

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で13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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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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。

To echo a popular slogan, "we can't know where we're going, unless we know where we've been." For this reason it is essential that we take a brief look at the accomplishments and setbacks, or problems, broadcast journalism has faced during its history. But first let's try to define the term, "broadcast journalism." Simply put, broadcast journalism is the reporting of news and opinions to multiple listeners at the same time in various locations. It is difficult to pinpoint the first actual broadcast, that is, the sending of messages through the air or by wire to multiple locations, but broadcasts were made through electric wires as early as the 1860s.

Another problem is that historians disagree about what exactly a broadcast is. Certainly a wireless radio communication, particularly over a network, is a broadcast, but should we also include wire and cable communications networks under the category of broadcasts? Probably so, but it is certain that the first broadcast technology that had widespread impact was through wireless radio signals. It would be a long time before general radio broadcasting was achieved and even longer before broadcast news and broadcast journalism would become a common and daily feature of widespread radio programming. Though radio was developed by inventors internationally, the broad development and distribution of radio news or journalism happened first in the United States in the early 20th century.

Broadcast journalism was born from a technology that was entirely new to humankind and was therefore an entirely unique and powerful way of communicating, one that expanded over large networks and vast areas eventually to reach millions of people. It is generally accepted by most historians of broadcast journalism that the first radio newscast occurred in 1909 in San Jose, California — some 40 miles south of San Francisco. There, Dr. Charles David Herrold built a tiny experimental radio and hooked it to an

antenna which was strung over downtown streets between the numerous buildings. Over this spider web of steel, the good doctor broadcast news and other programs to friends in the area to whom he had provided free radio sets that used a crystal to make sounds. As documented by Professor Gordon Greb of San Jose State College's Department of Journalism, Herrold's tiny station (later called KOW) preceded the more well-known radio pioneer KDKA of Pittsburgh which went on the air in 1920 and now lays claim to being the first radio station.

Regardless of which station was first, the broadcast industry as we know it began its rapid growth during the 1920s; by 1922 there were some 600 stations on the air. Two years later, that number had more than doubled to some 1,400, most of which functioned as a way of promoting electronics companies. The stations offered music, entertainment by famous performers, and other material to amuse the small number of faithful listeners. All of this was financed by the electrical companies that owned the stations. At that time there were no commercials, because now well-known and giant companies, such as General Electric and Westinghouse, then used radio to further the sale of radios, their prime source of income in their early days.

Despite Herrold's early attempts in San Jose to broadcast news rather than merely entertainment, there was practically no attempt made in the early days to do any type of news reporting over the radio on a regular basis. But on rare occasions there were news broadcasts of special events. In August 1920, a station in Detroit, Michigan, broadcast the progress of a major election in Michigan. In the same year, KDKA of Pittsburgh covered the progress of the election of Warren Harding for U.S. president. Within the next two years groups of stations periodically formed special networks, linked by telephone lines, to provide coverage of special events. Twelve stations formed a network to cover the Republican National Convention in 1924. A year later, 21 stations joined forces to carry President Coolidge's first speech to the people after he

was elected, this from the steps of the US Capitol building in Washington, D.C.

But the idea of network radio was not yet firmly established. These special networks were created for one time only and stopped existing after the event. It wasn't until November 15, 1926, that network radio became a permanent part of the broadcasting industry when the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) began serving 25 members of its network. The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) came into existence with 16 stations eight months later in September 1927.

With the rising popularity of radio and its ability to present on-the-spot reports of news events, newspapers began to suffer from loss of advertising revenue. Potential advertisers soon realized that radio was attracting large numbers of faithful listeners who were potential buyers of their products. To try and prevent this shift of audience and advertising, newspaper owners got together with the three press associations (United Press, Associated Press, and the International News Service) to establish a restrictive news policy against radio. The competition between print and broadcast got so intense that at one point all three services refused to sell any of their news to radio. In response, radio increased its live coverage of special events such as the arrival of Charles Lindbergh, the famous airplane pilot who was first to fly across the Atlantic, in Washington, D.C., in 1927.

