英語Ⅰ　予想問題

Session 6 : Subjectivity

A　次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

If you open an encyclopedia, you can easily find a (1) detailed account of this particular color. Probably you will find that it was discovered in 1704 almost (2) in Germany and France, and that it is an inorganic (3) made of the blue (4) accidentally obtained when a potassium salt made of an animal's blood or liver was heated and iron (II) sulfate was added. You will also find many other (5) and explanations related to this color which will help y[A], for example, why this blue is called "Prussian"

[1～2] 空欄 (1～2) に入るべき語を選べ。同じ語を二度用いてはならない。

a. relatively　b. particularly　c. evidently　d. generally　e. simultaneously

[3～5] 空欄 (3～5) に入るべき語を選べ。ただし、複数形の回答も単数形にしてある。また、同じ語を二度用いてはならない。

a. incident　b. verification　c. compound　d. item　e. graphic

f. fragment　g. element　h. sediment　i. pigment

[A] 空所[A]に入るべき語を本文中から探し、記述式解答欄[A]に記せ。

B　次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

The well-known proverb (B) "seeing is believing" really fits this situation. According to this proverb, knowledge gained by direct experience is (6)essentially different from and sometimes more important than knowledge gai[C] report and description. There are some kinds of things and events which the proverb seems to fit very well.

[6] 下線部の essentially と同じ意味の essential を含む文を一つ選べ。

a. Water is essential to human-being.

b. It is essential for him to overcome those difficulties.

c. Everyone knows her essential kindness.

d. Please explain to us the essentials of the project.

[B] 本文中にある言葉を用いて、下線部のことわざを 15 語以内で説明せよ。

[C] 空所[C]に入るべき語は文章中にある一つの語の対義語である。その語を記述式解答欄[C]に記せ。

C　次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

Perhaps you already noticed that the (7)of these examples is a little (8). On the one hand, these examples demonstrate that inside knowledge is important for deepening and (10) our understanding of other people and that it (11) to strengthening interpersonal relationships. On the other hand, they could be interpreted in the opposite direction. They could indicate that there is always an essential limitation to our understanding of and knowledge of the experiences of other people, as my situation and (D)that of others cannot be the same in the strict sense of the word.

This ambiguity is revealed in an extreme sense in the following example. Everyone knows that all individuals will die at the same point, and that one must die one's own death. I know that I cannot avoid my death and that nobody can die

[E] my place, (12) for me. In this sense, my death is the most private and (9) event I will encounter in my life. ····· (中略) ····· This would be one way of interpreting the apparently (13)innocent proverb "seeing is believing"

[7] 空欄 (7) に入るべき語を選べ。

a. reference　b. impression　c. implication　d. integration　e. representation

[8～9] 空欄 (8～9) に入るべき語を選べ。

a. ambiguous　b. unique　c. intimate　d. familiar　e. vague

[10～12] 空欄 (10～12) に入るべき語を選べ。ただし、動詞は原型にしてある。また、同じ語を二度用いてはならない。

a. contribute　b. distribute　c. enhance　d. increase　e. improve
f. offer　g. alternate　h. substitute　i. represent

[13] 下線部の innocent と同じ意味の innocent を一つ選べ。

a. an innocent mischief
b. a man innocent in the disturbance
c. an innocent girl
d. a woman innocent of shoes

[D] that の指す言葉を本文中から抜き出し、記述式解答欄[D]に記せ。

[E] 空欄[E]に入るべき最も適切な前置詞を記述式解答欄[E]に記せ。

D　次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

There are several books on the market describing what death is like. They make (14) reading. (15)None of them spares you any of the gruesome details. (F)Breathlessness is breathlessly described. Nausea is explained ad nauseam. Pain and convulsions are sketched in (16) detail. Every little bit, and then some. You can see what I mean by reading the following example of a young doctor's account of his open chest (19) attempt on a dying man:

"I had read that the sensation imparted by a (17) heart is like holding in one's palm a wet, jellylike bagful of hyperactive worms, and that is exactly the way it was. I could tell by its rapidly decreasing (20) to the pressure of my squeezes that the heart was not filling with blood, and so my efforts to force something out of it were useless, especially since the lungs were not being oxygenated [G] pt it. And suddenly, something (18) in its horror took place—the dead McCarty, whose soul was by that time totally departed, threw back his head once more and, staring toward the ceiling with the glassy, unseeing gaze of open dead eyes, roared out to the distant heavens a dreadful rasping whoop that sounded like the hounds of hell were barking. Only later did I realized that what I had heard was McCarty's version of a death rattle, a sound made by (21) in the muscles of the voice box, caused by the increased acidity in the blood of a newly dead man. It was his way, it seemed, of telling me to (22) —(23)my efforts to bring him back to life could only be in vain."

