

I 次の英文を読み、～の各文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。＊の付いた語には[Notes]があります。

Translators convert written or spoken words from one language into another, allowing people who speak different languages to communicate. A society expresses its culture in its language. This means that even if two societies use the same language, they do not necessarily define all words in the same way. A good example of this is the difference between American and British English. The word differences can cause some confusion in communication, even though both societies use English. Translation between two completely different languages compounds the difficulty of understanding the meaning.

Languages reflect cultural differences, so people develop different vocabularies to suit their unique identities. Herein lies the first problem of translation: It is often difficult to directly translate a word from one language into another language. There is a lack of vocabulary equivalence, making a literal, or word-by-word, translation impossible. If a language has only a general word for “purple,” how could the shades of purple, such as maroon, lavender, lilac, burgundy, mauve, violet, and plum, be translated? Words acquire overtones* and nuances in one language which are not associated with the closest corresponding word in another language. The translation, therefore, can suffer from a lack of subtlety or precision.

Sometimes, words are difficult to translate because they refer to objects or experiences that are not common to both cultures. Therefore, the other language would not have a corresponding word or phrase since a particular culture has no experience with that object. Closely related to this is a lack of conceptual equivalence, in that abstract ideas do not necessarily have universal meanings. Different cultures have disparate* meanings for concepts such as human rights, freedom, and democracy. For instance, in the United States, human rights are seen as political rights, such as the right to a fair trial and the right to speak freely. However, in some countries, human rights are considered social rights, such as the right to have decent housing or universal health care.

The translation of idioms presents another difficulty. An idiom is a phrase that forms a unit whose meaning is different from the literal meaning of each of its parts. If an idiom is translated word for word, its meaning becomes lost. English uses many idioms, such as “kick the bucket,” which means “to die.” A person who simply kicked a bucket would not end up dead, so if each word is literally translated, a reader of the translated version unfamiliar with the idiom would lose the meaning.

Another problem in translation arises from the different grammars and sentence structures of the two languages involved. In some languages, the meaning of a word will often depend on its position in a sentence, which may determine whether it is a noun or a verb. For instance, “book a place” and “place a book” have very different meanings, due to word order in English.

Frequently, material of a technical nature that deals with scientific subjects is the easiest text to translate from one language to another. The language of science tends to use similar styles and structures in many languages and consequently translates well. Satisfactory translation of poetry, , is perhaps the most difficult to achieve. So much of the rhythm and sounds of words create

poetry. This includes, but is not limited to, rhymes. Poetry is also dependent on word choice, word order, and grammar. Therefore, it is difficult to keep both the rhythm and the imagery in translation. Poetry is especially interwoven* into language itself. A translation that conveys the literal meaning of a poem is often incapable of maintaining the poetic form.

Literal translations are rarely possible. The translator must not only look at the individual words but also consider the broader context, such as the sentence, the paragraph, and even the work as a whole in order to make the most accurate translation possible. Any translation of literature is at best a creative combination of the author's original work and the translator's skill in and sensitivity to the two languages involved. More often, it is a poor imitation that loses some of the author's original intent, simply because of the different and unique characteristics of language.

出典 : Rob Jordens, Jeff Zeter, *Reading the World Now 3*

[Notes]

overtone 「含み, 響き」

disparate 「まったく異なる」

interweave 「～を混ぜ合わせる」

1 The difference between American and British English is an example of

- ① how differently people define words within the same language.
- ② two societies trying to expand the vocabulary of a language.
- ③ one country needing its own language to be different from that of the other.
- ④ what translators use to explain the difficulty of learning a foreign language.

2 The author lists some shades of a color to

- ① show a lack of vocabulary equivalence in the English language.
- ② describe the difficulty of word-by-word translation.
- ③ explain how people's impressions can be different from one another.
- ④ propose a solution to the problem of direct translation.

3 It can be difficult to translate words that refer to objects or experiences because

- ① translators have the freedom to give original meanings to them.
- ② the meanings of words often change within each culture.
- ③ some people have a deeper understanding of them than others.
- ④ one culture might not have a word to describe them in its own language.

4 Translating word for word can be a problem when

- ① translators use too many idioms in their translations.
- ② idioms in one language are made up of simple words.
- ③ the meaning of words as a unit is different from what each word means.
- ④ one language has a larger amount of vocabulary than the other.

5 Word order in English

- ① is often considered the simplest way to place words in a sentence.
- ② is a common example of how a language is influenced by other cultures.
- ③ shows that words can have similar meanings as a noun and a verb.
- ④ plays an important role in determining the meanings of words.

