

E 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 10 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、解答用紙に志望学科と受験番号を記入してください。また、解答用マークシートには受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号と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で、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 解答用マークシート上部に記載されている解答上の注意事項を、必ず読んでから解答してください。
- (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。

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DATE: 10/10/2011
TIME: 10:10 AM

FROM: JEFFREY M. HARRIS
TO: JEFFREY M. HARRIS

SUBJECT: JEFFREY M. HARRIS

RE: JEFFREY M. HARRIS

DATE: 10/10/2011
TIME: 10:10 AM

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1

次の英文は *High School Subjects Self Taught* の一節です。これを読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

(56 点)

For a speech to be good, it must take into account the occasion, the audience, and the most fitting language and arrangement for speaking on that occasion to that audience. These requirements can usually be met only by careful thought and conscientious preparation. Even a man who speaks well without the assistance of either manuscript or notes has his speech well outlined in his mind, point by point, step by step, from introduction to conclusion.

A speech may be readily divided into three important parts: introduction, body, and conclusion. The *introduction* is obviously the beginning; it consists of the opening remarks, which serve several purposes. These first sentences call for the attention of your hearers, get them settled to listen to what you have to say, and give them ⁽⁷⁾ an inkling of what you are going to talk about. If you gain the attention of your audience at the start, and convince them by your introduction that what you are about to say is interesting, you have already won more than half the battle. And you have also ⁽⁴⁾ taken a firm grip on yourself, and should find yourself ready to go on with the body of the speech.

One of the easiest and most popular ways to get the good will of an audience is to open with an amusing anecdote (appropriate to the occasion and the subject) or a humorous reference with local application. A famous humorous introduction of recent years was that made by a defeated candidate for President, who was asked to address his campaign workers shortly after he had ⁽²⁾ conceded the election. The audience, in a saddened frame of mind, waited to hear the words of a man whom they adored and who had just sustained a bitter defeat. He began: "Ladies and gentlemen, a funny thing happened to me on the way to the White House." With this imaginative parody of an overused remark, he gained immediate attention, a sympathetic laugh, and hearty

enthusiasm, and put his listeners at their ease.
(二)
(一) Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the introductory remarks
must be apt, they must be very much to the point, and they must be adequate without being overdone. The funniest joke will not serve the purpose if it has no bearing on the occasion, the place, or the subject. Humor should never be injected into any part of the speech for its own sake exclusively; a miscellaneous recounting of comic experiences and funny incidents is not a speech, although it may make very good table conversation. Praise of the audience — as intelligent, forward-looking, and the like — may also form part of the opening of the speech, but it is most important that this should not be overdone, for extravagant praise will arouse the () of even an uninformed audience, and make the people take all the speaker's subsequent statements at a large discount. (中)

Following the praise and the humor, there should be a clear statement of the speaker's thesis — what he is going to demonstrate, what he is desirous of getting () to his listeners. (一)

The *body* of the speech is its main substance. It is on this that the success of the speech as a whole will depend. If the speech is an argument, the body of it must present the points in logical order, leading from the lesser to the more important; and proving them one by one. The cumulative* effect of such logical procedure will be to lend weight to the *conclusion*, which will sum up the argument and state with finality what has been shown. If the speech is light and amusing, intended simply to entertain, the body will be composed of those incidents which fit into the general scheme, and those only. Rambling discourse is all very well in conversation, but in a continuous talk, no matter how informal or how short, unrelated anecdotes are a mistake. The conclusion of a speech contains a summation* of the speaker's main theme. It is frequently the part of the speech that audiences attend to most closely, and the part that they remember most clearly. Let the conclusion of the speech,

therefore, be succinct, vivid, and to the point. And the more forcefully the conclusion is delivered, the (ア) the audience will remember it. Let there be no doubt expressed in your conclusion. (イ) Assume, for the sake of emphasis, that you have proved what you set out to prove, and that your audience cannot do otherwise than be convinced. Self-assurance in the conclusion is a strong psychological weapon which every great orator* has used with telling effect.

(Notes)

cumulative : 累積的な

summation : 要約

orator : 雄弁家

- (1) 下線部(ア)の意味に最も近い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. an acceptable reason for

2. a clear notion of

3. an indisputable evidence for

4. a faint suggestion of

- (2) 下線部(イ)をほぼ同じ意味にするために下記のように言い換える場合、次の空所に入れるのに最も適当な英語1語を解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。

gotten yourself under ().

