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早慶受験
最高権威

早稻田学院



新学期学部別コース編成

1ヵ年完成の充実内容
開講 4月・9月

必勝の実力養成と傾向・対策講座

特別夏・冬大講習会

夏期 7月中旬

冬期 12月中旬

公開綜合試験会

英・数・国・理・社
総合実力判定資料付

比類なき実績こそ信頼の泉

早大合格 2977名

慶大合格 2069名

東大・一橋・外大他

国立有名大学 827名

其他立教・中央

上智・日大等全員合格

同一合格比率1名3.5校合格



最大の合格率は常に
最高の指導力から生
れる

東京都新宿区高田馬場駅際 駅1分ホーム中央
電362-9281天理教諭 白亜7階

れられた古典を再びよび起こそらという精神が生まれてきた。そこへもつて、西洋の新文学をいくらか味わった人々によつて「新しい目と心」とで、新しく日本の文学をつくりださうとする要求が一つになつた。古典の復興と――とが同時に見定めがついてきたが、その後の時代にその価値を発見されるのは、新しい解釈によつて、その一部が生き、それが生命の闘となることができるからである。直接には古典はそれぞれ、その生まれた時代の生活や生命の表現である。ところが、また別の表現により時代の表現を完全にみることはありえない。多くの場合、次の時代は、前の時代を一部もしくは全部否定することによつて發展する。時代の思想であつても、それが次の時代の要求を完全にみすことにはならない。多の場合、次の時代はそれぞれ、今までのような行き方で發展するのである。(吉田精一の文章による)

- (A) 空欄に補うのに最も適当なもの一つを、左記各項から選び番号で答へよ。
- (1) 文芸の復興
 - (2) 新文學の発足
 - (3) 旧文學の衰退
 - (4) 歴史の尊重
 - (5) 歴史の発見
 - (6) 新文學への反感
- (B) 一線(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)の片仮名の部分を漢字に改めよ。
- (C) 二線(b)の部分の読みを示せ。
- (D) 「」内のベルツの意見を三十字以内で要約せよ。(句読点も一字に数える)
- (E) 省略

大塚高等予備校

受付 中
各クラス申込順 開講 1月11日 第三学期

祈る・諸君の御健闘

冬期講習会 開講 12月25日 第五回
(全科目)
公開模試 ◇特設高2・3コース

全員合格目標の定評ある進学指導

（吉田精一の文章による）

一親身の指導が生んだ最高の合格率 代々木ゼミナー

冬期講習 開講 12月17日 <受付中> 要項 千共40円

- ▶ 大学受験総合コース (国・公・私大別組)
- ▶ 予想問題テストゼミ(英・数・国)
- ▶ 大学受験高3コース (国・公・私大別組)
- ▶ 理科・社会総仕上げゼミ
- 公開模試 1月14日 1月28日…電子計算機が偏差値で志望大学合格判定
- 新島英作文/石丸・関・富倉国語他多数

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- 高3クラス (文・理系) …大学受験実力養成特別指導クラス
- 英語、数学各基礎科…英語、数学の各基礎学力養成特設クラス

● 新学期 4月 17日 開講

- △ 各科共・午前、昼間、午後、夜間部あり
- △ 詳細は入学案内参照 (要千35円)
- △ 入学者の下宿無料斡旋 (問合せ要千15円)

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研修学館

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- ◇ 大学受験総合科 「一年制クラス」 東大組・国立大組・私大組
- ◇ 大学受験単科 數・英・獨・國・理・社・各科
- ◇ 大学受験基本科 數・英・國・理・各科
- ◇ 高校基本単科 高一、二年の數・英の補習科
- 日曜講習会 大学受験單科・高校基本単科
- 第3学期 公開模試 申込受付中 各クラス定員制
開講 1月10日 (水) 受付開始 12月1日 (金)
- ① 国立理研 ② 国立文研 ③ 私立理研 ④ 私立文研
最終回 1月15日 (祝)

