

1. Geophysical scientists hope to discover in the mountain's structure clues to the earth's creation.

《語句》 geophysical:地球物理学の
structure:構造
clue to A:Aの手がかり、Aを解く手がかり(ヒント)

2. I can recall with total clarity the report of the shooting of John F Kennedy.

《語句》 recall:思い出す
total:①全部の ②完全な、全くの
clarity:明快さ、鮮明さ
shooting:銃撃

3. I've learned to my cost that it's important to save data frequently.

《語句》 to one's cost:損害を受けて、ひどい経験をして、大変な目に遭って
save:～を保存する

4. Those with low expectations for success avoid engaging in challenging tasks.

《語句》 expectation:期待(度)
avoid:～を避ける
engage in A:Aに従事する、携わる
challenging:難しいがやりがいのある

5. I assume that human beings will eventually, as they call themselves reasonable creatures, have reason and sense enough to solve many problems which lie before them.

《語句》 eventually: ついには、最終的には
reasonable: ①理性的な ②(値段が)手頃な
creature: 生物、存在
reason: ①理由 ②理性 ③道理
sense: ①感覚 ②意識
 ③意味 ④良識
lie: 横たわる

6. It is likely that man is always in danger in sticking to an old tradition or attempting to re-establish one of confusing the essential with the unimportant.

《語句》 It is likely that S+V ~: ~する可能性がある、~しがちだ
in doing ~: ~する際に
stick to A: Aに固執する
attempt to do [原形] ~: ~しようとする
re-establish: ~を再建する
essential: 絶対必要な、重要な

7. Historians try to select from the innumerable events of history those which appear the most important and which give some clue to the mysteries of modern history.

《語句》 innumerable: 無数の
appear: ①現れる ②[appear C(形・名・分)] Cのように見える
clue to A: Aの手がかり

8. What sometimes appears as child's self-will, as mischief, indifference or rudeness, will instead be a resistance against forming a false relationship.

《語句》 self-will:わがまま resistance:反発
 mischief:腕白、いたずら form ~を作る
 indifference:無関心 false:偽りの、見せ掛けの
 rudeness:無作法 relationship:(人間)関係

9. Among the interesting custom to observe as you travel around the world are the ways in which people behave in a group.

《語句》 observe:観察する
 behave:ふるまう

10. The causes for which the diversity of species is decreasing in this natural reserve are complicated and various.

《語句》 diversity:多様性 natural reserve:自然保護区
 complicated:複雑な various:様々な
 species:種

11. According to a recent survey of public opinion, the number of the parents with school children who stated that in the last year they have been at a public meeting on town or school affairs declined by over one fourth between 1980 and 2000.

《語句》 according to A:Aによれば survey of public opinion:世論調査
 public:公の、公的な affair:事、問題
 over:~以上 =more than

12. Arguing that Japan should grant foreign residents local suffrage just because South Korea allows its foreign residents to vote is beside the point.

《語句》 argue that S+V～:～だと主張する
grant O₁ O₂:O₁にO₂を与える
foreign residents:永住外国人
local suffrage:地方参政権
just because S+V～:単に～というだけ(の理由)で
allow O to do[願]～:Oが～するのを許す
vote:投票する
beside the point[mark]:的外れな(の)

13. For many living in the developed countries, overseas travel is not a luxury to enjoy any longer.

《語句》 developed nations:先進国 luxury:贅沢(なこと)
not ~ any longer:もはや～ない
=no longer

14. Through no fault of his own, and through the nature of the duty, Bart ended up putting himself right in the middle of the dispute.

《語句》 fault:過失、落ち度
of one's own:自分自身の
the nature:性質
duty:任務
end up doing～:～する羽目になる、結局～することになる
right+時・場所:まさに、ちょうど、真(ま)
dispute:もめごと

15. With only ten days before her birthday, the last place Betty wanted to be was in the hospital recovering from surgery.

《語句》 surgery:(外科)手術

16. It is said that how many turbulence a flight meet with depends on whether the storm is intensifying or weakening.

《語句》 turbulence:乱気流 intensify:強まる
flight:飛行機(の便) weaken:弱まる
storm:嵐

17. The kind of suffering the patients accustomed to drugs experience when deprived of them is something for which doctors can suggest no remedy but time.

