

第1問 (B) 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えよ。

Collecting has long been a popular hobby, be it for the usual stamps, coins, and buttons, or more recently for Pokemon trading cards. But some kinds of collecting require more than an amateur's knowledge; in this category we find fountain pens. Widely replaced by more affordable and convenient ballpoint and rollerball pens, today fountain pens as everyday writing tools are rarely seen. Precisely for this reason, they have caught the eye of collectors.

ア For collectors, an item's value is increased not only by how rare it is but also by how many colorful stories are told about it, and the long history of the fountain pen contains many. イ The fascinating origins of the pen, for example, are inseparable from the development of writing itself. ウ We all know about China's crucial invention of paper around 104 A.D. for brush-writing with "India ink." エ But consider the Egyptians' earlier use of hollow reed pens to write on papyrus some 4,000 years ago. オ What is this if not the basic principle of the modern fountain pen, the ideal pen whose "fountain" would not run dry?

From the Middle Ages, writers in Europe and elsewhere used a goose quill, or other bird's feather, that held berry juice or ink. Although feather quills appear romantic when we see them in movies, and we might well imagine Shakespeare composing his masterpieces with them, in reality, the quill pen was often unattractive and messy. It had to be constantly dipped in ink and sharpened with a knife. It quickly became worn down just by writing and handling.

But now that this Golden Age is giving way to a new era of writing technologies, from rollerball pens to computers, it rests with the ordinary collector, like me, to keep the fountain pen and its stories alive. (a) Indeed, I confess to having recently purchased my first collectable pen. (b) The De La Rue Company of Great Britain was founded as a paper and printing company in 1821. (c) Even today, it is De La Rue's high-security paper on which Bank of England money is printed. (d) But for some time in the early 20th century it also used to manufacture pens, such as the one I now own; in fact, it created quite a name for itself with them. (e) Before I can explain why I wanted this particular De La Rue pen, I must first tell you the story of the writer who led me to it.

A 19th-century novelist, Onoto Watanna, once wrote enormously popular stories in English about the West and Japan. She wanted to tell her English readers about Japan's language, culture, and customs. While she never revealed her actual name, she once acknowledged "Onoto Watanna" was just a pen name. Quite literally, it turns out, for "Onoto" was also the name of the De La Rue Company's fountain pen!

The actual identity of Onoto Watanna, I already knew: Winnifred Eaton was half-Chinese, half-English, and raised in Canada and the US. She spoke no Japanese and had never been to Japan. The pen caught my attention later, by chance, when I saw a 1920s Japanese advertisement for "Onoto, the Pen." Immediately, I assumed the pen was Japanese-made, and the clever origin of Onoto's pen name. But the Onoto pen was born in Britain in 1905 after "Onoto Watanna"; that is, just as had Winnifred Eaton before them, the De La Rue Company too followed the global fashion for things Japanese, even borrowing Eaton's fake Japanese name. Sparking my search for the truth about pen and writer, this misunderstanding led to a new passion for collecting unusual fountain pens with unexpected stories.

注: reed 葦

(1) 以下の文は、第二段落のア～オのどの位置に補うのが最も適切か。その記号を記せ。

Historians suggest that even these very early writing instruments can be seen as having a sort of internal tank which could supply ink steadily to the writing tip.

(2) 上の文章で空白になっている第四段落から第七段落には、次のア～オのうちの四つの段落が入る。それらを最も適切な順に並べた場合に、不要となる段落、一番目に来る段落、三番目に来る段落はどれか。その記号を記せ。

ア In his case, truly, "necessity was the mother of invention." Determined to avoid the same thing happening again, he got to work. His new feeder system caused the ink to move safely down from storage inside the pen body to the specially designed pen tip, or "nib."

イ During the 19th century, scientific advances made many inventions possible. One of these was Charles Goodyear's discovery of the chemical process by which soft rubber was made harder, making it ideal for shaping a stronger body for the fountain pen or making boots and coats waterproof.

ウ Once technology and design made the fountain pen more reliable, attention could turn to beauty and not just usefulness. Pen companies the world over competed for quality and status, creating pens specifically marketed to powerful world leaders, famous people, soldiers in the field, and everyday consumers.

