

特設単科開講日 4月19日(木)

休講日一覧

月	日		
4	29 (日)	休	講
	30 (月)	休	講
5	3 (木)	休	校
	4 (金)	休	校
	5 (土)	休	校
	6 (日)	休	校
	22 (火)	休	講
	23 (水)	休	講
	24 (木)	休	講
	25 (金)	休	講
	26 (土)	休	講
28 (月)	休	講	

## 第一講 英文解釈に必要な文法用語

### ★ 目的語

たとえば like (好きだ) とか hit (なぐる) などの動詞には、なぐる相手や好きな対象が必要である。目的語とは、このような  または  を表わす単語のことである。

Dogs like milk. / She saw them.  
目的語 目的語

### ★ 名詞類・形容詞類・副詞類

- ① 名詞類は、文の  あるいは  になることが出来る。

They like rock and roll.  
主語 目的語

- ② 形容詞類は、 のことをくわしく説明する働きをする。

This is a fantastic dress.  
形容詞 名詞

- ③ 副詞類にはいろいろな働きがあるが、その一つに、 が表わそうとする行動などの様子や程度をくわしく説明する働きがある。

The prep school students studied hard.  
動詞 副詞

★ 文・節・句

- ① 文 は、原則として  と  で成り立つ。

His cousin is an interpreter.  
主語 動詞

- ② 節 は、必ず  と  を含むが、あくまでも文の  にすぎない単語の集まりである。

The daughter told him that she was busy.  
主語 動詞 主語 動詞

- ③ 句 は 主語 + 動詞の形をしていない 二語以上の単語の集まりで、  
名詞、形容詞、副詞などと同じような動きをする。

Yumiko was born in Kamakura.  
句

★ 主格・所有格・目的格

- ① **主格** とは、 になることの出来る単語のことである。
- ② **所有格** とは、文字どおり、所有を表わす単語のことである。
- ③ **目的格** とは、 になることの出来る単語のことである。

★ 入試文例

I don't understand those who get so anxious to be first. It's all nonsense, just romanticism unworthy of our rational age. Dying in space or on the moon is not necessary. (慶応大)

## 第 二 講

### ① 入試文例

At the union meeting last night, there were differences of opinion among the members present. One group of workers brought up the possibility of compromise with the management. Another group immediately criticized them. They wanted to hold out for better pay, better hours and better working conditions. They said that any compromise would be giving up without a fight. (明大)

### ② 入試文例

She was so naive, so unconscious of herself in relation to other people, that it had never entered her head that people could discuss her behind her back. (東大)

③ 入試文例

If a child or a man who is in a state of blind outrage at his fate can come to understand that the fate is really the result of his own previous behavior, his emotional response is modified by that intellectual comprehension.

(聖心女子大)

### 第 三 講

#### ① 入試文例

Judy: Oh, Sadao ! What are you planning to do tonight ?

Sadao: Me ? I'm on my way home. I need to get some sleep.

Judy: You can do that any time. Do you like to dance ?

Sadao: To dance ? Yes, I danced a lot when I was back home.

Judy: Some of us are going out tonight. Why don't you come with us ?

Sadao: Oh, I don't know. What are you going to do ?

Judy: We're just going to dance and have a little fun.

Sadao: It sounds nice. But you know it's an effort for me to speak English.

Judy: You speak it as well as I do. Don't be shy, come with us.

Sadao: And I just have on these old clothes.

Judy: Oh, that's all right. We're all going just the way we are.

Sadao: It sounds like fun. I really enjoy dancing. But I'm so tired tonight.

Judy: You'll forget that you're tired after a few minutes. Come on, you'll have a good time. (神奈川大)

② 入試文例

Jim walked into a store which had a sign outside: "Secondhand clothes bought and sold." He was carrying an old pair of pants and asked the owner of the store: "How much will you give me for these?" The man looked at them and said rudely, "Two dollars."

"Wait !" said Jim. "I had guessed they were worth at least five."

"No," said the man, "they aren't worth a penny more than two dollars."

"Well." said Jim, taking two dollars out of his pocket, "here's your money. These pants were hanging outside your store with a price tag that said \$6.50, but I thought that was too much money, so I wanted to make sure how much they were really worth."

Then he walked out of the store with the pair of pants and disappeared before the surprised store owner could think of anything to say. (日大)



## 第 四 講

As a result of pollution, Lake Erie, on the borders of the U.S.A and Canada, is now without any form of \*aquatic life.

Pollution in water is not simply a matter of highly-concentrated “poisons” killing large numbers of fish overnight. Very often the effects of pollution are not noticed for many months or years because the first organisms to be affected are either plants or plankton. But these organisms are the food of fish and birds and other aquatic creatures. When this food disappears, the fish and birds die too. In this way a whole food chain can be wiped out, and it is not until dead fish and water birds are seen at the river’s edge or on the seashore that people realize what is happening.