《語句》 suffering:苦しみ
patient:患者
be accustomed to A:Aに慣れている
deprive A(人) of B(物・事):AからBを奪う
remedy for A:Aの治療法
but A:A以外に、Aを除いて

18. The atomic bomb transformed Hiroshima into scorched earth in an instant.

《語句》 in an instant:一瞬にして、瞬く間に

19. Upon the ability of each individual to learn to live in harmony with others depends the future of human beings and the world.

《語句》 the ability of A to do[原形]~: Aが~できる能力(こと)
each individual: 一人一人、個々(の人間)
learn to do[原形]~: ~することができるようになる
live in harmony with A: Aと調和して暮らす

20. That global-scale disaster will occur within the lifetimes of people already born seems to me to be evident.

《語句》 disaster: 災害
evident: 明らかな、明白な

21. It was widely assumed in Europe in medieval times that the earth was flat and was the center of the universe.

《語句》 medieval times: 中世

22. Jane was so naive, so conscious of herself in relation to other people, that it had never occurred to her that others could gossip about her behind her back.

《語句》 naive: 世間知らずな
(be) conscious of A: Aを意識している
in relation to A: Aに関して、Aとの関係において
it occur to A(人) that S+V~: ~がAの頭に浮かぶ
gossip about A: Aについて噂話をする
behind one's back: ~のいないところで ⇔ to one's face: 面と向かって

23. The arrival of the clock must have brought about a great if gradual change in the social life of Europe.

《語句》 arrival:出現、登場
bring about A:Aをもたらす、引き起こす
gradual:段階的な

24. I never understand what kinds of people have bought, I will not venture to say read, such books.

《語句》 venture to do[原形]~:あえて~する

25. Once we realize that life is difficult — once we truly understand and accept it — then life is no longer difficult, for once we do so, the reality that life is difficult doesn't matter any longer.

《語句》 not ~ any longer:もはや~ない
= no longer

26. A book written by an unknown writer was the cause of the early, enormous success of this revolution.

《語句》 cause:原因
revolution:革命

27. The rise of men of science to great eminence in Japan is a modern phenomenon.

《語句》 eminence:名声、(地位が)高いこと phenomenon:現象

28. Working as a diplomat, Mr. Yamada found himself posted to countries he would otherwise hardly have been able to visit.

《語句》 diplomat:外交官
post A to B: AをBに配属させる
area:地域
hardly:ほとんど～ない
=scarcely

29. I came to love labor for labor's own sake and for the independence and self-confidence which the ability to do something which the world wants done gives to me.

《語句》 come to do[原形]~: ~するようになる
=get to do[原形]~
labor:労働
for one's own sake:~のために [目的]
independence:自立、独立
self-confidence:自信

30. These days we live in a cleaner environment, and are not so exposed to bacteria when young, so our immune systems are not as strong.

《語句》 A is exposed to B: AはBにさらされている
會能動態では expose A to B で「AをBにさらす」。
bacteria:バクテリア
immune system:免疫系

31. Frank talks between an adolescent and his parents often reveal that the adolescent is basically willing to rely on his parents for protection in many situations.

(日本大)

《語句》 frank:率直な
adolescent:①[名詞]10代の若者
②[形容詞]思春期の
be willing to do[願]~:(自ら)進んで~する
rely on A for B: BのことでAをあてにする(Aに頼る)
protection:保護

32. One issue that researchers have tried to clarify is whether the neural organization for language in bilingual individuals is different from that observed in monolinguals.

《語句》 issue:問題
clarify:~を明らかにする
neural organization:神経組織
bilingual individual:二カ国語を話せる人間
monolinguals:一カ国語のみを話す人間 monolingual individual
observe:~を観察する

33. Global aging will pose difficult choices to voters and political leaders and place considerable burdens on labor and management.

《語句》 global aging:世界的な高齢化 labor:労働者
voter:有権者 management:経営者
burden:負担、重荷

34. Having no one with whom to compare myself, I had no idea for a long time whether I was better or worse than other children.