エ Ironically, it was an accident that solved all these problems and led to the technological improvement of the fountain pen. In 1883, the businessman Lewis Waterman needed a contract signed. He gave his fountain pen to a customer to do just that but, without warning, the pen flooded ink all over their documents! Waterman lost his business deal, and then his temper.

オ Throughout its long development, the pen had always faced similar problems: how to hold the ink inside and then get it to flow steadily to the paper, without requiring constant cutting or dipping in the ink bottle, and without either going dry or leaking. Many of us have had the

unpleasant experience of the bad pen that suddenly leaks ink all over our hands. Such occurrences were common in the early days of the pen.

(3) 第八段落の文(a)～(e)のうち、取り除いてもその段落の展開に最も影響の小さいものを選び、その記号を記せ。

(4) 上の文章全体との関係において、最後の三段落の趣旨として最も適切なものを選び、その記号を記せ。

ア Uncovering the true identity of Onoto Watanna

イ Explaining why I began to collect fountain pens

ウ Giving the most recent history of the fountain pen

エ Introducing a product made by the De La Rue Company

オ Revealing why the De La Rue Company named its pen "Onoto"

第2問 (A)

次のような質問を受けたと仮定し、空所(1)、(2)をそれぞれ20～30語の英語で埋める形で答えを完成させよ。(1)、(2)のそれぞれが複数の文になってもかまわない。

Question: Do you think reading books will help you acquire the knowledge you need to live in today's world?

Answer: My answer is both yes and no.

Yes, because (1) _____

No, because (2) _____

第2問 (B)

以下の例に従って、次の(1)～(5)について、(a)と(b)の文が同じ意味になるよう、括弧内の単語をそのままの形で用いて、空所を2～5語の英語で埋めよ。

(例) (a) "Can I go to the party?" Susan asked. (**she**)

(b) Susan asked if she could go to the party.

(1) (a) It's extremely rare for her to miss class. (**almost**)

(b) She _____ class.

(2) (a) His eyesight is so poor that he can hardly read. (**such**)

(b) He _____ he can hardly read.

(3) (a) Because the weather was bad, the trains were late. (**to**)

(b) The trains were late _____ weather.

(4) (a) That's the nicest compliment anyone has ever paid me. (**a**)

(b) No one has ever _____ nice compliment.

(5) (a) We can't afford that car. (**us**)

(b) That car is _____ buy.

第3問

放送を聞いて問題(A)、(B)、(C)に答えよ。注意・聞き取り問題は試験開始後45分経過した頃から約30分間放送される。

・放送を聞きながらメモを取ってもよい。

・放送が終わったあとも、この問題の解答を続けてかまわない。

聞き取り問題は大きく三つのパートに分かれている。Part A、Part B、Part Cはそれぞれ独立した問題である。Part AとPart Bは放送を聞いてその内容について答える問題Part Cは音声を聞いて書き取る問題(ディクテーション)である。それぞれのパートごとに設問に答えよ。Part A、Part B、Part Cのいずれも2回ずつ放送される。

(A)

これから放送する講義を聞き、(1)~(6)の問いに対して、各文が放送の内容と一致するように、それぞれ正しいものを一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

(1) According to the speaker, the majority of people

ア believe to some extent in ghosts.

イ doubt the existence of ghosts and UFOs.

ウ think everything can be explained by science.

エ are attracted by things which cannot be explained by science.

(2) The speaker divides people who have strong opinions about the paranormal into two groups. According to the speaker, the first group consists of people who

ア are anti-scientific.

イ are trying to hide the truth.

ウ want scientific explanations.

エ doubt reports of unexplained happenings.

(3) In the speaker's opinion, the second group of people who have strong opinions about the paranormal are

ア inflexible.

イ knowledgeable.

ウ reasonable.

エ superstitious.

(4) The speaker tells us that when Edison invented the electric lamp, there were some researchers who

ア believed he had made an electric lamp and so went to see it.

イ did not believe he had made an electric lamp and so did not go to see it.

ウ did not believe he had made an electric lamp until after they had seen it.

エ believed he had made an electric lamp but did not bother to go and see it.

(5) According to the speaker, when the Wright brothers made their first flights

ア nobody believed they had done it.

イ people didn't believe journalists' reports that they had done it.

ウ ordinary local people believed they had done it, but journalists did not.

エ local journalists believed they had done it, but national journalists did not.

(6) What interests the speaker most about people who believe in the paranormal is

ア how they argue for it.

