

(2019年度)

## 2 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は25ページ, 5問である。)

### 受験についての注意

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで, 問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に, 試験監督者から指示があったら, 解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号と一致することを確認し, 所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。次に, 解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって, きれいに折り曲げてから, 受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し, 机上に置くこと。
3. 試験監督者から試験開始の指示があったら, この問題冊子が, 上に記したページ数どおりそろっていることを確かめること。
4. 筆記具は, HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能, 計算機能, 辞書機能を使用してはならない。また, スマートウォッチなどのウェアラブル端末を使用してはならない。
5. 解答は, 解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで, そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。
6. マークをするとき, マーク欄からはみ出したり, 白い部分を残したり, 文字や番号, ○や×をつけたりしてはならない。また, マーク箇所以外の部分には何も書いてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は, 消しゴムでいねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり, 破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験監督者の許可なく試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

- 1 以下の[1]～[6]のパラグラフからなる文章を読み、(1)～(15)の設問に対する答えとしてもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお\*印がつけられた語句には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

[1] 'Utopia' is a word derived from Ancient Greek, meaning 'good place'. If you had used it in conversation with, say, Sophocles\* or Homer\*, however, they might well have looked at you oddly. The word was invented by an Englishman, Sir Thomas More\*, in the sixteenth century as the title of a story that pictured a world in which everything was perfect. The fact that More had his head chopped off a few years later for questioning Henry VIII's marriage arrangements\* suggests that the England he was living in was something less than perfect.

[2] Literature has the godlike ability, simply using the faculty of the imagination, to create whole worlds. It's helpful to think of putting those worlds on a line, with 'realism' at one end and 'fantasy' at the other. The closer a literary world is to the author's, the more 'realistic' the work of literature is. *Pride and Prejudice* depicts a world which, it's safe to presume, was very like the one in which Jane Austen\* lived and wrote. *Conan the Barbarian* envisages a world that is entirely different from the seedy\* 1930s Texas backwater\* where the author Robert E. Howard fantasised his superhero, and the 'Cimmeria\*' where Conan performs his superheroics.

[3] Utopias tend, ( 6 ), to cluster\* at the 'fantasy' end of the line for the very good reason that there has never yet been a perfect society or anything approaching one. Some writers think we are progressing, however gradually, towards that perfection. Their utopias are 'prophetic': A good example is H. G. Wells\*'s *The Shape of Things to Come* (1933). Wells believed that the extraordinary leaps forward in technology that the late nineteenth and early twentieth century saw would bring about

'technotopia'. A lot of science fiction has been written on that theme.

[ 4 ] Others think we are moving away from realising a better world than<sup>(8)</sup>  
the one in which we now live. In the nineteenth century there was a yearning for a romanticised medievalism which had been lost to urbanisation and the Industrial Revolution. These back-to-simplicity utopias are nostalgic. One of the most famous and influential was William Morris's socialist fable, *A Dream of John Ball* (1888), in which he celebrates the 'organic' nature of medieval society—something destroyed by urbanisation and industrialisation.

[ 5 ] Whether looking backwards or forwards, all societies have a grand vision of what is, was, or will be their 'good place': In ancient Greece, Plato's *Republic* imagined a perfect city in which everything would be rationally arranged with 'philosopher kings', like Plato himself, in charge. In societies where Judaeo-Christianity\* is dominant, images of biblical Eden (in the past) and Heaven (in the future) tend to inspire and colour literature's utopian visions. In ancient Rome it was 'Elysium' (that is, the 'Elysian fields'—a perfect natural world). In Muslim societies, Paradise. For the Vikings, it was Valhalla, a home of great heroes, celebrating their feats in battle. Communism believed, following Marx, that there would come, in the distant future, what he called the 'withering away of the<sup>(11)</sup>  
state' and a condition of perfect social equality among men.

[ 6 ] These belief systems have all, in their different ways, inspired authors to create imaginary worlds—humanity's 'happy ending'. But the big problem with literary utopias (and More's is no ( 12 )) is that they tend to be yawn-inducingly dull. Literature is most readable when it adopts a critical, sceptical or downright quarrelsome position. What is called the 'dystopian' view of things makes for livelier reading, and more<sup>(13)</sup>  
provocative thinking about past, present and future societies. The point can be made by looking at some of the more famous literary dystopias

which, if you haven't read them yet, are certainly worth seeking out.