《語句》 compare:比較する

35. Whatever information there was about other places, though attractive, was considered untrustworthy.

《語句》 attractive:魅力的な
untrustworthy:信頼できない

36. Not until one reaches one's sixties does one truly appreciate the pleasure of doing nothing.

《語句》 appreciate:～の価値がわかる

37. It is human wisdom and courage that enable us to devise ways of overcoming the limitations placed on us by environment.

《語句》 human wisdom:人知
courage:勇気
overcome:～を克服する、乗り越える
devise:考案する、考え出す
limitation:限界

38. It is not what you read that counts but how you read it.

39. Nowhere does this effort to be alike go on more strenuously than in schools in Japan.

《語句》 strenuously:激しく
alike:互いによく似た、同じような
go on:起こる、行われる

40. ①Why do Japanese people have great difficulties in learning foreign languages?
②One of the factors, ironically enough, is the highly advanced state of Japanese culture.

《語句》 have difficulty (in) doing~::~~するのに苦労する
factor:要因
ironically:皮肉的に
advanced:進んだ
state:状態

41. The boy was carrying a rock which he would have thrown at me if we had not been running so fast.

42. Many critics and experts apprehend that children who are brought up under circumstances that limit their ability to learn within a relaxed and caring family tradition like that of the dinner table could lose an invaluable learning resource at an important time in their lives.

《語句》 circumstance:状況、環境
limit:~を制限する
relaxed:打ち解けた
caring:愛情にあふれた
invaluable:非常に大切な
learning resource:学習手段

43. By and large most Americans have grown so used to the idea of passing the bulk of their lives in a series of climate-controlled environments that the possibility of an alternative no longer occurs to them.

《語句》 by and large:概して、全体的に見て
grow[get / become] used to A/ doing~: A/~することに慣れる
the idea of doing~:~するという考え
the bulk of A:Aの大部分
a series of A:一連のA
climate-controlled:空調の効いた
alternative:①他に代わりうるもの、(~の他に)取りうる道、方法、代案
②二者択一
no longer:もはや~ない
A(物事) occur to B(人):AがBの頭に浮かぶ

44. ①The world is clearly becoming smaller, not in the physical sense, but in the social and psychological sense. ②Our lives are deeply linked to the lives of other people across the planet. ③Be it in Africa, Europe or America, any sudden change affects us all.

《語句》 not A but B:AではなくてB
in ~ sense:~な意味で(は)
A is linked to B:AはBと結びついている
the planet: =the earth
affect:~に影響を与える

45. ①I prefer to live in a large city because there I would be free to do things that cannot be done in a small town. ②In a small town, a person has to live the way his neighbors do.

《語句》 prefer to do[原形]~:~するのを(より)好む
be free to do[原形]~:自由に~する
neighbor:隣人、近所(周囲)の人

46. ①History was full of kings and generals, of great men and of bad men, but of common men, it had nothing to say. ②And the extent to which wars affected the civilian population was a matter on which history was silent.

《語句》 be full of A:Aに満ちあふれている、Aでいっぱいだ
general:将軍
common:一般の、普通の、よくある
affect:~に影響を与える
civilian population:一般人、民間人
matter:問題、事柄

47. What counts most is the ability to think, to detect false arguments and bad evidence, to see more than one side of a matter and to decide which is best to make words perform their task with utmost clarity and precision.

《語句》 detect:~を見破る、見抜く
false argument:まちがった論拠
evidence:証拠
more than one A:複数のA ④「1つ以上のA」等と訳さないように!
perform:~を行う
utmost:最大限の
clarity:明快さ
precision:正確さ

48. Any material object which can give us pleasure in the simple contemplation of its outward qualities without any direct and definite exertion of the intellect, I call in some way or in some degree, beautiful.

《語句》 material object:物質
contemplation:じっと見つめること、凝視
definite:明確な
exertion:行使、働かせること
degree:程度

49. ①What are rights? ②If you ask ordinary people what exactly a right is, they will probably be at a loss, and won't be able to give a clear answer. ③They may know what it is to violate someone's rights. ④They may also know what it is to have their own right to this or that denied or ignored by others. ⑤But what exactly is it that is being violated or wrongly denied? ⑥Is it something you acquire or something you inherit at birth?

