

英語Ⅱ・リーディング・ライティング

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いて見てはならない。
2. 本冊子には ① から ④ までの 4 問題が印刷されていて、10 ページある。
落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明な箇所等がある場合には、申し出ること。
3. 解答用紙と下書き用紙を別に配付している。解答は、解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。所定の箇所以外に記入したものは無効である。
4. 日本語で解答する問題と、英語で解答する問題があるので、注意すること。
5. 解答用紙の指定された欄に、学部名および受験番号を記入すること。
6. 提出した解答用紙以外は、すべて持ち帰ること。

- 1 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。(後に星印[*]が付いている語句には英文の後に注がある。)

Since ancient times, humor and laughter have helped calm people's minds, smoothing human relations all over the world. Humor lightens our burdens, inspires hope, connects us to others and keeps us alert. Nothing works faster or can more dependably bring the human spirit and body back into balance than a good laugh. There is a great deal of meaning inherent in long-established adages* such as: "humor is mankind's greatest blessing"; "humor brings insight and tolerance"; "what soap is to the body, laughter is to the soul"; "laughter is the best medicine" and "good fortune comes to the door of people who laugh."

In famous playwright* and actor Moliere's (1622—1673) satirical* French comedies of the 17th century, there's a healthy sense of humor that has long entertained ordinary citizens in western countries. In Japan as well, short satirical Japanese poetry from the early modern period (*senryu*) and comic stories (*rakugo*) have had the same effect.

It would be shallow to say that this type of entertainment was something that only diverted commoners' attention from the problems of their societies like poverty, social injustice, class distinction and oppression. In a much deeper sense, ordinary citizens must have felt laughter was necessary to triumph over hardship and head toward a bright future.

(A), humor is sometimes jeering* and despicable*, disclosing vicious and inhumane aspects of life. But the essence of laughter does not exist in such humor. I sense something "sick" in Japanese comic dialogs (*manzai*) of late. From what I have seen and heard about these shows, I have concluded that recent *manzai* contain unhealthy and harmful humor.

(B), many comedians make jokes at the expense of senior citizens, the underprivileged and other disadvantaged groups. They tease and ridicule

people who are weak. This verbal harassment is often directed at a person's physical appearance, ethnic origin or occupation. Therefore, the term “sadistic comedy” can be appropriately used to describe *manzai*. These sadistic *manzai* are a far cry from the time-honored healthy satirical spirit that invites spontaneous laughter. They seem to be devoid of feeling and so repugnant* that they have no value. This type of comedy is really about denial and destructiveness.

What worries me most — in addition to this negative tendency — is the almost total lack of humor regarding satire of Japan's hierarchy, politicians and bureaucrats. (C), I am afraid this tendency reflects political indifference and a sense of helplessness prevalent among Japanese.

Unhealthy and harmful humor has become both a symptom and a cause of a malaise* of triviality and foolishness currently troubling Japanese society. (D), the majority of Japanese viewers accept this, as if to say, “If it's on TV, it must be OK!”

(Adapted from Joel Assogba, “Humor and laughter,” *Shukan ST ONLINE*, February 12, 2010)

【注】

- adage: 格言, 金言
playwright: 劇作家
satirical: 風刺の
jeering: ひやかしの, あざけりの
despicable: 卑劣な
repugnant: 嫌悪感を引き起こす
malaise: 不快感

設問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 3 下線部(3)の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 4 下線部(4)の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 5 (A)から(D)に入るのに最も適切なものを下から選び番号で答えなさい。

(A) : (1) Luckily (2) Regrettably (3) Awkwardly

(B) : (1) Therefore (2) However (3) For example

(C) : (1) Personally (2) Reasonably (3) Extremely

(D) : (1) Undependably (2) Unfortunately (3) Unpredictably

2 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。

Student 1: Well, we made it through our first year of university successfully.

Student 2: Yea. Congratulations to us. And from today, we are second-year students... what now?

Student 1: Same old routine, I suppose — classes everyday. But now that I completed all the first-year courses, (1).

Student 2: Umm, I don't know if that is such a good idea. We still have a lot of courses we have to take, and if you miss any credits, it is hard to make them up.

Student 1: The most important thing is to attend classes and do the homework and tests. I can do two things at the same time.

Student 2: You have to decide what is most important.

Student 1: There are so many things to think about. First of all, I don't want to risk my school work, but (2).

Student 2: Well, a lot of people get jobs at a *juku*, you know a cram school. (3).

Student 1: That is not a bad idea, but I am not studying education, so I think it would be better to get a job that is related to my major and will be good professional experience.

Student 2: In that case, you'd better start thinking about an internship.

Student 1: Internship? (4).

Student 2: An internship is where you help out, usually for a set period of time, at a company or some organization in the field you plan to eventually work in.

Student 1: So even if you have to miss some classes, it can be explained as professional training.

Student 2: I think so. I think the university has an internship program.

Student 1: Really, (5). How about you?

Student 2: No. I think I'll wait and see how your internship works out.