出典：John Sutherland, 'Brave New Worlds: Utopias and Dystopias', *A Little History of Literature* (Yale University Press, 2013), pp. 195-6. (一部改変)

〈注〉

Sophocles: ソポクレス (古代ギリシアの悲劇詩人)

Homer: ホメーロス (古代ギリシアの詩人)

Sir Thomas More: サー・トマス・モア (英国の政治家・思想家: 1478-1535)

Henry VIII's marriage arrangements: 英国王ヘンリー 8 世 (1491-1547) による王妃キャサリンとの婚姻無効化(離婚)の画策

Jane Austen: ジェーン・オースティン (英国の小説家: 1775-1817)

seedy: みすぼらしい

backwater: 僻地

Cimmeria: キムメリア (世界の西の果てにあるとされる暗黒の世界)

cluster: 密集する

H. G. Wells: H・G・ウェルズ (英国の小説家・著述家: 1866-1946)

William Morris: ウィリアム・モリス (英国の作家・美術工芸家・社会運動家: 1834-96)

Plato: プラトン (古代ギリシアの哲学者)

Judaeo-Christianity: ユダヤ教とキリスト教

[ 1 ] について

(1) Why does the author mention Sophocles and Homer?

- (a) To show his knowledge of Ancient Greece.
- (b) To show that the word 'utopia' did not exist in their time.
- (c) To suggest that they lived in a utopia.
- (d) To suggest that utopia is an odd concept.

(2) What does the author imply about Henry VIII's England?

- (a) That Henry VIII was an anarchic ruler.
- (b) That Henry VIII had too many marriages.
- (c) That it was a utopian place.
- (d) That it was a society with problems.

[ 2 ]について

(3) According to the author, 'godlike' ability is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) being able to use the imagination
- (b) being able to create works of literature
- (c) being able to create new worlds
- (d) being able to perform superheroics

(4) 'Realistic' in the underlined sentence means '\_\_\_\_\_':

- (a) characterised by geographical proximity
- (b) putting only true words on each line
- (c) similar to the context of the writer's own world
- (d) characterised by free exercise of the imagination

(5) What do we learn about Robert E. Howard's *Conan the Barbarian*?

- (a) It is set in the 1930s.
- (b) It is a Texas backwater novel.
- (c) It is closer to 'fantasy' than 'realism'.
- (d) It is a superhero adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice*.

[3]について

- (6) Which words best fill the gap?
- (a) like *Pride and Prejudice*
  - (b) like *Conan the Barbarian*
  - (c) like Austen
  - (d) like Howard
- (7) What are we told about H. G. Wells's vision of the future?
- (a) He believed we were living in a utopia.
  - (b) He believed society was imperfect.
  - (c) He believed technology would create a better world.
  - (d) He believed his writing would inspire science fiction.

[4]について

- (8) What is meant by the underlined phrase?
- (a) The worlds depicted in utopian novels are getting better.
  - (b) The world is as good now as it is likely to get.
  - (c) The world is getting worse.
  - (d) The world is changing without our realising it.
- (9) In this paragraph we learn \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) that most utopias are nostalgic and can cast us back to better times
  - (b) that for many people, things were better in the olden days
  - (c) about another type of utopian story set in the past
  - (d) to mistrust the future by looking back at medieval times

[ 5 ] について

- (10) Why does the author mention several religious notions of utopia?
- (a) To invoke a sense of religious coherence.
  - (b) To demonstrate that many religions also utilise the utopian motif.
  - (c) To add a moral dimension to his argument.
  - (d) To move away from literature and into theological discussion.
- (11) What is implied by the underlined phrase?
- (a) Marx felt that society would be better off without the state.
  - (b) Marx believed that the state needed more power in order to become a utopia.
  - (c) Marx was trying to show that communism was the best option for society.
  - (d) Marx wanted to stress the importance of social justice.

[ 6 ] について

- (12) What word could best fill the gap?
- (a) exception
  - (b) good
  - (c) reason
  - (d) less
- (13) What does the underlined phrase imply?
- (a) The author believes these stories encourage us to think deeply about society.
  - (b) The author thinks these stories are fun to read.
  - (c) The author enjoys the wide variety of dystopian books.
  - (d) The author would like to challenge conventional thinking on this topic.

