

(英A)リスニング 2017年度 2月13日実施
文学部英米文学科A方式 リスニング

There are two types of language: written language and spoken language. Written language is around 5,500 years old. In comparison, spoken language is thought to be at least 40,000 years old. The great advantage that writing offered was that information could be stored. No longer did people have to remember enormous amounts of information. Stories could be written down and preserved for generations.

Immediately, people all over the world saw that writing was very useful. Very soon, many texts were created. However, it took time for writing to become a form of mass communication. Reading and writing were not secret but there were no schools as we have today. Reading and writing were very difficult skills and took a lot of time to learn. Some people learned to read but could not write. These new skills needed teachers and the leisure time to learn them. Only a few people had the money and time to study. After these people learned these new skills, they gained enormous power in religious and governmental organizations.

The earliest form of writing consisted of pictures of objects painted on rock walls. The next major development was the ideograph – an abstract symbol that stands for an object or an idea. One example is Japanese *kanji*. The writing systems of Chinese, Korean, and Japanese still use ideographs today. The major challenge of having one ideograph for each word is that people need to learn thousands of individual symbols. For example, Chinese has between 50,000 and 55,000 symbols or characters, and between 5,000 and 8,000 characters in everyday use.

Sometime after 2000 B.C., phonographs, where symbols stand for sounds rather than for objects or ideas, were first used. These were systems of writing, like *hiragana* or *katakana*. Alphabets, in which letters stand for individual sounds, were developed between 1,700 and 1,500 B.C. Sound-based alphabet writing, with only a few dozen symbols, was relatively easy to learn compared to the earlier systems of ideographs. As a result, more people could learn to read and write.

Once people had a way to record their ideas in writing, they needed something to write on. The earliest texts were written on cave walls, rocks, and clay. But each of these things had limited usefulness. Wet clay had to dry. Something light, portable, and easily available was needed. Papyrus, an early form of paper made from plants, was developed by the Egyptians around 3,100 B.C. Papyrus was stored in 7 to 10 meter long rolls. It was much more useful than stone or clay, but it could easily break and it was sometimes eaten by bugs. Parchment, which was made from the skin of goats or sheep, eventually replaced papyrus.

Paper, made from cotton or wood, was invented by the Chinese sometime around 240 B.C. Knowledge of paper-making was brought from China to Baghdad by the Muslims in the late 700s. Then it spread through Europe, starting in Spain in the mid-eleventh century. Paper-making spread throughout Europe during the 1300s. But it didn't replace parchment until printing became common in the 1500s.

In the early Middle Ages during the years 400 to 800, most books in Europe were religious and were copied by monks. Each book was handwritten, so books were very valuable. Because of the difficulty of preparing parchment, monks sometimes scraped the writing off old parchments to create new books. This led to the loss of many Greek and Roman texts. These texts had lasted hundreds of years and survived the destruction of Rome. But now the monks erased them!

With the rise in people's ability to read and write in the thirteenth century, the demand for books increased. It soon exceeded the output of the monks. The production of books shifted to licensed publishers. Books were still hand-copied one at a time from an original or example.

Mechanical printing was invented in China first, at some time towards the end of the second century, A.D. Images were carved onto blocks of wood, which were inked and placed against sheets of paper. However, each page required an entire block of wood, so storing the hundreds of blocks needed for a single book was not practical. In addition, because the Chinese language had thousands of ideographs, it took a long time to carve all the different symbols needed for a page of writing.

Things changed in about the year 1440 when Johannes Gutenberg, a metal worker living in Germany, created the first practical printing press. He also used molds to make his letters and that meant that printers could mass produce single letters without carving them. His most famous book was his edition of the Bible, published in 1455.

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で16ページ、解答用紙は全部で3枚である。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。(裏面に記入しても採点の対象とはならない。)
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

問題 I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The American government began to hire female office workers in the 1860s, when much of the male labor force had gone into the army during the Civil War*. The U.S. politician Francis Elias Spinner led the way, overcoming opposition from the men in his office who preferred to keep the office to themselves. Spinner kept the new employees away from any sensitive work, assigning them light, thoughtless jobs instead as a kind of experiment. To his pleasant surprise, the women did an excellent job. In addition, you didn't have to pay them as much as the men. So he continued to hire women after the war had finished, while laws were passed to ensure they didn't cost too much: the maximum salary for women of \$900 a year was established in 1866, while that for men was \$1,800. "Some of the women are doing more and better work for \$900 a year than men who were paid double that amount," Spinner said with satisfaction in 1869.

