に来る語の記号を解答欄【13】にマークせよ。

- a. a b. and c. as d. as e. characteristic f. voice

B 次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

(あ) As a communication medium, she notes, seismic waves would offer the elephant several advantages. They dissipate less quickly than airborne waves, they aren't disrupted by changes in weather or temperature and they aren't swallowed by dense jungle foliage. Complex vocal harmonics don't translate well into seismic waves. But even the simplest long-range message – "I'm here" or "Danger!" – beats a fancy one that can't be heard at all.

Air is the faster medium: an airborne elephant call will reach a distant listener before the seismic version does. The delay between signals may confer its own advantage, however, O'Connell-Rodwell proposes. The delay increases with distance; an astute listener would soon learn to gauge distance from the delay. [14] with its airborne counterpart, a seismic signal would enable the animal to coordinate its movements with faraway colleges, to forage more effectively, and to detect unseen danger. It is compass, yardstick, and e-mail in one – an elephantine Palm Pilot.

(い) And the elephant's palm is the key, O'Connell-Rodwell believes. It may be that the seismic vibrations propagate from the elephant's feet to its inner ear – a process known as bone conduction. That would explain some of the odder features of elephant anatomy, including the fatty deposits in its cheeks, which may serve to amplify incoming vibrations. In marine mammals, similar deposits are called "acoustic fat."

But O'Connell-Rodwell thinks that the elephant ear may be [15] even more accurately to the ground. "They do have nerves [16] to their toenails, and they do lean on them. It could be a direct line to their head." A colleague is now exploring whether the fleshy pad of an elephant's foot contains Pacinian and Meissner corpuscles, [17] nerve endings that detect faint motion and vibration. The tip of an elephant's trunk has more of these structures per square inch than does any other animal organ, and it is supremely touch-sensitive. (In addition to lifting a foot to improve its hearing, an elephant sometimes holds its trunk to the ground, as if it were an amplifier, says the Stanford biologist).

All of which raises the question. Which is doing the hearing here – the elephant foot or the elephant ear? The truth is, “hearing” is a construct of human language. To us, a “sound” is what happens when airborne acoustic waves vibrate tiny hairs inside our head. An “ear” is an acoustic organ that looks like ours.

Properly defined, however, sound is a series of compression waves in any medium: air, liquid, solid matter. Animals have evolved all manner of translating these mechanical waves into neural signals. A fish senses motion with a line of specialized receptors on both sides of its body. Walk toward a fish tank, and your footsteps startle the fish. Did it hear you or feel you? To the fish, there’s no difference.

Perhaps, in (う) our ear-o-centric view of the world, we have constrained our senses. “The animals have been paying attention to something that we haven’t been noticing,” O’Connell-Rodwell says. Lately she has begun exploring the possibility that other large mammals – bison, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, lions, giraffes – rely on seismic cues in their daily lives.

【14～17】空欄 [14]～[17]に入るべきもっとも適切な語を下記の語群の中からそれぞれ選べ（大文字小文字の違いは無視すること）。同じ語は二回以上は使えない。

- a. categorized b. combined c. connected d. observed e. obscured
f. specialized g. tuned

【18】下線部 (あ) の advantages に含まれるものを一つ選べ。

- a. They are less rapidly attenuated by obstacles.
- b. They are sensitive to meteorological circumstances.
- c. They can express complex messages.
- d. They transmit messages fast.

【19】下線部 (い) を支持する事実として述べられているものを一つ選べ。

- a. It has a line of specialized receptors on both sides of its body.
- b. It has fatty deposits in its cheeks.
- c. It has many motion and vibration detectors in the tip of its trunk.
- d. It has many touch-sensitive nerve organs in the pad of its foot.

【20】下線部 (う) に示された見方に従うものを一つ選べ。

- a. Animals have been paying attention to something that we haven’t been noticing.
- b. It is very strange that elephants hear seismic vibrations by their foot.
- c. Sound is a series of compression waves in any medium.
- d. To fish in a tank, there is no distinction between hearing you and feeling you.

(2 枚目)

C 次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

An empire is made up of many ethnic groups and cultures. When they come to England, they add color and life to the country but also – to xenophobic natives – (あ) a vague sense of threat. This sense is heightened when not only strange people but strange, and possibly dangerous, animals and diseases find their way into the carefully tended, (22) landscapes of England. In “The Speckled Band” a(n) (23) mood is created over the Surrey estate of Dr. Grimesby Roylott when we are told not only of the mysterious events taking place there but, in addition, that Roylott, although extremely anti-social, allowed gypsies to roam over the grounds, as also a cheetah and a baboon that he had brought back with him from India. Surrey is a part of England that calls up images of civilized calm and (い) quintessential English ways. Yet, on the Roylott estate there lurked these (24) presences from the distant corners of the empire including – the reader discovers at the end of the story – India’s deadliest snake, the swamp adder [後略] .

In the stories, these signs of (24) presence, in themselves, are able to project an atmosphere of impending chaos and doom. Victorians, (A) their show of confidence, (う) deeply doubted that they could comprehend, much less control, a world so large, turbulent, and strange. There was so much that they did not know. Who in Europe had the power of mind to grasp the myriad linkages of actors and events in distant parts of the world? Who, moreover, had the physical stamina to go to these places and investigate in person, should the occasion demand it? The answer is, of course, Sherlock Holmes. Unlike another mental giant, his brother Mycroft, Sherlock was a man of action and an indefatigable traveler who could make himself thoroughly (B), whatever the (25) setting, in all countries of the world.

