英 語

(問題)

2004年度

注意事項

- 1.問題冊子および記述解答用紙は.試験開始の揖示があるまで開かないこと。
- 2.問題は2-8ページに記載されている。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.手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
- 3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
- 4.解答用紙の所定欄(2か所)に受験番号および氏名を,マーク解答用紙の所定欄(1か所)には氏名のみを記入すること。

記述解答用紙の所定欄の受験番号は正確にていねいに記入すること。読みづらい数字は採点処理に支障をきたすことがあるので,注意すること。

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5.マ - ク欄ははっきり記入すること。また . 訂正する場合は . 消しゴムでていねいに ,消し残しがないようよく消すこと (砂消しゴムは使用しないこと)

マークする時 **●**良い **◎悪い ○悪い** マークを消す時 ○良い **◎悪い ○悪い**

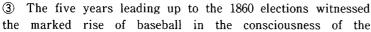
- 6.試験終了の指示がでたら.すぐに解答を止め,筆記具を置くこと。終了の指示に従わず解答を続けた場合は,答案のすべてを無効とするので注意すること。
- 7.試験終了後,問題冊子は持ち帰ること。
- 8.いかなる場合でも.解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

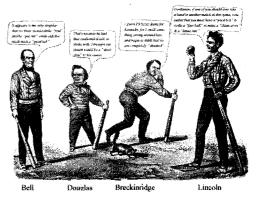
READING SECTION

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

I Answer the questions below after reading this passage, which is from a book about the history of American baseball.

- ① In November 1860 the popular print-makers Currier and Ives represented the result of the most significant presidential election in America's history in an unusual way. The firm issued a cartoon showing the four leading candidates for the presidency—Unionist John Bell, northern Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, southern Democrat John Breckinridge, and Republican Abraham Lincoln—as baseball players. Each of the four contenders holds a baseball bat on which is written a phrase summing up his political position. Each of the men comments on the outcome of the election using the language of baseball. Bell, for example, wonders why he and the other two defeated candidates "should strike 'foul' and be 'put out.'" Lincoln, the victor, his right foot planted firmly on "home base," warns his opponents that, should they choose to challenge him again, they "must have 'a good bat' and strike a 'fair ball' to make a 'clean score' and a 'home run.'" Currier and Ives entitled the cartoon: THE NATIONAL GAME. THREE "OUTS" AND ONE "RUN".
- ② This print appeared at the moment that the United States was beginning to define for itself the meaning of the terms "nation" and "national." The "national game" illustrated here is not really baseball, but politics. Only a few years earlier, Americans would have found this cartoon impossible to understand. But Currier and Ives, a New York-based firm selling its wares across the country, felt confident that in 1860 its customers not only would recognize the baseball imagery, but would understand the baseball language and be familiar with the notion of baseball as "the national game." Thus, the cartoon captures not just the political challenge confronting the United States, but also the extent to which a homegrown game had won the imagination of a significant section of the American people.





THE NATIONAL GAME, THREE "OUTS" AND ONE "RUN"
ABRAHAM WINNING THE BALL

influential mid-Atlantic states and, to a great extent, of the nation as a whole. From the 1830s through to the late 1850s, Americans played an assortment of ball-and-bat games. Each city and region had its own variation. In many urban centers the English game of cricket flourished among immigrants from Britain. In New England, Philadelphia, and areas of Ohio and Kentucky, residents played versions of "townball," in which teams of various sizes (up to fifteen men on a side) played on a square field with no distinction for foul territory. One "out" brought the end of the inning, and a fixed number of runs, usually 100, won the game. In and around New York, the game of baseball — which replaced the square with a diamond and had three "outs" per inning — increasingly predominated in the 1850s. Yet until around 1855 these games, while growing in popularity, were played largely on an informal basis.

