

英 語

2020年度 一般入学試験

薬学部 生命創薬科学科・薬学科

受験番号		氏名	
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【注 意 事 項】

1. 試験監督による解答始めの指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は70分です。
3. この問題冊子は1ページから16ページまであります。
4. 解答は解答用紙(マークシート)の所定欄に記入しなさい。
5. 解答は所定欄に濃くはっきりとマークしなさい。その際、ボールペン・サインペン・万年筆等は使用してはならない。その他マークの仕方に関しては、解答用紙(マークシート)の注意事項をよく読むこと。
6. 試験監督の指示により、解答用紙(マークシート)に氏名(フリガナ)および受験番号を記入し、さらに受験番号をマークしなさい。
7. 試験監督の指示により、問題冊子にも受験番号および氏名を記入しなさい。
8. 解答用紙(マークシート)は折り曲げたり、メモやチェック等で汚したりしないよう注意しなさい。
9. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を高く挙げて試験監督に知らせなさい。
10. 試験終了後、問題冊子と解答用紙(マークシート)はともに机上に置いておくこと。持ち帰ってはいけません。

I. 以下の英文は、脳神経科医のオリヴァー・サックス(Oliver Sacks)が「ミュージコフィリア(音楽嗜好症)」について書いた医学エッセイの序章を一部改編したものです。英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

What an odd thing it is to see an entire species — billions of people — playing with, listening to, meaningless tonal patterns, occupied and preoccupied for much of their free time by what they call “music.” This might be one of the things about human beings that would puzzle any highly cerebral alien beings who had ventured onto the Earth in the last 500 years or so. Such beings would have undoubtedly 1 that music is central to what it means to be a human being. This ⁽⁸⁾ inclination to love music, or ‘*musicophilia*,’ shows itself even in tiny human infants, is manifest^{*1} and central in every human culture, while music itself feels almost like a living thing.

While the songs of birds have obvious adaptive uses, such as in courtship, aggression, or staking out territory, they are relatively fixed in tonal structure and, to a large extent, are hardwired into the avian^{*2} nervous system. The origin and evolution of human music, however, are far less easy to understand. Darwin^{*3} himself was evidently puzzled, as he wrote in *The Descent of Man*: “As neither the enjoyment nor the capacity of producing musical notes are 2 of the least use to man, they must be ranked among the most mysterious with which he is endowed^{*4}.” In our own time, author Steven Pinker^{*5}, the famed cognitive psychologist, has referred to music as “auditory cheesecake”^{*6}, and asks: “What benefit could there be to diverting time and energy to making plinking^{*7} noises? As far as biological cause and effect are concerned, music is useless. It could ⁽⁹⁾ disappear from our species and the rest of our lifestyle would be virtually unchanged.”

While Pinker is very musical himself and would certainly feel his own life much impoverished^{*8} by its absence, he does not believe that music, or any of the arts, are direct evolutionary adaptations. Instead, Pinker feels that humans’ musical powers are made possible by using, or recruiting or co-opting^{*9} the brain’s mental systems that have already developed for other purposes. This seems to be ⁽¹⁰⁾ corroborated by the fact that there is no single “music center” in the human brain, but instead, music involves a dozen scattered networks throughout the brain. Regardless of all this — the extent to which human musical powers and susceptibilities^{*10} are hardwired or are a by-product of other powers — music remains 3 to every human culture.

We humans are truly 4, no less than a linguistic one, which has developed vast prowess^{*11} in creating, manipulating, and understanding language. It appears that all humans can perceive music, can distinguish tones, timbre, pitch intervals, melodic contours^{*12}, harmony, and perhaps most elementally, grasp rhythm. We 5 all of these elements and ‘construct’ music in our minds using many different parts of the brain. To this largely unconscious structural appreciation of music is added an often intense and deep emotional reaction. “The inexpressible depth of music,” explains Schopenhauer^{*13}, “so easy to understand and yet so ⁽¹¹⁾ overwhelming, is due to the fact that it reproduces all the emotions of our innermost being, but entirely without reality and remote from

its pain. Music expresses only the quintessence^{*14} of life and of its events, never these things themselves." Listening to music is not just auditory and emotional, it is physical — a motor sensation — as well. "We listen to music with our muscles," as German philosopher Nietzsche^{*15} wrote. Music is something we engage in holistically, as a whole-body, all-senses and total mind experience. We keep time to music, involuntarily, even if we are not consciously attending to it, and our faces and postures mirror the 'narrative' of the music's melody and rhythm, and reflect the thoughts and feelings that the music provokes.

