

## Review Exercises

A life spent writing has taught me to be suspicious of words. Those that seem clearest are often the most treacherous. "Identity" is one of those false friends. We all think we know what the word means and go on trusting it, even when it's slyly starting to say the opposite.

What's known as an identity card carries the holder's family name, given name, date and place of birth, photograph, a list of certain physical features, the holder's (1) 署名 and sometimes also his (2) 指紋 — a whole set of details that the bearer of the document is so-and-so, and that among all the millions of other human beings there isn't one — not even his double or his twin brother — for whom he could be mistaken.

My identity is what prevents me from being (3) 同一である to anybody else.

(A) Defined in this way the word identity reflects a fairly precise idea — one which in theory should not (4) 混乱を生じる. Do we really need arguments to prove that there are not and cannot be two identical individuals? Even if in the near future someone manages to "clone" human beings, the clones would at best be identical only at the beginning; from that moment they would start developing differences.

(B) それぞれの個人のアイデンティティは多くの要素で構成されている, and are clearly not restricted to the details set down in official records. Of course, for the great majority these (5) 要素 include (a) allegiance to a religious tradition; (C) to a nationality or sometimes two; to a profession, an institution, or a particular social environment. But the list is much longer than that; it is (6) ほとんど無限. 人は(D) 多かれ少なかれ強い愛着を感じる to a province, a village, a neighborhood, a professional team, a group of friends, a union, a company, a community of people with the same passions, the same sexual preferences, the same physical handicaps, or who have to deal with the same kind of pollution or other nuisance.

Of course, not all these allegiances are equally strong, at least at any (b) given moment. But none is entirely insignificant. All are components of personality; we might almost call them the DNA of the soul, so long as we remember that we are not born with most of them.

While each of these elements may be found separately in many individuals, the same combination of them is never encountered in different persons, and it's this that gives every individual richness and value and makes each human being (7) 唯一無二

(E) It can happen that some incident, a fortunate or unfortunate accident, even a chance encounter, influences our sense of identity more strongly than any traditional connection. Take the case of a Christian man and a Muslim woman who meet, fall in love and get married. They can never perceive their identity in the same way as does a couple that is entirely Christian or entirely Muslim; their view of religion will never again be what it was before. Both partners will always carry within them the (c) ties their parents handed down at birth, but these ties will henceforth be perceived differently and (d) accorded a

different importance.

Moreover, the ties that matter in people's lives are not always the supposedly major allegiances arising out of language, (e) complexion, nationality, class or religion. One could find dozens of examples of the mechanism of identity: sometimes beneficial, sometimes (8) 悲劇的, but always complex.

1. 下線部(1)-(8)の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。[(4), (6) 2点-計10点]

- (1) s \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (複数形)  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (4) give \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (5) f \_\_\_\_\_  
 (6) vir \_\_\_\_\_  
 (7) u \_\_\_\_\_  
 (8) t \_\_\_\_\_  $\longleftrightarrow$  comic

2. 下線部(a)-(e)の英語を日本語に訳しなさい。[5点]

- (a) allegiance =  
 (b) given =  
 (c) tie (≒bond) =  
 (d) accord =  
 (e) complexion =

3. 下線部(A)-(E)について答えなさい。[15点]

(A) 日本語に訳しなさい。[3点]

(B) 英語に訳しなさい。(多くの: 2 or 3 or 4 words, 要素: e \_\_\_\_\_) [3点]

(C) two の後に省かれている語を書きなさい。[1点]

(D) 英語に訳しなさい。(6 words in all) [3点]

(E) 日本語に訳しなさい。[5点]