Desperate for day-to-day coverage of news events, radio sponsored the formation of new news-gathering organizations to supply news just for radio; companies such as Trans-radio News Service and the Press-Radio News Service enjoyed a few years of financial success during the press service ban. The press association boycott against radio news was relatively short-lived as complaints increased from the public against the ban.

Finally in 1933, the American Newspaper Publisher's Association (ANPA) gave permission to newspaper-owned radio stations to broadcast a limited amount of news association reports — but only if listeners and readers were

urged to read their local newspaper for further details. The restriction had been removed, and by 1935, large news agencies began selling news on a regular basis to radio stations. The Associated Press held out until 1941, but it too actually supplied news through its separate Press Association service. Today, of course, both large news agencies, the Associated Press (AP) and United Press International (UPI), have radio news divisions which service the broadcasting industry; the International News Service no longer exists because it is now part of UPI.

During the last half of the 1930s, the networks consolidated their news operations, established permanent programs, and created the audience habit of listening to broadcast news coverage. Looking back on the beginnings of broadcast journalism, after a slow start, radio networks quickly developed national and international news networks and programming. These relationships would provide a template for the era of television network news that would also rise quickly in the following years.

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当なものを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. What does the author think about the history of broadcast journalism?
 - ① That we cannot understand the history of broadcasting unless we consider first the history of journalism.
 - ② That there were more setbacks or problems than accomplishments.
 - ③ To identify the exact date of the first broadcast, one first has to define what a message is.
 - ④ That to understand broadcast journalism, one should examine the history of broadcasting.

2. According to the author, one problem in defining the term "broadcast journalism" is that _____.
 - ① broadcast journalism is not directly connected to wireless radio broadcasting
 - ② broadcast journalism is difficult to distinguish from general radio broadcasting
 - ③ historians do not agree on what a broadcast is exactly
 - ④ historians often confuse the term *broadcast* with the term *network*

3. Most historians accept the fact that the first newscast happened _____.

- ① near San Francisco
- ② over a large antenna that connected San Jose to a college in San Francisco
- ③ in Pittsburgh, even if the first radio station was in San Jose
- ④ after a spider web was built that attached cables to radios

4. The number of early radio stations increased quickly in the 1920s because _____.

- ① they were financed by private electric companies to promote the sale of radios
- ② stations learned how to promote General Electric and other large companies with commercial breaks
- ③ large electronic companies wished to promote the entertainment industry to large audiences
- ④ electronics companies started many new stations as a public service

5. In the early days of radio, broadcast news was _____.

- ① almost but not quite as popular as music and entertainment
- ② rare in radio, except for the occasional coverage of political events
- ③ common in Pittsburgh but not in other cities
- ④ common in Detroit but not in Pittsburgh

6. What had to happen for broadcast news to become a regular feature of radio broadcasts?

- ① Networks of member stations had to be brought together to form broadcasting companies.
- ② Networks had to be encouraged to focus only on elections and special events.
- ③ Networks had to be reduced to 25 members to work efficiently.
- ④ Networks had to begin sharing the news rather than competing for news stories.

7. What happened after larger radio networks were established?

- ① Major press agencies like the United Press immediately became partners with new radio networks.
- ② Radio networks were blocked for a period by newspapers and news agencies from reporting special events.
- ③ Radio networks began to draw advertisers away from newspapers, causing newspapers to restrict news from radio.
- ④ Radio networks began to draw many advertisers and soon began to share profits from advertising with newspapers.

8. One advantage that radio networks had over print journalism was that _____.

- ① radio networks were not very interested in day-to-day coverage of events
- ② radio networks were able to sponsor their own agencies to help them cover big events as they were happening
- ③ radio networks were able to restrict newspapers from reporting on big events
- ④ there was strong public pressure in support of press associations

9. Over time print news agencies _____.
- ① eventually failed while large radio news agencies succeeded
 - ② continued into the current time to block news from radio stations
 - ③ eventually began to sell news to radio stations and in some cases formed radio news divisions themselves
 - ④ established a rule that only newspapers that had their own radio stations could restrict news from radio networks

10. What does this article conclude about broadcast journalism on radio networks?

- ① Broadcast journalism on radio networks had a slow start because of television.
- ② After a slow start radio broadcast news networks quickly expanded and became a template for television network news.
- ③ Radio broadcast news networks would have expanded into television networks much sooner if radio networks had consolidated during the 1930s.
- ④ Television networks expanded more quickly than radio broadcast news networks because television networks were not blocked by radio news agencies.