While music can affect all of us — calm us, animate us, comfort us, thrill us, or serve to organize and synchronize^{*16} us at work or play — it may be especially powerful and have great therapeutic potential for patients with a variety of neurological conditions and disorders. The main portion of Sacks' book is devoted to describing and analyzing some of his remarkable patients, who are people that responded powerfully and specifically to music, and sometimes, 6. Some of these ill people have widespread cerebral cortex^{*17} problems, whether from strokes or Alzheimer's or other causes of dementia; others have more specific cortex syndromes that involve loss of language or movement functions, amnesia^{*18}, or frontal-lobe^{*19} syndromes such as Parkinson's Disease^{*20} and other movement disorders. He showed that all of these conditions and many others can potentially respond positively to treatment with music and music therapy. There is now an enormous and rapidly growing body of work on the neural underpinnings of musical perception and imagery, and to the complex and often bizarre disorders 7 these are related. These new insights of neuroscience into the beneficial effects of music are exciting, but there is also a certain danger that the simple art of observation may be lost in this new excitement about the healing nature of music. Clearly, both approaches are ₍₁₂₎ ultimately necessary. A new branch of medical science is being forged involving both an understanding of the elusive^{*21} magic of music イ.

注: *¹ manifest 「明らかな」

*² avian 「鳥(類)の」

*³ Darwin 「チャールズ・ダーウィン」 (1809-1882) 英国の博物学者。進化論を提唱。

*⁴ endowed 「生まれながらに持っている」

*⁵ Steven Pinker 「スティーブン・ピンカー」 アメリカ合衆国の実験心理学者、認知心理学者。

*⁶ auditory cheesecake 「聴覚のチーズケーキ」 音楽を言葉の「メインディッシュ」ではなく「楽しいデザート」と表現するために使用した。

*⁷ plink 「ポロンポロン[チリンチリン]と鳴る」 軽く響く音。

*⁸ impoverish 「～を貧しくする、～を貧困化する」 *⁹ co-opt 「～を吸収する、引き入れる」

*¹⁰ susceptibility 「影響を受けやすいこと、感染しやすいこと」

*¹¹ prowess 「すぐれた能力」

*¹² melodic contour 「旋律輪郭」

*¹³ Schopenhauer 「アルトゥル・ショーベンハウア」 (1788-1860) ドイツの哲学者。

*¹⁴ quintessence 「真髓、本質」

*¹⁵ Nietzsche 「フリードリヒ・ニーチェ」 (1844-1900) ドイツの哲学者、古典文献学者。現代では実存主義の代表的な思想家の一人として知られる。

*¹⁶ synchronize 「～を同じ速度[割合]で動作[進行]させる」

*¹⁷ cerebral cortex 「大脳皮質」

*¹⁸ amnesia 「記憶喪失、健忘(症)」

*¹⁹ frontal-lobe 「前頭葉」

*²⁰ Parkinson's Disease 「パーキンソン病」 脳の内部の変性による疾患。

*²¹ elusive 「とらえ所のない、わかりにくくい」

問1 本文中の **1** ~ **7** の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ **1** ~ **5** の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 executed	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 regulated	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 agitated
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 concluded	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 endured	
2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 faults	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 incompetencies	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 responsibilities
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 weaknesses	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 abilities	
3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 fundamental and central	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 peripheral and negligible	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 vague and ill-defined	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 voluntary and unavoidable	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 theoretical and elementary		
4	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 not an impressionable creature	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 in a speechless situation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 a forgetful animal	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 living an unknown existence	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 a musical species		
5	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 defend	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 prohibit	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 integrate
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 disperse	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 confuse	
6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 being too much	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 having derived from	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 all the more possible
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 to little else	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 according to it	
7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 because of that	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 to which	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 without regard to
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 from whom	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 in any respect	

問2 本文中の下線部(8)～(12)の語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ 1 ～ 5 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

8 inclination

1) inadequacy 2) attraction 3) tendency
4) misapprehension 5) incompetence

9 disappear

1) materialize 2) scrutinize 3) vanish
4) deteriorate 5) accumulate

10 corroborated

1) refuted 2) confronted 3) conceded
4) abandoned 5) confirmed

11 overwhelming

1) profound 2) authentic 3) unsophisticated
4) neglected 5) offensive

12 ultimately

1) at no time 2) sooner or later 3) differently
4) not in the least 5) unexpectedly