Once it became clear that women were perfectly good office workers, and often better than men, more women began to enter the office world. The changes in proportion were enormous, accompanying the growth of the office workforce itself. In 1870, there were eighty thousand office workers in America; only 3 percent were women. Fifty years later, there were three million office workers, of whom women made up nearly 50 percent.

The extraordinary growth in women's employment depended on their being limited to particular positions. Stenography* was one of these fields. Office stenographers mostly took handwritten dictation, which was especially important since handwritten notes and letters were still considered more respectful than typed ones. As a result stenographers were slightly higher in status and salary than typists but below private secretaries, who were close to executive power (though they could not achieve it themselves). Regardless of status, however, there was no question about the quality or interest of the

work itself: whether handwritten dictation or typing, the work didn't involve much imagination or initiative, since women were seen as being better able to handle dull work.

With women filling most jobs in typing and stenography, these jobs became so associated with them that the workers themselves were often called "type-girls"; sometimes women were just called "typewriters," ignoring the difference between human and machine. Advertisements for the Remington typewriter — the first widely used office typewriter — featured mostly women. Christopher Sholes, the designer of the first commercially produced typewriter in 1867, called it "a blessing to mankind, and especially to womankind."

The private secretary, too, gradually became viewed as exclusively female. Because secretarial work offered no opportunity for advancement, it was supposedly appropriate for women. "A woman is to be preferred for the secretarial position," wrote W.H. Leffingwell, "for she does not mind doing minor tasks, work involving small details, which would annoy ambitious young men, who usually feel that they should be doing work of importance."

By 1926, 88 percent of secretarial jobs were held by women. Women made up nearly 100 percent of typists, stenographers, and file clerks. The lowest positions in any office were likely to be occupied by women. Even the term "office boy," meaning the lowest-paid job in the workplace, came to refer to someone of either sex: one employment advertisement from the 1920s said, "Wanted — a boy, either sex."

Though it was obviously useful for companies to have cheap labor, there was nothing new about unequal pay for women at the turn of the century that made them preferable. Nor did men begin to consider women suitable for dull and simple jobs overnight. The oversupply of women for the office was the result of changes in the economy. Before and immediately after the Civil War, family farms provided plenty of work for women. Fathers and mothers were less likely to let their daughters move to the city when they were needed at

home.

However, later, many of the goods formerly produced on farms began to be made in cities and placed in stores across the country. Factory-made clothing, canned goods, and bakery-made bread replaced the hand-woven, self-farmed, and home-cooked goods that women were supposed to provide in the home. Independent farmers themselves were being taken over by larger farms. With money for small businesses disappearing and less work for women to do in the home, the office was a great opportunity for women.

The new supply of workers was a perfect match with the new needs of companies. Women provided a large supply of workers willing to do uninteresting work with no possibility of becoming managers. The structure of the workforce of the time depended on women being in the office.

注 *the Civil War アメリカ合衆国の南北戦争

*stenography 速記

設問 本文の内容から考えて、下線部の空欄を埋めるのに、または問いへの答えとして最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、解答欄1から10にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

1. The American government began to hire women because

_____.

- ① the government had to pay them as much as men
- ② there weren't enough women available to do necessary office work
- ③ the men in Spinner's office requested them
- ④ there weren't enough men available to do necessary office work

2. Compared to the maximum salary for men, that for women was _____.

- ① double
- ② triple
- ③ half
- ④ one third

3. In the fifty years following 1870, the proportion of female office workers _____.

- ① dropped quickly with the end of the war
- ② remained constant because of new labor laws
- ③ dropped to nearly 50 percent
- ④ increased to nearly 50 percent

4. Private secretaries had a higher status than stenographers because _____.

- ① they worked in private industry
- ② they worked closely with powerful people
- ③ stenographers only performed simple and boring jobs
- ④ they were able to achieve great personal power