日産のディーラーは繁栄する

自転車のセールスに魅力はあるが、自分できるだろうか? 彼はよく大学の後輩からこんな相談を受ける。彼はいう「自動車が好きなら大丈夫、あとたばかりの営業マンだが、教育センターにおける集合教育や諸先輩の指導で早くも一人前の営業マンとして活躍できる」。鈴木君は一年前に大学を卒業したばかりの営業マンだが、教育センターの営業マンには、未来への大きなチャンスが提供されている。人生はチャンスを生かすことだという。日産ディーラーの営業マンには、未来を生かすのは若い諸君である。諸君の入社を期待している。



入社して一年 彼はもうベテランです

世界の三産

日産自動車販売会社グループ
全国日産自動車販売株式会社
全国日産モーター販売株式会社
全国日産サニー販売株式会社
全国日産プリンス販売株式会社

考えた。

3. George は母親に死なれ、父は貧しく、Sophieのかせぎも少なかったので、高校をやめて就職した。
 4. George は特別な理由もないのに高校を中退し、職にもつけぬままぶらぶらして、夜の公園で物思いにふけった。
 5. 貧しい家庭ではあったが、母に死別してからは Sophie が家の世話をし、George に経済的な援助をした。
 6. George は家庭の事情で高校をよく休んだが、アルバイトも見つからず、遊ぶ金も少ないので、公園でおそくまで考えごとをした。
- B. 空所(a)を補うのにもっとも適当な語を、下の1~6の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。
1. When 2. Otherwise 3. Nevertheless
 4. Since 5. Although 6. Therefore
- C. 下線部(2)の it が具体的にさす名詞一語のまま解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。
- D. 下線部(1)および(3)を和訳せよ。訳文は解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

III. 次の文を読み、下の問い合わせに答えよ。

In those far-off days, ownership of (a) showed you were a millionaire. In my home town there was only one boy whose father had one. He was of a race apart. This was before radio, before television, almost before the movies, and not long after the phonograph and the telephone. I never make a long-distance call now without looking over my shoulder to see whether somebody is watching, because I was brought (b) to believe it was a sinful waste. As John D. Rockefeller used to say (1) to his children, "A two-cent stamp is enough." We had nowhere to go and no way to get there. Cleveland, which was thirty miles away, was as inaccessible tons as the other side of the moon is today (except to the Russians and the Americans). If there had been any to get to Cleveland, and if we had been able to pay the fare, we would not have been able to pay (c) the amusements that Cleveland must have offered.

We had been granted the precious gift of poverty. Of course, we didn't know we were poor because everybody was in the same situation, except the boy whose father owned the automobile. Because (2) we were poor, we had to resort to "fun" that didn't cost much.

I was fortunate: my father was a minister and professor. There were books all over the house. Then there was the public library. Then there was the small and miscellaneous collection on a few shelves in the dormitory at college. I read them all, all the books in the house, all the books in the (3) library, all the books in the dormitory. At least that's the way it seems to me.

- A. 空所(a)を補うのにもっとも適当な語を、本文の中から一つ選び、英語のままで解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。
- B. 空所(b)にはイ群1~5より、空所(c)にはロ群6~10より、もっとも適当な語をそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

イ 群

1. up 2. about 3. out 4. in 5. down

ロ 群

6. at 7. against 8. as 9. for 10. on

- C. 下線部(1)のことばで John D. Rockefeller が子どもたちにさとそうとしたことは何か。その主旨(単なる和訳は不可)を10字以内の日本語で解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

- E. 下線部(3)の意味にもっとも近い文を下のa~dより一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。
- a. 私が今日あるのは少なくともこんなふうに思える。
 - b. 少なくとも現在の私はそんな人間だと思われる。
 - c. 少なくともいまの私にはそんな気がする。
 - d. 少なくともそれがいまの私に考られる道だ。