【ア】 下線部 (あ) の言い換えとしてもっとも適切な句を本文中から抜き出し、記述式解答欄 **【ア】** に記入せよ。

【21】 下線部 (い) の言い換えとして、もっとも適切なものを a ~ f の中から一つ選べ。

a. proud b. essential c. peculiar d. typical e. conservative f. natural

【22 ~ 25】 空欄 (22) ~ (25) に入るべきもっとも適切な語を下の a ~ k の中からそれぞれ一つ選べ。必ずしも教科書原文で用いられた語が入るとは限らない。また同じ語は二回以上は使えない。なお、空欄 (24) は二回現れている。

a. foreign b. homelike c. divine d. social e. ominous f. cozy
g. amiable h. enigmatic i. foggy j. economical k. indigenous

【26】 空欄 (A) に入るべきもっとも適切な語句を下の a ~ e の中から選べ。必ずしも教科書原文で用いられた語が入るとは限らない。

a. because of b. besides to c. far from d. for all e. in addition

【27】 空欄 (B) に入るべきもっとも適切な語を下の a ~ e の中から選べ。必ずしも教科書原文で用いられた語が入るとは限らない。

a. agreeable b. comfortable c. conspicuous d. understood e. welcome

【イ】 下線部 (う) を和訳せよ。解答は記述式解答欄 **【イ】** から **【オ】** まで使用してよい。

D 次の【あ】～【お】の各記号に続く文には、本来必要な語が一語ずつ欠けており、それを補うと、全体が意味を成す文章となる。補うべき語を下記の語群から選び、その記号をその語が入るべき位置を示す記号とあわせてマークシートに記せ。同じ語は二回以上は使えない。

【あ】 One way (a) to (b) account for infant (c) psychology (d) is (e) to (f) start (g) the possible range of basic experiences that (h) infants (i) have (j) in their environment. 【い】 Such an approach begins with a description of the infants' environment, (a)with (b) speculations (c) about (d) what (e) might (f) be (g) in (h) their heads. 【う】 It (a) is an approach (b) tries (c) to (d) avoid (e) any (f) kind (g) of (h) separation or dualism (i) between (j) infants and the environment (k) they experience (l). 【え】 Within this approach, (a) infant psychology (b) is (c) fundamentally (d) inseparable (e) a description of the environment and (f) what (g) infants (h) might be capable of experiencing (i) when (j) interacting (k) with it. 【お】 The idea (a) to (b) consider (c) first (d) the ecological niche of infants, and (e) from (f) there (g) to (h) figure (i) out (j) how (k) their minds (l) work in relation to it.

【あ】 補うべき位置【28】 補うべき語【29】 【い】 補うべき位置【30】 補うべき語【31】
【う】 補うべき位置【32】 補うべき語【33】 【え】 補うべき位置【34】 補うべき語【35】
【お】 補うべき位置【36】 補うべき語【37】

補うべき語の候補群

a. to b. from c. by d. yet e. that f. as g. not h. is
i. got j. with k. without

以下は聴き取り問題です。朗読が始まる前に必ず目を通しておくこと。朗読は二回ずつ流れます。

E 以下はこれから放送される音声の内容の要旨である。放送された音声の中で実際に用いられている単語を使って、要旨の中の空欄【A】～【F】を埋めよ。記述式解答欄【A】～【F】を用いること。

Alife researchers are trying to understand the meaning of life by 【A】 the virtual terrain inside the computer. There are two important issues in Alife studies: self-reproduction and the 【B】 of complex patterns. Those issues are raised by the Game of Life, since the forms 【C】 by that game have these two features. The 【D】 pattern seen in the Game of Life is simple. Yet in time, the same patterns sometimes come to be reproduced 【E】, or very complex forms, which could not have been 【F】 at the beginning, are often produced.

(3 枚目)

F これから放送される文章は、実験室において線虫 (*C.elegans*) の様子を紹介・観察している状況を描くものである。放送を聴いて各設問に答えよ。

【38】 実験者が線虫をはっきりと観察することのできる理由として、放送の内容に合致しないものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄【38】にマークせよ。

- a. Because its structure is extremely simple.
- b. Because its body is sticky and colorless.
- c. Because highly magnified images of it were shown.
- d. Because it is temporarily anaesthetized.

【39~42】 放送の内容に照らして正しいものには **a** を、間違っているものには **b** をマークせよ。

【39】 This primitive creature has a mouth, teeth, a throat, a digestive organ, and muscles.

【40】 An egg grows into a fully-formed worm in 13 hours.

【41】 A single cell divides into four in one hour.

【42】 On the high-speed film, it is a 10-celled egg that finally wriggles off into its life of adventure.

G 放送を聴き、空欄【力】～【ケ】を読まれた通りの語句で埋めよ。空欄内には必要な単語の数を示してある。記述式解答欄【力】～【ケ】を用いること。

...Well, in the 1970s, some artists and scholars in Tokyo decided to recreate Duchamp's work. Among them was Tetsuo Iwasa, who at the time was a graduate student and is now a professor of French language and representational studies at Komaba. This team of scholars and artists carefully studied all the available information. It was 【力 7 words】 the 1923 original. There was only one photograph available to them that 【キ 7 words】 before it was damaged. From 1978 to 1979 they studied the work intensively. They carried out intensive research, drafted the design, and spoke with many people 【ク 6 words】. They took great care to get exactly the right colors and to attach the wires to the glass in precisely 【ケ 7 words】.

H 本文は 2006 年 9 月の時点での情報を元に、the Cyrillic alphabet について書かれたものである。本文が放送された後、その内容に関する質問と答えの選択肢が読まれる。Question 1～5 の質問に対してもっとも適切な答えをそれぞれ a～d から一つ選べ。

Question 1 = 【43】 Question 2 = 【44】 Question 3 = 【45】

Question 4 = 【46】 Question 5 = 【47】