問3 本文中の イ に入る最も適切な英文を 1 ～ 5 の中から一つ選びなさい。

13 1) coupled with a new emphasis on the psychological meaning of how the human body fails to function properly
2) fueled by an awe-inspiring war between the human brain and its senses
3) along with an illuminating in-depth research voyage to uncover the strange and fascinating workings of the human mind
4) in tandem with a growing concern about the complete lack of usefulness for the medical application of musical therapy
5) without the restraints involved in trying to explain how it could possibly benefit the way the mind works

問4 次の **14** ~ **16** の英文の問い合わせの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ **1** ~ **5** の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

14 The major point of Sacks' book, *Musicophilia*, is to prove which of the following propositions?

- 1 There is an undetermined and disadvantageous relationship between our knowledge of medical science and what we understand as the power of musical literacy.
- 2 Our human brain and its nervous system seem to be perfectly designed or have evolved to fully comprehend the essence of what music means and to receive pleasure, and even healing, from it.
- 3 Musical expression may be impaired because of some brain ailments, but the imagery of music causes many people to perceive music with different senses than the ears.
- 4 Few individuals with severe brain problems can respond to most types of music, and thus its therapeutic value is limited.
- 5 People with Parkinson's Disease, who are usually impacted by uncontrollable tics, can be suddenly freed from this compulsion by playing them music.

15 Which of the following statements below is best supported by the information in the passage?

- 1 The minds and bodies of mentally ill or disturbed people are prevented from understanding and appreciating the fundamental artistic and aesthetic qualities of music itself.
- 2 The actual physical characteristics of music are far too complex for our brains to comprehend on any level, and thus play no role in how well we understand music, or how it helps heal.
- 3 Mankind's love of music is grounded in the deep experience of feeling how another person's experience can only be expressed in the emotional landscape that music provides.
- 4 By introducing various patients afflicted with strange disorders and mental problems, the author illustrates how music positively affects their personal lives.
- 5 Although most humans have a great fondness for music they encountered as children, many of Dr. Sacks' patients outgrow their connection to music as they grow older.

16

Which of the following statements is the least supportive of the main idea presented in the preface to Sacks' book, *Musicophilia*?

- 1 Nowhere is the legacy that music can heal more clear or important than in the movement to use music to treat mental illness, since music therapy has proved effective as a treatment for reducing depression, anxiety and chronic pain.
- 2 Apart from its social and philosophical effects, music plays an important economic role in global markets since the music industry generates profits that are equal to those of many of the world's major businesses.
- 3 Whether humans' ability to express themselves musically is either genetically programmed into our species or an expression of our mental and artistic talents, the fact remains that music is a basic component of human existence.
- 4 Though the idea of music as a healing medicine is nothing new, today people are turning to music as a way to deal with the stresses of modern digital-driven life.
- 5 Oliver Sacks frequently used music for his therapy since it was the basis of a healing relationship behind the common theme of his patients' pain and suffering.

II. 次の **17** ~ **21** の英文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ **1** ~ **5** の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

17 Cable television networks once revolutionized the TV broadcast industry. Yet, the very existence of those services is now () by the newer digital satellite transmissions.

1 envied 2 approved 3 released
 4 threatened 5 honored

18 The most sensible employer should consider overall personal integrity to be () than raw initiative when promoting a good employee.

1 the least admirable characteristic
 2 a somewhat better flaw
 3 a more desirable quality
 4 the most unknown trait
 5 a more inviting performance

19 That the restaurant has been closed by the city health department officials comes as no surprise, although how long it will remain closed and whether it will ever reopen () at this time.

1 cannot be predicted 2 is only open to inspection
 3 has never been recognized 4 is not to be applied
 5 is a certainty

20 As there is complicated and dangerous machinery on the factory assembly line, all factory employees are expected to take () to ensure their own and others' safety in the workplace.

1 enough matters 2 sufficient neglect
 3 inferior measures 4 various intentions
 5 adequate precautions

21 There is no admission fee for this private gallery exhibition () the generosity of the artist who created all the works on display.

1 despite 2 owing to 3 taken for granted by
 4 whereupon 5 because of the fact that

III. 次の英文の説明と会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

問1 会話文が論理的に意味の通る内容として完成するように、**22** ~ **26** の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、**□** ~ **□** の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。すべての選択肢が入るわけではなく、また、各選択肢は一度しか使えません。

Below is an interview in which Meredith, a newspaper reporter, asks Dolores, who works part-time in a school as a teacher's assistant, about her other job. On weekends, Dolores drives to a flea market not far from her home to do extra work.

