

大学入学共通テストリスニング試験対策 021

■問題1 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

Is the tomato a vegetable or fruit? There was a U.S. court case on this issue in the 1890s. At the time, people had to pay taxes for importing vegetables, but not for importing fruits. Biologically, fruits develop from a part in the base of a flower and contain seeds. According to this scientific definition, as well as cucumbers, pumpkins, and green peppers, are fruits. Contrary to what science says, most people consider the tomato a vegetable and use it as a vegetable. Tomatoes are eaten cooked or raw as many vegetables are and not traditionally served for dessert like fruits. The court concluded that the tomato was a vegetable based on the simple fact that most people considered it a vegetable.

2018年度 センター試験(追試)第3問A 問3改題

■問題2 英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

- (1) The invention of the camera also made the invisible world visible. In the world, everything is changing. Some things change faster than we can see. The camera is a tool that gives us the power to freeze change at different points in time. Series of pictures have revealed how birds move in flight and athletes run. The camera can also help us see changes that are so gradual that we usually don't notice them. For example, by comparing photos of the same scene taken months or years apart, we can gain insights into how societies change. There are many other ways besides these in which the camera has changed our perceptions of the world.
- (2) In the late 19th century, machines that used the newly discovered X-rays revolutionized the way in which we looked at things. Rather than seeing only the surface of an object, we gained the ability to look into it or through it, bringing the inner elements of many things into our range of view. This capability proved practical in the workplace, useful in laboratories and museums, and instructive in universities. One of the most important applications was in medicine. Doctors often had difficulty diagnosing illnesses or finding problems inside the body. X-rays allowed them to look into their patients, identify where there were problems, and cure them. This use of X-rays brought new understandings and methods for diagnosis and treatment.
- (3) Different technological devices have made it possible to observe things that we could not see with the naked eye. This has significantly altered our understandings of the world around us. Each technological advance changes us in unpredictable ways, and each discovery increases our knowledge about the world. Just as the devices mentioned above have done, new devices will continue to impact our lives and change our ways of thinking in the future.

2018年度 センター試験(本試)第6問(4)~(6)

問題 1

Is the tomato a vegetable or fruit? There was a U.S. court case on this issue in the 1890s. At the time, people had to pay taxes for importing vegetables, but not for importing fruits. Biologically, fruits develop from a part in the base of a flower and contain seeds. According to this scientific definition, tomatoes as well as cucumbers, pumpkins, and green peppers, are fruits. Contrary to what science says, most people consider the tomato a vegetable and use it as a vegetable. Tomatoes are eaten cooked or raw as many vegetables are and not traditionally served for dessert like fruits. The court concluded that the tomato was a vegetable based on the simple fact that most people considered it a vegetable.

122 words

問題 1

Is the tomato a vegetable or fruit? There was a U.S. court case on this issue in the 1890s. At the time, people had to pay taxes for importing vegetables, but not for importing fruits. Biologically, fruits develop from a part in the base of a flower and contain seeds. According to this scientific definition, tomatoes as well as cucumbers, pumpkins, and green peppers, are fruits. Contrary to what science says, most people consider the tomato a vegetable and use it as a vegetable. Tomatoes are eaten cooked or raw as many vegetables are and not traditionally served for dessert like fruits. The court concluded that the tomato was a vegetable based on the simple fact that most people considered it a vegetable.