- ① The next few years, however, saw both a startling explosion of organized baseball clubs, and increasing claims that baseball was now America's national sport. In 1855 the New York City area boasted a dozen clubs. The following year expansion began in earnest. The New York Spirit of the Times, one of the first newspapers devoted to covering sporting events, reported that baseball players had converted every grassy lot within ten miles of New York into playing fields. In 1856 the paper began to refer to baseball as the "national game," and on December 5 of that year another popular paper, the New York Mercury, coined the phrase "the national pastime."
- ⑤ These claims might well be dismissed as mere wishful thinking. In reality, at the first convention of the National Association of Baseball Players in January 1857, all fourteen clubs represented came from New York and the immediately surrounding area. As the New York Clipper noted after the second convention in 1858, the association was "merely a local organization, having no State existence even to say nothing of a National one." But there is no doubt that, in asserting the national character of the new game, the aptly named Spirit of the Times had expressed a widely shared sentiment. Already by 1860, when the Currier and Ives cartoon appeared, baseball was indeed becoming more of a nationwide pastime. The game had largely replaced townball in both Massachusetts and Philadelphia. Baseball appeared in both California and New Orleans in 1859. Washington, D.C., and Lexington, Kentucky, also welcomed baseball the following year, as did several cities in the Midwest, including St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit. Players in all these cities adopted the rules published and printed by the National Association.
- 6 There is plenty of evidence to suggest that the will to create a national sport grew from a desire on the part of Americans to free their games from foreign models. The Spirit called for a game "peculiar to the

citizens of the United States, one distinctive from the games of the British, like cricket." The *New York Times* in an 1857 article entitled "National Sports and Their Uses" argued that "to reproduce the tastes and habits of English sporting life in this country is neither possible nor desirable."

The idea of nationalism, however, not only expresses distinctiveness from outsiders but also seeks to unite the different regions and groups within a country. Improvements in transportation and communication before the Civil War had begun to create a more truly national culture. At the same time they had helped to fuel debate over the meaning of federalism and republicanism. Indeed, this discussion of the need for nationalism lay at the heart of the political conflicts which threatened to rip apart the United States in the 1850s. The southern threat to leave the union challenged the assumptions of nationhood, threatening to undermine the American experiment in democracy and break the United States up into a number of warring rivals. Northern soldiers fought for "union," a concept in which the needs of the nation as a whole came higher than those of its parts. This conviction did much to shape the demand for national symbols and activities, particularly in the northern states, which encouraged the spread of baseball during the period before the outbreak of the Civil War in April 1861. The idea of baseball as the American national sport is thus profoundly connected to the formation of the national identity of the American people.

Adapted from Jules Tygiel, Past Time: Baseball as History (2002)

(1) Choose the best way to complete these sentences about Paragraphs ① to ②.

- 1 In Paragraph ① the writer
 2 In Paragraph ② the writer
 3 In Paragraph ③ the writer
 4 In Paragraph ④ the writer
- 7 In Paragraph 7 the writer

In Paragraph (5) the writer

A analyzes the different explanations that have been given by American scholars for the origins of baseball as a national sport in the middle of the nineteenth century.

6 In Paragraph 6 the writer

- **B** argues that ideas of the nation—and symbols of it like the game of baseball—are based not only on emphasizing external differences but also on suppressing internal differences.
- **c** claims that the Currier and Ives cartoon could not have been created even a few years earlier, because then the idea of baseball as the national sport did not exist.
- **D** concludes that sports were important to the growth of nationalism not only in the United States of America, but also in many countries of Europe and South America.
- **E** demonstrates that, from the end of the 1850s, baseball did in fact come to be played on a more formal basis and in a much wider geographical area of America.
- **F** describes in detail the print which pictured the result of the American presidential election of 1860 as a victory in a game of baseball.
- **G** discusses the different ball-and-bat games that were played informally in different regions of the United States from the 1830s to the 1850s.
- **H** provides a detailed description of the differences between the English game of cricket and the American game of baseball, in terms of both the equipment used and the rules of play.
- shows how the growing popularity of the sport in the later 1850s led more than one New York paper to claim that baseball was now the national game.
- **J** suggests that one reason baseball was selected as the American national game was because it was not imported from Europe but homegrown, and thus supported the spirit of American nationalism.
- **K** takes the position that, until the 1860s, the game of townball as played in New England was much less interesting and exciting than the game of baseball as played in New York.

