

平成 19 年度 熊本県立大学 一般後期入学試験問題 (120 分)
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (平成 19 年 3 月 12 日)

【1】リスニングテスト問題 (この問題は試験開始後 30 分たってから始めます。それまでに答案用紙の指示を読んでおいてください。) —省略—

【2】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

What is the difference between a college and university? This is the subject of this report written for students who want to attend a college or university in the United States.

① Colleges and universities have many things in common. Both provide a greater understanding of the world and its past. Both provide education in the arts and sciences. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living. Students who complete their undergraduate studies either at a four-year college or a university receive a bachelor's degree. One difference is that many colleges do not offer graduate studies. Universities are generally bigger, offer more programs and do more research.

Modern universities developed from those of the Middle Ages in Europe. The word “university” came from the Latin “universitas.” This described a group of people organized for a common purpose. The word “college” came from a Latin word with a similar meaning, “collegium.” In England, colleges were formed to provide students with places to live. Usually each group was studying the same thing. ② So college came to mean an area of study. But, in some countries, a college can also be a part of a university. The first American universities, for example, divided their studies into a number of areas and called each one a college. This is still true.

Programs in higher learning may also be called schools. The university of Arizona in Tucson, for example, has eighteen colleges and ten schools. They include the college of pharmacy, education, engineering and law. They also include the schools of architecture, dance and public administration. College is also used as a general term for higher education. ③ A new report might talk about “college students” even if they include students at universities. Or someone might ask, “Where do you go to college?” Today, most American colleges offer an area of study called liberal arts. These are subjects first developed and taught in ancient Greece. They include language, philosophy and mathematics. The purpose was to train a person's mind instead of teaching job skills.

(Adapted from *VOA Special English Education Report*, Sept. 20, 2006)

1. 下線部 ① を本文に即して具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② において，“college” が “an area of study” を意味するに至るまでの経緯を，本文に即して日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ について，“they” が指すものを明らかにしながら，日本語に訳しなさい。

【3】 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

① There have been barbers since very ancient times — so long ago, in fact, that we can't possibly know who the first barbers were. The first records of barbers in history go back to ancient Egypt. Later on, in ancient Greece and Rome, barbershops were favorite meeting places where men discussed affairs of the day.

Everybody knows what the barber's pole looks like. ② Those red-and-white stripes have something to do with work that barbers did in old days. In ancient times, doctors didn't want to have anything to do with surgery. So it was the barbers who performed surgery on patients. They did bloodletting (letting a patient bleed so that the "bad blood" or "sick blood" would leave the body). They treated wounds, and some of them even pulled out teeth.

The barber's pole of red-and-white strips goes back to those days. The red stands for blood, and the white for bandages*.

In England the barbers were chartered as a guild as far back as 1462. In 1540, their guild was joined with guild of surgeons. ③ But about this time, the king of England forbade the barbers who cut hair and gave shaves to practice surgery.

In the next two hundred years, the work of the barber was separated more and more from that of the surgeon, and in time all they were allowed to do was give haircuts.

By the way, the word "barber" comes from the Latin word "barba," which meant "beard." So their work of trimming beards may have been more important than cutting hair.

(Adapted from Arkady Leokum, *Tell me Why*)

*bandage: a strip of cloth which is wrapped around a wounded part of someone's body

1. 下線部 ① と ③ を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② を本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
3. なぜ "barber" と呼ぶようになったのかについて、筆者が推察する理由を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

【4】 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

① A survey was once conducted to find out what teenagers think of museums, art galleries and the theater. Unsurprisingly, it discovered that most of them dislike such places. It seems they think them boring, and associate them with “rich old people.” The survey concluded that if homes of the arts offered more cafés and leisure activities, and if performances were shorter, teenagers might be more inclined to go.

With luck, no one will ever take any notice of this survey. It says nothing new, for things have always been thus. ② If galleries and theaters trying to attract teenagers they would fail, while at the same time alienating their natural visitors. The arts have always been, and always will be, hobbies for minorities. “Art teaches nothing, except the significance of life.” said Henry Miller, and most people never get to the second half of the sentence.

The good news is that as populations increase, ③ so do the numbers in minorities. As a result, more people than ever before in history now enjoy the arts. Exhibitions are crowded, concert tickets are sold out. And therefore more people discover the richness of pleasure and insight that the arts give. “Thanks to art,” said Marcel Proust, “instead of seeing one world, our own, we see it multiplied, and as many original artists as there are, so many worlds are at our disposal.”

Ignorance of culture is not universal among teenagers, but it is a professional phase with many. Their supposed dislike for the arts is not really about the arts, but about themselves: they are always ready for what the arts offer. Some of them come to feel the need for more content, more juice in things, and that is when the arts invite them. “Art comes to you proposing frankly to give nothing but the highest quality to your moments as they pass,” said an art critic. Once accepted, that invitation can never thereafter be refused.

