

英 語

問題 I 以下の英文を読み、設問（1. ～ 15.）に答えなさい。

The movie industry as we know it today originated in the early 19th century through a series of technological developments: the creation of photography, the discovery of the illusion of motion by combining individual still images, and the study of human and animal locomotion. The history presented here begins at the culmination of these (1), where the idea of the motion picture as an entertainment industry first emerged.

While the experience of watching movies on smartphones (2) from the communal nature of film viewing as we think of it today, in some ways the small-format, single-viewer display is a return to film's early roots. In 1891, the inventor Thomas Edison, together with William Dickson, a young laboratory assistant, came out with what they called the kinetoscope, a device that would become the predecessor to the motion picture projector. The kinetoscope was a cabinet with a window through which individual viewers could experience the illusion of a moving image, such as circus performances, dancing women, cockfights, boxing matches, and even a tooth extraction by a dentist that had been staged at Edison's film studio in East Orange, New Jersey.

(3), the Edison Company began installing machines in hotel lobbies, amusement parks, and penny arcades* around the country. However, when friends and collaborators suggested that Edison find a way to project his kinetoscope images for audience viewing, he apparently refused, (4) claiming that such an invention would be a less profitable venture.

(5) an international patent for his invention, variations of the kinetoscope were soon being copied and distributed throughout Europe.

This new form of entertainment was an instant success, and a number of mechanics and inventors started projecting the moving images onto a larger screen. However, it was the invention of two brothers, Auguste and Louis Lumière – photographic goods manufacturers in Lyon, France – that saw the most commercial success. In 1895, the brothers patented the cinématographe (from which we get the term *cinema*), a lightweight film projector that also functioned as a camera and printer. (6), the cinématographe was lightweight enough for easy outdoor filming, and over the years the brothers used the camera to take well over 1,000 short films, most of which depicted scenes from everyday life. In December 1895, in the lounge of the Grand Café in Paris, ⁽⁷⁾the Lumières <first / movie / the world's / held / screening / commercial>, a sequence of about 10 short scenes, including the brothers' first film, *Workers Leaving the Lumière Factory*, a segment lasting less than a minute and depicting workers leaving the family's photographic instrument factory at the end of the day.

Believing that audiences (8) watching scenes that they could just as easily observe on a casual walk around the city, Louis Lumière claimed that the cinema was “an invention without a future,” (9) a demand for motion pictures grew at such a rapid rate that soon representatives of the Lumière company were traveling throughout Europe and the world, showing half-hour screenings of the company's films. Within a year of the Lumières' screening in the Grand Café, competing film companies were offering moving-picture acts in music halls and theaters across Great Britain. In the United States, the Edison Company, having purchased the rights to an improved projector that they called the Vitascope, held their first film screening in April 1896 in New York City.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Film's profound impact on its earliest viewers is difficult to imagine today, as many are exposed to video images. [A] However, the reports about the early audience's disbelief, delight, and even fear

at what they were seeing suggests that viewing a film was ⁽¹¹⁾ an overwhelming experience for many. Spectators gasped at the realistic details in films such as Robert Paul's *Rough Sea at Dover*, and at times people panicked and tried to escape from the theater during films in which trains or moving carriages sped toward the audience. [B] Even the public's perception of film as a medium was considerably different from the contemporary understanding; the moving image was an improvement upon the photograph – a medium with which viewers were already familiar. [C] During this “novelty period” of cinema, audiences were more interested by the phenomenon of the film projector itself, so theaters advertised the kind of projector they were using (for example “The Vitascope – Edison's Latest Marvel”), rather than the names of the films. [D]

penny arcade* = ゲームセンター

Open textbook, adapted, last accessed 2019/06/08

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1. 空所 (1) に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① motion pictures
- ② technological developments
- ③ still images
- ④ series of human and animal locomotion

2. 空所 (2) に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① could have been different
- ② could have come
- ③ may seem like a drastic departure
- ④ may seem like to derive

3. 空所 (3) に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① As the kinoscope gained popularity
- ② Because the popularity of the kinoscope declined
- ③ Although cinema had already been popular
- ④ While people did not yet see the point of cinema

4. 下線部 (4) の意味に最も近いものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① 発明がそのような金儲けをしてはいけないとクレームをつけ
- ② 発明家は冒険的な取り組みで利益を上げるべきだと主張し
- ③ そのような発明は利益が上がらない取り組みであると主張し
- ④ 利益が上がらなくてもそれは自分の発明だとクレームをつけ