122 words

トマトは野菜か果物か。1890年代にこの問題に関する合衆国の判決がありました。当時、輸入野菜に税金を支払う必要がありましたが、輸入果物は非課税だったのです。生物学的には、果物は端の一部から発達し種子を内包します。この科学的定義によれば、キュウリやカボチャ、そしてピーマンと同様に、トマトは果物ということになります。化学の見地とは対照的に、大部分の人々は、トマトを野菜と認識しており、野菜としてそれを用います。多くの野菜と同様に調理されたり生のまま食されるトマトは、果物のように伝統的にデザートとして供されることはありません。法廷は、大部分の人々がトマトを野菜として認識しているという簡明な事実に基づいてトマトは野菜であると結論付けました。

■問題 2

- (1) The invention of the camera also made the invisible world visible. In the world, everything is changing. Some things change faster than we can see. The camera is a tool that gives us the power to freeze change at different points in time. Series of pictures have revealed how birds move in flight and athletes run. The camera can also help us see changes that are so gradual that we usually don't notice them. For example, by comparing photos of the same scene taken months or years apart, we can gain insights into how societies change. There are many other ways besides these in which the camera has changed our perceptions of the world.
- (2) In the late 19th century, machines that used the newly discovered X-rays revolutionized the way in which we looked at things. Rather than seeing only the surface of an object, we gained the ability to look into it or through it, bringing the inner elements of many things into our range of view. This capability proved practical in the workplace, useful in laboratories and museums, and instructive in universities. One of the most important applications was in medicine. Doctors often had difficulty diagnosing illnesses or finding problems inside the body. X-rays allowed them to look into their patients, identify where there were problems, and cure them. This use of X-rays brought new understandings and methods for diagnosis and treatment.
- (3) Different technological devices have made it possible to observe things that we could not see with the naked eye. This has significantly altered our understandings of the world around us. Each technological advance changes us in unpredictable ways, and each discovery increases our knowledge about the world. Just as the devices mentioned above have done, new devices will continue to impact our lives and change our ways of thinking in the future.

308 words

- (1) カメラの発明もまた見えざるものを可視的にしました。世界中にあらゆる変化をもたらしました。我々の見る能力よりも高速に変化するものが存在します。カメラは、異なる瞬間毎の変化を静止して捉える機能を提供する道具です。一連の写真によって、飛んでいる時の鳥がどのように動作しているかや運動選手の走り方が明らかになります。またカメラは、とても少しずつ変化していくために不断は気づくことのない変化を捉える手助けともなります。例えば、月毎あるいは年毎に同じ景色を撮影した写真を比較することで、社会の移り変わりの様子に対する理解を進めることができます。様々な筋道を通して、カメラは世界に対する我々の理解を変えていくのです。
- (2) 19世紀末葉、新たに発見されたX線を用いる装置は、物を見る方法に革命をもたらしました。物体の表面だけを見るのではなく、我々の可視性はその内側を透視できるところにまで至り、我々の視界の中に多くの物の内側の要素を持ち込んできたのです。この可能性は特定の職場において実践的であると明らかとなり、研究室や博物館、大学教育において役立つことが分かりました。その際たる応用の一つが医学分野におけるものです。病気を診断し、対内の問題を発見することは医師にとっては大抵の場合困難なことです。X線によって意思は患者の体内を観察できるようになり、問題がどこにあるのかを識別し、そして治療することが可能になるのです。X線の使用は、診断と治療のための新しい理解と手段をもたらすものなのです。
- (3) 様々な技術的装置は、肉眼では見ることの出来ないものを我々に見せ続けています。これは、外界に対する我々の理解を決定的に変えていくものです。それぞれの技術的前進は我々に予想だにできなかった変化をもたらし、また各発見によって世界に関する我々の知識は向上します。上述の装置群とちょうど同じように、新しい装置が我々の生活に大きな衝撃を与え続けるでしょうし、将来における我々の思考様式を変化させ続けることでしょう。

A

問1 第(4)段落によると、カメラによって我々は何ができるようになったか。

- 正確に一瞬をとらえること
- ② 足早な社会の変化をとらえること
- ③ 見えないものをより高速に動かすこと
- ④ 何が起こるかを予測すること

問2 第(5)段落によると、X線はどのように用いられるか。

- 体内の問題の所在を発見するため
- ② 物体の表面に対する可視性を向上するため
- ③ 絵画が描かれた時代を知るため
- ④ 化学合成の質を試すため