IV. 次の1~8に相当する英語を示せ。答えは解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

1. 市民 2. 政府 3. 法律 4. 憲法
5. マスコミ 6. ニューグラフ 7. エチケット
8. レジャー

V. 次の文を英訳せよ。訳文は与えられた書き出して解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

1. 母親ほど彼の欠点をよく知っている人はいなかつた。
2. 彼が読書の大切なことを知ったのは、大学にはいつてからだった。

経済学部

I. 次の各文の空所を補うのにもっとも適当な語句を、それぞれ()内の中から一つ選び、頭初の番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

- a. If you had _____ (1. started 2. left 3. departed 4. left from) home five minutes earlier, you could have caught the train.
- b. I have been _____ (1. thinking 2. considering about 3. thinking about 4. studying on) the question for a long time.
- c. We had an earthquake _____ (1. yesterday evening 2. last evening 3. in the evening of yesterday 4. on the evening of yesterday).
- d. She sent me a telegram _____ (1. saying 2. telling 3. saying us 4. talking) that her father was in serious condition.
- e. They live _____ (1. in our next door 2. in the next door to us 3. next door to us 4. next to our door).
- f. I read it _____ (1. on 2. by 3. from 4. in) the newspaper.
- g. Yesterday a friend of mine met an accident and I _____ (1. should take 2. had to take 3. must have taken 4. must take) him to a hospital.

II. 次の文を読み、下のa~jの各文について本文の趣旨と一致するものには○を、一致しないものには×を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

Shaking hands is an old custom in almost every part of the world. In feudal times it was the symbol of homage and loyalty. Today the glad hand is an exchange between equals, but there are shades of variation in its use. In Holland and England the handshake is reserved for introductions. In France and Portugal employers shake hands daily with each employee. In Italy, Turkey, and Greece, everyone shakes hands everywhere—in street, café, office, home-on meeting and leaving his friends. The American who is proud of his firm grip, and normally uses an energetic one, may find it wise to ease off in many countries. In the Middle East, for example, the proper handshake is just a gentle pressure. And in the Orient, beware of personal contact, including hands. Holding the arm or tapping the shoulder is an insult. Instead, practice a bow and you'll have as firm a grip on the situation as is required.

- a. An energetic handshake is recommended throughout the world.
- b. The Dutch don't shake hands so freely as the Turks.
- c. It is best to avoid making a personal acquaintance with Orientals.
- d. In former days the handshake was never practiced except between very close friends.
- e. A strong hold of the palm is not customary in the Middle East.
- f. In Holland and England, people shake hands only when they are introduced.
- g. In the Far East one should be careful not to tap a friend on the shoulder so casually as one does elsewhere, because it might injure his pride.
- h. It is required to give as firm a grip as possible in the Orient.
- i. An American can feel at ease in shaking hands with any person in Asiatic countries.
- j. In some countries shaking hands is done on every conceivable occasion.

III. 次の文を読み、下の問い合わせに答えよ。解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

(a)

Before Christmas time we passed the hat in our building for Joe, the elderly porter, and Alma, who takes care of the washrooms, and collected enough to give each a \$20 bill.

(b)

When I handed the card with its crisp enclosure to Joe, his eyes lit up, and I couldn't resist asking what he would do with it. "Well, I'm pretty lucky" he answered. "Only myself to think of. So I'm going to buy the biggest Christmas basket I can for

(f)
Alma. That poor woman's got three kids to raise and no man to turn to."

(d)
I was touched as I left him and went in search of Alma. Surprised and excited, she cried, "Oh! Now I can do something I have been wishing I could. You know Joe—well, that poor old soul is all alone in the world. I've got my three children, and we always have a good Christmas together somehow. But he has nobody at all. So I'm going to have him over with the children and me for the very best dinner I know how to fix."

A. 下線部(d)の意味にもっとも近いものを、下の1~5の中から一つ選び、頭初の番号を記入せよ。

1. we made our bow 2. we took our leave 3. we took off our hats 4. we took up a collection 5. we gave the hat as a present