- (3) 下線部(ウ)の意味に最も近い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. 選挙で敗北を喫したことを認めた

2. 選挙が有効であることを確認した

3. 選挙で全力を尽くしたことを訴えた

4. 選挙に勝てないだろうと予想した

(4) 下線部(エ)のような結果になったのはなぜですか。その理由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 その場の雰囲気を知るくしたから
- 2 選挙の劣勢を挽回したから
- 3 支援者たちに心底から感謝をささげたから
- 4 自分の責任を深く認めたから

(5) 下線部(オ)の意味に最も近い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 …を強調し過ぎてはならない
- 2 …に適度の力点が置かれなければならない
- 3 …をいくら強調しても十分とは言えない
- 4 …が重要視されることはあり得ない

(6) 下線部(カ)と同じ用法の of を含む文を下記の中から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 She couldn't break the habit of biting her nails.
- 2 The departure of our plane was delayed thirty minutes by the fog.
- 3 We have made a detailed assessment of the risks involved.
- 4 Little of the roof remained after the tornado.
- 5 It was a very dull party. I almost died of boredom.

(7) 下線部(キ)の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語を下記の中から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 fear
- 2 expectations
- 3 passions
- 4 suspicion

(8) 下線部(ク)の空所に入る最も適当な語を下記の中から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 across
- 2 back
- 3 down
- 4 in

(9) 下線部(ケ)を文意が通るように最も適当な形に変えて、それを解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

(10) 下線部(コ)を日本語に訳し、それを解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。

(11) 次の各英文が本文の内容に一致するものには正を、一致しないものには誤を、解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

- 1 If you are going to make a speech in public and you intend to be guided by your manuscript or notes when on the platform, it is important for you to have them checked and, if necessary, corrected by experienced speakers.
- 2 Whether your speech is argumentative or entertaining, your speech material must be selected carefully and with constant attention to its appropriateness for the occasion and the audience.
- 3 If your speech is an argument for or against something, the body of it must present your points logically and effectively, proving them one by one in descending order of importance.
- 4 Not uncommonly, audiences remember most clearly the conclusion of your speech; probably they pay attention to that part of your speech most carefully.

(12) 本文において論じられていない事柄はどれですか。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 effective public speaking
- 2 the three important parts of a speech
- 3 getting the good will of an audience
- 4 unprepared speech
- 5 wit and humor in speaking

- 2 次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語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、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。また、選択肢は同じものを複数回使用するものもあり、全く使用しないものもあります。(イ)は2か所とも同じ語が入ります。

(22 点)

- (ア) First of all, you have to try to keep yourself () good health.
(イ) I know him () name and not () sight.
(ウ) "Are you in this photograph?" "Yes, that's me, () the left."
(エ) () the time we got there, the bus had already gone.
(オ) I saw Margaret on Monday but I haven't seen her () then.
(カ) A comet travels across the sky () its tail gleaming.
(キ) The wind blows () the land to the sea at night.
(ク) He was eager () me to get a better job as soon as possible.
(ケ) Borrowers should think carefully before committing themselves () taking out a loan.
(コ) People were amazed at the fluency (), which she could speak English, French and German.

(サ) A few days ago I ran (会合) one of my old classmates at the store.

8

1 at 2 by 3 for 4 from 5 in 6 into 7 on 8 since 9 to 10 with

- 3 次の各日本文の意味を表わす英文になるように、それぞれ下に与えられている語または語句をすべて用いて正しく並べ替え、その順序に従ってその番号を上から順に解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。(22点)

(ア) 私たちの赤ちゃんは、もうじき歩けるようになるでしょう。

- _____
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1 baby | 2 be | 3 before | 4 can |
| 5 it | 6 long | 7 our | 8 walk |
| 9 won't | | | |

(イ) その会社は、たった5人の社員で営業を開始した。

- The company _____ five.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1 a staff | 2 more | 3 no | 4 of |
| 5 operating | 6 started | 7 than | 8 with |

(ウ) 夫が無罪であるという彼女の固い信念は、どんなことがあってもぐらつくことはなかった。

- _____ innocent.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 1 belief | 2 could | 3 firm | 4 her |
| 5 her husband | 6 nothing | 7 shake | 8 that |
| 9 was | | | |

(エ) その仕事に適任であると私たちが信じることのできる人は、ひとりもいません。

There is _____ the task.

1 believe

2 can

3 competent

4 for

5 is

6 no

7 one

8 we

9 who