Meredith: I'd like to ask about the extra job you do. What do you do at the flea market and why?

Dolores: I buy goods wholesale^{*1} and then sell them at a flea market. It's really like a second job: a great way to make some extra money.

Meredith: (**22**)

Dolores: I go at least three times a month. I can take my children with me and get there any time I want. I can also leave when I want as well. There are no time pressures like a regular job.

Meredith: Where is the flea market located?

Dolores: (**23**) It's a quick drive from my home, especially on weekends when there is little traffic. It usually takes me about twenty minutes to get there.

Meredith: (**24**)

Dolores: I sell imported baskets, silver jewelry, and some textiles, which are fabricated in Guatemala and Indonesia. Imported items like these sell well because they're both attractive and useful, and even better, they're inexpensive.

Meredith: (**25**)

Dolores: Oh, anybody who comes to the flea market can buy the things I sell. My customers are often college students, local residents such as homemakers, and others who come to the flea market, looking for bargains. Besides, I sometimes find great stuff that I want, too.

Meredith: (**26**) Sometimes the seller doesn't even know the true value of the item, and the buyer gets a great deal.

Dolores: Yes, that does happen, but it's pretty unusual. However, I do have a friend who found a very valuable Chinese vase at a flea market. She bought it for \$10 and later discovered it was worth nearly \$1000.

Meredith: Wow! That's an amazing story. Thank you so much for giving me this interview. I wish you continued success in your side business.

注: *1 wholesale「卸売りで」

- Ⓐ I've heard that people sometimes find very valuable merchandise at flea markets.
- Ⓑ I catch a ride on the city bus in order to get to the weekend flea market.
- Ⓒ Why do you feel you need to do this type of extra job?
- Ⓓ It's held in an empty parking lot of a commuter railway station.
- Ⓔ How often do you go to the flea market?
- Ⓕ What do you sell at the flea market?
- Ⓖ Where do you go to buy items to sell in the flea market?
- Ⓗ Who buys your merchandise?

問2 問1の英文について、**27** と **28** の各英文の問い合わせの答えとして最も適切なものを、
それぞれⒶ～Ⓗの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

27 Which one of the following reasons would NOT be why Dolores enjoys her “second” job?

- Ⓐ The flea market is located about 20 minutes away by car.
- Ⓑ Dolores can arrive at the weekend flea market at any time she wishes.
- Ⓒ It's sometimes difficult to sell the merchandise she offers.
- Ⓓ She can take her children with her to the flea market.
- Ⓔ There is a chance that she can find great bargains on sale.

28 For which of the following questions does the conversation NOT provide an answer?

- Ⓐ Why does Dolores have a second job?
- Ⓑ What are some advantages for Dolores in doing this type of job?
- Ⓒ What are some valuable objects that you might find at a flea market?
- Ⓓ How was Dolores able to find this second job?
- Ⓔ Where is the flea market located?

IV. 次の英文を読み、これについて下記の **29** ~ **32** の各英文に続くものや英文の問い合わせ
答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ **1** ~ **5** の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

I once made the statement in a room full of college students that the most important thing a young person could acquire in college might be a sense of his or her own limitations. I realized when I said it that it was not a very fashionable thing to say. Popular books on self-help therapy stress the glorious potential of every human being and urge us to accept ourselves, finally, as being only a little lower than the angels. While I heartily approve of any celebration of human potential, I believe that we must acknowledge our potential for limitless evil as well. Humanity must understand what we humans can do in the way of evil before we can pretend to be good. This realization constitutes ^{*1} the beginning of morality, the psychological, spiritual or, in a religious tradition, the mythical basis that makes our conformity to the rules of right conduct or morality possible.

One of the most *moral*, in this sense, books of the past century is Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*, because Conrad faces the problem of evil in mankind. In this novel, the author explains that a human must recognize in him or herself the ability to put the head of an enemy on a stick and dance around a fire with it, and only when one recognizes the reality in this situation can he or she begin to deal with any moral questions at all. College students who have been nourished on popular psychology and told "I'm OK; you're OK" often have quite a bit of trouble dealing with Conrad's ideas, and some of them even regard him as perverse ^{*2}.