Religious beliefs carry no guarantee of truth, but there is a familiar one about arts which does. It is that when a thoughtful and receptive sensibility engages with the arts, it is fed by them, and learns from them, not least how to tell good from bad: “It is only the dullness of the eye that makes any two things seem alike,” the critic also said, and the idea of uniqueness and particularity of things carries over from a painting to a moral circumstance. In that way art civilizes too, because it is, as George Bernard Shaw says, a mirror for souls.

Perhaps the young find it hard to appreciate the arts because the arts are themselves always youthful. “Art is never educational, does not take kindly to facts, is helpless to understand theories, and is killed outright by a speech,” said Agnes Repplier, and she could have put “youth” for “art” at the sentence’s head. Many mistakenly think that art must be approached in a formal manner; that it lacks

laughs; that it changes nothing. ④ The opposite is true, and those who discover this fact are infinitely the richer for it.

(Adapted from A.C. Grayling, *The Meaning of Things: Applying Philosophy to Life*)

1. 下線部 ① について，その調査の結論と，そのような結論となった理由を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ の指す内容を本文に即して日本語で述べなさい。
4. 下線部 ④ の表す内容を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

【5】次の文章の下線部 ① と ② を英語に訳しなさい。

共生とは異質な人々とともに生きることだが，ともに生きるための知恵を学ぶことは，ほんとうは日常の生活においても大切なことなのだ。① 家族なら生まれてきてからの長いつきあいがあるから，何も言わないでも意思が通じることがある。② でも学校や会社でそれまで生活してこなかった人々とつきあうには，異文化の人々とつきあうのと同じような心構えが必要なのだ。

(中山 元『高校生のための評論文キーワード100』より)

解答例

【1】(リスニング解答省略)

- 【2】1. college と university の共通点は ① 共に今と過去の世界を詳しく理解できる . ② 共に学芸や科学の教育を施す . ③ 共に学生に対して生計を立てる準備を可能にする (四年課程の間に研究を終了した学生は「学士」という称号が与えられる)
2. university は「共通目的のために組織された一群の人々」という意味のラテン語の universitas に由来し、一方 college は同じ意味のラテン語 collegium に由来する . 英語では college は学生に住む場所を提供した。これら 2 つは共に同じことを研究する組織であるため、college はある 1 つの研究分野を意味するようになった。
3. university の中には college と school を併設するものがある。college は次第に高等機関に対する総称として用いられることとなり、university の学生をたとえ含んでいてもニュースでは「college students」という風に言及して報道することもある。

- 【3】1. ① barbers と称される人々は古代より、つまり私たちが初期の barber というものを多分知り得ないほどずっと昔から存在した .
- ③ しかしこの頃に、英国の王様は barber たちが外科手術の練習のために髪を切ったり髪を剃ったりするのを禁じた。
2. 医者は外科手術をする道具を自ら手にすることを嫌ったので barber たちが傷口の手当をしたり歯を抜いたりするなどした . そこで、「赤と白」の縞横様の布切れは、当時 barber たちがした仕事とある種の関係があるのです .
3. 15,16 世紀において外科的作業者同盟に入る人たちを barber と呼んだが、次の 2 世紀の間に外科作業を離れて散発したり、髭剃りする本来の仕事内容に認可が下りることとなり、この種の人たちを barber(床屋) と呼ぶようになった。(因みに、ラテン語の barba は beard(bead) という意味であった)
- 【4】1. 美術館や博物館といった場所を若者たちがどう捉えているかの調査をした結果は、彼らはそれが嫌であるとあることが分かった。それらを退屈な場所であり、金持ちの老人趣味と受け取っているのである . 調査は次のように結論づけた。「もしもそのような場所があったり娯楽趣味を備えていたら、若者だって訪れてみたい気はするだろう」
2. もしも美術館や劇場が若者たちを惹きつけはじめたら、それは失敗に終わるだろう。その一方で本来自然にその場所を訪れる人々を疎外するであろう。
3. 人口が増加するにつれて(それらの場所を訪れる)少数派(若者たち)の数も増加するのである .

4. 芸術派形式ばっており、笑いがなく、何も変わることはできないという誤った考え方があるが、真実は全くその逆である。このことに気付いた人だけが(そうすることにより)限りなく心豊かになれるのだ。

【5】 ① Within our family, we have lived long enough to communicate well among ourselves even if we don't use and speak words.

(別解)

In our family, we can communicate well enough without words between ourselves, because we have been getting along ever since we were born.

- ② But in schools and companies, where people have rarely collaborated to live, they have to be resolved to keep company with each other just like they have to do so with people from different cultures.