イ why they believe in it.

ウ their attitude to scientific evidence.

エ their claim that the paranormal exists.

第3問(B)

これから放送するのは、味覚に関する、スーザン、ジョン、デイヴ、3人の学生の会話である。これを聞き、(1)～(5)の問いに対して、各文が放送の内容と一致するように、それぞれ正しいものを一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

(1) Susan at first mistakenly believes that

- ア the human tongue can detect only four basic tastes.
- イ we generally like the tastes of things which are good for us.
- ウ human beings are able to distinguish thousands of different tastes.
- エ complex tastes are made up of different proportions of basic tastes.

(2) John claims that we dislike bitter things because they are bad for us.

Dave shows his disagreement by

- ア arguing that coffee is poisonous.
- イ giving him some strong dark chocolate.
- ウ explaining that bitter things give us energy.
- エ pointing out that some people love bitter tastes.

(3) According to John,

- ア more than 2,000 researchers have accepted umami as a basic taste.
- イ the umami taste is identified by the same set of detectors as sweetness.
- ウ umami has only recently been accepted by scientists outside Japan as a basic taste.
- エ foods with the umami taste were not eaten in Japan until about a hundred years ago.

(4) What Dave finds “very amusing” is

- ア the idea that poisonous mushrooms have a basic taste.
- イ the thought of Susan investigating poisonous mushrooms.
- ウ Susan’s suggestion that he eat some poisonous mushrooms.
- エ his own comment about the evolution of poisonous mushrooms.

(5) At the end of the conversation. Dave learns that

- ア some people like to eat curry every day.
- イ the hotness of curry is not a basic taste.
- ウ we enjoy the taste of curry because it’s good for us.
- エ some curries are so hot that they are almost painful to eat.

第3問(C)

以下の文章が放送と一致するように空所(1)～(4)を埋めよ。

The world presently uses about 86 million barrels of oil a day. Some of this oil is burned to provide heat or to power cars and trucks, (1) to produce plastics and fertilizers for agriculture. Unfortunately, according to a theory called Peak Oil, the world’s oil production has now reached its maximum. The theory admits that there is still a lot of oil in the ground and under the sea, but it argues that almost all the oil which is easy to extract and process (2). For example, an important new find in the Gulf of Mexico, announced in 2006, lies more than eight kilometres below the sea. What’s more, it would provide enough for only two years of US consumption, at present levels. No one knows how steep (3) will be, or exactly when it will begin. But it seems clear that the coming shortage of oil will affect (4): food, transport and heating are all daily necessities.

第4問

(A) 次の英文(1)~(5)には、文法上あるいは文脈上、取り除かなければならない語が一語ずつある。
解答用紙の所定欄に該当する語を記せ。

- (1) If you were asked to fall backward into the arms of a stranger, would you have trust the other person to catch you?
- (2) Such an exercise, which is sometimes used in psychology, is a bit extreme, but every day most people put on some degree of trust in individuals they do not know.
- (3) Unlike other animals, we humans tend to spend a great deal of time around all others who are unknown to us.
- (4) Those who live in cities, for example, regularly find their way through a sea of strangers, deciding to avoid certain familiar individuals they feel are not safe.
- (5) They are equally good at identifying others who will, say, give accurate directions to some destination or other who will, at the very least, not actually attack them.

- (1).....
- (2).....
- (3).....
- (4).....
- (5).....

第4問

(B) 次の英文の下線部(1),(2),(3)を和訳せよ。

How she loved her mother! Still perfectly beautiful at eighty-six. (1)The only concession she'd made to her age was a pair of hearing aids. "My ears," she called them. Everything her mother touched she touched carefully, and left a little smoother, a little finer for her touch. Everything about her mother reminded her of trees changing with the seasons, each garment some variety of leaf color: the light green of spring with a hint of yellow, the dark green of full summer, occasionally a detail of bright autumn—an orange scarf, a red ribbon in her hair. Wool in winter, cotton in summer; never an artificial fiber next to her skin. What she didn't understand, she often said, was (2)the kind of laziness which, in the name of convenience, in the end made more work and deprived one of the small but real joys. The smell of a warm iron against damp cloth, the comfort of something that was once alive against your body. She was a great believer in not removing yourself from the kind of labor she considered natural. She wouldn't own an electric food processor or have a credit card. She liked, she said, chopping vegetables, and (3)when she paid for something, she wanted to feel, on the tips of her fingers, on the palms of her hands, the cost.

