

[ A ] 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Despite all their surface diversity, most jokes and funny incidents have the following logical structure: Typically you lead the listener along <sup>(1)</sup>a garden path of expectation, slowly building up tension. At the very end, you introduce an unexpected twist and that entails a complete reinterpretation of all the preceding data, and moreover, it's critical that the new interpretation, through wholly unexpected, makes as much "sense" of the entire set of fact as did the originally "expected" interpretation. <sup>(2)</sup>In this regard, jokes have much in common with scientific creativity, with what Thomas Kuhn calls a "paradigm shift" <sup>(A)</sup>[**a.** in opposition to; **b.** in response to; **c.** in spite of; **d.** in terms of] a single "anomaly." (It's probably not coincidence that many of the most creative scientists have a great sense of humor.) Of course, the anomaly in the joke is the traditional punch line and the joke is "funny" only if the listener gets the punch line by seeing <sup>(B)</sup>[**a.** after careful consideration; **b.** with great foresight; **c.** in a flash of insight; **d.** little by little] how a completely new interpretation of the same set of facts can incorporate the anomalous ending. The longer and more tortuous the garden path of expectation, the "funnier" the punch line when finally delivered.

- Why does the author use the expression <sup>(1)</sup>underline "a garden path of expectation"? Choose the most appropriate answer.
  - Because what will happen in the end falls within the confines of the listener's experience.
  - Because what will happen in the end is anticipated in every detail by the listener.
  - Because the listener is guided in the wrong direction, so does not know what will happen in the end.
  - Because the listener is finally relieved from the tension of knowing what will happen.
- What does the underlined phrase <sup>(2)</sup>In this regard mean in this context? Answer by choosing one word for each blank from the list below.  
*The ( a ) ending of a good joke offers a new interpretation of the ( b ) data which is just as ( c ) as the ( d ) conclusion. This is why they are similar to paradigm shifts in.*  
**{anticipated; convincing; preceding; unexpected; unsatisfactory}**
- Choose the best phrase from among those in ( A ) and ( B ).

[ B ] 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Carroll was not, of course, the first to use the technique of double-talk in humorous verse. <sup>(1)</sup>He was preceded by Edward Lear, and <sup>(2)</sup>it is curious fact that nowhere in the writings or letters of these two undisputed leaders of English nonsense did either of them refer to the other, nor is there evidence that they ever met. Since the time of Lear and Carroll there have been attempts to produce a more serious poetry of this sort – poems by the Dadaists, the Italian futurists, and Gertrude Stein, for example – but somehow when the technique is taken too seriously the results seem tiresome. <sup>(3)</sup>I have yet to meet someone who could recite one of Miss Stein's poetic efforts, but I have known a good many Carrollians who found that they knew *Jabberwocky* by heart without ever having made a conscious effort to memorize it. Ogden Nash produced a fine piece of nonsense in his poem *Geddondillo* ("The Sharrot scudders night in the quastran now, / The dorlim slinks undeceded in the grost..."), but even here there seems to be a bit too much straining for effect, whereas *Jabberwocky* has a careless lilt and perfection that [ A ].

- 下線部 (1) ~ (3) の内容に最も近いものを a ~ d の選択肢の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
  - Carroll used the technique of double-talk more effectively than Lear.
  - Lear used the technique of double-talk more effectively than Carroll.
  - Carroll began to use the technique of double-talk earlier than Lear.
  - Lear began to use the technique of double-talk earlier than Carroll.

- (2) The curious fact is that...
- since Lear and Carroll never met, they did not mention each other's name in their letters or writings.
  - neither Lear nor Carroll showed respect for the other in his letters or writings although they were both undisputed leaders of English nonsense.
  - neither Lear nor Carroll mentioned the other's name in his letters or writings and that they apparently never met each other.
  - neither Lear nor Carroll mentioned the other's name in his letters or writings although they evidently met each other.
- (3) **a.** I have already met a number of people who could recite *Jabberwocky*, but I ought to find someone who knows Miss Stein's poetry by heart.
- Although I have never met anyone who has learned Miss Stein's poetry by heart, I have met many excellent Carrollians who have tried hard to memorize *Jabberwocky*.
  - Although I know only one person who can recite Miss Stein's poetry, I know a number of people who have learned *Jabberwocky* by heart.
  - I have never met anyone who knows Miss Stein's poetry by heart, but I know a considerable number of Carrollians who can recite *Jabberwocky*.

**[ C ]** 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

If Merleau-Ponty is right, the <sup>(1)</sup>[**a.** denotative, conventional / **b.** sensorial]dimension of language can never be truly severed from the <sup>(2)</sup>[**a.** denotative, conventional / **b.** sensorial]dimension of direct, affective meaning. If we are not, in truth, immaterial minds merely housed in earthly bodies, but are from the first, material, corporeal beings, then it is the sensuous, gestural significance of spoken sounds that makes verbal communication possible at all. It is this expressive potency that supports all the more <sup>(3)</sup>[**a.** abstract and conventional / **b.** sensuous and gestural]meanings that we assign to words. <sup>(4)</sup>[**a.** Although / **b.** Because / **c.** However / **d.** Therefore]we may be oblivious to the <sup>(5)</sup>[**a.** denotative, conventional / **b.** gestural, somatic]dimension of language, having repressed it in favor of strict dictionary definitions and the abstract precision of specialized terminologies, the <sup>(6)</sup>[**a.** denotative, conventional / **b.** gestural, somatic]dimension remains subtly operative in all our speaking and writing.

<sup>(7)</sup>[**a.** Although / **b.** For / **c.** Nevertheless / **d.** Since]meaning, as we have said, remains rooted in the sensory life of the body – it cannot be cut off from the soil of direct, perceptual experience without ( 8 ).