B. 下線部(b)の意味にもっとも近いものを、下の1~8の中から一つ選び、頭初の番号を記入せよ。

1. 招待状 2. クリスマス・カード 3. 名刺 4. はがき 5. トランプ 6. 小切手 7. 紙幣 8. 請求書

C. 下線部(c)は具体的には何をさすか、文中の原語で答えよ。

D. 下線部(d)の意味にもっとも近いものを、下の1~5の中から一つ選び、頭初の番号を記入せよ。

1. 私はすれちがった。 2. 私は握手させられた。 3. 私は感激した。 4. 私はしゃくにさわった。 5. 私はびっくりした。

E. 下線部(e)の意味にもっとも近いものを、下の1~5の中から一つ選び、頭初の番号を記入せよ。

1. arrange 2. decide 3. eat 4. mend 5. prepare

F. 下線部(f)を和訳せよ。

G. 次の1~7の各文のうち、本文の内容と一致するものを三つ選び、頭初の番号を若い順に記入せよ。

1. Poor Alma, living with her children apart from her husband Joe, was surprised and excited at our gift of \$20.

2. I didn't have the courage to ask Joe what he intended to do with the money.

3. Alma was going to invite Joe to her home for Christmas dinner; for he had nobody to keep Christmas with.

4. Alma was going to take over Joe's job, so she turned down our offer.

5. Joe earns his living by working as a porter, and Alma by attending to the washrooms.

6. Poor as they may be, both Joe and Alma are warm-hearted and generous.

7. When I went to see her, Alma cried, "Oh! I wish I could accept."

IV. 次の文の下線部を和訳せよ。答えは解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

A man who owns a summer cottage on a lake may not have a good time during the summer season, but the chances are dozens of his friends who visit him do.

V. 次の1~4の各項において、英文の空所a~kにそれぞれ適当な語を入れると、日本文の英訳になる。空所に入れるべき語を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

1. それは君とはなんの関係もないことだ。

That _____ a nothing to _____ b _____ c _____ you.

2. どうしてもこのたちの悪いかざが抜けないのです。

I simply cannot _____ d _____ e _____ f this bad cold of mine.

3. もはや彼女の無作法はがまんできない。

I can no longer _____ g _____ h _____ i her rudeness.

4. きょうはよいお天気になるかもしれない。

It may _____ j _____ k to be a nice day today.

VI. 次の文を読み、下の問い合わせに答えよ。解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

(1) アメリカに10年間住んで最近帰国したおじは、東京は交通があまりほげしいのでニューヨークより自動車を運転するのがずっとむずかしいといっている。

1. 次の空所a、bにそれぞれ適当な語を入れると、A、Bはともに下線部(1)の英訳になる。a、bに入れるべき語を記入せよ。

A. My uncle who has recently returned from the United States _____ a living there for ten years...

B. My uncle who has recently returned from the United States, _____ b he lived for ten years...

2. 下線部(2)を、so……that を用いて英訳せよ。

(2) time traveler, I felt the same surge of excitement as the loudspeaker said that line of *surf へ
(1. by 2. in 3. on) the distance was the coast of Europe. To leave one's job and one's cares behind, to step on a plane and fly overnight to an entirely different way of life, is an experience that never goes stale. (注 *surf: the broken water where the sea strikes the shore)

- (1) 文中の空所イ～ヘを埋めるのにもっとも適当な語を、()内の語群から選び、その番号を記入せよ。
- (2) 下線部(1)の radically-changed circumstances とは、どのような状態(A)からどのような状態(B)に変わったというのか。その相違点を文中から抜き出し、(A)と(B)に分けて日本語でしるせ。
- (3) 下線部(2)に the same surge of excitement があるが、same とはいつの場合と same だと言っているのか。簡単に日本語で答えよ。

V. 次の文を読み、下の間に答えよ。

A wise man named Franklin Field once wrote, "The great dividing line between success and failure can be expressed in five words: 'I did not have time.'"

In this wild and excited age it often seems that there are not enough hours in the day to accomplish the things to which we aspire. So we abandon ideas. Yet the world is full of people who, through sheer determination, have found ways of setting aside at least an hour a day for creative self-development. Indeed, I have often noted that the busier the individual, the more likely he is to be one of those who create a daily hour of privacy for themselves.

次のイ～ホの文のうち、本文の内容に合致するものは○印を、合致しないものには×印を、それぞれ解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

1. To succeed in life, one must do one's job as hard as possible and not spare any time for one's own creative self-development, saying, 'I did not have time.'
2. To say 'I did not have time,' seems only an excuse of those who wouldn't set aside any private time to realize their own ideas.
3. However busy one may be, one can find time to accomplish the things to do privately.
4. The busier one is, the more likely one is to say, 'I did not have time.'
5. There are not a few people who manage to create an hour of privacy for day.

