

[1] 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

There is a well-known TV soap commercial in which we are shown two women identified as mother and daughter. They both appear to be in their late twenties and are (a) more or less interchangeable. The viewers are then (A) to guess which is the mother and which is the daughter. I take this commercial to be a good piece of evidence supporting the view that the differences between adults and children are (B). Although many other commercials imply (b) as much, this one speaks directly to the point that in our culture it is now considered desirable that a mother should not look older than her daughter: or that a daughter should not look younger than her mother. (C) this means that childhood is disappearing is merely a matter of how one wishes to state the problem. (I) In other words, without a clear concept of what it means to be an adult, there can be no clear concept of what it means to be a child. Thus, the idea on which this argument is based — that our electronic information environment is bringing about the disappearance of childhood — can also be expressed by saying that our electronic information environment is bringing about the disappearance of adulthood.

The modern idea of adulthood is largely a product of the printing press. Almost all of the characteristics we (D) with adulthood are those that are, and were, either created or developed by the requirements of fully literate culture: the capacity for self-restraint, an intellectual ability to think conceptually and logically, awareness of both historical continuity and the future, a high valuation of reason and social order. As electronic media push literacy aside and (c) take its place at the center of the culture, different attitudes and character types come to be valued and a new diminished definition of adulthood begins to emerge. It is a definition that does not exclude children, and therefore what results is a new arrangement of the stages of life. In the television age there are three, instead of the traditional four — infancy, childhood, adulthood and old age. Now we have infancy at the one end and old age at the other. In between there is what we might call the adult-child.

The adult-child may be defined as a grown-up whose intellectual and emotional capacities are not yet matured and, in particular, not significantly different from those associated with children. Such grown-ups have always existed, but cultures differ ( E ) how much they encourage or discourage this type of character. In medieval times the adult-child was a normal condition, mostly because in the absence of enough literacy, schools, and social manners, no special discipline or learning was required in order to be an adult. For somewhat similar reasons the adult-child is emerging as normal in our own culture.

As the social environment in which human growth (d) takes place changes in its form and content, and in particular, changes in the direction of requiring no distinction between child and adult sensibilities, it is inevitable that the two stages of life unite into one.

A 文中の空所(A)～(E)に入る最も適切な表現を、それぞれの1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

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|-----|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) | 1. challenged | 2. considered | 3. decided      | 4. united     |
| (B) | 1. happening  | 2. appearing  | 3. disappearing | 4. increasing |
| (C) | 1. Although   | 2. Whatever   | 3. Whether      | 4. Altogether |
| (D) | 1. deny       | 2. consider   | 3. compete      | 4. associate  |
| (E) | 1. from       | 2. with       | 3. in           | 4. for        |

B 文中の下線部(a)～(d)の意味・内容に最も近いものを、それぞれ1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

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|-----|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|
| (a) | more or less             |           |                        |                  |
|     | 1. almost                | 2. hardly | 3. always              | 4. appropriately |
| (b) | as much                  |           |                        |                  |
|     | 1. almost the same thing |           | 2. many things         |                  |
|     | 3. enough examples       |           | 4. several differences |                  |
| (c) | take its place           |           |                        |                  |
|     | 1. produce itself        |           | 2. replace it          |                  |
|     | 3. exchange it           |           | 4. improve it          |                  |
| (d) | takes place              |           |                        |                  |

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. occurs          | 2. is hindered |
| 3. comes to an end | 4. improves    |

C 文中の下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

D 次の(1)～(9)の英文の中から、本文の内容と一致するものを3つ選びなさい。

- (1) In our present culture, mothers must always look younger than their daughters.
- (2) It seems probable that the adult-child is the product of child abuse.
- (3) The author has proved that the difference between adult and child has disappeared because of developments in medicine.
- (4) Both of the women appearing in a soap commercial on TV are actually in their late twenties.
- (5) It is not adulthood but childhood that is now disappearing.
- (6) Due to the emergence of electric media such as television, print culture is now somewhat losing its power.
- (7) Nowadays, the stages of life can be divided into infancy, the adult-child and old age.
- (8) In medieval times adulthood was totally different from childhood.
- (9) Print culture contributed greatly to the creation of our notion of adulthood

E この文章にタイトルをつけるとしたら次のどれが最も適切か。(1)～(5)の中から1つ選びなさい。

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) The Stages of Life               | (2) Literacy and Print Culture |
| (3) The Adult-Child                  | (4) Electric Age               |
| (5) Unwillingness to Become an Adult |                                |

[3] 日本語の文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )内に与えられた語句を正しく並べかえなさい。文頭に来る語も小文字になっている。

1. 幸運にしてあの神秘の光景に立ちあえた人は、私たちのだれもが知っていることでさえも、容易に変化し理解の及ばないことを実感することでしょう。

If (see, are, lucky, to, that, mysterious, enough, you, sight), you will realize that (everyone, are, even, things, remain, knows, changed, easily) and beyond our understanding.

2. 言葉の中には、舞台俳優のように、大切な役を演じ、それから人気を失って姿を消すものもあります。

Some words, like players on the stage, (with, and, then, their, popularity, role, disappear, play, important, an, lost).

3. もしあなたがロマンチックな人なら、花を摘んで枕の下に入れなさい。うまくいくと、未来の恋人が夢の中に現れるでしょう。

If you are a romantic type, (flowers, and, them, under, pick, put, pillow, your). (hopefully, a, future, dream, of, you, will, love).

4. 七月の最後の週には、テムズ河にカラフルな旗を揚げたボートが出て行きます。これは“白鳥調べ”という古い行事です。

During the last week in July, (flying, colorful, rowboats, banners, set, on, out, the Thames). This is the Swan Upping, an ancient custom.

5. 韓国には古くから今にいたる女性のパワーを称える女性だけのための祭りがあります。この期間、男性はどんな思いを抱くのでしょうか。

In Korea, the festival which (praises the strength of women of the past and present is open only to women. (how, men, feel, a time, at, one, wonders, like, this).

[2] 次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

- (1) 今朝、目が覚めて窓の外を見ると、意外に近いところに島が見えた。
  
- (2) その航海は大冒険だったが、歴史においてはよくあるように、結末は予測されていなかった。
  
- (3) 若いからといって時間を無駄にしてはいけない。大切なのはどう時間を有意義に使うかである。

[and Review Exercises]