

1 以下の英文は、アメリカ人の筆者がヨーロッパからのアメリカ移住について書いた文章である。これを読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。

Europeans began settling in America in significant numbers in the 1600s. The economic, social, and political conditions existing in Europe caused many of its inhabitants to cross the Atlantic ((1)) for a new home. The main causes of the waves of immigrations were the drastic economic and social changes ((2)) in Europe. Serfdom* had been the basis of European society for centuries. Most people were peasants who earned their living by farming. Throughout Europe, the old relationships between peasants and the land were changed and the peasants suffered severely. The land owned by the village was divided into individual plots. With each succeeding generation, the land was further divided. Eventually, (3) the plots of land became so small that younger sons were unable to make a living. Some peasants suffered when land holdings* were consolidated* by the landlords.

The peasants became landless or feared the loss of land and their place in the social order because they were ((4)) to the land. Without it, they were unable to make a living or maintain a sense of being. (5) The tremendous population growth Europe experienced in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries increased the peasants' problems. Famine and crop failures also caused many people to immigrate.

The early settlers were a diverse group, although most of them were peasants. Many were unable to pay for their passage and became indentured* servants in order to make the journey. However, merchants, artisans*, professionals, and laborers (6) comprised a small, but significant, part of the immigrants during the entire colonial period. Vagrants and convicts, who were unwanted by European nations, were also among the first settlers.

Although the bulk of the first European immigrants came to North America primarily for economic reasons, some came for religious and political reasons. Most European nations had established churches ((7)) with the state. Religious dissenters* who wanted to (8) practice other religions sometimes immigrated to America. The Separatists* who arrived in the colonies in 1620 on the Mayflower were seeking a place where they could freely practice their religion. (9) The Jewish immigrants who settled in North America during the colonial period also were seeking religious and political freedom.

注) serfdom「農奴制」 holdings「小作地」 consolidate「～を統合する」 indentured「年季契約の」 artisan「職人」 dissenter「(国教) 反対者」 Separatist「(国教会からの) 分離派」

1. (1),(2),(4),(7)に入るものを選びなさい 【occurring/searching/associated/attached】
2. 下線部(3)のようになった具体的な理由を 40 字以内で答えなさい。
3. 下線部(5),(9)を和訳しなさい。
4. 下線部(6),(8)とほぼ同じ意味を表すものを選びなさい。

(1)	(2)	(4)	(7)
(3)			
(5)			
(6) object to/ made up/ depended on/ united with		(8) train/ create/ break up/ follow	
(9)			

1 以下の英文を読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。

To the mouse and any smaller animal gravity presents practically no dangers. You can drop a mouse down a thousand-yard mine-shaft*; and, on arriving at the bottom, it gets a slight shock and walks away. A rat would probably be killed, though it can fall safely from the eleventh story of a building; a man is killed, a horse splashes. For the resistance presented to movement by the air is proportional* to the surface of the moving object. Divide an animal's length, breadth, and height each by ten; its weight is reduced to a thousandth, but ⁽¹⁾its surface only to a hundredth. ⁽²⁾So the resistance to falling in the case of the small animal is relatively ten times greater than the driving force.

¹⁰ An insect, therefore, is not afraid of gravity; it can fall ((3)) danger, and can cling to the ceiling with remarkably little trouble. It can go in for elegant and fantastic forms of support like that of the daddy-long-legs*. ⁽⁴⁾But there is a force which is as formidable* to an insect as gravitation to a mammal. This is surface tension. A man coming out of a bath carries with him a film of water of about one-
¹⁵ fiftieth of an inch in thickness. This weighs roughly a pound. A wet mouse has to carry about its own weight of water. A wet fly has to lift many times its own weight, and as every one knows, a fly once wetted by water or any other liquid is in a very serious position indeed. ⁽⁵⁾An insect going for a drink is in as great danger as a man leaning* out over a precipice* in search of food. If it once falls
²⁰ into the grip of the surface tension of the water — that is to say, ((6)) — it is likely to remain so until it drowns. A few insects, such as water-beetles*, contrive to be un-wettable: the majority keep well away from their drink by means of a long proboscis*.

注) mine-shaft 「(鉱坑に通じる) 立坑」 proportional 「(〜と) 比例した」
 daddy-long-legs 「ガガンボ (大きな蚊のような昆虫の総称)」 formidable 「恐ろしい」
 lean 「傾く、身を乗り出す」 precipice 「崖、絶壁」 water-beetle 「水中に住む甲虫:ゲンゴロウ科」
 proboscis 「吻 (昆虫などの管状の口)」

1. 下線部(1)を省略されている語を補って主語と動詞のそろった文に書き換えなさい。
2. 下線部(2),(5)を和訳しなさい。
3. 空所(3)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。
4. 下線部(4)において、濡れたハエにとって表面張力が恐ろしい理由を答えなさい。
5. 空所(6)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

(1)
(2)
(3) at/ for/ in/ without
(4)
(5)
(6) comes out of it/ drinks water/ gets wet/ moves away

1 以下の英文を読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。

(1) Few things in the culture of the American home have been more symbolically complex, and yet earnestly practical, than the piano. American families, ((2)) urban or rural, wealthy or modest, southern, northern, or western, have spent much time together in the parlor or living room to the sounds of mother or sister playing church hymns*, folk tunes, appropriate sentimental songs, and favorite classical music. While setting up their homes, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Americans let little time pass before acquiring a new or used instrument, for, ((3)) a popular Victorian adage* put it, "A home is incomplete without a piano." Indeed, in the not-too-distant past, ((4)) running water* and indoor plumbing* were still not common in rural America, there were more homes with a piano than with a bathtub!

When Catharine Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe designed their modest floor plan* for "a Christian House," which they published in 1869 in their best-selling domestic guidebook *The American Woman's Home*, (5) they had carefully provided space in the drawing room for the piano. Music, they wrote, is an "elevating and delightful recreation," both physically and morally uplifting and absolutely necessary to sustain* family life. In Victorian society the piano in the home became associated with the virtues attributed to music — cultural refinement, self-expression and creativity, medicine for the soul — but also with the work ethic, for to play the piano demanded toil, sacrifice, and perseverance. (6) Because it was the woman's task in Victorian America to sustain this value system in an increasingly industrial and menacing* world, music, women, and the piano became closely associated, even into the twentieth century. As the primary musical instrument, the piano became symbolic not only of the virtues attributed to music but also of home and family life, middle-class respectability, and woman's particular place and duty. The glorification* of the piano became a moral institution.

注) hymn「讃美歌」 adage「格言」 running water「水道」 plumbing「配管設備」
floor plan「平面図, 間取り図」 sustain「～を保持する」 menacing「脅迫的な」
glorification「賛美」

1. 下線部(1),(6)を和訳しなさい。
2. 空所(2),(3),(4)に入れるのに適切なものを選びなさい
【as/before/however/when/whether】
3. 下線部(5)で彼女らは本の中で音楽についてどのように述べているか答えなさい。

(1)		
(2)	(3)	(4)
(5)		
(6)		