I am amazed at the number of educated people who believe that we are somehow better, more moral, than our ancestors were. I have seen otherwise intelligent people grow red in the face at the suggestion that human beings are not better nowadays — less cruel, more considerate, less animalistic ^{*3}, and more humane — than they were when Emperor Nero ruled ancient Rome, when the pharaohs ^{*4} held power over ancient Egypt, or when samurai warriors fought great battles for their warlords. In one way, people who attend institutions of higher learning — our universities — may be more likely to become dulled to our potential for evil and therefore discover it today rather suddenly and with sometimes disastrous ^{*5} consequences than people were a few centuries ago. This may be because we humans actively suppress the kind of self-knowledge that makes intelligent moral decisions possible. This phenomenon is evident from the fact that the words, sin and guilt, are considered such old-fashioned terms that most people today, including college-age youths, are embarrassed by, or at least puzzled by their usage. Yet, they are indeed the very words that can help us identify matters of good and evil in our modern lives.

注: ^{*1} constitute 「～の構成要素となる、～を構成する」

^{*2} perverse 「つむじ曲がりの、ひどく頑固な」

^{*4} pharaoh 「(古代)エジプトの王」

^{*3} animalistic 「獣欲主義的な」

^{*5} disastrous 「破滅的な」

29

With which of the following statements would the author of the above passage be most likely to AGREE?

- 1 As time goes on, mankind and civilization progress at equal rates.
- 2 In terms of moral correctness, mankind occupies a position only slightly lower than the angels.
- 3 Humans are born instinctively good and resistant to evil.
- 4 Joseph Conrad refused to face the problem of the evil in humankind.
- 5 We must recognize mankind's impulse to do evil, as well as our leanings toward doing good.

30

The writer's attitude toward popular "self-help" books could be described as ...

- 1 critical.
- 2 approving.
- 3 disinterested.
- 4 strongly hospitable.
- 5 sympathetic.

31

According to the author, what is the beginning of morality based on?

- 1 A strong religious and ethical sense
- 2 A balanced recognition of the possibilities of both good and evil
- 3 A commitment to strong family and national ties
- 4 A forceful sense of tradition
- 5 An instinctive, inborn sense of goodness in human nature

32

Which inference below may be drawn from this reading passage?

- 1 The author's view about human nature is the same one held by the majority of professors in this academic field.
- 2 College students usually prefer to hear conflicting and contradictory statements from their professors.
- 3 The author is complaining that it is difficult to make a decent living through teaching.
- 4 Popular and unpopular opinions on most any issue can exist simultaneously within the students, as well as the professors, in upper-level university classrooms.
- 5 College professors criticize and condemn the attitudes of their students.

V. 次の **33** と **34** の各対話の空欄に下記の(ア)～(カ)の語(句)を並べ換えて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、答えは3番目の()と5番目の()に入る語(句)の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ **1** ~ **5** の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

33

A: If it doesn't stop raining by Saturday, we'll have to cancel the bazaar.
B: No, we could just hold it indoors in the school gym.
A: That won't work. I () and () () that the gym and the auditorium are () () () Saturday.
B: Well, we can't make this decision by ourselves.
A: No, we'll have to have an emergency meeting with the planning committee.
B: Right. And we should do that tomorrow. So, we'd better start calling people right away.

(ア) told

(イ) booked

(ウ) checked

(エ) for

(オ) was

(カ) both

1 (オ) - (イ)

2 (ウ) - (オ)

3 (ウ) - (エ)

4 (ア) - (イ)

5 (イ) - (カ)

34

C: The drought has caused an increase in food prices.
D: Hopefully, the recent rainfall will bring them down before the holidays.
C: I doubt it. Food prices are like oil prices. Once they're up, they stay up. So people have to be very careful now about the amount they spend on food.
D: I know. I watch my food budget carefully, checking the newspaper daily () () () () () prices.
C: I think a lot of people are doing that. You have to find savings where you can.

(ア) are having

(イ) which

(ウ) see

(エ) to

(オ) the best

(カ) markets

1 (オ) - (イ)

2 (ウ) - (ア)

3 (エ) - (カ)

4 (ア) - (カ)

5 (イ) - (ア)

VI. 次の二つの手紙 A. と B. を読み、下記の **35** ~ **38** の設問の答えとして最も適切なものを、
それぞれ **1** ~ **5** の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

A.

