

# K 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 9 ページまであります。

## 〔注 意〕

- (1) 試験開始の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら、解答用紙には志望学科・受験番号を記入してください。解答用マークシートには受験番号及び氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号・志望学科をマークしてください。
- (3) 解答は所定の解答用紙に記入したもの及び解答用マークシートにマークしたものだけが採点されます。
- (4) 解答用マークシートについて
  - ① 解答用マークシートは絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。
  - ② マークには黒鉛筆(HBまたはB)を使用してください。指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合、採点できないことがあります。
  - ③ 誤ってマークした場合は消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえ、新たにマークしてください。
  - ④ 解答欄のマークは横 1 行について 1 箇所に限ります。2 箇所以上マークすると採点されません。あいまいなマークは無効となるので、はっきりマークしてください。
- (5) 試験開始の指示があったら、初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。ページの落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。

1 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

(56 点)

What is news?

A simplistic definition of news can be drawn by paraphrasing Justice<sup>(1)</sup> Oliver Wendell Holmes's famous definition of the law. The law, Holmes said, is what the courts say it is. Nothing more. Nothing less. In similar fashion, we might say that the news is what news directors and journalists say it is. ( ), when you turn on your television set to watch a network or local<sup>(2)</sup> news show, whatever is on is, by definition, the news. But if we were to take<sup>(3)</sup> that approach, on what basis could we say that we haven't been told enough? Or that a story should have been covered<sup>(4)</sup> but wasn't? Or that too many stories of a certain type were included?

If objections of this kind are raised by viewers, they must have some conception of the news that the news show has not fulfilled. Most people, in fact, do have such a conception, although they are not always fully conscious of what it is. When people are asked, "What is the news?" the most frequent answer is "what happened that day." This is a rather silly answer since even ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) can easily ( e ) ( f ) ( g )<sup>(5)</sup> ( h ) that an uncountable number of things happen during the course of a day, including your breakfast, that could hardly be classified as news by any definition. In modifying their answer, most will add that the news is "important and interesting events that happened that day." This helps a little but leaves open the question of what is "important and interesting" and how<sup>(6)</sup> that is decided. Embedded somewhere in one's understanding of the phrase<sup>(7)</sup> "important and interesting events" is one's definition of the news.

Of course, some people will say that the question of what is important and interesting is not in the (little)<sup>(8)</sup> problematic. What the president says or does is important; wars are important, and ( あ ) are rebellions, employment figures, elections, and appointments to the Supreme Court. Really? We doubt

that even the president believes everything he says is important (take, for example, the elder president Bush's remark that he doesn't like broccoli). There are, as we write, more than fifteen to twenty wars and rebellions going on in the world. Not even the *New York Times*, which claims to be the "newspaper of public record," reports on all, or even most, of them.

Some readers will remember the famous comedy routine "The Two Thousand Year Old Man" by Carl Reiner and Mel Brooks. <sup>(9)</sup> Upon being asked what he believed to be the greatest invention of humankind during his life span, the old man replied unhesitatingly, "Saran Wrap." Now, there is a great deal to be said for Saran Wrap. We suspect that <sup>(10)</sup> in the long run it may prove more useful to the well-being of most of us than a number of inventions daily given widespread publicity in the news media. Yet it is fair to say that almost no one except its manufacturer knows the date of Saran Wrap's invention or even cares much to know. Saran Wrap is not news.

On the day Marilyn Monroe committed suicide, ( あ ) did many other people, some of whom may have had reasons as engrossing as, and perhaps more significant than, Miss Monroe's. But we shall never know about those people or their reasons; the journalists at CBS and NBC and the *New York Times* simply took no notice of them.

<sup>(11)</sup> What we are driving at is this: "importance" is a judgment people make. Of course, some events — the assassination of the president, the independence of a country, etc. — have near-universal interest and consequences. But most news is not inherent in the event. An event *becomes* news. And it becomes news because it is selected for notice out of the buzzing, booming confusion around us. This may seem a fairly obvious point, but keep in mind that many people believe the news is always "out there" waiting to be gathered or collected. In fact, the news is more often *made* than gathered. And it is made on the basis of what the journalist thinks important or what the journalist thinks the audience thinks is important or interesting.

(Notes)

the elder president Bush : 第 41 代米国大統領 G.H.W. Bush (在任 1989～93 年)  
のこと

Carl Reiner and Mel Brooks : いずれも 1950 年代から活躍する米国の喜劇俳優で、脚本家・映画監督もこなす

Marilyn Monrow : 1950 年代に人気を博した米国の映画女優

CBS and NBC : いずれも米国の放送会社

(1) 下線部(1)の内容を具体的に説明し、それを 25 字以内の日本語で解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。ただし、句読点も字数に含めます。

(2) 下線部(2)に入れるのに最も適当なものを下記の中から 1 つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 But then       | 2 For all that    |
| 3 In other words | 4 On the one hand |

(3) 下線部(3)のおおよその言い換えとして最も適当なものを下記の中から 1 つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 if we should follow that definition
- 2 if it were not for that definition
- 3 if that definition were not adequate
- 4 if we should resist that definition

(4) 下線部(4)の意味として最も適当なものを下記の中から 1 つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- |            |            |            |              |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 accepted | 2 invented | 3 reported | 4 suppressed |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|