VI. 次の文を英訳せよ。解答は解答用紙の所定欄にしよせ。

けさ出がけに母に言われた、「学校の帰りに叔父さんの家に寄るのを忘れないでね。」

理学部

I. 次の文を読み、下の間に答えよ。

(1)

A girl came out as governess (イ) the children of some English people settled on an island, and after a while she was asked in marriage by a planter. On the face of it, it was a good match

(2)

(ロ) her; he was well-off, a very good fellow and well-liked. The girl was as much (ハ) love with him as he was with her, but her employers

(3)

urged her not to be in a hurry and persuaded her to England for six months so that she might (ニ) certain of her own mind. She came back at the end of this period and the pair were married, but on the understanding that they should have no children.

A. 文中の空所(イ)(ロ)(ハ)を埋めるのに、もっとも適当な語の下の語群の中から選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

- (イ) 1. on 2. to 3. in 4. at
- (ロ) 1. to 2. at 3. against 4. for
- (ハ) 1. in 2. to 3. on 4. by
- (ニ) 1. have 2. make 3. get 4. take

B. 下線部分(1)(2)(3)について、それぞれの指示に従い、答えを解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

- (1) 下の a～d から 'governess' の説明として、もっとも適当なものを選べ。
 - a. a woman who is a wife of a governor
 - b. a woman who is employed to train and teach a child
 - c. a woman who gives the breast to a child
 - d. a woman who governs a house

(2) 下の e～h から同じ意味の語を選び。
e. handsome f. healthy g. prosperous
h. stylish
(3) 'persuade' の名詞形を書け。ただし、～ing 形および～er 形を除く。

II. 例にならって、下線部分の品詞を変え、各組の文の意味が同じになるように空所(1)～(4)をそれぞれ適当な語で埋めよ。答えは解答用紙の所定欄にしよせ。

例. He never intended to do it.
He (had) no (intention) of doing it.

a. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the result of the conference.

He said that he (イ) (ロ) with the result of the conference.

b. Though ninety years of age, she holds her senses in full possession.

Though ninety years of age, she is fully (ハ) (ニ) her senses.

c. I told my mother all that I knew without loss of time.

I (ホ) (ヘ) time in telling my mother all that I knew.

d. He apparently acted on my advice.

He (ト) (チ) have acted on my advice.

e. I informed him that I had arrived safely.

I informed him (リ) my safe (ス)

III. 次の文を読み、下の間に答えよ。

I shall never forget the indulgence (イ) which he treated Hodge, his cat; for whom he himself used to go out and buy oysters, lest the servants, ^(A) having that trouble, should take a dislike to the poor creature. I am, unluckily, one of those who have an antipathy to a cat, so that I am uneasy when in the room with one; and I own that I frequently suffered a good deal (ロ) the presence of this same Hodge. I recollect him one day scrambling up Dr. Johnson's breast, apparently with much satisfaction, while my friend, smiling and half-whistling rubbed down his back, and pulled him (ハ) the tail; and when I observed he was a fine cat, he said, 'Why, yes, Sir, but I have had cats whom I'd like, (D) better than this'; and then, as if perceiving Hodge to be out of countenance, he added, 'But he is a very fine cat indeed.'

(1) 文中の空所(イ)(ロ)(ハ)を埋めるのに、もっとも適当な前置詞を下の語群の中から選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

1. as 2. at 3. by 4. for

5. from 6. in 7. into 8. on

9. to 10. with 11. of 12. over

(2) 下線部(1)と同じ意味の語を下の語群の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

1. access 2. confess 3. excess 4. possess

5. progress 6. recess

(3) 下線部(2)と同じ意味の 'observe' を含む文を下から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

1. I have never observed him by otherwise.

2. He used to observe silence.

3. He observes keenly but says little.

4. Do the observe Christmas day in India?

5. He observes heavenly bodies at night.

6. Allow me to observe that you have been deceived.

(4) 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。訳文は解答用紙の所定欄にしよせ。

(5) 下線部(4)を和訳せよ。訳文は解答用紙の所定欄にしよせ。

(M) 英語問題省略)

法学部

I. 下の各群 a～f の中から、与えられた日本文の英訳と不適当なものを一つずつ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

a. 彼女はぼくにきのう羽田に行きましたかとさいた。

1. She said to me, "Did you go to Haneda yesterday?"

2. She told me that I had gone to Haneda the day before.

3. She inquired of me if I had gone to Haneda the previous day.

b. 新版は旧版ほど高くない。

1. The new edition is less expensive than the old one.

2. The new edition is not so expensive as the

old one.