- (1).....
.....
- (2).....
.....
- (3).....
.....

第5問 次の文章を読み、以下の問いに答えよ。

When people hear that I'm writing an article about the way human beings deceive each other, they're quick to tell me how to catch a liar. Liars always look to the left, several friends say; liars always cover their mouths, says a man sitting next to me on a plane. Beliefs about (1) are numerous and often contradictory. Liars can be detected because they move a lot, keep very still, cross their legs, cross their arms, look up, look down, make eye contact or fail to make eye contact. Freud thought anyone could spot people who are lying by paying close enough attention to the way they move their fingers. Nietzsche wrote that "the mouth may lie, but the face it makes nonetheless tells the truth."

Most people think they're good at spotting liars, but studies show otherwise. It is wrong to expect that professionally trained people will have the ability to detect liars with accuracy. In general, even professional lie-catchers, like judges and customs officials, perform, when tested, (2). In other words, even the experts would have been right almost as often if they had just tossed a coin.

Just as it is hard to decide who is lying and who is not, it is also much more difficult (3) tell what is a lie and what is not. "Everybody lies," Mark Twain wrote, "every day; every hour; awake; asleep; in his dreams; in his joy; in his grief."

First, there are the lies which consist of not saying something. You go out to dinner with your sister and her handsome boyfriend, and you find him utterly unpleasant. When you and your sister discuss the evening later, isn't it a lie for you to talk about the restaurant and not about the boyfriend? What if you talk about his good looks and not about his offensive personality?

Then there are lies which consist of saying something you know to be false. Many of these are harmless lies that allow us to get along with one another. When you receive a gift you can't use, or are invited to lunch with a co-worker you dislike, you're likely to say, "Thank you, it's perfect" or "I wish I could, but I have a dentist's appointment," rather than speak (4)the harsher truth. These are the lies we teach our children to tell; we call them manners. Even our automatic response of "Fine" to a neighbor's equally mechanical "How are you?" is often, when you get right down to it, a lie.

More serious lies can have a range of motives and implications; for example, lying about a rival's behavior in order to get him fired. But in other cases, not every lie is one that needs to be uncovered. We humans are active, creative animals who (5)can represent what exists as if it did not, and what doesn't exist as if it did. Concealment, indirectness, silence, outright lying—all

contribute to the peacekeeping of the human community.

Learning to lie is an important part of growing up. What makes children able to start telling lies, usually at about age three or four, is that they have begun developing a theory of mind, the idea that what goes on in their heads is different from what goes on in other people's heads. With their first lie to their parents, the power balance shifts a little: they now know something their parents don't know. With each new lie (6)they gain a bit more power over the people who believe them. After a while, the ability to lie becomes just another part of their emotional landscape.

Lying is just so ordinary, so much a part of our everyday lives and everyday conversations, that we hardly notice it. The fact is that in many cases it would be more difficult, challenging and stressful for people to tell the truth than to lie. Can't we say that deceiving is, (7), one characteristic associated with the evolution of higher intelligence?

At present, attempts are being made by the US Federal Government to develop an efficient machine for "credibility assessment," (8), a perfect lie detector, as a means to improve the nation's security level in its "war on terrorism." This quest to make the country safer, however, may have implications for our everyday lives in the most unexpected ways. How will the newly developed device be able to tell which are truly dangerous lies and which are lies that are harmless and kind-hearted, or (9)self-serving without being dangerous? What happens if one day we find ourselves with instruments that can detect untruth not only in the struggle against terrorism but also in situations that have little to do with national security: job interviews, tax inspections, classrooms, bedrooms?

A perfect lie-detection device would turn our lives upside down. Before long, we would stop speaking to each other, television would be abolished, politicians would be arrested and civilization would come to a halt. It would be a mistake to bring such a device too rapidly to market, before considering what might happen not only if it didn't work — (10) which is the kind of risk we're accustomed to thinking about — but also what might happen if it did. Worse than living in a world filled with uncertainty, in which we can never know for sure who is lying to whom, might be to live in a world filled with certainty about where the lies are, thus forcing us to tell one another nothing but the truth.