- (14) What does the author imply in paragraph [ 6 ]?
- (a) That he prefers utopias to dystopias.
  - (b) That he prefers dystopias to utopias.
  - (c) That he finds literary utopias more interesting to read.
  - (d) That he finds literary dystopias more interesting to read.

[ 1 ] ~ [ 6 ] について

- (15) Which statement best summarizes the main points of this text?
- (a) Fictions depicting dystopian worlds are closer to the real world than utopias.
  - (b) Literary utopias offer a fictional perfect world, but are often less interesting than literary dystopias.
  - (c) Utopias are based in the future, whereas dystopias are based in the past.
  - (d) Literary utopias offer a realistic image of a perfect world, although literary dystopias are more believable.

**2** 以下の英文は講演のスクリプトの一部である。[ 1 ] ~ [ 7 ] のパラグラフを読み、(16) ~ (30) の各設問に対する答えとしてもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ(a) ~ (d) から1つ選びなさい。なお\*がつけられた語句には、本文の後に注が与えられている。

[ 1 ] One of the most exciting scientific findings of the past half century has been the discovery of widespread trophic\* cascades. A trophic cascade is an ecological process which starts at the top of the food chain and tumbles all the way down to the bottom, and the classic example is what happened in the Yellowstone National Park in the United States when wolves were reintroduced in 1995. Now, we all know that wolves kill various species of



animals, but perhaps we're slightly less aware that they give life to many others. It sounds strange, but just follow me for a while.

[ 2 ] Before the wolves turned up, they'd been absent for 70 years. The numbers of deer, because there was nothing to hunt them, had built up and built up in the Yellowstone Park, and despite efforts by humans to control them, they'd managed to reduce much of the vegetation there to almost nothing—they'd just <sup>(17)</sup> grazed it away. But as soon as the wolves arrived, even though they were few in number, they started to have the most remarkable effects. First, of course, they killed some of the deer, but that wasn't the major thing. Much more significantly, they radically changed the behavior of the deer. The deer started avoiding certain parts of the park, the places where they could be trapped most easily, particularly the valleys and the gorges\*, and ( 19 ) those places started to regenerate. In some areas, the height of the trees quintupled\* in just six years. Bare valley sides quickly became forests of aspen\* and willow and cottonwood. And as soon as that happened, the birds started moving in.

[ 3 ] The number of songbirds, of migratory birds, started to increase greatly. The number of beavers started to increase, because beavers like to eat the trees. And beavers, like wolves, are ecosystem engineers. They create niches for other species. And the dams they built in the rivers provided habitats for otters\* and muskrats\* and ducks and fish and reptiles and amphibians. The wolves killed coyotes, and as a result of that, the number of rabbits and mice began to rise, which meant more hawks, more weasels\*, more foxes, more badgers\*. Ravens\* and bald eagles came down to feed on the carrion\* that the wolves had left. Bears fed on it too, and their population began to rise as well, partly also because there were more berries growing on the regenerating shrubs, and the bears reinforced the impact of the wolves by killing some of the calves of the

deer.

[4] But here's where it gets really interesting. The wolves changed the behavior of the rivers. They began to meander\* less. There was less erosion. The channels narrowed. More pools formed, more riffle\* sections, all of which were great for wildlife habitats. The rivers changed in response to the wolves, and the reason was that the regenerating forests stabilized the banks so that they collapsed ( 23 ), so that the rivers became more fixed in their course. Similarly, by driving the deer out of some places and the vegetation recovering on the valley sides, there was less soil erosion, because the vegetation ( 24 ) that as well. So the wolves, small in number, transformed not just the ecosystem of the Yellowstone National Park, this huge area of land, but also its physical geography.

[5] Whales in the southern oceans have similarly wide-ranging effects. One of the many excuses made by the Japanese government for killing whales is that they said, 'Well, the number of fish and krill\* will rise and then there'll be more for people to eat.' It kind of makes sense, because you'd think that whales eat huge amounts of fish and krill, so obviously if you take the whales away, there'll be more fish and krill. But the opposite happened. You take the whales away, and the number of krill collapses. Why would that possibly have happened?