5. 空所（ 5 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① Although Edison was happy about
- ② Although Edison refused to take out
- ③ Because Edison was enthusiastic about
- ④ Because Edison hadn't secured

6. 空所（ 6 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① Thanks to multiple functions of the projector
- ② Due to the weight of the machine
- ③ Unlike the Edison kinetoscope
- ④ Despite the popularity of cinema

7. 「リュミエール兄弟は世界で初めての有料の映画上映会を行った」という意味になるように、下線部(7)の < > 内の語句を並び替えた際、2番目と5番目に来る語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① first---screening ② the world's---movie
- ③ the world's---commercial ④ held---movie

8. 空所（ 8 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① would get bored ② may get excited
③ might be interesting ④ should be inspiring

9. 空所（ 9 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① as ② but ③ and ④ so

10. 下線部(10)の意味に最も近いものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① 今日ではいたるところで動画が観られるが、当時は映画を観ること自体が難しかった。
② 今日では個々人で動画を観る方が好まれるが、当時は集団で観る映画の方が影響力があった。
③ 当時のフィルム投影には高度な技術が必要で、今日の動画の発展に大きな影響を与えた。
④ 初めて観る観客に映画が与えた衝撃の大きさは、多くの人が動画に慣れてしまっている今日では想像することが難しい。

11. 下線部(11)の意味に最も近いものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① an unnerving incident ② a wonderful pleasure
③ a stirring encounter ④ a horrific affair

12. 下記の文を本文に入れるなら、[A], [B], [C], [D]のどの場所が最適か。①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

This is perhaps why the earliest films documented events in brief segments but didn't tell stories.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D

13. 本文のタイトルにふさわしいものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① The Birth and Early History of Motion Pictures
② Edison: the Inventor of the Movie
③ The French Influence: Development of the Film Industry
④ The Entertainment Industry in the 19th Century

14. 本文の内容と一致するものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① 人びとが長い映画を観る事に慣れていなかったなので、初期の映画のほとんどは短編だった。
② 初期の映画では特撮が無く、日常生活を映し出すだけだったので、人びとはすぐに飽きてしまった。
③ 短編が多かったとはいえ、映画で語られた物語は19世紀の人々に大きな影響を与えたようだ。
④ 19世紀の人々は、映画の内容そのものよりも画像を動かす技術の方に強い関心を抱いたようだ。

15. 本文の内容と一致するものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解
答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① さまざまな人が関わったものの、エジソンが最も近代映画産業の発展に寄与した人物である。
- ② 映画の誕生には色々な要素や人が貢献しており、何かひとつをその完成の要因としたり、誰かひとりを発明者としたりするのは難しい。
- ③ 19世紀当時は劇場で映画を観るしかなかったので、動画を観るといふ行為は現在とは異なり集団的な経験だった。
- ④ リュミエール兄弟はエジソンの発明を不正利用して映画をヨーロッパに広めた。

問題Ⅱ 以下の英文を読み、設問（16.～25.）に答えなさい。

(16), President Franklyn Delano Roosevelt worked late into the night in his small, private study (17). Roosevelt and three assistants sat around a desk, each man with a draft copy of the president’s annual address, ⁽¹⁸⁾ which was to be delivered to Congress in a few days. The United States was once again ⁽¹⁹⁾ in danger of being drawn into world war, and Roosevelt’s address began (20) “at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened from without as it is today.”

Roosevelt was considering the choice of words for the closing of his speech. For a long time, he said nothing, and ⁽²¹⁾ as his staff waited for him to go on, the room became completely silent.

He always worked personally on each draft of an important speech (22). He favored direct language that was both eloquent and easy to understand. During his first two terms as president, Roosevelt had explained his plans in periodic radio broadcasts known as “fireside chats.” In his latest broadcast, just three days ago, he had declared that the United States must become the “arsenal* of democracy” to supply Britain in her fight against the Axis** powers of Germany and Italy.

By now, this coming annual address to Congress was already well polished, almost ready to deliver; it said, ⁽²³⁾ “Enduring peace cannot be bought at the expense of other people’s freedom.” With this speech, Roosevelt intended to offer his vision of a better future world, in a time of peace.

arsenal* = 武器庫 the Axis** = 枢軸国

Stuart Murray and James McCabe, *Norman Rockwell’s Four Freedoms* (Berkshire House, 1993), adapted.

