

1. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In 1897, the English science-fiction writer and social philosopher H.G. Wells (1866-1946) published a newspaper serial about a Martian invasion of Earth. The (1) undercurrents of the novel, entitled *The War of the Worlds*, include Social Darwinism*, especially the concepts of natural selection and the survival of the fittest. Wells was also mindful of geopolitical struggles. Amidst ongoing competition among the European powers for colonial supremacy in Africa and Asia, a newly united and increasingly militaristic Germany was on the rise.

Like many of his day, Wells believed in theories of racial superiority and proposed eugenic** practices to eliminate “inferior” peoples. Yet Wells was hardly a consistent thinker. In his science fiction, he offered a dark and pessimistic vision of human destiny, while elsewhere he (1) preached one-world socialism. Though he accurately predicted the horrors of 20th century warfare, he failed to grasp the evil of modern ideologies.

(2) the novel was astronomy. In 1877, the Italian astronomer Giovanni Schiaparelli had reported seeing *canali**** on Mars. A mistranslation of the term as “canals” encouraged speculation that the Red Planet was home to intelligent life. Beginning in 1894, when Mars was again in clear view, the American astronomer Percival Lowell took the discussion several steps further by (3) that its inhabitants had an advanced but — for lack of water — desperate civilization.

Wells’ story is both a science-fiction thriller and a philosophical parable. In the end, the human race is saved, but not through superior intelligence or technology but rather by (4) accident, when the Martians succumb to (2) terrestrial bacteria. The irony is compounded by the parallel that Wells draws between the fate of the extraterrestrial invaders and the (3) extermination of Tasmania’s aborigines.

The War of the Worlds was made all the more famous in 1938, when the American actor Orson Welles broadcast a radio adaptation of the story, with New Jersey as the setting. Taking the drama to be a report of real events, thousands of listeners panicked, though some seem to have believed that it was the Germans rather than the Martians who had attacked.

In 1953, a film version was produced, set in Cold War America. The heroes are an atomic scientist and equally valiant military officers. Also sympathetically depicted, however, is a Protestant pastor, who gives his life in a futile effort to make peace with the Martians. In the final scenes, frightened refugees are shown praying in churches, and the final message of the narrator suggests that God in His wisdom has used the smallest of creatures to save humankind. Such echoes Wells’ own words, even though he was no orthodox believer; in fact, in the novel he pointedly features a member of the clergy as a self-centered fanatic.

Steven Spielberg, whose previous science-fiction films have (5) extraterrestrials as wise and (4) benevolent, has now, in our post-9/11 world, produced his own version of Wells’ work. But while he begins with the (6) of a church by the invaders and ends with a tribute to a (5) divine Designer, the movie seems to be more about coping in a dysfunctional family than about fighting deadly aliens.

(注) *Social Darwinism: 社会ダーウィン主義

** eugenic: 優生学の

*** *canali*: 海峡

[1] 空所 (1) ~ (6) に入る最も適切なものを1~4の中から1つ選び、それぞれマークシートの解答欄 (1) ~ (6) にマークしなさい。

- (1) 1. ideologistic 2. ideological 3. ideological 4. ideologician
(2) 1. Also inspiring a role in playing
2. Also playing a role in inspiring
3. In also inspiring a role playing
4. Inspiring a role in also playing
(3) 1. improvising 2. rationalizing 3. realizing 4. theorizing
(4) 1. biological 2. cosmic 3. industrial 4. traffic
(5) 1. betrayed 2. misrepresented 3. misunderstood 4. portrayed
(6) 1. abduction 2. destruction 3. extraction 4. reproduction

[2] 下線部 (1) ~ (5) に最も近い意味を持つ語を1~4の中から1つ選び、それぞれ解答欄 (7) ~ (11) にマークしなさい。

- (1) 1. advocated 2. criticized 3. demolished 4. instituted
(2) 1. earthly 2. deadly 3. friendly 4. heavenly
(3) 1. eradication 2. expansion 3. promotion 4. relocation
(4) 1. overprotective 2. self-disciplined 3. soft-spoken 4. well-intentioned
(5) 1. evil 2. moral 3. scientific 4. supernatural

[3] 本文の内容と一致するものを1~8の中から3つ選び、それぞれ解答欄 (12) ~ (14) にマークしなさい。

1. H.G. Wells was not sympathetic to organized Christianity.
2. H.G. Wells' belief in Social Darwinism led him to oppose socialism for eugenic reasons.
3. Orson Welles convinced some Americans that Mars is inhabited by thirsty Communists.
4. The space aliens in Spielberg's *War of the Worlds* are friendly beings.
5. H.G. Wells uses fictional Martians to present ideas about human reality.
6. In the story, it is Nature, not man, that ultimately defeats the Martians.
7. The idea of life on Mars was deliberately promoted by a fame-seeking Italian scientist.
8. Science fiction tends to be quite separated from real-life political realities.

2. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The story of first love is about trying to get away from our parents, about becoming independent and distinct persons. Usually we choose our first love in an initial step toward that separation.

Some of us pick a partner who is very different from our parents or someone our parents would strongly (ア) disapprove of. If we do not feel guilty about leaving our parents, we may pick someone different and allow ourselves (1) in the relationship. Those who feel guilty about leaving their parents may do the same, but they are not as [A] (1 up 2 to 3 likely 4 happy 5 end).

Others choose as their first love a person who comes from a similar background — or at least a partner their parents regard as ideal. This allows us to eat our cake and have it too, to be separated and yet *not* separated. Married life thus becomes barely distinguishable from what we grew up with.

Guilt about separating from our parents is very common, whether it is conscious or not. It is (イ) generated by parents who don't give us permission to leave, who let us know that if we left them in order to pursue our own happiness, they would be seriously damaged. Children raised with this (2) often rebel by choosing a partner from quite a different world. This person helps them make a difficult (ウ) break. But sometimes guilt leads them to choose a partner they allow to mistreat them, as though this were their (3) for defying their parents.

Later in life, the story of “first love” often becomes important again. In middle and late age, when we (エ) regret the loss of youth, it is common to fantasize about being reunited with someone we once knew or loved. Even though the person has also grown older, he or she presumably remembers us in our youth and shared in it to some degree. We hope to see our young selves reflected in the person's eyes, thereby allowing us to connect with that which we once were, when we felt that anything and everything was (4).

Like all the other romantic scenarios, the later-life fantasy about reunion with a first love represents a wish to turn back the (5), recapture our own youth, and [B] (1 turn 2 differently 3 make 4 out 5 things). We want to reconnect to a time when our love felt pure and (オ) unspoiled by calculation or cynicism. Or we want to go back to win the person we could only love from a distance, because at the time he or she seemed quite inaccessible or because we were too shy to try.

(Based on a work by Marcia Millman)

[1] 空所 (1) ~ (5) に入る最も適切な語を1~4の中から1つ選び、それぞれ解答欄 (15) ~ (19) にマークしなさい。

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|-----|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | 1. burden | 2. pleasure | 3. rebellion | 4. resistance |
| (2) | 1. communication | 2. excuse | 3. message | 4. personality |
| (3) | 1. self-defense | 2. self-identification | 3. self-justification | 4. self-punishment |
| (4) | 1. determined | 2. important | 3. possible | 4. predictable |
| (5) | 1. clock | 2. page | 3. voyage | 4. wheel |

[2] 下線部(ア)~(オ)の意味に最も近い語を1~4の中から1つ選び、それぞれ解答欄 (20) ~ (24) にマークしなさい。

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|-----|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| (ア) | 1. accuse | 2. discard | 3. disturb | 4. reject |
| (イ) | 1. contaminated | 2. contributed | 3. foretold | 4. induced |
| (ウ) | 1. challenge | 2. collapse | 3. departure | 4. point |
| (エ) | 1. deplore | 2. recollect | 3. revive | 4. worry |
| (オ) | 1. uncontrolled | 2. uncovered | 3. undamaged | 4. unexpected |

[3] [A] の () 内にある語を正しい順序に並べ替え、その3番目と5番目にくる語の数字を選んで、それぞれ解答欄 (25) ~ (26) にマークしなさい。

[4] [B] の () 内にある語を正しい順序に並べ替え、その3番目と5番目にくる語の数字を選んで、それぞれ解答欄 (27) ~ (28) にマークしなさい。

[5] 英文全体の内容を最も簡潔に表わすものを1~5の中から1つ選び、解答欄 (29) にマークしなさい。

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. finding an ideal partner | 2. getting over first love | 3. parental separation and identity |
| 4. pure love fantasies | 5. understanding first love | |

[6] 英文の内容に一致するものを1~9の中から4つ選び、それぞれ解答欄 (30) ~ (33) にマークしなさい。

1. Driven by a sense of guilt, some people intentionally let themselves be hurt.
2. First love comes from questioning our parents' values.
3. People wish to seduce those who turned their backs on them in their youth.
4. People should recognize the different circumstances of love.
5. Some people find a parental substitute by choosing a figure admired by their parents.
6. Through our reflection in the eyes of our first love, we hope to restore our youth.
7. We believe we can return to a time of innocence if we recover the object of our fantasy.
8. We commonly fantasize about remarrying our long-lost first love.
9. When we remember the way we were, we wish to undo our past mistakes.

