

I 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えよ。(35点)

[1] Language is the primary way humans communicate with each other, and it can be spoken or written. The origin of spoken language — speech — is disputed. While one expert places its origin some 150,000 years ago in Africa, other scholars think speech may be even older than that. However, written language — writing — apparently developed only 6,000 years ago. Writing uses signs or marks to visually represent a language. Unlike pictures, which may represent events, writing uses conventional signs to represent language itself.

[2] Many people mistakenly think that writing is simply a transcription* of speech, but in fact, writing is an expression of a language that is distinct from speech. For instance, scientific writing is a special form of language that is not used orally. Similarly, intonations common to spoken language are generally not represented in written language. Yet both speech and writing depend on the linguistic* structure of a language.

[3] Language is structured into two levels: meaning and sound patterns. Writing systems generally favor one of those structures, although they rarely are pure. A writing system can be based primarily on meaning, such as words, or it can be based on sounds, such as syllables*. Written Chinese is an example of the former. Entirely different characters represent two Chinese words that sound the same but have different meanings. Written English, however, uses an alphabet to represent individual consonant* and vowel* sounds that make up a word. Once a written language developed a system of representative symbols or characters, further evolutionary adaptations facilitated* the use of writing, such as introducing spaces between words and establishing rules for punctuation*.

[4] Language does not depend on a written form to keep its structure and vocabulary; speech will suffice*. Writing does, however, affect how language can be used. Writing preserves language and information through

time and across space. It is designed to survive the passage of time. The Egyptian hieroglyphics* carved in stone serve an archival* purpose, for example. They show political, religious, economic, scientific, and literary information and are passed down to subsequent generations and other civilizations. Newspapers and letters, on the other hand, are examples of writing used primarily to transmit* information across space. Here, writing functions as a means of contemporaneous* communication. Finally, writing can also serve a purely personal and private purpose. An individual may use a writing system to keep a diary, record notes, or personal data. Such writing serves a mnemonic function, helping individuals remember something they have deemed* important. In this instance, the writing system need not be recognizable by anyone but the user.

[5] Most human beings can acquire linguistic speech without systematic instruction. Children begin learning to speak their mother tongue unconsciously, simply from hearing it spoken around them. Writing, however, must be carefully taught to each generation. Typically, children learn to write after they have already absorbed the basic structure and vocabulary of their mother tongue. Literacy — being able to read and write in a given language — is accepted today as a universal goal. Yet this emphasis on literacy is a relatively recent development. Up until the eighteenth century, writing was the preserve of a privileged few, such as the priesthood or the official classes. They used it for very specific functions such as registering births, marriages, deaths, documenting property ownership, and recording censuses*. In fact, some scholars believe that written language first developed among these authorities to serve their particular purposes and eventually spread outside these limited circles of use because of its obvious usefulness.

[6] From the eighteenth century on, literacy was equated* with civilization. Consequently, when Europeans colonized other peoples, they

focused not only on converting them to Christianity but also on “civilizing” indigenous* peoples by teaching them to read and write. It was assumed that languages without a written component were “primitive,” but in fact, they are no less complex in structure or vocabulary than languages that have writing systems. Nevertheless, some scholars believe the development of writing systems that served bureaucratic* purposes was fundamental to the growth of cities. Some experts maintain that the subsequent development of the alphabet profoundly* influenced cultural development in the Western world.

*transcription	書き写したもの
linguistic	ことばの
syllables < syllable	音節
consonant	子音の
vowel	母音の
facilitated < facilitate	うながす
punctuation	句読点の使い方
suffice	十分である
hieroglyphics < hieroglyphic	象形文字
archival	記録保管の
transmit	伝える
contemporaneous	同時期に起きている
deemed < deem	考える
censuses < census	国勢調査
equated < equate	同等とみなす
indigenous	先住の
bureaucratic	行政的な
profoundly	おおいに

問 本文の内容を踏まえて、次の英文 (A)~(G) の空所 ~ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから選べ。

(A) According to the first paragraph, .

- ① ancient Africans are said to have used pictures for efficient communication
- ② experts agree on the length of the history of spoken language
- ③ spoken language was invented after written language was established
- ④ writing by means of signs or marks is a visual representation of a language

(B) In the second paragraph, the author states that .

- ① many scientists use a special kind of spoken language
- ② the linguistic structure of a language supports both speech and writing
- ③ written language is spoken language written down on paper
- ④ written language normally expresses intonations through transcription

(C) According to the third paragraph, .

- ① the Chinese writing system is mainly based on meaning
- ② Chinese is a good example of a language without structures
- ③ most writing systems do not mix meaning and sound patterns together
- ④ characters in the Chinese language are primarily based on sounds

(D) According to the third paragraph, 4 .

- ① introducing spaces between words complicates the use of writing
- ② punctuation rules are one example of efforts that have improved writing
- ③ the alphabet is an evolutionary writing system that originated in China
- ④ spoken language has been developed through a system of representative symbols

(E) According to the fourth paragraph, 5 .

- ① it is dangerous to depend on writing to keep a diary or record notes
- ② the Egyptian hieroglyphics carved in stone were introduced to keep personal diaries
- ③ the primary purpose of newspapers is to keep records to pass on to future generations
- ④ there are some writings that do not necessarily have to be understood by others

(F) According to the fifth paragraph, before the 18th century, 6 .

- ① authorities did not acknowledge the importance of public speech
- ② both speech and writing were acquired through systematic instruction
- ③ everyone was required to take lessons to speak foreign languages
- ④ the principal uses of written language involved official materials

(G) In the sixth paragraph, the writer suggests that 7 .