3. The new edition is rather expensive than the old one.

a. 前に着いたときには、汽車が出たあとだった。

1. When I reached the station, the train has already started.

2. When I reached the station, the train had already departed.

3. The train had left before I got to the station

d. その質問は答えにくい。

1. The question is not easy to answer.

2. It is hard to answer that question.

3. That is not a hard question to answer.

e. かれはぼくをおこらせたのに気がついていない。

1. He is not aware that he offended me.

2. He is unaware of that he has offended me.

3. He is not aware of having offended me.

f. 東京に来て3年たった。

1. It has been three years ago since I came to Tokyo.

2. It is three years since I came up to Tokyo.

3. Three years have passed since I came to Tokyo.

II. 次の文を読み、下の間に答えよ。

George was a neighborhood boy who had quit high school on an impulse when he was sixteen, and though he was ashamed every time he went looking for a job, when people asked him if he had finished and he had to say no, he never went back to school. This summer was a hard time for jobs and he had none. Having so much time on his hands, George thought of going to summer school, but the kids in his classes would be too young. He was close to twenty, but had no money to spend, and he couldn't get more than an occasional few cents because his father was poor, and his sister Sophie, who resembled George, a tall girl of

(1) twenty-three, earned very little and what she had she kept for herself. Their mother was dead, and Sophie had to take care of the house. Very early in the morning George's father got up to go to work in a fish market. Sophie left at about eight for her long ride in the subway to cafeteria. George had his coffee by himself, then mopped floors with a wet mop and put things away. In the afternoons he listened to the ball game. (a) he read in old copies of the magazines and newspapers that Sophie brought home, and that had been left on the table in the cafeteria. In the evening after supper George left the house and wandered in the neighborhood. He walked for blocks till he came to a darkly lit little park with benches and

(2) trees and an iron railing, giving it a feeling of privacy. He sat on a bench there, watching the leafy trees and the flowers blooming on the inside of the railing, thinking of a better life for himself. He felt he would some day like to have a good job and live in a private house with a porch, in a street with trees. He wanted people to like and respect him. He thought about these things often but mostly when he was alone at night. Around midnight he got up and drifted back to his hot and stony neighborhood.

A. 下の1～6の中から、本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

1. George は勤めながら夏季学校に通い、父と Sophie が勤めに出てしまうと自分でコーヒーを入れた。

2. George は学校を出たが職はなく、夏は夏季学校に通い、夜は公園に出て未来の生活をあれこれ

受付中

ICA 英会話

986-0088・9

英会話コース

タイプコース

★一般コース

英米人講師による7名クラス 比較的安い費用でなれます

★特別コース

毎月初め開講(定員20名)

★独学コース

時間自由選択制

★すぐ実務に役立つよう

国際会話院

院長 法博 山崎晴一

豊島区南池袋1-17-4 (西武デパート並び目白寄り)

西口校新築開講(池袋西口駅前第二、三笠ビル8階)

4. on 5. while
 c. 1. if 2. even 3. by
 4. but 5. and
 d. 1. after 2. at 3. for
 4. like 5. on
 e. 1. on 2. in 3. for
 4. by 5. at
 f. 1. full of 2. good care of 3. sure of
 4. the best of 5. well of
 g. 1. well 2. very 3. quite
 4. much 5. most
 h. 1. by lacking 2. for lacking 3. in lacking
 4. lacked 5. lacking
 i. 1. with 2. through 3. in
 4. for 5. by
 j. 1. during the time 2. before the time
 3. by the time 4. over the time
 5. on the time