問A：(1) ~ (7) に関しては、用意された選択肢の中から適切なものを選んで、その記号を答えなさい。

問B：下線を引いた語句（"rooted," "cut off," "soil"）は、文中で比喩的に使われている。この比喩に基づいて、空所(8)に適切な動詞を一語、~ ing 形で入れなさい。

**[ D ]** 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

We tend to think of race as being indisputable, *real*. We see it plainly on one another's faces. It seems a product not of the social imagination but of biology. However, scholars in several disciplines have recently shaken <sup>(1)</sup>faith in this biological certainty. The conventions by which "race mixing" is understood, they point out, is one site where the ( 2 ) of race comes into view. Why is it that in the United States a white woman can have black children but a black woman cannot have white children? <sup>(3)</sup>Doesn't this bespeak a degree of arbitrariness in this business of affixing racial labels?

The history of racial classification over time is a second such site: <sup>(4)</sup>entire races have disappeared from view, from public discussion, and from modern memory, though their flesh-and-blood members still walk on earth. What has become of nineteenth century's Celts and Slavs, for instance? Its Hebrews, Iberics, Mediterraneans, Teutons, and Anglo-Saxons?

- What is meant by <sup>(1)</sup>"faith in this biological certainty"? Answer by putting one appropriate word in each blank.

*The belief that a person's ( a ) is ( b ) by biological facts.*

- Choose the appropriate word for blank (2) from below.  
(a) biology (b) certainty (c) indisputability (d) society (e) unreality

3. Choose the most appropriate word for blank below to paraphrase sentence (3).  
*This shows that racial concepts are to some extent ( ).*  
 (a) groundless (b) illegal (c) immoral (d) unavoidable (e) unfair
4. Rewrite sentence (4) by putting one appropriate word in each blank. For blanks (a) and (b), use words that appear in the text.  
*Some races seem to have disappeared in the sense that we no longer have ( a ) ( b ) that categorize those people, although the people themselves still ( c ).*

**[ E ]** 以下の文章中の太字で始まる文にはそれぞれ余計な単語が一語入っている。その単語を抜き出して答えなさい。

(1) **T**he orthodox in view of evolution is a little like this situation with the Rubik's Cube.  
 (2) **M**utations, which occur at random and in unpredictable directions, are represented as moves were made by a blind man. (3) **A**nd natural selection, as it is exercised by the environment, is seen to operate on a mutating species in too much the same way as an observer who decides whether or not the moves it makes are good. (4) **B**ut the analogy is incomplete and misleading, because even neo-Darwinian evolutionists insist on that natural selection is unintelligent – it does not know the solution in advance. (5) **A**ll it can do is make what limited value judgements about isolated moves.

以下はテープを聴いて答える問題です。  
 画面に画像が映ることはありません。

**[ F ]** Listen to the tape and write T(rue) for the statements that agree with the narrator's view on life, or F(alse) otherwise. The tape will be played twice.

- a) Irritating things will happen at the very moment when you are most earnest in your efforts.
- b) You sometimes realize that you have set out to perform something beyond your capabilities.
- c) You are sure to get the chance to avoid the worst thing if you are careful.
- d) In the case of an emergency, life-savers will promptly help you get out of trouble.
- e) The whole world is sympathetic enough for you to survive successfully.
- f) If you are serious enough, everything will eventually turn out fine.

**[ G ]** Listen to the tape and answer the questions. The tape will be played twice.

1. Put one word in each blank to complete the table below which summarizes what you have listened to.

	before the miracle	after the miracle
What was Helen Keller like?	<i>a savage girl</i>	(a) <i>a(n) ( ) ( ) ( )</i>
What kind of world was Helen Keller in?	(b) <i>dark, ( ) ( )</i>	<i>the world of language and reason</i>

2. What triggers the miracle? Answer by putting one word in each blank.  
*The miracle happens when she understands that ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).*
3. According to the speaker, what is the theme of the *Miracle Worker*? Fill in the blanks.  
*It is about \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.*

**[ H ]** Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks. The tape will be played twice.

Imagine. You are a visitor from another planet. The earth people show you these photos and explain that they are advertisements for cigarettes. You have (a) \_\_\_\_\_

what *advertisements* are. And it's still (b)\_\_\_\_\_ what cigarettes are for. Eventually, though, you get the idea, more or less.

Still, these particular ads don't (c)\_\_\_\_\_ you. They would if they were ads for cowboy hats, or for horses. But why do they serve as asvertisements for cigarettes? And why do the earth people smoke anyway, when they know biologically it (d)\_\_\_\_\_?

This doesn't seem to be a biologist's concern. But Jared Diamond, the author of our reading material today, (e)\_\_\_\_\_ this puzzle to another puzzling behavior of a different animal.

**[ I ] Listen to the tape and answer the questions. The tape will be played THREE TIMES.**

1. Who does what to whom in the incident described in the beginning of the tape? Put ONE appropriate word in each blank.

A(n) (a)\_\_\_\_\_ man and a(n) (b)\_\_\_\_\_ man rob a(n) (c)\_\_\_\_\_ woman and a(n) (d)\_\_\_\_\_ woman for their (e)\_\_\_\_\_.

2. In order to complete the statement below, fill in the blanks and choose the best answer.

*According to the tape, it is relatively more difficult to identify people from ( ) ( ) groups. This difficulty...*

- a: will be smaller if one lives and works among such people.
- b: will remain the same even if one is in constant interaction with such people.
- c: will be greater if one has prejudice against such people.
- d: will change if the way one is presented with the photographs changes.
- e: will be smaller if one is more experienced in identification tasks.