[14] 空欄 (14) に入るべき語を選べ。

a. clear　b. brutal　c. severe　d. grim　e. dim

[15] 下線部 (15) の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。

a. The details will make you creep all over.
b. You don't want to hear those awesome details.
c. You cannot afford tolerating those dreadful details.
d. You can never experience those scary details.

[16～18] 空欄 (16～18) に入るべき語を選べ。

a. suffering　b. squirming　c. squeezing　d. stupefying　e. fibrillating
f. frightening　g. wondering　h. agonizing　i. astonishing

[19～21] 空欄 (19～21) に入るべき語を選べ。

a. numbness　b. spasm　c. resistance　d. opposition　e. resuscitation
f. injury　g. heartbeat　h. homicide　i. paralysis

[22] 空欄 (22) に入るべき語を選べ。

a. resist　b. insist　c. assist　d. desist　e. consist

[23] 下線部 (23) 私がそう思ったのはなぜか。

a. Because the heart was not fill with blood.
b. Because McCarty’s soul was already totally departed.
c. Because McCarty roared out a rasping whoop that sounded very scary.
d. Because McCarty’s death rattle is often seen in a newly dead man.

[F] 下線部 (F) を日本語に訳し、解答欄 [F] に記入せよ。

[G] 空欄[G]に入るべき最も適切な前置詞を記述式解答欄[G]に記せ。

E　以下の a～g を意味の通る一続きの文章となるように並べ替え、該当する箇所に文の記号をマークせよ。

A little too much detail do you think?

[24] - [25] - [26] - [27] - [28] - [29] - [30]

a. weeeeee--- chariot ride through a set of anatomical images that make the Marquis de Sade look like he needs assertiveness training.
b. You open the book, strap yourself in, read the first chapter, brace yourself and then,
c. And they are described as events or as carer’s experiences.
d. These stories tell us little about what dying might be like for the person at the centre of the experience.
e. But are we any better off? Do these books tell us what death is really like?
f. Indeed, these kinds of books are the roller-coaster rides of death and dying.
g. At best, these graphic accounts of dying are testimonies to how the experience of dying seems to onlookers or the clinical professions attending these events.

F　次の文章は[H]～[M]の六つの部分に分かれる。各部分には、取り去るべき単語が一つ含まれている部分が三つある。取り去るべき単語がない場合は×を、ある場合はその単語を抜き出し、各々解答欄[H]～[M]に記入せよ。

[H]When I was seventeen, I was involved in a car accident. Three of us decided to go out to get burgers at midnight one Saturday. [I]We got as far as four blocks from the house when a car, driven by a woman rushing home to her children, it hit us. [J]A man walking his dog saw the accident. He said that her car hit ours on the passenger side. She was speeding. [K]Our car rolled at once and then the tires peeled off as the wheel rims dug into the asphalt. As the rims gouged the road, the car flipped into the air and sailed into a telegraph pole. [L]It wrapped itself around the pole and slid to the ground with a resounding crash. [M]The engine of which the woman's car was ejected by the impact of the collision and lay several metres away from the crash site.

G　次の文章は[N]～[R]の五つの部分に分かれる。各部分には、誤っている単語が一つずつ含まれている。その単語を抜き出し、各々解答欄[N]～[R]に記入せよ。

[N]At a dinner party one night, my mother's chair collapsed, of no apparent reason. We rushed to her side, but she was unconscious. [O]Slowly she came about and asked what had happened. To us, she was there one minute and gone the next, in a jerky set of movement that ended with a crashing on the floor. [P]It was dramatic and scary. Everyone were shocked and distressed.