II. 次の対話を読み、下の問い合わせに答えよ。

Henderson. (a) Mr. Smith, you have never paid an income tax.
 Smith. That's right.
 Henderson. Why not?
 Smith. I don't believe in it.
 Henderson. Well — you own property, don't you?
 Smith. Yes, sir.
 Henderson. And you receive a yearly income from it?
 Smith. I do.
 Henderson. Of — (He consults his records) — (b).
 Smith. About that.
 Henderson. You've been receiving it for years.
 Smith. I have. 1901, (c).
 Henderson. Well, the Government is only concerned from 1914 on. That's when the income tax started.
 Smith. Well?
 Henderson. Well — it seems, Mr. Smith, that you owe the Government twenty-two years' back income tax.
 Smith. Look, Mr. Henderson, let me ask you something.
 Henderson. Well?
 Smith. (d) — mind you, I don't say I'm going to do it — but just for the sake of argument — what's the Government going to do with it?
 Henderson. How do you mean?
 Smith. Well, what do I get for my money?
 (e), there it is — I see it. What does the Government give me?
 Henderson. Why, the Government gives you everything. It protects you.
 Smith. What from?
 Henderson. Well — invasion. Foreigners that might come over here and take everything you've got.
 Smith. Oh, I don't think they're going to do that.
 Henderson. (f), they would. How do you think the Government keeps up the Army and the Navy? All those battleships...
 Smith. Last time we used battleships was in the Spanish-American War, and what did we get out of it? Cuba — and we gave that back. I wouldn't mind paying (g).
 Henderson. (Beginning to get annoyed). Well, what about Congress, and the Supreme Court, and the President? We've got to pay them, don't we?
 Smith. (Ever so calmly). (h) — no sir.
 Henderson. (Furious). Now wait a minute! I'm not here to argue with you. All I know is that you haven't paid an income tax and you've got to pay it!

A. 上の対話中 (a)～(d) の空所をうめるのにもっとも適当なものを下記イ群 (1～4) から、(e)～(h) の空所をうめるのにもっとも適当なものを下記ロ群 (5～8) から選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

イ 群

1. suppose I pay you this money
 2. between three and four thousand dollars
 3. if you want the exact date
 4. according to our records

- ロ 群
5. not with my money
 6. if you don't pay an income tax
 7. if it were something sensible
 8. if I go to a department stores and buy something
 B. 上の対話がおこなわれている時代は次のものどれか。その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。
 (1) 1900年代 (2) 1910年代 (3) 1920年代
 (4) 1930年代 (5) 1940年代
 C. Henderson は Smith のところへ何をしに来たのか。その答えとしてもっとも適当と思われるものを下記1～5より一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。
 1. 税金の説明をしに来た。
 2. 年収の査定をしに来た。
 3. 未払い税金の督促をしに来た。
 4. 脱税の調査をしに来た。
 5. 差し押さえをしに来た。

III. 次の文を読み、下の問い合わせに答えよ。

Your mind, like your body, is a thing where of the powers are developed by effort. That is a principal use of hard work in studies. Unless you train your body you cannot be an athlete, and unless you train your mind you cannot be much of a scholar.
 (1) The four miles an oarsman covers at top speed is in itself nothing to the good, but the physical capacity to hold out over the course is thought to be of some worth. So a good part of what you learn by hard study may not be permanently retained, and may not seem to be of much final value, but your mind is a better and more powerful instrument because you have learned it. Knowledge is power, but still more the faculty of acquiring and using knowledge is power. If you have a trained and powerful mind, you are bound to have stored it (2) with something, but its value is more in what it can do, what it can grasp and use, than in what it contains.

- A. 下記の1～5の中で、本文の内容と一致するものは○を、一致しないものには×をそれぞれ解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。
 1. The author argues that the value of knowledge comes from physical training.
 2. The author emphasizes the need for hard work in studies.
 3. The author maintains that knowledge is more powerful than physical capacity.
 4. The author implies a scholar is more useful than an athlete.
 5. The author admits that much of the knowledge one acquires may be lost.
 B. 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。訳文は解答用紙の所定欄に書け。
 C. 下線部(2)と内容的にはほぼ同じようなことを述べている部分が本文にある。その部分を原文のまま解答用紙の所定欄にしるせ。