5. Women were sometimes called "typewriters" because _____.

- ① advertisements for the first office typewriter showed mostly women
- ② Christopher Sholes considered the typewriter to be only for women
- ③ women were seen as unambitious and happy with dull work
- ④ women did most jobs in the area involving typing

6. According to W.H. Leffingwell, men were unsuitable as secretaries because _____.

- ① they were too expensive because of the labor laws of 1866
- ② they were poor at detail-oriented work
- ③ the number of men skilled at this work was small
- ④ they were too ambitious to be satisfied as secretaries

7. Which statement about the situation for women workers in 1926 is true?

- ① Women held nearly 90 percent of stenography jobs.
- ② Women held more than 60 percent of office jobs.
- ③ Women held nearly 100 percent of executive jobs.
- ④ Women held almost 90 percent of secretarial jobs.

8. Which of the following items did women usually make at home before the Civil War?

- ① Canned tuna
- ② Automobiles
- ③ Bread
- ④ Typewriters

9. There were more women office workers after the Civil War because _____.

- ① they began to be paid unequally after the turn of the century
- ② there was a great deal of work for them on family farms
- ③ changes in the economy led to movement of women from the country to cities
- ④ parents were less likely to let them move to the city than before

10. Which title best describes the overall theme of this essay ?

- ① The Civil War and Women
- ② The Rise of Women in the American Office Workforce
- ③ How to Become a Secretary
- ④ Stenography and the Typewriter

問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、下線部(1)、(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その2)を使用。

College does not expect you simply to take in more knowledge of the same kind that you acquired in high school. You will learn new things, of course, but you will be expected to take a different approach to your learning. In high school, knowledge tends to be treated as a fact, as truth that reasonable people accept because the best authorities on the subject maintain that it is true. But in college, knowledge tends to be treated as current belief, as what reasonable people today believe because there are good reasons to believe it—even though new reasons might well come along that would force us to revise our views. As one writer put it, “What is treated in high school as eternal and unchangeable fact will be ⁽¹⁾ treated in college as belief that may perhaps be well supported at the present but that could turn out to be wrong.”

Why is this? The simple answer goes back to the university’s role, which is not only to pass along knowledge but also to create it. ⁽²⁾ Researchers at the college level are aware that if our knowledge is to advance, we must constantly be willing to question the conventional wisdom. We must be willing to reexamine the evidence behind a claim rather than accepting it blindly. At the same time, knowledge can move forward only by extending what we already know. So scholars try to combine a respect for existing knowledge with some doubts about it. The history of learning is a history of revision — of mastering knowledge in order to improve on it.

問題Ⅲ 次の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 次の文を英語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その3)を使用。

私たちは中学校から英語を学んできたが、外国語を学ぶ目的とは、単に良い成績をとるためだけではない。言語の学習を通じて、その言語を使う人々の考え方や文化を学び、自分の視野を広げることが重要なのである。

(2) 次の11から15について、空所に①から⑤の中から適切な語を入れ、(*)に入る語の番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、文頭の語も小文字にしてある。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

11. J.K. Rowling always said () the seventh Harry Potter book, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, () be (*) last in the series, and () () she has kept to her word.

- ① would ② that ③ far
④ the ⑤ so

12. But () she's written many new things in the () nine years, (*) four adult novels, she's never been able to put Harry to (), or to leave him ().

- ① including ② alone ③ though
④ rest ⑤ intervening

13. What should an author do if it seems that she has nothing more to write? () an approach that () fans love and (*) do not, Ms. Rowling has never () a () of her continued involvement in Potter-world.

- ① secret ② others ③ taking
④ made ⑤ some

14. () the years, she () regularly (*) new elements () the old stories, sometimes through sudden Twitter announcements, sometimes by other ().

- ① thrown ② into ③ means
④ over ⑤ has

15. She also regularly () fresh additional () — new stories, new arrangements — on her Pottermore website, (*) recently () series of () accounts of the history of magic in North America.

- ① a ② fictional ③ produces
④ most ⑤ material

問題Ⅳ 次の設問について、50語程度の英文を書きなさい。解答用紙(その3)を使用。

Describe your future career and how you plan to prepare for it.

