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次の英文を読んで、下の設問に(5)以外は日本語で答えなさい。

It was formerly supposed that, when reading, the eyes moved
^(a)steadily along a line of print, bringing each letter in turn into clear
vision, and that the reader rapidly spelled out the words. But if you
watch a reader's eyes (as you can conveniently by the aid of a mirror
laid flat on the table beside the reading matter) you will find that the
eyes are moving not steadily but by a series of little jumps. They shift
from point (イ) point. In a newspaper line a good reader's eyes will
make between three and six stops, or fixations. During the rapid jumps
he gets no clear view, but during each fixation he has a clear view of a
couple of words. He glimpses the first word or two in the line, shifts a
couple of words forward and takes a look there, shifts again and takes
another look, and so on to near the end of line, from which his eyes
make a long jump backward to near the beginning of the next line. This
behaviour of the reader's eyes is examined most accurately by the aid of
photography. Evidently the eyes are responding to combinations of
letters rather than (□) single letters.

The reaction-time method proves that a short familiar word can be
read as a whole. Single letters are read as quickly as possible, and the
reaction-time is about four-tenths of a second. Short words, too, are
^(b)read in four-tenths of a second. Since it takes no more time to read a
short word than a single letter, the word is certainly not read by
spelling it out. It is seen and read as a whole. Even a long word, if
^(c)familiar, is read as a whole. A child can learn to read words before he
knows his letters.

- (1) 読者の目の動きは、写真を使う以外には、どのようにして観察できますか。
- (2) 1つの行を読むとき、読者の目はどのように動きますか。
- (3) 目の動きがもっとも大きいのはどのような場合ですか。
- (4) 下線部(a), (b), (c)を和訳しなさい。
- (5) 空欄(イ), (ロ)に共通して当てはまる英語を1語書き入れなさい。

2 次の英文は、ある小説の冒頭からの抜粋です。読んで、下の設問に日本語で答えなさい。

Henry Sugar was forty-one years old and unmarried. He was also wealthy. He was wealthy because he had had a rich father who was now dead. He was unmarried because he was too selfish to share any of his money with a wife.

He was six feet two inches tall, but he wasn't really as good-looking as he thought he was.

He paid a great deal of attention to his clothes. He went to an expensive tailor for his suits, to a shirtmaker for his shirts, and to a bootmaker for his shoes.

He used a costly aftershave lotion on his face, and he kept his hands soft with a cream that contained turtle oil.

His hairdresser trimmed his hair once every ten days, and he always took a manicure at the same time.

His upper front teeth had been capped at incredible expense because the originals had had a rather nasty yellowish tinge. A small mole had been removed from his left cheek by a plastic surgeon.

He drove a Ferrari car which must have cost him about the same as a country cottage.

He lived in London in the summer, but as soon as the first frosts appeared in October, he was off to the West Indies or the South of France, where he stayed with friends. All his friends were wealthy from inherited money.

Men like Henry Sugar are to be found drifting like seaweed all over the world. They can be seen especially in London, New York, Paris, Nassau, Montego Bay, Cannes and St. Tropez. They are not particularly bad men. But they are not good men either. They are of no real importance. They are simply a part of the decoration.

All of them, all wealthy people of this type, have one peculiarity in common: they have a terrific urge to make themselves still wealthier

than they already are. The million is never enough. Nor is the two million. Always, they have this insatiable longing to get more money. And that is because they live in constant terror of waking up one morning and finding there's nothing in the bank.^(a)

These people all employ the same methods for trying to increase their fortunes. They buy stocks and shares, and watch them going up and down. They bet on horses. They bet on just about everything.

And now that you've got a rough idea of the sort of person Henry Sugar was, I can begin my story.

One summer week-end, Henry drove down from London to Guildford to stay with Sir William Wyndham. The house was magnificent, and so were the grounds, but when Henry arrived on that Saturday afternoon, it was already pelting with rain. Tennis was out, croquet was out. So was swimming in Sir William's outdoor pool. The host and his guests sat glumly in the drawing-room, staring at the rain splashing against the windows. The very rich are enormously resentful of bad weather.^(b) It is the one discomfort that their money cannot do anything about.

(注) a plastic surgeon: 整形外科医

a Ferrari car: イタリア製の高級車

Nassau, Montego Bay, Cannes, St. Tropez: いずれも保養地

insatiable: 飽くことのない pelt: (雨などが)激しく降る

croquet: クロケット(球戯の一種) glumly: むっつりして

- (1) ヘンリーが金持だったのはどうしてですか。また、独身だったのはどうしてですか。それぞれ理由を簡潔に述べなさい。
- (2) ヘンリーは服装にたいへん気をつかったとありますが、その例を具体的に述べなさい。
- (3) ヘンリーが使っている乗用車はどれ位の値段がしたと述べられていますか。
- (4) ヘンリーのような金持は皆どういった衝動にかりたてられていると述べられていますか。
- (5) 下線部(a), (b)を和訳しなさい。

3 下の日本語の意味になるように、それぞれの英文の()内に適切な語(1語)を入れなさい。

(1) I am looking () () () him.

私は彼に会えるのを楽しみにしています。

(2) The doctor () me () () drink too much.

あまり飲み過ぎないように医者に忠告されました。

(3) The time will come when she will () () () it.

彼女はそれを後悔するときが来るでしょう。

(4) She is not what she () () be.

彼女は昔の彼女とは違う。

(5) Something is () () my personal computer.

私のパソコンはどこか調子がおかしい。

(6) The police have called () the search for the () child until dawn tomorrow.

警察は行方不明になった子供の捜索を明日の夜明けまで中止することにした。

(7) You will soon get () to () on the left.

すぐに左側通行の運転に慣れますよ。

(8) () () the telephone rang, she got nervous.

電話がなるたびに彼女はいらいらした。

(9) Believing it is () (), and proving it is ().

それを信じることと、それを証明することとは別問題です。

(10) Melbourne is the () () city in Australia.

メルボルンはオーストラリアで2番目に大きい都市です。

4

次の設問A, Bに答えなさい。

A. 次の対話の下線部(1)~(5)を英訳しなさい。

X : 昨日の新聞読んだ?

(1)

Y : 何て書いてあったの?

(2)

X : 今年の出生率(birthrate)は最低だってさ。

(3)

Y : それは深刻ね。将来、高齢化(aging)社会をどうやって支えていくのか問

(4)

(5)

題よね。

B. 文通をしていたアメリカ人のトム(Tom)が日本にやって来て、数か月間、ホームステイすることになりました。しかし、日本の食事や生活習慣になじめずトムはすぐアメリカに帰りたいたいと言い出しました。あなたが、ホストファミリーならどうしますか。50~60語程度の英語で答えなさい。