Preminia Typographic Services
138 West 18th St. New York City
New York, USA 10046

January 19, 2020

Ms. Suzanne LeBlanc
Everything for the Office
22, Rue du Grenier-Saint-Lazare
75003, Paris, France

Dear Ms. LeBlanc,

Thank you for the catalogs and brochures describing your automatic punching and binding machines used in the bookbinding industry. The specifications are certainly very impressive, and we are eager to have our technical staff get some hands-on experience with the operating functions of your products, and to examine their quality and durability.

I understand that your company regularly exhibits at the annual Business Machines Trade Fair (BMTF) in Frankfurt, Germany. Will your company be attending the BMTF 2020 in Frankfurt next month? If so, would you have the P25, B37, and PB155 models available to demonstrate to our product manager, Mr. Salvatore Frecia, who will be attending this event in February?

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Anna Buchwald
Director of Product Development
Preminia Typographic Services

B.

Everything for the Office
22, Rue du Grenier-Saint-Lazare
75003, Paris, France

January 27, 2020

Anna Buchwald
Director of Product Development
Preminia Typographic Services
138 West 18th St.
New York City
New York, USA 10046

Dear Ms. Buchwald,

Thank you for your letter of January 19th and for your interest in our products. I am pleased to inform you that we will indeed be exhibiting at the Business Machines Trade Fair (BMTF 2020) to be held from February 13-15 at the Congress Center Messe in Frankfurt, Germany. We will be delighted to demonstrate the P25, B37, and PB155 models to your company's product manager, Mr. Salvatore Frecia, as you have requested.

We will be exhibiting these among other newer models on all three days of the trade fair, so our staff are normally quite busy during this event due to the lively interest in our bookbinding machines. Therefore, I recommend that Mr. Frecia schedule a meeting with our sales manager, Mr. Didier Lafontaine, to ensure that he is able to get a full demonstration of our bookbinding products and to have time to ask any questions he may have about their installation, operation, and costs. Please let me know if you would like to arrange a specific date and time for this demonstration.

In the meantime, I am enclosing copies of several endorsements from our satisfied customers here in Europe. They have indicated that you are welcome to contact them concerning our company and to inquire about their satisfaction with our products.

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Suzanne LeBlanc
Head of Sales and Marketing
Everything for the Office

35

What does Preminia Typographic Services want to learn regarding Everything for the Office's bookbinding machines?

- 1 Whether the company can demonstrate their machines in Paris
- 2 How well the bookbinding machines function and how they operate
- 3 The cost to ship the bookbinding machine to France
- 4 How quickly the machines can be delivered
- 5 The amount of operator training required to operate the machines

36

What is learned about the Business Machines Trade Fair in Frankfurt?

- 1 The BMTF exhibition lasts for three days.
- 2 It is usually held every January in Paris.
- 3 This is the first time it will be held in Frankfurt.
- 4 It is the largest such trade fair in Europe.
- 5 Everything for the Office will be demonstrating at BMTF for the first time.

37

What does Ms. LeBlanc suggest that Mr. Frecia do?

- 1 Visit her company's factory
- 2 Arrive at her company's exhibition booth well in advance
- 3 Arrange to meet with a sales manager for a specific date and time
- 4 Get shipping quotes for the same products from various companies
- 5 Send a letter to inquire whether the 3 models can be shipped to the U.S.

38

The word "endorsements" in paragraph 3 line 1 of the second letter is closest in meaning to which of the following words?

- 1 invoices
- 2 signatures
- 3 denials
- 4 recommendations
- 5 disapprovals

VII. 次の[ア]と[イ]の日本語の文の意味を表すように、下記の 41 ~ 40 の語(句)を並べ換えて英文を完成させ、39 ~ 42 の空欄に入るものの番号を一つずつ選びなさい。

[ア] 最近まで、日本の封建時代を誤解していたヨーロッパ人やアメリカ人がたくさんいたようです。しかし、『ラストサムライ』のような映画のおかげで、状況は変わりつつあります。

Until recently, () () () () () () Europeans and Americans
() () Japan's (). But, () () such as *The Last Samurai*,
that situation is changing.

41 who

2 been

3 movies

4 seem

5 there

6 to have

7 thanks to

8 misunderstood

9 feudal period

10 many

[イ] 最近の日本の若者は、世界文学も日本文学もあまり読まないかもしれません、夏目漱石の『坊っちゃん』や『こころ』ぐらいなら誰でも知っているでしょう。

Recent Japanese () () () () () Japanese (),
() virtually () () () Soseki Natsume's *Botchan* or *Kokoro*.

41 world literature

2 will

3 anyone

4 very little

5 or

6 young people

7 but

8 literature

9 know

10 may read