3. 中央アジアをめぐる政治情勢についての次のインタビューを読み、設問に答えなさい。

Question: What have been the political realities since the breakup of the Soviet Union?

Answer: All five republics continue to be ruled by the party bosses. All but one has been in command ever since the Soviet Union (1) in 1991.

Q: What chiefly (2) their governments?

A: Repression and corruption. There is no toleration of dissent. Anyone wishing to do business must (3) dishonest officials and regional favoritism.

Q: What about relations between the republics and Russia?

A: Russia has tried to maintain control. Turkmenistan, for example, is rich in gas, but the only pipelines go through Russia. (4). Russia also kept troops in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Overall, however, Russia has lost power in Central Asia.

Q: What has been the governments' attitude toward Islamist fundamentalism*?

A: Very negative — and, again, very repressive. The governments will not permit any (5) to their authority, whether religious or secular.

Q: Is there any popular support for Islamism among ordinary people?

A: In general, Central Asian society is not supportive of fundamentalism. Most people believe in Islam, but as they grew up during the (6) period, they have relatively little knowledge of the religion. We see this, for example, in high rates of alcoholism, even though (7).

(注) *Islamist fundamentalism: イスラム原理主義

[設問] 空所 (1) ~ (7) に入る最も適切なものを1~4から1つ選び、それぞれ解答欄 (34) ~ (40) にマークしなさい。

- (1) 1. abolished 2. attacked 3. collapsed 4. expanded
- (2) 1. characterizes 2. completes 3. establishes 4. insults
- (3) 1. catch up on 2. complain to 3. contend with 4. give up on
- (4) 1. So Russia has been forced to sell it to Turkmenistan at low prices
2. So Russia has been forced to buy it from Turkmenistan at low prices
3. So Turkmenistan has been eager to sell it to Russia at low prices
4. So Turkmenistan has been forced to sell it to Russia at low prices
- (5) 1. challenge 2. claim 3. question 4. rise
- (6) 1. democratic 2. fundamentalist 3. Islamic 4. Soviet
- (7) 1. Islam commands the production of alcohol
2. Islam forbids the consumption of alcohol
3. the government bans the consumption of alcohol
4. the government tolerates the production of alcohol

4. 次の(1)～(4)の英文において、()内に入る最も適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選び、それぞれ解答欄 (41) ～ (44) にマークしなさい。

- (1) The report was very critical and was clearly ().
1. intended for 2. intended to 3. intended to be 4. intending to
- (2) We should use () time we have available to discuss Tom's proposal.
1. a little of 2. little 3. the little 4. the little of
- (3) Patricia was () as anyone could have had.
1. as patient teacher 2. as a patient teacher
3. as patient a teacher 4. as patient as teacher
- (4) The lecturer recommended () a number of books before the exam.
1. reading 2. that we would read 3. to read 4. to us to read

5. 次の(1)～(7)の英文について、下線部に使われている語が適切な場合には1を、不適切な場合にはそれに替わる適切な語を下の2～7から選び、それぞれ解答欄 (45) ～ (51) にマークしなさい。ただし、同じ語は2回以上用いないこと。

- (1) We went to see her off from the airport.
(2) He pushed his way through the crowd of people to get to her.
(3) Korea has a national holiday on the 1st of March.
(4) She visited most of the main museums and art galleries while her stay in Italy.
(5) I waited for her by 9 o'clock, and then I went home.
(6) What do you think over Sally's new husband?
(7) She tried to hit the fly by a rolled-up newspaper.

2. at	3. during	4. in	5. of	6. until	7. with
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6. (1)～(5)について、与えられた日本語とほぼ同じ意味となるように、それぞれの英文の()内に適切な1語を入れなさい。解答は、記述式解答用紙に黒鉛筆で記入しなさい。判読が困難な場合は採点されません。

- (1) 私が何も言わなかったので、彼女はますます腹を立ててしまった。
I said nothing, which only made her ().
- (2) 彼が電話をしてきたので、電子メールを書かずに済んだ。
His call () me the trouble of e-mailing him.
- (3) 一度くらいの失敗でがっかりするな。
Don't () a single failure get you down.
- (4) 一石二鳥だった。
I managed to () two birds with one ().
- (5) 彼女は目先のことしか考えられない。
She cannot see any () than the end of her ().