設問 (1)から(5)には、次の(A)から(E)の日本語に相当する英文のいずれかが入る。

解答欄[a]には(A)から(E)の記号を記入し、解答欄[b]には対応する英文を書きなさい。

- (A) それでもお金を稼ぎたいんだ
- (B) バイト代、わりといいらしいよ
- (C) 来週、調べてみよう
- (D) アルバイトしようと思ってるんだ
- (E) そんなことば聞いたことないな

3 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。(後ろに星印[*]が付いている語句には英文の後に注がある。)

Yes, stress and worry changed my life for the better. I have to say that stress was making my life a living hell while I was working in a famous London advertising agency called Alfred Pemberton, Ltd.

At first, I loved my work, training to be an advertising account executive. I studied press, television and many other kinds of advertisement. I thought my job would be very interesting as I would be presenting my advertising agency's ideas to important clients such as Johnson & Johnson or the Wellcome Foundation. I was wrong.

When my training was completed, I was told I would be working in the newly established Foreign Department. It was responsible (1) advertising our clients' products in African, European and Asian countries.

I regret ^(a)_____ that when I was first introduced to the manager of the department, Mr. Crattenden, I disliked him on sight. ^(b) Actually, with his cold blue eyes, long nose and two strange rows of pointed teeth, he looked just like a shark in human form! His first words were, "Your desk is over there, Powle. I'm a hard worker and I expect you to (A) (B), too. You're (2) charge of the foreign media." He looked at me without smiling and pointed to a small desk just in front of his.

My job was just as horrible (3) my boss. I had to work out the cost of advertising space in foreign magazines and newspapers. ^(c) The calculations had to be in English pounds and in foreign currencies. Then complicated commissions* and discounts had to be worked out. I hated it. In those days, there were no computers or calculating machines. I just had to work out everything in my head. It was very, very difficult for me because mathematics was my (C) point. This was not the job I had been trained (4).

Often, as I was struggling over some difficult figures, I would hear

Mr. Crattenden shout at me, "Haven't you completed the newspaper advertising figures for the Wellcome South Africa account? You're so slow. I must have these figures first thing tomorrow morning. Do you hear that, Powle?" That meant I had to stay up working until late at night without even having time for dinner. Actually, Crattenden caused me so much stress, I didn't have any appetite for dinner.

Another time, I remember I was trying to buy advertising space in a Hong Kong newspaper. As I was speaking, I could sense Mr. Crattenden listening very critically to my conversation as he sat just behind me.

When I'd finished, he shouted at me (5) his harsh voice that always made me nervous. "Powle, can't you speak properly (6) the phone? You're the *buyer* of space. You have the advantage. You have to speak in a strong businesslike way. You're not a mouse. If you don't improve, I will have to get a new foreign media manager." Being called a mouse made me very angry. I turned in my seat and looked straight into his cold shark's eyes.

I shouted back, "I'm not a mouse. I've done my best, but instead of thanks, all I get is criticism. You can get a new media manager because I don't want to work for you anymore."

On hearing this, he was so surprised he didn't know what to say (7) first. Then he tried to apologize by saying that he was really trying to help me. In fact, I had been thinking of leaving for some time. I was heading for a nervous breakdown. When I hear of Japanese office workers suffering heart attacks or killing themselves because of stress, I feel so sorry for them.^(d) Perhaps, like me, they have bosses with no human feelings.

Yes, they tried to persuade me to stay on, but I had really made up my mind that advertising was not the life for me. I resigned (8) Alfred Pemberton, Ltd.

My parents were very upset by my decision.^(e) They really thought I had a good job. My mother asked me what I was going to do. She was not very

happy when I said, "I'm going to New York. Don't try to change my mind as I've already bought a one-way ticket on a Cunard passenger ship." My brother met me for dinner. He told me that without friends, money and information, life would be very difficult for me in America.

Well, he was quite right. But although my life has been very different from what I might have expected, I've had a really wonderful time so far. I made the right decision. But if Mr. Crattenden had not called me a mouse, I might still be in England doing a job I hated! The stress he caused me made me answer him back and leave my job.

(f)

Yes, stress helped me to be a success.

(From Brian W. Powle, *My Humorous World Part 3*, 2005)

【注】

commission: the money paid for services performed for another person

設問 1 (1)から(8)の中に適語を一語ずつ入れなさい。

設問 2 (a)に入るのに適切なものを下から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) say (2) to say (3) to have said
(4) saying (5) having said

設問 3 下線部(b)を日本語に訳し、筆者がそのように感じた理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 4 (A)から(C)の中に、文の内容から考えて最もふさわしい単語を一語ずつ入れなさい。

設問 5 下線部(c)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 6 下線部(d)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 7 下線部(e)を My decision から始まる英文に書き換えなさい。

設問 8 下線部(f)を Because of から始まる英文に書き換えなさい。

4 Some students want to study abroad while in university; others do not. Do you want to study abroad? Why or why not? (Answer in English; about 70 words.)