(1) 空所(1)を埋めるのに最も適切な表現を次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア why people lie
- イ the timing of lying
- ウ what lying looks like
- エ the kinds of lies people tell

(2) 空所(2)を埋めるのに最も適切な表現を次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア as accurately as expected
- イ not much better than chance
- ウ somewhat worse than average
- エ far better than non-professionals

(3) 下に与えられた語を正しい順に並べ替え、空所(3)を埋めるのに最も適切な表現を完成させよ。

ただし、下の語群には、不要な語が一つ含まれている。

look tend than think to to we

.....

(4) 下線部(4)の意味内容として最も近いものを次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア how you really feel
- イ the lies children tell
- ウ a visit to the dentist
- エ why you don't like lunch

(5) 下線部(5)を和訳せよ。

.....

.....

(6) 下線部(6)の意味内容として最も近いものを次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア They become less dependent on others.
- イ They learn more clearly to tell right from wrong.
- ウ They realize that their parents are just like other people.
- エ They understand that they are being encouraged to learn how to lie.

(7) 空所(7)を埋めるのに最も適切な表現を次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア in vain イ after all ウ in no way エ by contrast

(8) 空所(8)を埋めるのに最も適切な表現を次のうちから一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア all the same イ by all means ウ in other words エ on the other hand

(9) 下線部(9)で説明されているliesはこの文脈では何を意味するか。次のうちから最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を記せ。

- ア 自分にとっては安全で使いやすい嘘
- イ 自動的に出てくる、たわいのない嘘
- ウ 自己犠牲を必要とする割に無難な嘘
- エ 利己的だが、国家にとって安全な嘘

(10) 下線部(10)で説明されているriskとは、この場合どのようなものか。15～20字の日本語で具体的に説明せよ。

.....

(11) 以下は筆者の見解をまとめたものである。空所(a)～(d)を埋めるのに最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適切な形にして記せ。同じ語は一度しか使えない。

As human beings, we cannot (a) lying at times. Indeed, sometimes lying (b) people from unnecessary confrontation. In many cases, peace in human society is (c) because not all the truth is (d).

- avoid invite maintain protect
- reveal struggle

(a)..... (b)..... (c)..... (d)..... (e).....

2009年 東京大学入試問題 解答
(解答と解説は東進ゼミによる。自分のはまだ書けてません。)

大問1

(A)
子供の頃1セント硬貨に対して持っていたような、小さな贈り物を喜んで受け入れるような無邪気さと気持ちのゆとり餌あれば、世界は驚くべき発見にあふれている。(75字)

(別解例)
大人は1ペニー硬貨のような些細なものを探そうとはしないが、世界は些細な驚きで満ち溢れており、素直な心を持ってば本当に意味のあるものを沢山発見できるだろう。(76字)

- (B) (1) オ (2) 不要となる段落イ 一番目に来る段落オ 三番目に来る段落ア
(3) (c) (4) イ

【解説】
(A)
通常の論説文のように段落の最初と最後の文を拾い読みしてまとめるというような安易なやり方では正解は得られない。筆者の重点は第2段落にあるが、第1段落を無視するわけにはいかない。

第1段落「子供の頃私は1ペニー硬貨を道端に隠し、目印を書いて、通りがかりの人が天からの贈り物を見つけることを興奮しながら待ち望んだ」第2段落「世界はこの1ペニー硬貨のような驚きで溢れている餌、大人はそれを探そうとしない。しかし、健全な好奇心と無邪気さを持ち、1ペニー硬貨を見つけることが自分にとって真に意味があるならば、1ペニー硬貨を一生発見し続けるだろう」これを70～80字でまとめることになる。

(B)
第1段落
「今日万年筆は筆記用具として使われなくなったが、まさにそれが理由で収集の対象になった」

第2段落
「万年筆にもさまざまな歴史がある。4千年前にエジプト人が使っていた葦のペンにはインクタンクがあった」

第3段落
「中世以来の羽根ペンは書くたびにインクに浸したり先を削ったりしなければならなかった」

第4～7段落
設問(2)
第5段落

「万年筆は現在使われなくなくなり、収集の対象となった。私の最初の収集品はイギリスのドラリュ社の万年筆だが、それを説明する前にある作家のことを語ろう」

第9段落
「西洋と日本の話を書いた作家オト・ワタンナのオトはドラリュ社の万年筆の名前でもあった」

第10段落
「オト・ワタンナは日本人ではなかった。私はオトペンの日本の広告を見て、オトは日本製だと思ったが、実はドラリュ社がオト・ワタンナの名前を借用したものだ」