6 The best phrase to fill in the blank is

- ① in other words
- ② on the other hand
- ③ among other things
- ④ one thing and another

7 According to the author, translation of literature often

- ① loses some of the original intent of the author.
- ② emphasizes the author's original intent.
- ③ requires more words and sentences than the original work.
- ④ shows the author's lack of creativity.

8 The most suitable title for this passage is

- ① "How Do Translators Make a Living?"
- ② "Can You Translate This?"
- ③ "What is the Origin of Language?"
- ④ "How Do We Translate English?"

Ⅱ 次の英文 (1) ～ (6) の空所 ～ を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(1) It is recommended that we have a vaccination before influenza ().

- ① breaks down ② sets in ③ takes up ④ gets along

(2) We have to be () to people who have different ideas and opinions.

- ① considering ② considerable ③ considerate ④ considerably

(3) The committee () seven medical experts.

- ① composes of ② makes up of ③ consists of ④ comprises of

(4) The new government tried to () the powerful western countries.

- ① catch up with ② come up with ③ stay up for ④ make up for

(5) You have good () to be surprised at the news.

- ① chance ② means ③ effect ④ reason

(6) Could you () the meal to my room, please?

- ① charge ② pay ③ cash ④ spend

Ⅲ 次の英文 (1) ～ (6) の空所 [15] ～ [20] を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) We discussed the new marketing plan ([15]) a cup of coffee.

- ① through ② across ③ over ④ beyond

(2) If ([16]) the policy, you may be detained and punished by the authorities.

- ① violate ② violated ③ violating ④ to violate

(3) ([17]) you have to do is live up to your own principles.

- ① Only ② All ③ Just ④ That

(4) Please visit our office tomorrow if ([18]).

- ① it is convenient for you ② it were to be convenient for you
③ you are convenient ④ you will be convenient

(5) I was ([19]) a foreign tourist near the station.

- ① spoken to ② spoken by ③ spoken by to ④ spoken to by

(6) We need to purchase ([20]).

- ① some furniture ② a furniture
③ a piece of furnitures ④ some pieces of furnitures

Ⅳ 次の対話文を完成させるように、 21 ~ 25 を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。＊の付いた語句には [Notes] があります。

Lara: Hey, Sam! I'm going to go on a business trip to Malaysia next month. (21)?

Sam: Yeah, it's a great place, so different to here.

Lara: I was wondering if you'd be willing to give me some advice on (22). I'm worried about making a major faux pas* and embarrassing myself.

Sam: That's silly. There's no need to be embarrassed about making a mistake and anyway most of my best travel stories are the result of finding myself in an unfamiliar situation.

Lara: Maybe... but I really don't want to do anything offensive. I'd feel terrible if I did. So could you possibly give me some tips and guidelines?

Sam: Sure. You've heard the expression, '(23),' haven't you? Just keep your eyes open, pay attention to what people do and follow their lead.

Lara: Yeah, but I don't want to just copy others and I certainly don't want to come across as rude or thoughtless.

Sam: You worry too much.

Lara: But, (24)?

Sam: Listen. They'll know you are a foreigner and won't expect you to be exactly like them. I think as long as you make an effort, people will understand and appreciate it. Just remember, if there's something you're uncomfortable with, try not to show it. They might think you disapprove of their culture. And don't turn your nose up at food without trying it. That kind of thing is pretty easy to remember. It's only the seriously taboo things you need to be really careful about, like wearing skimpy* clothing or offering someone alcohol (25).

Lara: I am looking forward to the trip; I want it to go well so that my boss lets me travel overseas more.

Sam: Look. I have a booklet on what's acceptable in Malaysia. I'll give it to you tomorrow.

出典：Jun Liu et al., *Communication Strategies 3*

[Notes]

faux pas 「非礼, エチケット違反」

skimpy 「肌を露出した」

21

- ① How different was it from the last time
- ② How was your first trip to Malaysia
- ③ Why don't you come with me
- ④ You were there last year, right

22

- ① whether to arrange a sightseeing tour or not
- ② what to expect and how to behave there
- ③ what to buy and where to go when I go shopping
- ④ what to take with me and how to get there

23

- ① when in Rome, do as the Romans do
- ② a rolling stone gathers no moss
- ③ still waters run deep
- ④ out of the mouth comes evil

24

- ① have you ever done something good in Malaysia
- ② how about doing something terrible for them
- ③ would you mind accepting my mistake
- ④ what if I do something really unacceptable

25

- ① before they notice that you are a foreigner
- ② although you couldn't possibly understand that
- ③ because that could definitely be offensive
- ④ even if they are willing to do that

V 次の ～ の英文を完成させるように、[] 内の①～⑦を並べかえ、その7つの中で4番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。

Robots are useful for exploring and working in space. In particular, [①been ②to ③many ④have ⑤sent ⑥explore ⑦robots] Mars. Such robots have usually looked like a box with wheels. Though these robots are useful, by their very nature they are unreliable, extremely expensive, and they break easily. Also, they cannot do very many tasks. Because of these problems, scientists have been developing a new and unusual kind of robot. These new robots move like snakes, so they have been given the name “snakebots.”