(2) Choose the FOUR statements that do NOT agree with what the passage says.

- A Baseball was first described as "the national pastime" in the New York Times.
- **B** Baseball was not played in California until near the end of the nineteenth century.
- **C** Currier and Ives was a firm based in New York which made popular prints.
- **D** In Philadelphia baseball was played less commonly than townball until the late 1850s.
- **E** In the American Civil War the northern states fought to prevent the breakup of the union.
- F John Bell and John Breckinridge were popular American baseball players during the 1860s.
- **G** The 1860 American presidential election was won by Abraham Lincoln.
- **H** The first convention of the National Association of Baseball Players attracted teams from all over the United States.
- I The National Association of Baseball Players held its first convention before the outbreak of the American Civil War.
- J Townball is played on a square while baseball is played on a diamond.

The street where Will and his mother lived was a loop of road in a modern housing estate, with a dozen identical houses of which theirs was by far the shabbiest. The front garden was just a patch of weedy grass; his mother had planted some shrubs earlier in the year, but they'd shriveled and died for lack of watering. As Will came round the corner, his black cat Moxie rose up from her favorite spot under the still-living hydrangea and stretched before greeting him with a soft miaow and butting her head against his leg.

He picked her up and whispered, "Have they come back, Moxie? Have you seen, them?"

The house was silent. In the last of the evening light the man across the road was washing his car, but he took no notice of Will, and Will didn't look at him. The less notice people took, the better

Holding Moxie against his chest, he unlocked the door and went in quickly. Then he listened very carefully before putting her down. There was nothing to hear; the house was empty.

He opened a can for her and left her to eat in the kitchen. How long before the men came back? There was no way of telling, so he'd better move quickly. He went upstairs and began to search.

He was looking for a battered green leather writing-case. There are a surprising number of places to hide something that size even in any ordinary modern house; you don't need secret panels and extensive cellars in order to make something hard to find. Will searched his mother's bedroom first, ashamed to be looking through the drawers where she kept her underwear, and then he worked systematically through the rest of the rooms upstairs, even his own. Moxie came to see what he was doing and sat and cleaned herself nearby to for company.

But he didn't find it.

By that time it was dark, and he was hungry. He made himself baked beans on toast and sat at the kitchen table wondering about the best order to look through the downstairs rooms.

As he was finishing his meal, the phone rang. He sat absolutely still, his heart thumping. He counted: twenty-six rings, and then it stopped. He put his plate in the sink and started to search again.



Four hours later he still hadn't found the green leather case. It was half-past one, and he was exhausted. He lay on his bed fully clothed and fell asleep at once, his dreams tense and

crowded, his mother's unhappy frightened face always there just out of reach.

And almost at once, it seemed (though he'd been asleep for nearly three hours) he woke up knowing two things simultaneously.

First, he knew where the case was. And second, he knew that the men were downstairs, opening the kitchen door.

He lifted Moxie out of the way and softly hushed her sleepy protest. Then he swung his legs over the side of the bed and put on his shoes, straining every nerve to hear the sounds from downstairs, very quiet sounds: a chair being lifted and replaced, a short whisper, the creak of a floorboard.

Moving more silently than they were, he left his bedroom and tiptoed to the spare room at the top of the stairs. It wasn't quite pitch dark, and in the ghostly gray pre-dawn light he could see the old sewing machine. He'd been through the room thoroughly only hours before, but he'd forgotten the compartment at the side of the sewing machine, where all the sewing patterns and bobbins were kept.

He felt for it delicately, listening all the while. The men were moving about downstairs, and Will could see a dim flicker of light at the edge of the door that might have been a flashlight.

Then he found the catch of the compartment and clicked it open, and there, just as he'd known it would be, was the leather writing-case.

And now what could he do?

Nothing, for the moment. He crouched in the dimness, heart pounding, listening hard.

The two men were in the hall. He heard one of them say quietly, "Come on. I can hear the milkman down the road."