- ① the advancement of the alphabet may have contributed to the cultural development of the Western world
- ② modern languages with writing are structurally more complex than languages without writing
- ③ the fundamental purpose of alphabetical writing systems was to colonize Western cities
- ④ languages without a written component are primitive

II 次の英文の空所 8 ~ 12 に入れるのに最も適当なものを, それぞれ下の①~④のうちから選び, 会話文を完成せよ。(20点)

Jessica and Emily, two friends, are talking together about exercise.

Jessica: Hey Emily, how's it going?

Emily: Pretty good! How about you?

Jessica: Not bad. Hey, you're really 8 exercise, right?

- ① away from
- ② inside
- ③ into
- ④ out at

Emily: Yeah, I am. I try to go to the gym at least five days a week. I'm usually there Monday through Friday and then take the weekend off.

Jessica: That's exactly why you're the right person for me to talk to. I've been trying to create a 9, but I don't really have any experience with it. Do you think you could give me some advice?

- ① residence
- ② routine
- ③ sport
- ④ territory

Emily: Sure! I'm always happy to help people make healthy life choices.

Jessica: Okay, so my first question is about the number of days. How often should I work out?

Emily: That's a good question. At the beginning of starting a new program, it's important to 10 that you don't do it too much.

- ① give in
- ② hang on
- ③ make sure
- ④ move out

Jessica: What do you mean by that? Is it bad to go every day?

Emily: No, not necessarily. However, if your body is not ready for exercise, you can hurt yourself if you work out too hard at the beginning.

Jessica: Oh, I think I get it. You mean that you need to give your body time to 11 the exercise.

- ① get used to
- ② look up to
- ③ take away from
- ④ take care of

Emily: Exactly. That's why I recommend going once a week for the first month, twice a week for the second month, and keep increasing the days like that until you find what works best for you.

Jessica: That sounds like a great plan. I'm looking forward to trying it!

Emily: Hey, why don't we meet at the gym next Monday? It would be great to spend more time together, and I could show you all my favorite exercise machines. It would be the perfect way for you to 12 your new life.

- ① back in
- ② call out
- ③ drop in
- ④ start out

Jessica: Sounds good!

Ⅲ 次の英文 (A)～(E) の空所 13 ～ 17 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから選べ。(15点)

(A) *Jun* and *Makoto*, names that respectively (13) purity and sincerity in Japanese, are often used for both boys and girls.

- ① mean ② meaning ③ meanings ④ means

(B) The responsibilities in my current job are more demanding than (14) my former position.

- ① in which ② in what ③ every of ④ those of

(C) (15) from another perspective, the challenges we face today might actually offer chances for innovation and growth.

- ① See ② Seeing ③ Seen ④ To see

(D) This book covers the history of computers, (16) as early as the 1940s.

- ① which began ② which it had begun
③ that it has begun ④ that was begun

(E) Her consistent dedication to (17) English greatly improved her final outcomes.

- ① being studied ② have been studied
③ studied ④ studying

IV 次の英文 (A)~(E) の空所 18 ~ 22 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、
それぞれ下の①~④のうちから選べ。(10点)

(A) The employees are proud of their company, where they have long
(18) an inclusive and comfortable working environment.

- ① cultivated ② shaken ③ upset ④ withdrawn

(B) The soaring (19), especially the cost of living, are so high in Tokyo
that we cannot afford to rent a comfortable room.

- ① exposures ② experiences ③ explanations ④ expenses

(C) The author doesn't use language against any group of people or places,
making her latest novel (20) and respectful in its expression.

- ① controversial ② appropriate ③ rude ④ irrelevant

(D) We should take every opportunity to improve our skills and (21)
our knowledge whenever possible.

- ① expire ② decrease ③ expand ④ comprehend

(E) The rooftop garden grows a variety of grasses and plants to protect the
building from (22) sunlight and heavy rainfall.

- ① harsh ② prominent ③ shallow ④ sufficient

V 次の文 (A)~(E) を、与えられた語(句)を用いて英文に訳したとき、空所 **23** ~ **32** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~⑦のうちから選べ。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字になっている。(20点)

(A) もし家に向かう最終電車に乗りたかったのなら、あなたはもっと早く出発しなければならなかったでしょう。

You () (**23**) () () () (**24**) () to catch the last train home.

- ① had ② have ③ if ④ leave earlier
⑤ to ⑥ would ⑦ you had wanted

(B) わたしたちは、歴史的および地理的に隔たっているために本土とは文化が異なるこの島に到着しました。

We have arrived here on the island, () (**25**) () () () (**26**) () historical and geographical isolation.

- ① culture ② distinct from the mainland ③ due
④ is ⑤ its ⑥ to ⑦ whose

(C) 将来、人工知能は、人間が決して行えないであろう個人に特化した治療を難なく提供できるようになるでしょう。

In the future, artificial intelligence will effortlessly () (**27**) () () () (**28**) () () offer.

- ① could ② humans ③ never ④ that
⑤ treatments ⑥ provide ⑦ personalized

(D) グリーンウォッシングとは、不都合な行動や政策から注意を逸らすために環境問題を利用する行為を指します。

Greenwashing refers to () (**29**) () () ()
(**30**) () unfavorable actions or policies.

- ① away from ② focus ③ of ④ shift
⑤ the act ⑥ to ⑦ using environmental issues

(E) ネットの有名人の台頭により、名声や影響力に関する従来の概念ががらりと変わってしまいました。

() (**31**) () () () (**32**) () of fame
and influence in significant ways.

- ① conventional ② has ③ Internet celebrities
④ notions ⑤ of ⑥ the rise ⑦ transformed