[6] It now turns out that the whales are crucial to sustaining that entire ecosystem, and one of the reasons for this is that they often feed at depth and then they come up to the surface and produce what biologists politely call large fecal\* plumes\*, huge explosions of poop\* right across the surface waters, up in the photic\* zone, where there's enough light to allow photosynthesis to take place, and those great plumes of fertilizer stimulate the growth of phytoplankton\*, the plant plankton at the bottom of the food chain, which stimulate the growth of zooplankton\*, which feed the fish and

the krill and all the rest of it. The other thing that whales do is that, as they're plunging up and down through the water column, they're kicking the phytoplankton back up towards the surface where it can continue to survive and reproduce. And interestingly, we know that plant plankton in the oceans absorb carbon from the atmosphere—the more plant plankton there are, the more carbon they absorb—and eventually they filter down into the abyss\* and remove that carbon from the atmospheric system. Well, it seems that when whales were at their historic populations, they were probably responsible for sequestering\* some tens of millions of tons of carbon every year from the atmosphere.

[7] Trophic cascades tell us that the natural world is even more fascinating and complex than we thought it was. They tell us that when you take away the large animals, you are left with a ( 28 ) ecosystem to one which retains its large animals. And they make, in my view, a powerful case for the reintroduction of missing species.

出典：George Monbiot, 'For More Wonder, Rewild the World', *TED Global* 2013, July 2013.(一部改変)

〈注〉

trophic: 食物(しょくもつ)の

gorge: 峡谷

quintuple: 5倍になる

aspen: ポプラ

otter: カワウソ

muskrat: マスクラット

weasel: イタチ

badger: アナグマ

raven: オオガラス

carrion: 腐肉

meander: 曲がりくねる

riffle: 浅瀬, 早瀬

krill: オキアミ(オキアミ目の海産小形甲殻類の総称)

fecal: 大便の

plume: 羽毛状に立ち昇り, 広がったもの

poop: うんち

photic: 太陽光線が届く深さの

phytoplankton: 植物プランクトン

zooplankton: 動物プランクトン

abyss: 深海

sequester: 引き離す

[1]について

- (16) Which of the following best describes 'trophic cascades'?
- (a) A phenomenon linking all parts of the food chain
  - (b) A scientific finding related to ecological collapse
  - (c) A piece of research done at the Yellowstone National Park
  - (d) A scientific experiment involving wolves
- (17) Why does the author say, 'It sounds strange, but just follow me for a while'?
- (a) Because his way of explaining is illogical.
  - (b) Because he intends to take us on a virtual tour of the Yellowstone National Park.
  - (c) Because we usually imagine wolves as dangerous animals that kill others.
  - (d) Because his statements have not yet been proven by science.

[2]について

- (18) What does the underlined word 'grazed' refer to?
- (a) People's efforts to observe deer
  - (b) Deer being hunted
  - (c) People's efforts to observe wolves
  - (d) Deer eating vegetation
- (19) Which word best fills in the gap?
- (a) occasionally
  - (b) coincidentally
  - (c) immediately
  - (d) annoyingly
- (20) Which of the following is NOT listed as a consequence of the reintroduction of wolves?
- (a) The regeneration of certain places
  - (b) Soil erosion
  - (c) An increase in birds
  - (d) Trees growing taller

(21) According to this paragraph, how does the author seem to feel about the killing of deer by wolves?

- (a) It was only natural that wolves kill deer, and the natural order should be preserved.
- (b) The death of some of the deer was a good thing for the Yellowstone Park because the author thinks wolves are better.
- (c) The killing of deer was of minor consequence in the overall result of the reintroduction of wolves.
- (d) The author seems to dislike deer as they damaged the park before wolves were reintroduced.

[ 3 ] について

(22) Which of the following is NOT listed as part of a bear's diet?

- (a) Regenerating shrubs
- (b) Animals killed by other hunters
- (c) Berries growing on trees or bushes
- (d) Young deer

[ 4 ] について

(23) Which answer best fills in the blank?

- (a) quickly
- (b) slowly
- (c) less often
- (d) more often

(24) Which answer best fills in the blank?

- (a) disrupted
- (b) encouraged
- (c) incorporated
- (d) stabilized

[ 5 ]について

(25) According to paragraph [ 5 ], \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) the Japanese government had no real reason for hunting whales
- (b) rather than reducing fish and krill stocks, whales actually help maintain them
- (c) not only whales but also people rely on fish and krill stocks to survive
- (d) it is not surprising that whales and fish both declined due to hunting and fishing

[ 6 ]について

(26) In the beginning of this paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) whales' fecal plumes cause deep sea explosions
- (b) whales have only a limited place in the ecosystem
- (c) whales create a kind of natural fertilizer which other creatures rely on
- (d) whales rely on creatures other than fish and krill to maintain their own diets

(27) What is one of the other interesting functions of plankton that the author notes?