"Jt's not here, though," said the other voice. "We'll have to look upstairs."

"Go on, then. Hurry up."

Will braced himself as he heard the quiet creak of the top step. The man was making no noise at all, but he couldn't help the creak if he wasn't expecting it. Then there was a pause. A very thin beam of light swept along the floor outside. Will saw it through 4 the crack.

Then the door began to move. Will waited till the man was framed in the open doorway, and then exploded up out of the dark and crashed into the intruder's belly.

But neither of them saw the cat.

As the man had reached the top step, Moxie had come silently out of the bedroom and stood with raised tail just behind the man's legs, ready to rub herself against them. The man could have dealt with Will, because he was trained and fit and hard, but the cat was in the way, and as he tried

to move back he tripped over her. With a sharp gasp he fell backwards down the stairs, crashing his head brutally against the hall table.

Will heard a hideous crack, and didn't stop to wonder about it: he swung himself down the banisters, leaping over the man's body that lay twitching and crumpled at the foot of the flight, seized the tattered shopping bag from the table, and was out of the front door and away before the other man could do more than come out of the living room and stare.

Even in his fear and haste Will wondered why the other man didn't shout after him, or chase him. They'd be after him soon, though, with their cars and their cellphones. The only thing to do was run.

He saw the milkman turning into the street, the lights of his electric cart pale in the dawn glimmer that was already filling the sky. Will jumped over the fence into next-door's garden, down the passage beside the house, over the next garden wall, across a dew-wet lawn, through the hedge, into the tangle of shrubs and trees between the housing estate and the main road, and there he crawled under a bush and lay panting and trembling. It was too early to be out on the road. Better wait till later, when the rush hour started.

He couldn't get out of his mind the crack as the man's head had struck the table, and the way his neck was bent so far and in such a wrong way, and the dreadful twitching of his limbs. The man was dead. He'd killed him.

He couldn't get it out of his mind, but he had to. There was quite enough to think about. His mother, would she really be safe with his piano teacher? Mrs. Copper wouldn't tell anyone, would she? Even if Will didn't turn up as he'd said he would? Because he couldn't, now he'd killed someone.

And Moxie. Who'd feed Moxie? Would Moxie worry about where they both were? Would she try to follow, them?

It was getting lighter by the minute. It was light enough already to check through the things in the shopping bag: his mother's purse, the latest letter from the lawyer, the road map of southern England, chocolate bars, toothpaste, spare socks and underpants. And the old green leather writing-case.

Everything was there. Everything was going to plan, really.

Except that he'd killed someone.

Adapted from Phillip Pullman, The Subtle Knife (1997)

(1) Choose the one way to complete each of these sentences that CANNOT BE TRUE.

- 1 Will
 - A feeds the cat soon after he goes into the house.
 - **B** hunts for the writing case for several hours.
 - C makes himself something to eat when he feels hungry.
 - **D** falls asleep on his mother's bed without taking his clothes off.
 - **E** wakes up after the two intruders have entered the house.
- 2 Moxie
 - A is a black female cat.
 - B likes to sit under the hydrangea bush in Will's garden.
 - C eats in the kitchen.
 - **D** joins Will on the bed when he is asleep.
 - E attacks the man who goes upstairs.
- 3 Will
 - A hears a loud noise when the man's head hits the table in the hall.
 - **B** sees the postman's van arriving as he leaves the house.
 - C escapes through his neighbor's garden.
 - **D** hides in the bushes on the edge of the housing estate.
 - **E** makes sure that he has everything he needs in the old shopping bag from the hall table.
- 4 The writing case
 - A is brand new and made of green leather.
 - **B** probably belongs to Will's mother because he searches for it in her bedroom first.
 - **C** is eventually found by Will in the sewing machine in the spare room.
 - **D** must be in Will's hand when he rushes downstairs and out of the house.
 - **E** must be placed in the shopping bag after Will leaves the house.
- 5 Will
 - A is extremely frightened as he waits in silence in the spare room.
 - **B** feels he is responsible for the death of the man who falls down the stairs.
 - C is shocked when the other man calls out and starts to chase after him.
 - D is worried about what will happen to his cat after he has run away.
 - **E** cannot forget the sight of the man's body at the bottom of the stairs.

