

英文解釈の実践練習[品詞に強くなる]後期⑤

NAME[] DATE[/] SCORE[/15]

解答時間 10 分

次の英文を読み、空所 (1)～(15) に入る最も適切な語を、下の選択肢から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を繰り返し用いてはならない。

(A)

Lectures on videotape, on audiotape and — if (1) from detailed, antique notes — even in the lecture hall, come closer to the way knowledge is (2) in books or on the Internet than to the manner in which it can be created and obtained (3) open questions and collaboration. As a method of conveying information, lectures (4) the speed and the free-ranging exploration typical (5) computer access to data. The information they contain is (6) the reason for our interest in them; the source of their fascination is the eloquence and angle of vision of the lecturer. (7) makes such presentations worthwhile is the opportunity they afford of seeing, and asking questions about, (8) another human being perceives the world.

(B)

Colors have specific significance (9) on the various meanings our culture associates with them, and we use them like a simple language. Blood is red, for example, (10) red in many cultures is seen to be an aggressive color and is used both as a warning, as in the sign system used for road traffic, and to (11) passion, as in the gift of a red rose. In traffic signs, green, the color of nature and harmony, is used as the (12) of red to mean ‘safe to go’. Perhaps because we (13) darkness and ‘the night’ with death, clothes at funerals are black to acknowledge mourning, (14) at carnivals we put together as many bright, primary colors as (15).

選択肢

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| ① whereas | ② based | ③ through | ④ signify |
| ⑤ how | ⑥ possible | ⑦ delivered | ⑧ what |
| ⑨ stored | ⑩ so | ⑪ lack | ⑫ associate |
| ⑬ rarely | ⑭ of | ⑮ opposite | 〈大阪大学 2004 年前期改題〉 |

白文

(A)

Lectures on videotape, on audiotape and — if delivered from detailed, antique notes — even in the lecture hall, come closer to the way knowledge is stored in books or on the Internet than to the manner in which it can be created and obtained through open questions and collaboration. As a method of conveying information, lectures lack the speed and the free-ranging exploration typical of computer access to data. The information they contain is rarely the reason for our interest in them; the source of their fascination is the eloquence and angle of vision of the lecturer. What makes such presentations worthwhile is the opportunity they afford of seeing, and asking questions about, how another human being perceives the world.

(B)

Colors have specific significance based on the various meanings our culture associates with them, and we use them like a simple language. Blood is red, for example, so red in many cultures is seen to be an aggressive color and is used both as a warning, as in the sign system used for road traffic, and to signify passion, as in the gift of a red rose. In traffic signs, green, the color of nature and harmony, is used as the opposite of red to mean ‘safe to go’. Perhaps because we associate darkness and ‘the night’ with death, clothes at funerals are black to acknowledge mourning, whereas at carnivals we put together as many bright, primary colors as possible.

重要語彙

(A)

antique [æntɪːk] 形 古風な、時代遅れの

collaboration [kələbəreɪʃən] 名 協力、共同作業

free-ranging 形 自由に広がる、制約のない

eloquence [éləkwəns] 名 雄弁さ、表現力

angle of vision 熟 ものの見方、視点

(B)

associate A with B 熟 AをBと結びつける

signify [sɪgnəfaɪ] 動 ~を意味する、示す

mourning [mɔːrnɪŋ] 名 喪、哀悼

whereas [hweəræz] 接 ~であるのに対して

carnival [kɑːrnəvəl] 名 カーニバル、祭り

primary color 名 原色