

高 2 英語総合 S

▶▶▶ [春期講習会確認テスト]

受講についての注意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見てはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は **60 分**です。
- 3 試験中に試験用紙の印刷の不鮮明、ページの欠落、乱れおよび汚れなどに気付いた場合は監督者に申し出てください。
- 4 解答は所定の用紙に記入してください。試験用紙以外への解答は一切認めません。
- 5 受験者は、試験用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入してください。
- 6 解答は全て **HB の黒鉛筆**で記入してください。
- 7 試験時間中の途中退場は認められません。ただし、気分が悪いなど身体の調子が悪くなった場合は担当講師に申し出てください。
- 8 試験終了の合図があると同時に、解答を終了してください。

【3】 ●下線部和訳 5題 《記述式》 [配点 50点]

次の英文から 5 つ選択し、下線部を和訳しなさい。()に選択した番号を記入すること。

(1)

Most boys have a natural inclination to admire their fathers, and a cultural gap between father and son is painful for both. The middle-class father who at nights studies the encyclopedia in order to be able to answer his son's questions makes us smile a little, but we ought to admire him. For such fathers this may be an introduction to lifelong education. In an environment which values knowledge for its own sake he will not put down the encyclopedia with a sigh of relief when the son has grown up, but will want more of it.

(注)encyclopedia [ensàikloupí: diə] 「百科事典」

(2)

Between historical events and the historian there is a constant interplay. The historian tries to impose on these events some kind of rational pattern: how they happened and even why they happened. No historian starts with a blank mind as a jury is supposed to do. He does not go to documents with a childlike innocence of mind and wait patiently until they dictate conclusions to him. Quite the contrary.

(注)interplay [ɪntəplèɪ] 「相互作用」「交流」 impose A on B [impóuz] 「A を B に押し付ける」

(3)

From the point of view of popular culture, science often seems like little more than a hatchery for technology. While most educated people will concede that the scientific method has delivered centuries of fresh embarrassment to religion on matters of fact, it is now an article of almost unquestioned certainty, both inside and outside scientific circles, that science has nothing to say about what constitutes a good life.

(注)hatchery [hætʃəri]

(4)

Science is not a mechanism but a human progress, and not a set of findings but the search for them. Those who think that science is ethically neutral confuse the findings of science, which are, with the activity of science, which is not.

(5)

There never was a great scientist who did not make bold guesses, and there never was a bold man whose guesses were not sometimes wild. Newton was wrong, in the setting of his time, to think that light is made up of particles. We do not think any less of the profound concept of General Relativity in Einstein because the details of his formulation at this moment seem doubtful.

(6)

Science at last respects the scientist more than his theories; for by its nature it must prize the search above the discovery, and the thinking (and with it the thinker) above the thought. In the society of scientists each man, by the process of exploring for the truth, has earned a dignity more profound than his doctrine. A true society is sustained by the sense of human dignity.

(注)dignity [dɪgnəti] 「威厳」 profound[prəˈfaʊnd] 「深遠な」 a doctrine[] 「学説」 sustain A [səsteɪn] 「A を維持する」

(7)

In many ways, our age is no different from any other: most people work hard merely to survive, while a few live in the lap of luxury; many perish in wars and conflicts, the causes of which they have no control over; the cycle of birth, reproduction, and death is fundamentally the same for us as it was for our distant ancestors. Yet certain features of the contemporary world are quite new. For example, I can pick up the phone and speak to a relative on the other side of the globe, and I can see that it is indeed a globe that I inhabit by looking at a photograph taken from space; many people's everyday lives are enhanced by, and unimaginable without, computers, televisions, and other electronic appliances; medicine can treat forms of illness and injury that would have brought certain death for earlier generations. On the downside, but equally unprecedented, the nuclear weapons that many countries now have are sufficient in number to wipe out almost all life on the planet, and our skies and oceans are polluted by substances that only exist because we make them in chemical factories.

(注)reproduction [riːprədʌkʃən] 「繁殖」 an ancestor [ænsɛstər] 「祖先」 contemporary [kəntəmperəri] 「現代の」 on the downside 「否定的な面に関して」 unprecedented [ʌnprɛsədɛntɪd] 「洗礼がない」

(8)

Science may be defined as the reduction of multiplicity to unity. It seeks to explain the endlessly diverse phenomena of nature by ignoring the uniqueness of particular events, concentrating on what they have in common and finally abstracting some kind of 'law', in terms of which they make sense and can be effectively dealt with. For example, apples fall from the tree and the moon moves across the sky. People had been observing these facts from time immemorial.

(9)

But I would also reject any claim that personal preference the root of aesthetic judgment, does not play a key role in science. True, the world is indifferent to our hopes — and fire burns whether we like it or not. But our ways of learning about the world are strongly influenced by the biased modes of thinking that each scientist must apply to any problem. The stereotype of a fully rational and objective “scientific method,” with individual scientists as logical (and interchangeable) robots, is a self-serving myth.

問題はここまです