[Q]When my mother had recovered sufficiently, she recalled the conver- sation, a sudden explicable movement to one side and then blackness. [R]Even in this murkiness, nevertheless, she recalled feelings of comfort and peace, as if she were having a good sleep. She was better off than her panicking hosts and guest.

おまけ

・(line180-182)Ask someone who has fainted what it was like, and their account will sound like a page out of *Alice in Wonderland*, or my mother’s story of a dark and velvet place of peace.

[問]この文章で筆者が主張したいことは何か。日本語で30字以内に説明しなさい。

・(line183-184)When it comes to death, remember that few people know what dying is really like, <u>least of all those who have not done it.</u>

[問]下線部を日本語に訳せ。ただし、省略されている部分も明らかにすること。

回答

A

1. a
2. e
3. i
4. h
5. a
6. particular (line2)

B

6. c（基本的に、根本的に）

B.（回答例）Knowledge gained by direct experience is more important than knowledge gained by indirect description (reportも可) (14語)

C. indirect

C

7. c
8. a
9. c
10. c
11. a
12. h
13. a（一見どうということはない）

D. situation

E. in

D

14. d

15. b（教科書参照）

16. h

17. e

18. d

19. e

20. c

21. b

22. d

23. d

F. (回答例)息切れは息切れするような言葉で描写されている。吐き気も吐き気がするような説明がなされている。

G. at

E

24. f

25. b

26. a

27. e

28. g

29. c

30. d

F

H. ×

I. it

J. ×

K. at

L. ×

M. which

G

N. of　　(正しくはfor)

O. about　　(正しくはaround)

P. were　　(正しくはwas)

Q. explicable　(正しくはinexplicable)

R. nevertheless(正しくはhowever)

おまけ

・（回答例）失神した人とそれを目撃した人とでは、その状況の見え方が違う。(30字)

・中でもとりわけ死を経験したことのない人は、死ぬこととはどんなものかを知らない。

単語

(3) relatively 比較的に

(5) simultaneously 同時に

(6) pigment 色素

(6) sediment 沈殿物

(9) incident 出来事（ここでは、事項）

(17) representation 表示（ここでは、事例）

(18) grasp 掴む

(19) shade 陰、度合い（ここでは、濃さ）

(22) proverb ことわざ

(27) typical 典型的な

(29) sensation = feeling

(31) severe ひどい

(34) sympathize 同情する、賛同する（+with）

(50) philosopher 哲学者

(50) fundamental 基本、基本的な

(53) aspect 側面

(57) implication 暗示するもの、含意

(58) ambiguous 曖昧な（(67)ambiguity）

(60) enhance （機能、能力を）高める

(61) interpersonal 対人関係

(70) substitute 代理（代用）になる

(71) intimate 密接な
(77) genuine 真の
(81) sphere 球
(84) apparent 一見、見たところは…
(85) consequence 結果
(88) attempt 企て
(90) adequately 十分に
(93) grim 残酷な
(94) gruesome ぞっとする
(95) nausea 吐き気
(95) convulsion 痙攣
(96) agonizing 苦しい
(98) resuscitation 蘇生させること ((186)resuscitate)
(100) impart 与える
(100) fibrillate 細動する
(101) hyperactive 過度に活発な
(106) stupefying 呆然とさせるような
(110) roar 吠える
(111) hound 猟犬
(120) chariot 馬車
(120) anatomical 解剖学の
(124) testimony 証言
(140) resounding 大音響の
(142) collision 衝突
(146) glimpse ちらりと見た
(149) nostril 鼻
(154) onlooker 傍観者 ((162)eyewitness)
(154) recollection 記憶
(155) sack 粗布の大袋
(163) perspective 観点
(169) jerky ぎくしゃくした
(171) distressed ショックを受けた
(172) sufficiently 十分に
(173) inexplicable 説明のつかない
(182) velvet ビロードのような
(186) consistently 一貫して

(187) coma 昏睡状態

注)
○時間がない場合は先に、D,E,G を解くことをお勧めします。Fのような問題は出たことのない、かなりえぐい問題ですが、似たような問題が過去問にあったので載せました。
○教科書の注に出てくる単語は載せていません。
○予想問題に関して質問のある方、問題の回答を詳しく説明して欲しい方、または何か要望があれば、理科一類九組のウェブページ（s1-9.net）の掲示板に書き込んでください。