《語句》 right:権利	this or that:あれやこれや(いろいろなこと)
ordinary:普通の	deny:~を否定する
exactly:正確に	ignore:~を無視する
probably:おそらく	wrongly:間違っ
be at a loss:当惑してしまう	acquire:~を獲得する
violate:侵害する	inherit:受け継ぐ

50. ①The actions of men were said to be governed by the faculty of reason, those of animals by the faculty of instinct, ②and this attribution of the actions of animals to instinct seems to have disguised from most of those who used the word the need for further study or explanation of them.

《語句》 govern:~を支配する	attribution:~に帰すること
faculty:能力、力	disguise:~を隠す
reason:①理由②道理③理性	those who V~:~する人々
instinct:本能	

51. The very essence of teaching is to get people to think for themselves; to think independently; not to accept tabloids; to separate the good from the false; to develop the trained, disciplined mind capable of standing up against the impact of prejudice.

《語句》 the very+名詞:まさに～、真の～	stand up against A: Aに抵抗する
essence:本質	prejudice:偏見
for oneself:一人で、自分の力で	impact:影響
independently:独立して、自主的に	the good:良いもの→本物
tabloid:要約(されたもの)	⇔ the false:偽物
separate A from B: AとBを見分ける	trained:鍛えられた
(be) capable of ~ing: ~することができる	disciplined:しつけられた

52. ①With language, we can talk to other men and he can put his talk into writing for other men to read. ②By these means he can make known to others all of his thoughts, ideas, feelings, and experiences.

《語句》 writing:文書	experience:経験
means:手段	

53. This state of things might have lasted until his working life had ended had not his employer, the head of the company, died and his son, a young man with modern ideas and determination to increase his business, come into possession.

《語句》 state of things:状況、事態
last:続く
working life:職業生活(人生)
employer:雇い主 ⇔ employee:従業員
determination to do[願]~: ~しようという決意
come into possession (of A):(Aを)手に入れる

54. The development of electrical signaling devices and the vast improvements which have taken place during the past century in the means of transportation have reduced to comparative insignificance the time element in communication.

《語句》 electrical signaling devices: 電信装置 comparative: 比較的(な)
vast: ものすごい、膨大な insignificance: 取るに足りないもの
improvement: 改良、向上、進歩 the time element: 時間という要素
take place: 起こる、生じる reduce: 減らす
transportation: 輸送

55. ①Certainly, there are civilizations usually accepted as such by virtually all serious students. ②Those of ancient Mesopotamia or Egypt are included in the list of civilizations and so are those of China, and of classical Greece and Rome, to name only some obvious instances.

《語句》 accept: ~を受け入れる ancient: 古代の
as such: そういうものとして =classical
virtually: ほとんど obvious: 明らかかな
serious: 真面目な、熱心な instance: 事例

56. An amazing experiment in a planetarium in Germany proved that garden warblers, set free while an artificial autumn sky was projected on to the dome of the building, instinctively tried to head southwest - the direction they would have taken had they been let loose into the wild at that time of the year.

《語句》 amazing experiment: 驚くべき実験 set O free: Oを放つ(自由にする)
planetarium: プラネタリウム artificial: 人工的な
head: (ある方向に)向かう instinctively: 本能的に
be let loose into the wild: 野生(の状態)に解放される
garden warbler: ニワムシクイ(ウグイスの仲間)
be projected on to the dome: ドームに映し出される

57. The assertion that mathematics has been a major force in the molding of modern culture, as well as a vital element of that culture, appears to many people incredible, or at best, an extreme exaggeration.

《語句》 assertion:主張
 major force:原動力
 mold:~を形成する
 vital:重要な、不可欠な
 element:要素
 appear C(形容詞・分詞) :Cのように見える

incredible:信じられない
 at best:せいぜい
 extreme:極度の、極端な、過度の
 exaggeration:誇張

58. ①Venus is a world which appears unable to support advanced life. ②There is a definite chance for primitive marine organisms, ③but it is unwise to be at all dogmatic, ④since we cannot even prove that oceans exist. ⑤Whether more complex life-forms will evolve remains to be seen, ⑥and we have to admit that at the moment there seems life chance of our finding out one way or the other.