IV. 次の文を読み、下の問い合わせに答えよ。

While Japan and the United States appear to be far apart geographically, in actuality the efficiency of ocean transportation brings us relatively close to each other. The United States is in fact closer to Japan by normal trade routes than are any of the other great industrialized nations. Since the United States and Japan stand first and sixth in terms of production among the nations of the world

- (3) and have only an unbroken stretch of ocean highway between them, our two countries are among the most natural trading partners in the world.
 A. 本文中に日米間の貿易が特にさかんである理由があげてある。その理由を二つ、それぞれ20字以内の日本語で解答用紙の所定欄に書け。句読点は字数にかぞえない。
 B. 下線部(1)におきかえるのにもっとも適当な一語の英語を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。
 C. 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。訳文は解答用紙の所定欄に書け。
 D. 下線部(3)は具体的には次のどれをさすか。その符号(イ～ニの中の一つ)を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。

- イ. a nonstop jet-airliner
 ロ. a normal trade route by air
 ハ. the Pacific Ocean
 ニ. regular ocean transportation

V. 次の文を読み、下の問い合わせに答えよ。

(1) きのう、私たちのクラブは日本文化について討論しました。そのとき、同級生のひとりが日本人は古くからある芸術のよさを理解すべきだということを強調しました。

- A. 下線部(1)の英訳としてもっとも適当なものを次のものから一つ選び、解答用紙の所定欄にその番号を記入せよ。

1. discussed Japanese culture
 2. discussed about the culture of Japan
 3. discussed on Japanese culture
 4. discussed over Japanese culture

- B. 下線部(2)を英訳せよ。訳文は解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

- C. 下線部(3)を英訳せよ。訳文は解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

- D. 下線部(4)の英訳として適当なものを次のものから一つ選び、解答用紙の所定欄にその番号を記入せよ。

1. exaggerated 2. stressed

3. convinced 4. strengthened

社会学部

I. 次の各文の空所に、もっとも適当と思われる語を、下に与えられた1～5の中から選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入せよ。同じ語を同度使用してもよい。

- (a) イ does that soup taste like?
 (b) ロ sort of Japanese dishes do you like best?
 (c) ハ book is this? Yours or his?
 (d) ニ do you prefer, tennis or cricket?
 (e) These hats all look alike; ハ is which?
 1. how 2. who 3. whose 4. what
 5. which

II. 次の文の下線部(1)および(2)を和訳せよ。訳文は解答用紙の所定欄にしるせ。

There is one fable that touches very near the quick of life; the fable of the monk who passed (1) into the woods, heard a bird break into song, listened for a note or two, and found himself a stranger at his convent gates when he came back there; for (2) he had been absent fifty years, and of all his comrades three survived but one recognize him.

III. 次のそれぞれの空所に適當な一語を補えば、等号の前後の文がほぼ同じ意味になる。補うべき語を解答用紙の所定欄にしるせ。

- (1) What do you say to making a one day trip next Sunday? = What イ going ロ a one-day trip next Sunday?
 (2) You were kind enough to have come to see me off the other day. = It was ハ kind ニ you to have come to see me off the other day.
 (3) You might bring me today's paper while I'm waiting. = ハ would like ハ to bring me today's paper while I'm waiting.
 (4) The countrywoman had no less than ten children. = The countrywoman had as ハ as ハ children.
 (5) The boy's progress in speaking English was such that it surprised his teacher. = The boy's progress in speaking English was so remarkable リ ス surprise his teacher.

IV. 次の文を読み、下の問い合わせに答えよ。解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にしるせ。

My very first trip to Europe was made in an army transport plane, filled イ (1. by 2. of 3. with) war supplies. Yet even under those unpromising conditions, the sight of the coast of Europe—which I had longed for years to see—was one of the great thrills of my life. Suddenly to be passing ロ (1. by 2. on 3. over) tiny squares of fields, ハ (1. above 2. at 3. in) farm villages with ancient church steeples, and thento see the familiar landmarks of larger cities was ニ (1. beyond 2. for 3. like) re-living a thousand novels and picture books.

Since that first Atlantic flight, I've repeated the process ハ (1. in 2. on 3. with) many occasions and under (1)

occasions and under radically-changed circumstances—the last time in a four-engine jet, attended by blonde stewardesses. And yet, even as the many-