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。

Work on the history of interpreting in its many different forms and settings has just begun. Because of the absence of reliable records, some⁽¹⁾historical details will probably never be known, especially about those periods when some languages had high prestige at the expense of others. It is well known, for instance, that the ancient Greeks had little respect for the languages of other nations, referring to them as "barbarian." In ancient Egypt and Rome, too, other languages were held in low esteem, with the consequence that the elite made no effort to learn such languages, except Greek. And yet as early as 3000 BC the Egyptians had a hieroglyph signifying "interpreting."

At various periods in history, a *lingua franca*, a language that is adopted as a common language between speakers whose native languages are different, would emerge as a medium of communication between people speaking different languages. This was the case for Latin, in particular, which was not only the language of the Church, science and letters, but also of diplomacy in Europe until the seventeenth century. To some extent, Italian, and later French, played a similar role, as did Arabic in Africa, and English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish in the colonial empires. However, these languages⁽²⁾were limited to certain areas or social groups, and as soon as armies, traders, explorers, or missionaries went beyond the confines of their culture, interpreters were needed. The Romans, for example, used interpreters in the administration of their conquered territories and in their campaigns on the frontiers of their vast empire.

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。

一般的に、言語は、話し言葉と書き言葉に分類される。しかし、書き言葉の習慣を一切有さない民族は、世界中に存在している。そのような民族が形成する文化においては、人々が文学作品を書き残したり、翻訳しなければならないと想定する必要はない。

- (2) 次の11から15について、空所に①から⑤の中から最も適切な語を入れ、文法的に正確かつ意味の通る文を作りなさい。そのとき(*)に入る語の番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

11. The reason (*) () a long time was () () slightly different from the current one.

- ① it ② the map ③ that
④ was ⑤ took

12. The news will () () (*) () () you approach exercise and diet.

- ① to ② how ③ cause
④ change ⑤ you

13. Even if the things found in ancient graves () ()
() part of the dead person's possessions in life, they (*)
() by one or more persons at the time of the funeral.

- ① were ② have ③ selected
④ may ⑤ been

14. We () () (*) not () this chapter,
because it won't () covered in the exam.

- ① as ② be ③ well
④ study ⑤ might

15. These flowers () () through the winter more
() () (*).

- ① last ② will ③ not
④ often ⑤ than

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。

In your opinion, what is the greatest invention in human history? Explain why you think so.

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. I could have done it for you if you ().

① ask me to

② asked to

③ had asked me to

④ have asked me

17. Peter ran () an old friend on the street.

① into

② on

③ up

④ in

18. A star is normally put on the top of a Christmas tree, () the birth of Jesus.

① symbolizing

② symbolizes

③ symbolize

④ symbolized

19. The TV program devoted () to debates about the current economic situation.

① much of its time

② most of time

③ many of its time

④ much times

20. The charity was () to raise money for people in need.

① find

② founding

③ founded

④ finding

21. We lived from () to mouth, never knowing where the next meal was coming from.

- ① nose ② hand ③ brow ④ cheek

22. The proposal has not been widely adopted () due to the difficulty of implementing it.

- ① in terms ② in part ③ with reason ④ for short

23. No sooner () they meet than they fell in love with each other.

- ① had ② have ③ did ④ it

24. Going to a famous university doesn't make you a professor () more than going to a garage makes you a car.

- ① none ② any ③ still ④ as

25. Plastics () of many traditional materials such as wood.

- ① has taken charge ② have been granted
③ has ruled the world ④ have taken the place