- (1) 「歴史家の説では、これらのきわめて初期の筆記用具にさえ、インクを絶えず筆先に補充する一種の内部タンクがついているとみなされるのだ」これは古代エジプトの初期の筆記用具に関する文。
(2) 万年筆開発の歴史に沿って並べ替えればよい。

オ「ペンは常に、インク壺に浸さず、インク切れやインク漏れを起こさずに、いかにインクを内部に保ち、字を紙に書き続けるかという問題に直面してきた」
エ「皮肉なことに、この問題を解決したのは、1883年にルイス・ウォーターマン書類にインクをこぼして取引をだめにしたという事故だった」
ア「二度とこのようなことが起きないように、彼は内部タンクから特別に開発されたペン先にインクが動くようなシステムを考案した」
ウ「万年筆の技術が確立すると、注意は美しさに向けられ、万年筆製造会社は品質と社会的地位を競い合って、世界の有力者や有名人を的にした万年筆を作った」

不要となる段落はイ「19世紀のチャールズ・グッドイヤーの発見は、ゴムを堅くすることで万年筆の軸やブーツや耐水コートを作ることを可能にした」

- (3) (c)
「今日でも英国銀行の紙幣はドラリュ社の高級な紙に印刷されている」は取り除いても段落の展開に最も影響が小さい。

- (4)
ア「オト・ワタンナの正体を明らかにすること」
イ「私餌万年筆を収集し始めた理由を説明すること」
ウ「万年筆の最近の歴史を書くこと」
エ「ドラリュ社の製品を紹介すること」
オ「ドラリュ社がそのペンを『オト』と名付けた理由を明らかにすること」

- 大問2 (A)
(1) books always give us good insight on how to solve problems and it is all up to us to make the most of them. (25 words)
some books are about history, or about the lines of people who have shaped society. We can learn about past mistakes in order not to repeat them. (27 words)
(2) the world is changing so fast that when books are published, the knowledge they provide is already old and not good enough to solve our problems. (26 words)
many popular books are fictional and not based on real situations. We can only learn about fantasy worlds which do not loath us about reality. (25 words)

- (B)
(1) almost always attends [almost never misses]
(2) has such poor[bad] eyesight that

- (3) due[owing] to the bad
- (4) paid me such a
- (6) too expensive for us to

【解説】

(A) 質問:「読書はあなたが今日の世界で暮らすのに必要な知識を獲得する助けになると思いますか」
 答え:「私の答えは、はいといいえの両方です」

【解答例の日本語訳】

① (はい、なぜなら) 本はいつも私たちに問題を解決する方法に関する洞察力を与えてくれるからです。そして、本を最大限に利用するかどうかは我々次第です。

【別解例】

(はい、なぜなら) 本のいくつかは歴史について、あるいは社会を形成してきた人々の繋がりについて語るからです。私たちは過去の過ちを繰り返さないように過去の過ちについて学ぶことができます。

(2) (いいえ、なぜなら) 世界はとても速く変化しており、本が出版された時には本が与えてくれる知識はすでに古くて役に立たず、私たちの問題を解決することができないからです。

【別解例】

(いいえ、なぜなら) 多くの人気ある本が虚構であり、現実の状況に基づいていないからです。私たちは空想の世界について知るだけであり、空想の世界は現実の世界のことを私たちに教えてくれないからです。

- (B) 英作文というよりも書き換え問題。
- (1) 「彼女が授業に欠席することはほとんどめったにない」
 - (2) 「彼の視力はとても悪いので字を読むことがほとんどできない」
 such~that... 「とても~なので...」の形を使う。 eyesightは不可算名詞。
 - (3) 「悪天候のために電車が遅れた」
 due[owing]to~「~のために」
 - (4) 「今までそんな素晴らしいお世辞を私に言ってくれた人はいない」
 - (5) 「あの車は高すぎて買えない」
 <too~for+人+to不定詞>の基本構文を使う。