The way a snake is shaped [①it ②into ③very ④get ⑤spaces ⑥lets ⑦small], like cracks in rocks. It can also push its way below the ground or climb up different kinds of objects, like high rocks and trees. Such abilities account for the usefulness of a robot designed like a snake. A snakebot would be able to do these things, too, making it much more effective than regular robots with wheels, which easily get stuck or fall over. Since they can carry tools, snakebots would be able to work in space as well. They could, for example, help repair the International Space Station.

But how can such a robot shape be made? A snakebot [①made ②like ③is ④chain ⑤of ⑥built ⑦a] about thirty parts, or modules. Each module is basically the same in that they all have a small computer and a wheel to aid movement. The large computer in the “head” of the snake makes all of the modules in a snakebot work together.

The modular design of the snakebot has many advantages. If one module fails, another can be added easily. Snakebot modules can also carry different kinds of tools, as well as cameras. Since each module is actually a robot in itself, one module can [①necessary ②from ③if ④rest ⑤work ⑥apart ⑦the]. That is, all the modules can separate and move on their own, and then later, reconnect back into a larger robot. Researchers are also trying to develop snakebots made of a special kind of plastic that can change its shape using electricity, almost like animal muscles. Snakebots made with this plastic will be very strong and hard to break.

Overall, the snakebot design is [①than ②of ③common ④simpler ⑤that ⑥much ⑦robots]. Thus, snakebots will be much less expensive to build. For example, a robot recently sent to Mars cost over a hundred million dollars, whereas snakebots can cost as little as a few hundred dollars. With their versatility and affordability, snakebots seem to be the wave of the future, at least as far as space robots are concerned.

出典：Casey Malarcher, Andrea Janzen, *Reading Challenge 3* second edition

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、空所 31 ～ 35 を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。＊の付いた語句には [Notes] があります。

The cinema had its beginnings at the end of the 19th century in the United States. It grew out of several earlier forms of entertainment, 31 theater, and out of the technology developed for so-called “peep shows.”*

In the 1890s, peep shows were popular in many American cities. In a peep show, a film was viewed through a small opening in a machine that was created for that purpose.

Among 32 who worked on peep shows was Thomas Edison, who invented a peep show machine in 1894. He then opened several special shops for his machines, 33 customers paid 25 cents to move from one machine to another and view short films.

During these same years, however, other inventors began to work on developing film projectors. They realized that there was a basic 34 to the peep show machines: Only one person at a time could look at a film. These inventors wanted to improve the technology so they could show films to more people. Edison did not become involved in this development because he believed he could make money with his peep show machines. 35, he missed a major opportunity. By 1895, the first film projectors were in use in theaters, halls and fairs.

出典：Linda Jeffries, Beatrice S. Mikulecky, *More Reading Power 3* Third Edition

[Notes]

peep show 「のぞきからくり」

31 ① including ② to include ③ included ④ to be included

32 ① these ② those ③ they ④ them

33 ① which ② where ③ because ④ while

34 ① concept ② merit ③ sense ④ limit

35 ① Otherwise ② For instance ③ As a result ④ However

VII 次の英文 (1) ～ (6) の下線部の語と、第一強勢 (アクセント) の位置が同じ語を、それぞれ ～ の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Somalia is a country whose land is mostly desert.

① advice ② compete ③ precious ④ devote

(2) We have to address ourselves to the environmental issues.

① fragile ② storage ③ manage ④ award

(3) The new transportation system will benefit everyone in the city.

① passionate ② dynamic ③ exhibit ④ contradict

(4) The company has been trying to develop a new source of energy.

① initial ② defensive ③ distribute ④ obvious

(5) These plants don't like warm and humid atmospheres.

① endeavor ② obstacle ③ interfere ④ tradition

(6) The volume of crude oil import tends to be decreasing this year.

① outcome ② canal ③ describe ④ occur

英語の問題はここまでです