16. 空所（ 16 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① On New Year's Day, 1941
- ② At New Year's Day on 1941
- ③ In 1941 of the New Year's Day
- ④ Of 1941, in New Year's Day

17. 空所（ 17 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① for two floors at the White House
- ② in the double floors in the White House
- ③ at the twice floor for the White House
- ④ on the second floor of the White House

18. 下線部(18)の意味に最も近いものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① （それは）数日かけて人民大会に配達される予定のものだったが、
- ② （それは）ここ1日2日で党大会に向けて出された書面だったが、
- ③ （それは）1日か2日前に総大会で話された内容で、
- ④ （それは）数日のうちに議会に向けて行うことになっている演説で、

19. 下線部(19)の意味に最も近いものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① being threatened for ② at risk of
③ being exposed for ④ on behalf of

20. 空所(20)に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① to mention for ② with referring as
③ by declaring that ④ as he starts

21. 下線部(21)の意味に最も近いものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① 彼が話を続けるのを職員たちが待っていると、部屋はすっかり静かになった。
② 彼がやって来るのを職員たちが待ったので、部屋は完全に静かになった。
③ 職員たちが先に進むために彼を手助けしている間は、部屋が少し静かになった。
④ 彼が先に行くのを職員が手助けする際には、部屋は以前より静かになった。

22. 「すべての言葉に満足するまで」という意味になるように、空所（ 22 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① unless satisfy with every words
- ② up to satisfy all words
- ③ till satisfied each word
- ④ until satisfied with every word

23. 下線部(23)の意味に最も近いものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① 永遠の平和は、自由の国でも買うことはできない。
- ② 耐久性のある平和は、他の自由の国では成り立たない。
- ③ 他者の自由を犠牲にして、永続的な平和を獲得することはできない。
- ④ 他の人々の自由のために代償を払っていたら、強い平和を維持することはできない。

24. 本文の内容と一致するものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① ルーズベルト大統領は、少なくとも2度再選しているようだ。
- ② ルーズベルト大統領は、演説が苦手で困っているようだ。
- ③ ホワイトハウス職員は、大統領の遅筆にうんざりしているようだ。
- ④ ホワイトハウス職員は、大統領のこだわりに合わせているようだ。

25. 本文の内容と一致するものを以下の①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の にマークしなさい。

- ① The United States was already fighting a war.
- ② The United States was completely ready to fight a war.
- ③ President Roosevelt was eager to enter the war to protect Congress.
- ④ President Roosevelt did not want a war but wanted a better and more peaceful world.

問題Ⅲ 以下の設問（26.～30.）の会話文を読み、Aの発話に対するBの返答として最も適切な応答を①～④から1つずつ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

26. A: Won't you come to the party with me?

B: ()

- ① Sure, I'd love to.
- ② That's unfortunate.
- ③ Yes, the party was cancelled.
- ④ No, I won't throw the party.

27. A: I'd appreciate it very much if you could send this document to Ms. McCartney.

B: ()

- ① Don't mention it.
- ② Of course. I did it this morning.
- ③ No problem.
- ④ Thank you, you're a big help.

28. A: Do you mind if I turn on the TV?

B: ()

- ① Do you really?
- ② Surely, I don't care what's on TV.
- ③ Yes, I turned it on.
- ④ No, go ahead.

29. A: Have you had a chance to read this book?

B: ()

- ① Yes, it is the book.
- ② No, not yet.
- ③ Good to hear!
- ④ It's been a good chance.

30. A: Should we get something to eat now?

B: ()

- ① Let's.
- ② Sorry to hear that.
- ③ Yes, you should eat that.
- ④ No, you shouldn't have.

問題 V 以下の設問（36.～40.）の各英文の中で、誤りを含む箇所がある場合には下線部①～③より選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。また、誤りがない場合には④を所定欄にマークしなさい。

36. Are you planning ①to talk to Margaret ②on the phone or meet ③with her by person? ④誤りなし
37. ①Likewise most students in her department, she ②is planning to go to graduate school ③to pursue an advanced degree. ④誤りなし
38. ①Unless you have any ②problems with this summer course, ③don't hesitate to contact our school counselors. ④誤りなし
39. ①The writer to whom novels ②you enjoy so much will give a talk next month at our school, so ③you should register for that.
④誤りなし
40. ①The second day of the school festival ②was cancelled because a terrible thunderstorm ③hit the local area. ④誤りなし