大問3

- (A) (1)イ (2)ア (3)ア (4)イ (5)ウ (6)イ
- (B) (1)ア (2)エ (3)ウ (4)ウ (5)イ
- (C) (1) but some is also used
- (2) has now been found
- (3) the fall in oil production
- (4) every aspect of our way of life

【解説】

- (A) (1) 大多数の人は幽霊やUFOの存在を疑っている。
- (2) 科学を信用せず、非科学的な現象を常に信じるグループ。
- (3) 超常現象を常に迷信だとする融通の利かないグループ。
- (4) 一部の研究者は電球の発明を信じず、見に行かなかった。
- (5) 新聞は飛行機など実現不可能だとして報道しなかった。
- (6) 筆者は人々がなぜ超常現象を信じるかに関心がある。

- (B) (1) Susanは「甘味、辛味、苦味、酸味の4つでしょ?」と言っている。
- (2) Daveは「コーヒーとチョコレートは苦い」と言っている。
- (3) Johnによると、うま味は100年前に日本で発見されたが、それが他の国で受け入れられたのはつい最近のことである。
- (4) Susanが「あなたは自分で毒キノコかどうか調べることができる」と言ったのに対してDaveがVery amusingと言ったのである。
- (5) According to most experts, hotness is not a taste but a sensation. It's a physical feeling, like pain, not a taste.

大問4

- (A) (1) have (2) on (3) all (4) familiar (5) other

- (B) (1) 唯一彼女が歳に妥協したことといえば、補聴器を使うことだった。
- (2) 便利だからといいながら、結局はもっと手間がかかり、小さいけれど本物の喜びのひとつを失うことになる、という種の手抜き。
- (3) 何かにお金を払うのだったら、指先で、掌で、払っただけの値打ちを感じたい。

【解説】

- (A) (1) have trust the other personは文法上成り立たない。haveを削除し、the other personがtrustの目的語になるようにする。
- (2) put onのonを削除し、some degree of trustがputの目的語になるようにする。
- (3) all othersは誤り。文脈から判断してsuを削除する。
- (4) they feel are not safeの部分から、individualsを修飾する形容詞としてFamiliarが来るのはおかしいと判断できる。
- (5) who will、at the very least、~の先行詞はothers who will~のothersであり、直前のotherは必要ない。

- (B) (1) concession「譲歩;妥協」、hearing aids「補聴器」
- (2) whichは主格で、述語動詞がmadeとdeprivedの2つ。one of the small but real joys「小さいが本当の喜びの1つ」
- (3) feel the cost「払っただけの値打ちを感じる」

大問5

- (1) ウ (2) イ (3) than we tend to think to (4) ア
(5) 存在するものをまるで存在しないかのように、そして存在しないものを存在するかのよう表現することができる。
(6) ア (7) イ (8) ウ (9) エ
(10) 装置によって嘘が発見できないこと。(17字)
(11) (a) avoid (b) protects (c) maintained (d) revealed

【解説】

- (1) 「嘘をつく時の顔つきに関する人々の思いこみは様々で、しばしば矛盾する」
(2) 嘘を見抜くことを職業とする人でも、偶然嘘だと見抜くのとそれほど差はない」
(3) t is also much more difficult than we tend to think to tell what is a lie and what is not 「何が嘘で何が嘘でないか判断することも、たいていの人が思っているよりずっと難しい」
(4) 「より厳しい真実」=「(相手にとって不愉快なことであっても)自分が本当に思っていること」
(5) represent what exists 「存在するものを表現する」、as if it did not[exist] 「まるでそれが存在していないかのように」、what doesn't exist as if it did 「存在しないものをまるで存在しているかのように(表現する)」
(6) 「(嘘をつくことによって)自分を信じる人に対して少しだけ大きな力を得た気分になる」=「人に依存する度合いが少なくなる」
(7) 「嘘をつくことは、結局のところ、より高度な知能へと進化するのに伴う一つの特徴である」
(8) 「言い換えれば」
(9) 「国家にとって危険ではなく自分に都合のいい(嘘)」
(10) 「我々がそれを考えるのに慣れている種類の危険」=「不確かさに満ちた、誰が誰に嘘を言っているかはっきりわからない世界で暮らす危険」
(11) 「人間として、我々は時々嘘をつかざるをえない。実際、嘘によって人々が不必要な対立を免れることもある。多くの場合、すべての真実が明らかになるとは限らないからこそ、人間社会の平和は維持されるのである」