Where do the pollutants come from? There are two main sources — \*sewage and industrial waste. As more \*detergent is used in the home, so more of it is finally discharged with the sewage into our rivers, lakes and seas. Detergents harm water birds by dissolving the natural fatty substances which keep their feathers waterproof. Sewage itself, if it is not properly treated, pollutes the water and prevents all forms of life in rivers and the sea from receiving the oxygen they need. Industrial waste is even more harmful since it contains, amongst other things, compounds of copper, lead, and nickel, all of which are highly poisonous to many forms of aquatic life.

So, if we want to stop this pollution the answer is simple: sewage and industrial waste must be purified. It may already be too late to save some

rivers and lakes but others can still be saved if the correct action is taken at once.

(注) aquatic: 水の sewage: 下水 detergent: 洗剤 (成城大)

## 第 五 講

Clearly the Olympics were very popular in the United States, even occasionally leading to outbursts of nationalistic sentiments. From news reports and other observations I have made regarding other countries, I have noticed that nationalism and the Olympics seem to go hand in hand, a phenomenon not limited to the United States. Certainly the Tokyo Olympics in 1964 were an opportunity for Japanese nationalistic pride to glow over the successful completion of the Games. Indeed it was a splendid achievement.

Nevertheless, I have always felt that large-scale international undertakings should be designed to reduce sentiments of national pride in favor of encouraging cooperation among nations and peoples. Instead, what we have currently in the Olympics is a strengthening of competitive and nationalistic feelings.

(関東学院大)

## 第 六 講

Silence is unnatural to man. He begins life with a cry and ends it in stillness. In the interval he does all he can to make a noise in the world, and there are few things of which he stands in more fear than the absence of noise. Even his conversation is in great measure a desperate attempt to prevent a dreadful silence. If he is introduced to a fellow mortal, and a number of pauses occur in the conversation, he regards himself as a failure, a worthless person, and is full of envy of the emptiest-headed chatterbox. He knows that ninety-nine per cent of human conversation means no more than the buzzing of a fly, but he longs to join in the buzz and to prove that he is a man and not a waxwork figure. The object of conversation is not, for the most part, to communicate ideas; it is to keep up the buzzing sound. It is not only in our social life, however, that we dread silence. We love noise more than we know, even when no other human being is present. When we go from town to live in the country, we deceive ourselves if we think we are doing so in order to exchange noise for quietness. We go into the country, not in order to escape from noise, but in search of a different kind of noise.

(東海大)

## 第七講

### ① 入試文例

What is America ? This is a question that has attracted the world since the last decade of the fifteenth century. To many people it has meant an incredible source of wealth. Others have seen in it opportunities not possible in countries still burdened with centuries of traditions. Because of the variety of visions which it has generated, America has attracted a broad variety of persons to its shores. These different groups have contended for the fruits of the land and for the means of control over the land ever since. These competitive efforts have had a share in shaping America as we know it today.

(甲南大)

### ② 入試文例

Forming a hypothesis, however, is not the end of the problem. Many early scientists failed because they made a hypothesis their conclusion. Once a hypothesis has been presented, the next step is to test it. Such scientific testing is known as experimentation.

(東京電気大)

## 第 八 講

In Britain in the middle of the eighteenth century, necessary conditions were in evidence for making that nation the first great industrial country, "the workshop of the world." Already enjoying a vigorous commercial economy, Britain experienced a tremendous population growth and increasing trade at home and abroad.

The population boom is attributed to several circumstances in Britain at that time. Good harvests had produced abundant and therefore cheaper food. The plague years were over, probably as a result of improved water supplies and the availability of soap. With opportunities for work in industry, people were marrying younger and producing larger families for whom they could earn the means to provide. The death rate dropped, and the population increased. Labor was thus accessible for the development of an industrial society. (明大)

## 第九 / 第十講

About fifteen hundred years ago the Japanese imported many aspects of Chinese culture: the writing system, political institutions, and perhaps most important, Buddhism. Buddhist priests were expected to eat only vegetables, and *tôfu*, made from the soybean, was a very important food in their diet. When Buddhism was introduced from China, *tôfu* was also brought to Japan.

*Tôfu* developed in different ways in China and Japan. While the Chinese often changed the taste of *tôfu* by mixing it with strongly-flavored vegetables or meat, the Japanese preferred to eat it using only a simple sauce. Even now, traditional Japanese cooking preserves the original delicacy of *tôfu*, though the way it is served may change from season to season. In summer, for example, it is simply served cold, while in winter it is often eaten as part of a hot dish.

The soybean was introduced to the West in the eighteenth century, but little interest was taken in it; only scientists recognized its high food value. During the Second World War, when meat was in short supply, the U.S. government encouraged the American people to eat soybean products. However, they never became very popular and, after the war, interest in them dropped off as the supply of meat became plentiful again.

In recent years, people in the West have become increasingly aware of the dangers of eating too much animal fat, and as a result, they have turned more and more to soybean products. This is mainly because the soybean

provides almost the same food value as meat, and in addition is a lot more healthful. Much of the margarine, salad oil, and cooking oil in daily use is now produced from soybean oil. *Tôfu*, a representative soybean product and originally one of the main foods in the diet of Chinese priests, is considered to be one of the healthiest foods available to man.

(入試センター)