(5) 下線部(5)の空所( a )～( h )に入れるのに最も適切な語を下記の中から1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- |       |         |      |        |
|-------|---------|------|--------|
| 1 be  | 2 give  | 3 it | 4 made |
| 5 see | 6 those | 7 to | 8 who  |

(6) 下線部(6)のおおよその言い換えとして最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 does not care about | 2 does not deepen |
| 3 does not refer to   | 4 does not solve  |

(7) 下線部(7)の英文全体の主語に当たる英語1語を抜き出し、それを解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

(8) 下線部(8)の little を文脈に合うように最も適切な形に変化させ、それを解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

(9) 下線部(9)を下記のように言い換えたとき、( ) ( )に入れるのに最も適切な英語2語を解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

Upon being asked ⇐ When ( ) ( ) asked

(10) 下線部(10)の意味として最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- |              |              |             |              |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 apparently | 2 eventually | 3 obviously | 4 previously |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|

(11) 下線部(11)のおおよその言い換えとして最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選んで、それを解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 what we must admit       | 2 what we get to know |
| 3 what we mean to conclude | 4 what we finally see |

(12) 本文中に( あ )が2カ所ありますが、これには共通の英語1語が入ります。その1語を解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

(13) 下記の日本語について本文の内容と一致するものには正を、一致しないものには誤を、それぞれ解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 たいていの人は、常に意識しているわけではないが、ニュースの定義について何らかの考えをもっている。
- 2 ニュースとは何かと尋ねられれば、その日に起こった出来事であると、たいていの人はまっさきに答える。
- 3 世界では今も戦争や暴動が起こっており、ニューヨークタイムズ紙はそのほとんどを伝えている。
- 4 サランラップは多くの人に有益であり、ニュースとしてもっと取りあげるのが正当である。
- 5 ニュースはしばしば「作られる」ものだが、その際には読者・視聴者が「重要で興味深い」と考えるものが基礎となる。

右のページは白紙です。

- 2 次の英文は、知人同士である2人の紳士が路上で出会ったときのやりとりを描いています。「私」は「彼」が少し苦手なようです。各空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを複数回用いてはいけません。(24点)

I walked on quickly; but in a minute I felt a hand on my shoulder.

"You're in a great hurry," he said cordially.

"I am," I answered briefly.

"( a )," he said.

"Why?" I asked.

"( b )."

I did not answer, and he walked by my side silently. We continued thus for perhaps a quarter of a mile. We passed a stationery store\* and it occurred to me that ( c ). It would be an excuse to be rid of him.

"( d )," I said. "Good-bye."

"I'll wait for you."

I shrugged my shoulders and went into the shop. I asked for something that I know could not be provided, and in a minute came out into the street.

"Did you get what you wanted?" he asked.

"No."

We walked on in silence, and then came to a place where several streets met. I stopped at the curb.

"Which way do you go?" I inquired.

"Your way," he smiled.

"( e )."

"I'll come along with you and have a cup of tea."

"( f )," I retorted frigidly\*.

"I wonder if I thought there was any chance of getting one."

"Do you see the wall in front of you?" I said, pointing.

“Yes.”

“In that case I would have thought you could see also that ( g ).”

“I vaguely suspected it. I confess.”

I could not help a chuckle\*. It is one of the defects of my character that  
( h ) who makes me laugh.

(Notes)

stationery store : 文房具店

frigidly : 冷淡に

chuckle : くすくす笑い

- 1 For the pleasure of your society
- 2 I cannot altogether dislike anyone
- 3 I don't want your company
- 4 I'll walk along with you
- 5 I'm going home
- 6 I'm going in here
- 7 I might as well buy some paper
- 8 You might wait for an invitation



- 3 次の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、それぞれ各問の下に与えられている語を適切に並べ換えて、英文を完成させなさい。そして、空所(あ)～(く)に入る語の番号を解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。なお、選択肢の中には解答に用いないものも含まれています。(20点)

- (1) ものを持つ喜びは、それを得ようとする喜びにはるかに及ばない。

There is ( ) (あ) ( ) ( ) in possessing an object  
(い) ( ) the effort to attain it.

- |      |            |       |       |
|------|------------|-------|-------|
| 1 as | 2 half     | 3 in  | 4 not |
| 5 so | 6 pleasure | 7 the |       |

- (2) そいつが誰であろうと何の仕事をしていようと、公平に評価せよ。

Give the devil ( ) (う) ( ) (え) ( ) ( )  
( ) or what he is.

- |       |          |      |       |
|-------|----------|------|-------|
| 1 any | 2 due    | 3 he | 4 his |
| 5 is  | 6 matter | 7 no | 8 who |

- (3) 人を駄目にするのは都会ではなく、生活である。

It is not the ( ) (お) ( ) ( ) ( ), (か) the  
( ).

- |       |         |        |       |
|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1 but | 2 city  | 3 life | 4 man |
| 5 nor | 6 ruins | 7 that | 8 the |

(4) 心を合わせている限りどんな敵にも負かされることはないが、喧嘩をしてい  
ればたやすく餌食にされてしまうだろう。

As ( き ) ( ) ( ) ( ) together, no enemy can  
overcome you; if you quarrel, you will ( ) ( ) ( < ) ( ).

1 an

2 agree

3 as

4 easy

5 fall

6 long

7 only

8 prey

9 you