《語句》 Venus:金星
 definite:明らか、明白な
 dogmatic:独断的な
 prove that S+V~:~を証明する
 exist:存在する

complex:複雑な
 life-form:生命体
 evolve:進化する
 one way or the other:なんらかの方法で

59. The living Beethoven, whose memory is thus honored, might not have obtained from his native town in the days of suffering and poverty which were so numerous during his troubled life the ten-thousandth part of the sum bestowed upon him after his death.

《語句》 living:生きていた(頃の)
 honor:~を尊ぶ
 obtain:~を手に入れる、手にする
 native town:生まれ故郷の町
 suffering:苦悩

poverty:貧困
 numerous:数多い
 troubled:悩み多き
 sum:金額
 bestow:~を与える

《語句》 purpose:目的	security:安全
politics:政治	law:法律
rid A of B: AからBを取り除く	order:秩序
愈Bには「望ましくないもの」がくる。	achieve: ~をなし遂げる、達成する
price:代価、代償	standard:基準
violence:暴力	judgment:判断、評価
anarchy:無政府状態	value:価値
substitute A for B: BをAで置き換える	
	Bの代わりにAを用いる

1. Seriously concerned about this trend, the prosecution appealed to the Supreme Court five robbery-murder cases in which death sentences had been reduced to life imprisonment by the high court.

(横浜国大 2007)

《語句》 (be) concerned about A: Aについて懸念(心配)する
trend:傾向
prosecution:検察
appeal A(事件) to B(裁判所): AをBに控訴(上告)する
the Supreme Court:最高裁判所
robbery-murder case:強盗殺人事件
death sentence:死刑(宣告)
life imprisonment:終身刑
reduce A to B: AをBに減らす
the high court:高等裁判所

2. ①Characteristically, the child moves in short bouts of no more than a few seconds. ②He stops between bouts of similar brief periods. ③Most of his walking time is spent drawing nearer to or farther from the mother. ④Objects and events in the environment do not appear to affect the way the child moves. ⑤The child does not necessarily move away from the mother because he is attracted by an object nor return to her in flight from an object.

(大阪大 2008)

《語句》 characteristically:特徴的に、典型的に
 bout:(活動のひと)区切り、発作的な動作
 no more than: = only
 second:秒
 spend O(時間・金) doing~:Oを~するのに使う、費やす
 objects:物
 affect:~に影響を与える
 in flight:逃げて

3. ①When Albert Einstein first came into Rothman's Department Store in July 1939, the owner, David Rothman, recognized him immediately. ②News had already spread across the sleepy bayside village far out on Long Island that strange genius with wild hair considered himself a sailor and had rented a summer cottage overlooking the bay.

(岡山大 2008)

《語句》 first:最初に、初めて
 recognize A():Aが誰だかわかる
 immediately:すぐに、瞬時に
 spread:広まる 活用は spread - spread - spread。
 genius:天才
 wild hair:ボサボサ頭
 consider O C:OをCとみなす
 cottage:別荘
 overlook:~を見下ろす

4. ①Feminists assert that women are still discriminated against in society and seek the end of that discrimination. ②They attack traditional male attitudes to women which suggest that women need protection. ③They are critical of the general tendency in society for women to be seen as dependent on or secondary to men.

(学習院大)

《語句》 feminist:男女同権論者

discriminate against A: Aを差別する

seek: ~を求める ☞活用は seek - sought - sought。

traditional: 伝統的な、従来の

male: 男性の ⇔ female

attitude: 態度、(ものの)考え方

protection: 保護

be critical of A: Aに批判的な

(be) dependent on A: Aに依存している

(be) secondary to A: Aに従属している

5. ①In 1856, laborers working in a limestone quarry in the Neander Valley near Dusseldorf, Germany, dug up some unusual-looking bones. ②Subsequent study revealed that they belonged to a previously unknown species of humans, similar to but distinct from our own species, *Homo sapiens*

(名古屋大 2011)

《語句》 laborer: 労働者

limestone quarry: 石灰岩の石切り場

dig up A: Aを掘り起こして見付ける、発掘する

☞digの活用はdig - dug - dug。

unusual: 珍しい、見慣れない

subsequent: それに続く、その後の

belong to A: Aに属する

previously: それ以前に(は)

distinct from A: Aとは全く異なる

6. ①It was only in 1900, 16 years after Mendel's death, that other researchers rediscovered Mendel's laws and realized that he had anticipated them. ②The history of biology could have been quite different had Darwin read Mendel's article, recognized that it provided a better theory of inheritance than his own, and incorporated it in future editions of his book.

