

Lesson 2

[1] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The most striking difference between an American and an European is the difference in their attitudes towards money. Every European knows, as a matter of historical fact, that in Europe wealth could only be acquired at the expense of other human beings, either by conquering them or by exploiting their labor in factories. Further, even after the Industrial Revolution began, the number of persons who could rise from poverty to wealth was small; the vast majority (1) assumed that they would not be much richer nor poorer than their fathers. In consequence, no European associates wealth with personal merit or poverty (a) personal failure.

To a European, money means power, the freedom to do as he likes, which also means that, consciously or unconsciously, he says: "I want to have as much money as possible myself and others to have as little money as possible."

In the United States, wealth was also acquired by stealing, but the real exploited victim was not a human being but poor Mother Earth and her creatures who were ruthlessly plundered. It is true that the Indians were driven out or killed, but (A) this was not, as it had always been in Europe, a matter of the conqueror seizing the wealth of the conquered, for the Indian had never realized the potential riches of his country. It is also true that, in the Southern states, men lived on the labor of slaves, but slave labor did not make fortunes for them; what made slavery in the South all the more unforgivable was that, in addition to being morally wicked, it didn't even pay off (2) handsomely.

Thanks to the natural resources of the country, every American could reasonably look forward to making more money than his father, so that, if he made less, the fault must have been his; he was either lazy or inefficient. (B) What an American values, therefore, is not the mere possession of money, but his power to make it as a proof of his manhood; once he has proved himself by making it, it has served its function and can be lost or given away. In no society in history have rich men given away so large a part of their fortunes. A poor American feels guilty at being poor, but less guilty than a wealthy

American who has inherited a fortune but is doing nothing to increase it; what can the latter do but take to drink?

A 下線部(1)と(2)の各語について、本文中の意味に最も近いものを1つ選びなさい。

(1) assumed

- (a) took it upon themselves (b) took it from others
(c) took it for granted (d) took the position

(2) handsomely

- (a) well (b) excessively (c) beautifully (d) attractively

B 空所(a)に入る1語を書きなさい。

C 下線部(A)と(B)を日本語に訳しなさい。

D 次の1~3の書き出しに続く最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

1. According to the author, Americans seek wealth because...

- (a) it can buy land and valuable property
(b) if you have money, you can do anything you want
(c) to make a lot of money is considered a virtue
(d) it gives one power over those who are weak

2. America got most of its wealth by...

- (a) robbing wealthy Indians
(b) using slaves as a source of labor
(c) inheriting it from wealthy Europeans
(d) developing the land and its resources

3. To the Americans, if you are poor it is because...

- (a) those who are rich are selfish
(b) you haven't made enough effort
(c) it is necessary so that others can be rich
(d) you have made less money than your parents

[2] 第一段落の表現を参考にして、次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

- (1) 日本人とアメリカ人の最も顕著な違いの一つは、他人に対する態度である。
- (2) 多くのヨーロッパ人が、富は他の人間を犠牲にして獲得されると考えている。
- (3) ほとんどの人が、成功あるいは失敗を個人の能力と結びつけて(考えて)いる。

[3] 日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、() 内に入るものを与えられた語句の中から選んで英文を完成しなさい。

- (1) そういった複雑な事情を抜きにしては、この問題については語れないだろう。
One can () () this issue () () into account this complicated situation.

about, taking, expect, discuss, without, hardly

- (2) いつ上京してくるのか、前もって知らせてください。

Let () () () () you are coming up to Tokyo.
when, me, know, before, tell, in advance

- (3) 彼がとても早口で話すので、ついていくのがやっとだった。

He spoke so fast that () () () do () keep up with him.

was, almost, managed, all, could, I

- (4) この世に戦争がまったくない時代を想像することができますか。

Can you imagine () () the world is () () war?
free, in, when, a time, none, of

- (5) 音楽ということになると、私はまったくだめです。

When () () () music, I have no () for it.
comes, it, reason, matter, ear, to

[4] 次の英文の空所を補うのに最も適当な語を、それぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

1. We'll have to move that big luggage; it is really () the way.
a. by b. for c. in d. without
2. The heavy snowfall has caused vegetable prices to rise daily () the last two months,
a. beyond b. by c. for d. since
3. The fire fighter had a lot of trouble getting to the street () the houses were on fire,
a. how b. that c. where d. which
4. Without American influences, Japanese culture would not be () it is today.
a. that b. what c. which d. when
5. Even cancer can be cured if () in time.
a. discover b. to discover c. discovered d. discovering
6. They were not in the () anxious about it.
a. all b. last c. latest d. least
7. Katherine is the one who always () with good ideas.
a. comes up b. brings up c. sums up d. thinks up
8. He cannot continue. He has come to the () of his rope,
a. end b. knot c. middle d. start
9. The land was regarded as () for settlement.
a. unable b. uncertain c. unfit d. unlike
10. The president will talk to you () tomorrow evening.
a. for a man b. in person c. of person d. to himself