

Examination 20 min

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。

When we speak of dreams, the first thing that tends to come to mind is the presence of unusual and fantastic events in them. In our dreams we encounter people who have been dead for years. We suddenly find ourselves in far-off lands. Animals speak to us, and we ourselves possess powers that would strike us as completely impossible in waking life. If someone were to tell us that he had similar experiences when awake, we would doubt his sanity.

Let us begin by describing the most important characteristics of dreams more precisely. The dreamer finds himself in surroundings that often change abruptly, although sometimes a change of scene occurs more gradually. Scenes and people from our past appear. Obviously (a) the laws of space and time are suspended in dreams. Another important (b) of dreams is their riveting nature. Our attention is captured by certain events or objects, from which we cannot free it; we cannot choose to direct our thoughts to something (c). The American sleep researcher Allan Rechtschaffen made the paradoxical but correct observation that dreams are lacking in imagination. When we dream, our mind does not wander, as it does when we are awake. The dream's images fill the dream entirely, and no room remains for other reveries. This "single-mindedness" of dreams accounts (d) that peculiar feeling that dreams take place in a self-contained world of their own. Although other people appear in them, we feel

25 fundamentally alone and cannot communicate our experiences to
anyone else. We are entirely in the grip of the experience, unable
to reflect on it or evaluate it. (e)As a result we accept the most
astonishing circumstances in dreams without surprise and never
exclaim or protest, “But that’s impossible!”

30 The following account of a dream, from an ancient Chinese
text, illustrates strikingly the (f)paradoxical closed world of
dreams:

Once upon a time, I dreamt I was a butterfly, fluttering hither
and thither, to all intents and purposes a butterfly. I was conscious
35 only of following my fancies as a butterfly and was unconscious of
my individuality as a man. Suddenly I awaked, and there I lay,
myself again. Now I do not know whether I was a man dreaming I
was a butterfly., or whether I am now a butterfly dreaming I am a
man.

40 Generally speaking, the world of dreams vanishes on
awakening, leaving a vague memory at the very most. We are often
aware in the morning of having had a dream, but cannot
remember what it was (g). If we recall that one to two hours
of every night are spent in REM sleep, when dreams frequently
45 occur, then the extent (h) which memory of the dream
disappears seems quite remarkable. If we wake up just after
dreaming about something and still have the images of this dream
clearly in our minds, we find it difficult to describe those images,
and our attempts to do so are seldom satisfactory. (i)Even if we do

50 succeed in giving an accurate account of what happened in our dream, it is still usually impossible to recall to mind the peculiar atmosphere of the dream and to communicate it to another person.

As the Swiss poet Carl Spitteler said, “Dreams cannot be told; they dissolve when the rational mind tries to grasp them in words.”

設問(1) 本文中の下線部(a)は具体的にどのような内容を指しているか、日本語で説明せよ。

設問(2) 本文中の空欄(b)を補うのに最も適切な語はどれか、(イ)～(ニ)からひとつ選び解答欄に記号で答えよ。

(イ) image (ロ) trait (ハ) change (ニ) event

設問(3) 本文中の空欄(c)を補うのに最も適切な語はどれか、(イ)～(ニ)からひとつ選び解答欄に記号で答えよ。

(イ) fun (ロ) good (ハ) bad (ニ) else

設問(4) 本文中の空欄(d)を補うのに最も適切な語はどれか、(イ)～(ニ)からひとつ選び解答欄に記号で答えよ。

(イ) of (ロ) are (ハ) for (ニ) is

設問(5) 本文中の下線部(e)の意味を日本語で表せ。

設問(6) 本文中の下線部(f)でいうパラドックスとは何か, すぐあとに続く引用を参考にして, 30~40字の日本語で答えよ。ただし句読点は1字に数える。

設問(7) 本文中の空欄(g), (h)を補うのに最も適切な語はどれか, (イ)~(チ)からそれぞれひとつ選び解答欄に記号で答えよ。

(イ) to (ロ) under (ハ) with (ニ) above

(ホ) for (ヘ) behind (ト) about (チ) in

設問(8) 本文中の下線部(i)の意味を日本語で表せ。