- (a) There are many different types of plankton, each with specific ecological niches.
- (b) Plankton relies on other animals, not just whales, to thrive in the oceans.
- (c) Plankton uses carbon from the air, and the author believes whales are important for this process.
- (d) Historically whales have actually been having an impact on the environment just as much as people have.

[7]について

(28) Which answer best fills in the blank?

- (a) closely adapted
- (b) radically different
- (c) slightly altered
- (d) very similar

(29) The author seems to believe that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) we should bring back extinct species
- (b) we should reintroduce certain animals to the wild
- (c) we should not be afraid of large animals in the wild
- (d) we should try to protect missing species



[1]～[7]について

- (30) Which statement best summarizes the main points of this text?
- (a) There are many links between plants and animals, and these links are complicated and therefore humans should try to restore the natural order.
  - (b) Humans have caused irreversible damage by killing wolves and whales.
  - (c) We fully understand the ecosystems, and we should do our best to ensure that we reverse the damage we have already done.
  - (d) Trophic cascades are the most important thing to understand if we want to live on this world without causing more destruction.

**3** 次の下線部の語句の意味にもっとも近いものを、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。

- (31) He declined the offer. In his opinion, a person with his skill commands a more reasonable wage.
- (a) took
  - (b) turned down
  - (c) withdrew
  - (d) took back
- (32) As the script of the historical film was finalized, the producer expressed concern about the studio's decision to conflate historical facts with the fashionable setting.
- (a) importance
  - (b) relationship
  - (c) sympathy
  - (d) worry

- (33) After the incident people put on a reserved look. There was a tacit agreement that the case should not be given undue publicity by gossip.
- (a) too early
  - (b) too late
  - (c) too much
  - (d) too little
- (34) Protestantism helped to make Britain's successive wars against France after 1689 significant in terms of national formation.
- (a) consecutive
  - (b) explosive
  - (c) flourishing
  - (d) fruitful
- (35) There is a marked discrepancy between their statements. Does one of them deliberately withhold certain facts?
- (a) conceal
  - (b) contradict
  - (c) distort
  - (d) stress
- (36) Although she found his personality an elusive one, she was disposed to like him.
- (a) was disqualified
  - (b) was inclined
  - (c) was forced
  - (d) was not in the mood

(37) The New York head office presided over a network of branches and affiliated companies.

- (a) client
- (b) connected
- (c) hostile
- (d) rival

(38) The stock market was adversely affected by the news that there might be signs of a temporary recession.

- (a) soared
- (b) suffered
- (c) responded quickly
- (d) turned abnormal

(39) The chief executive's voice, if patronizing, was not unkind.

- (a) as it was patronizing
- (b) in case it was patronizing
- (c) provided it was patronizing
- (d) though it was patronizing

(40) The young man showed no small skill in editing.

- (a) a little skill
- (b) little skill
- (c) much skill
- (d) rare skill

**4** 次の各文の空欄に入るもっとも適切な語句を、それぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(41) None of the portraits the painter dedicated to the king (        ) matching the impact of his earlier and most famous historical work.

- (a) came close to
- (b) were comparable with
- (c) were led up to
- (d) came to

(42) (        ) he refuse to let go of the key, call me immediately at the office.

- (a) If
- (b) In case
- (c) Only when
- (d) Should

(43) (        ), we could not get her to cheer up.

- (a) As hard as possible we would try
- (b) Much we tried
- (c) No matter however we tried
- (d) Try as we would

(44) There are many inconveniences that have to (        ) when you go abroad.

- (a) put up
- (b) be put up
- (c) put up with
- (d) be put up with

- (45) Had it not (        ) European influence, Russian culture would not be what it is today.
- (a) been for
  - (b) under
  - (c) got from
  - (d) have
- (46) Morris had his train of thought (        ) the shriek of a whistle.
- (a) checked with
  - (b) cutting short
  - (c) interrupted by
  - (d) stop
- (47) The lady hardly looks elderly, (        ) senile.
- (a) however
  - (b) let alone
  - (c) moreover
  - (d) as well as
- (48) The mayor was angry with the journalists (        ) their breach of courtesy.
- (a) by
  - (b) for
  - (c) in
  - (d) of

(49) I took a stroll to (        ) an appetite for dinner.