(九州大 2011)

《語句》 Mendel's law:メンデルの法則

anticipate:①～を期待[予想]する ②～に先行する、～の先を越す

article:①記事、論文 ②品物

recognize:～を認識する

theory of inheritance:遺伝の理論

incorporate:～を取り入れる、組み入れる

future edition:後の改訂版

7. ①Capitalism is the most successful wealth-creating economic system that the world has ever known; no other system, as the distinguished economist Joseph Schumpeter pointed out, has benefited "the common people" as much. ②He observed that capitalism creates wealth through advancing continuously to ever higher levels of productivity and technology; this process requires that the "old" be destroyed before the "new" can take over.

(中央大法 2011)

《語句》 capitalism:資本主義

distinguished:著名な

point out:～を指摘する

benefit:～に恩恵をもたらす

advance:進む

productivity:生産性

take over:取って代わる

8. ①Some people still persist in a view of the natural world and its inhabitants as having no other value than to serve humans as tools, objects, and resources. ②This approach is very different from that of indigenous people who recognize no such hierarchy and do not see a separating wall between humans and the animal and plant kingdoms.

(大阪大2010)

《語句》 persist in A: Aに固執する
inhabitant: ①住民 ②(ある地域に生息する)動物・植物
serve: ~の為に尽くす、役立つ
resource: 資源
indigenous: 先(源)住民の
recognize: ~を認識する、認める
hierarchy: 階層、上下関係、序列
kingdom: ①王国 ②~(世界)

9. ①There are historians and others who would like to make a neat division between "historical facts" and "values." ②The trouble is that values even enter into what count as facts – there is a big leap involved in moving from "raw data" to judgment of fact. ③More important, one finds that the more complex and multi-levelled the history is, and the more important the issues it raises for today, the less it is possible to sustain a fact-value division.

(京都大 2000)

《語句》 make a neat division: きちんと区別する(分ける)
The trouble is that S+V~: 困ったことに(は)~だ
 ◎本問については「困るのは~だ」くらいの訳でまとめた方がいい。
values: 価値観
enter into A: Aに入り込む
 ◎enter A(具体的な場所)で「Aに入る」。enter into AのAには「仕事・作業」といった抽象的な物事が入る。
count as A: Aと見なされる
leap: 飛躍
A is involved in B: BにはAが含まれている

raw data:生の資料
(文頭の)More important:更に重要なことに(は) =More importantly
complex:複雑な
multi-levelled:多重構造の
issue:問題
raise:①～を上げる ②(問題等を)提起する
sustain:～を維持する、保つ
a fact-value division:事実と価値観との区別

10. ①Whether there is a connection between enthusiasm for the crossword and the 1930s boom in detective fiction, with its obvious puzzle-solving appeal, can only be guessed at. ②More certainly, the crossword encouraged a widespread interest in words. ③From their newspapers, readers were thus sent hurrying to dictionaries, which libraries complained they had repeatedly to replace because they were being roughly handled or even stolen by crossword lovers.

(東京大 2011)

《語句》 connection:関連、つながり
enthusiasm:熱狂、大流行
crossword:クロスワードパズル
detective fiction:推理小説、探偵小説
obvious:明らか、言うまでもないような
puzzle-solving:パズルを解くような
appeal:魅力
guess at A: Aを推測する、言い当てる
encourage:～を助長する、促す
widespread:広範囲な
complain (that) S+V~:～だと不平を言う(こぼす)
replace:～を取り替える
roughly:乱暴に
handle:～を扱う
steal - stole - stolen:～を盗む