次の **問題 V** は英米文学科 A 方式受験者のみ解答すること(フランス文学科 A 方式・日本文学科 B 方式・比較芸術学科受験者は 14 ページの **問題 V** を解答すること)。

問題 V リスニング問題

聞き取った内容から考えて、16 から 25 の問題の答えとして最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークしなさい。解答用紙(その 1)を使用。

16. Of the two types of language, spoken language is _____.
- ① 1,500 years old and written language is 5,500 years old
 - ② 5,500 years old and written language is 15,500 years old
 - ③ 40,000 years old and written language is 1,500 years old
 - ④ 40,000 years old and written language is 5,500 years old
17. At first, few people learned the new skills of reading and writing because _____.
- ① most people tried to keep these skills secret
 - ② most people went to schools where these skills were not taught
 - ③ only a few people had the time or money to study
 - ④ only a few people thought these skills were useful
18. An ideograph is a symbol that stands for _____.
- ① an object or idea
 - ② a single word
 - ③ simple pictures
 - ④ a single sound

19. Chinese has between _____ in everyday use.
- ① 5,000 and 8,000 characters
 - ② 8,000 and 18,000 characters
 - ③ 18,000 and 40,000 characters
 - ④ 50,000 and 55,000 characters
20. Sound-based writing systems were easier to learn than ideographs because _____.
- ① fewer symbols had to be remembered
 - ② monks no longer used ideographs
 - ③ the sounds stood for different objects
 - ④ they developed in several places at the same time
21. The passage mentions that the earliest texts were written on _____.
- ① animal skins, rocks, but not cave walls
 - ② animal skins, bones, but not rocks
 - ③ clay, animal skins, but not cave walls
 - ④ cave walls, clay, but not animal skins
22. The passage notes that one advantage of papyrus* over earlier materials was that _____.
- ① it lasted a longer time
 - ② it proved more expensive
 - ③ it was light and portable
 - ④ it was stronger

23. Papermaking began in China around 240 B.C. and spread to

-
- ① Baghdad in the mid-700s and Spain in the late thirteenth century
 - ② Baghdad in the late 700s and Spain in the mid-eleventh century
 - ③ Spain in the thirteenth century and Europe in the late fourteenth century
 - ④ Spain in the fourteenth century and Europe in the mid-fifteenth century

24. Sometimes when monks re-used old parchments*, _____.

- ① they burned the parchments to keep warm
- ② they erased the Greek and Roman texts
- ③ they recopied the older texts into new books
- ④ they stuck paper onto the old parchment

25. Mechanical printing did not become widespread in China because

-
- ① it used too much paper
 - ② it was invented in Europe first
 - ③ the carved wood blocks proved difficult to ink
 - ④ the number of Chinese ideographs was too large

注 *papyrus パピルス

*parchment 羊皮紙

次の **問題V** はフランス文学科A方式・日本文学科B方式・比較芸術
学科の受験者のみ解答すること。

問題V 各文の括弧に入る最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、解答欄
16から25にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

16. The robot vacuum cleaner is expensive, but it is an () excellent machine.

- ① also
- ② else
- ③ instead
- ④ otherwise

17. This () the case, how can we improve our present condition?

- ① been
- ② being
- ③ is
- ④ to be

18. Virginia was () as to what to cook for Leonard and his friends that night.

- ① at bottom
- ② at a loss
- ③ at last
- ④ at trouble

19. After his death, the newspaper published a short death notice that made no () whatsoever to his achievement as a poet.

- ① comment
- ② mention
- ③ reference
- ④ statement

20. The marriage ceremony was a much smaller affair than one (), given the family's status and wealth.

① expect

② could be expected

③ had been expected

④ might have expected

21. Elizabeth was the first woman () as a doctor in the UK.

① had to qualify

② to be qualify

③ to have qualified

④ was qualified

22. What was () amazing than the poor quality of the spectacle was the number of people who had come to witness it.

① most

② no less

③ not least

④ as

23. When Pablo was young, () had any doubt about his talent as a painter.

① anyone

② everyone

③ no one

④ one

24. Thanks largely to technology, we are more aware than ever of all the exciting things other people are () in other places.

① along with

② down to

③ in about

④ up to

25. It seemed () months since I had had a proper conversation with Oscar.

① after

② like

③ that

④ to