- (a) gratify
- (b) show up
- (c) spoil
- (d) work up

(50) I am hopeless at math. I may as well draw the unemployment benefit as  
(        ) with figures.

- (a) add
- (b) cut
- (c) pay
- (d) work

**5** 次の日本語の文に相当するように与えられた語を使って英文中の空所を埋めた時、\*印の箇所に入る語を(a)~(f)から1つ選びなさい。なお、文頭に来る単語も小文字で記している。

(51) 『ヴァージニア覚書』は、1785年以前にアメリカ人により書かれた科学や政治の本としては、最も重要である。

The *Notes on Virginia* is probably the most important (        )(        )  
(        )(        )( \* )(        ) an American before 1785.

- [(a) political    (b) written    (c) and    (d) scientific    (e) by  
(f) book]

- (52) 『覚書』は、書簡を除く彼の著作の中では、ジェファースンの思想の柔軟さと、その関心の広さを最も明確に示す。

The *Notes* reveals more clearly than any of Jefferson's writings ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) of his ( ) and the breadth of his interests.

- [(a) mind (b) the (c) his (d) flexibility (e) letters (f) except]

- (53) ジェファースンとその時代に関心を持つ者は誰であれ、『ヴァージニア覚書』が絶対に欠くべからざる本だとわかるだろう。これはさらに、驚くくらい生き生きとした面白い本である。

( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ) and his ( ) ( ) find the *Notes on Virginia* an indispensable book. It is, moreover, a remarkably lively and entertaining one.

- [(a) will (b) Jefferson (c) in (d) anyone (e) times (f) interested]

- (54) 一般読者の関心をあまり引かない統計資料を含んでいるにもかかわらず、『ヴァージニア覚書』は今日も有用な本である。

In spite of its statistics, ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ) ( ) the lay reader, the *Notes on Virginia* is a book for today.

- [(a) of (b) interest (c) are (d) to (e) which (f) little]

- (55) その本は、ジェファーンソン入門書としても、また、彼の時代にも私たちの時代にもあてはまる問題を論じた書物としても価値がある。

The book is valuable both as an introduction to Jefferson and as ( )  
( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ) ( ) to our own generation as they  
were to his.

- [(a) problems (b) a (c) on (d) relevant (e) commentary  
(f) as]

- (56) 作家は場面を描写するために言葉を用いることができる。画家はそれを描ける。音楽家、そして音響スタジオは、過去の音をある程度再現できる。

A writer can use words to describe a scene. A painter can paint it. A  
musician, and a sound-effect studio, can reproduce ( ) ( \* )  
( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) the past.

- [(a) to (b) sounds (c) extent (d) of (e) some (f) the]

- (57) しかし、最も強力な感覚である嗅覚には語彙がない。記憶と結びついた場合には、嗅覚は、個人の過去を他のどの感覚よりも喚起することができるのだが。

But the most potent of senses, smell, has no vocabulary. ( \* ) ( )  
( ), it ( ) ( ) ( ) individual's past as no other sense  
can.

- [(a) an (b) allied (c) evoke (d) memory (e) can  
(f) with]



- 58) ヴィクトリア時代のロンドンでは、テムズ川は悪臭がした。その匂いの原因は人の排泄物である。以前の時代には、テムズ川は確かに綺麗な状態で流れており、鮭や白鳥がたくさんいた。

In Victorian London, the Thames stank. The main ingredient was human waste. In ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) really ( \* ) ( ) sweetly, and salmon and swans flourished in it.

- [(a) Thames (b) previous (c) did (d) the (e) run (f) centuries]

- 59) ある現象を説明しようとする時に、科学者は物事が常に見える通りのものだと想定しない。科学者は仮説、すなわちある現象間の相互関係についての仮の説明から始める。

In their search for explanation, scientists do not assume ( ) ( ) ( ) always ( \* ) ( ) ( ) on the surface. The scientist begins with a hypothesis, or tentative explanation of the relationship between certain phenomena.

- [(a) they (b) as (c) that (d) things (e) appear (f) are]

- 60) 「知」という語は、短い定義では言い尽くせず、経験と熟考を通してしか理解できないという意味で、濃密な概念と呼べるかもしれない。

The word 'knowledge' is what might be described as a thick concept ( ) ( \* ) it ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) a short definition and can only be understood through experience and reflection.

- [(a) by (b) exhausted (c) in (d) is (e) not (f) that]