(2) Choose the best way to complete each of these sentences.

- 1 The events described in the passage take place between
 - A early afternoon and late morning.
 - B evening and early morning.
- C midday and midnight.
- D midnight and midday.
- E sunrise and sunset.
- 2 This is the second scene of the novel; the previous scene is most likely to have described
 - A how Will's father disappeared three days earlier.
 - **B** the place where Will was born and brought up.
 - **C** Will asking his piano teacher, Mrs Copper, to look after his mother for a short period.
 - D Will's first day at school.
 - **E** Will's mother being killed when the two intruders came to the house the first time.

(3) Choose the best way to complete each of these sentences, which relate to the underlined words in the passage.

- 1 Here must mean
 - A Moxie's kittens.
 - B the postman and the milkman.
 - C the two men who break into the house.
 - **D** Will's mother and father.
 - E Will's neighbors.

2 Here (2) for company implies that Moxie

- A cleans herself because she has cat food on her face.
- **B** comes upstairs in order to warn Will.
- C follows Will because she doesn't want to be alone.
- **D** sits down in order to be more comfortable.
- **E** watches Will out of curiosity.

3 Here₍₃₎ It is most likely to mean

- A the cat.
- B the flashlight.
- C the shopping bag.
- **D** the spare room.
- **E** the writing-case.

4 Here the crack is most likely to mean

- A the little window in the spare room.
- **B** the noise made by the man's foot on the top step.
- **C** the sound of the trigger of a gun being pulled.
- **D** the thin gap where the door is not quite closed.
- **E** the total darkness of a house at night when the lights are off.

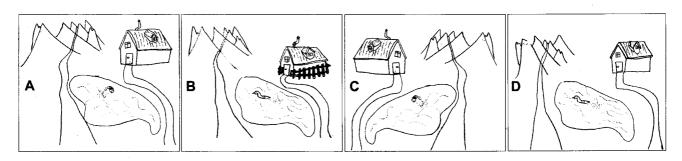
5 Here (5) them must mean

- A the purse and the writing-case.
- B the two men.
- **C** Will and his mother.
- **D** Will and one of the men.
- **E** Will's mother and his piano teacher.

LISTENING SECTION

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

■ Listen to the dialogue, which will be played twice, and answer the questions below. The conversation is with a boy named Mark and concerns the four drawings shown here.



- 1 Mark describes
 - A picture A.
- B picture B.
- C picture C.
- **D** picture **D**.

- 2 The pictures were drawn by Mark's
 - A older brother.
- B older sister.
- **C** younger brother.
- **D** younger sister.

- 3 Mark's main hobby is
 - A drawing pictures.
- **B** playing soccer.
- **C** playing the piano.
- D writing stories.
- Now listen to the opening of a lecture, which you will hear twice. Decide whether these statements are True (T) or False (F) according to what you hear.
 - 1 A primitive ape-man appeared about 20,000 years ago.
 - 2 The primitive ape-man consumed more energy than other animals.
 - 3 The world climate was favorable for Paleolithic Man to survive and grow.
 - 4 Paleolithic Man was the first Homo sapiens.
 - 5 Hunting Man had to stay on the move in the search for food.
 - 6 More tools were needed in the Neolithic Era, but there was less time to make them.
 - 7 The world population at the time of Early Agricultural Man was greater than in the Old Stone Age.

WRITING SECTION

Write your answer in English within the box on the ANSWER SHEET.

- V At present smoking is only permitted on the Waseda University campus in certain areas that are clearly marked.
 - Do you agree with the present policy?
 - Or do you think that smoking should be prohibited throughout the campus?
 - Or do you think that smoking should be permitted more generally?

Write a paragraph defending ONE of these three positions, giving at least one appropriate reason to support your opinion.



Smoking Area in front of Building 10

〔以下余白〕