

(平成 17 年度前期日程)

外 国 語

(英 語)

90 分

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図までこの冊子を開かないこと。
2. 本問題冊子は 6 ページ，答案用紙は 2 ページである。
3. 各答案用紙の上の枠内には，**受験番号**を記入し，その右側の枠内には，**受験番号の下 2 桁の数字**を忘れずに記入すること。
4. 解答はすべて各答案用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
5. 答案用紙の冊子は切りはなさないこと。
6. 答案用紙に記入する受験番号の数字の字体は，下記の例にならい，明瞭に記入すること。

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試験問題は、つぎのページより始まります。

I 次の文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。(70 点)

In considering today's cyberspace technology, it is important to keep in mind two essential elements.

The first of these has to do with the growing interconnection of the world's computers. Computers have, historically, played a series of roles, beginning with numerical calculations. Ever since the earliest days of computing, no one who cared about progress could ignore the great
(1) advantages connected with group effort. In the old days, it was people getting together who computed. Together they accomplished tasks that no single one of them could do alone. Originally the word "computer" signified a job given to people who sat at desks, read numbers written on paper and punched them into mechanical calculators, writing down the results. So, if you had happened to visit an advanced scientific laboratory some 50 years ago and asked, "Where are the computers?" your host might have replied, "They'll be coming back from lunch in a moment." Sound strange? Well, this was the usage of the
(A) word at the time. The machine simply took on the task that was done by people.

And so, a machine that could push its own buttons and remember what it had done began its career by calculating numbers. While retaining its original name, the computer has taken on additional tasks, such as data processing. This new role began when memory got cheap enough to allow the introduction and processing of text by such machines. Today's computers have taken on a new role, acting as windows on the world for their users. And this gave birth to what we know as the networked world. Not just of the internet, but intranets within corporations, plus all the public and private voice and data networks that serve the general public, corporations, government agencies, etc. It seems nothing short of a miracle that hundreds of millions of these
(2) machines can exchange information with one another on a reasonably

dependable basis. The second essential element in cyberspace technology is the emerging dominance of electronic information sources.

There was a time when people got their information from other people. Spoken and written words were dominant, and people relied on newspapers, magazines, libraries filled with paper correspondence, stories and even rumors. But so much now depends upon the explosive growth of information appliances. There are, according to some estimates, more than 100 million computers being produced annually around the world. Some people called World War II the war fought by geniuses because of its technology — radar, advanced weapons and countless other technological innovations. World War II was fought with something like a billion electronic devices on each side. Today the number of transistors in a single personal computer exceeds the number of vacuum tubes employed by the United States during all the years of that war. As information appliances grow in number, their use grows even faster. The number of computers produced annually is going up by something over 20 percent a year, doubling, therefore, every three or four years. But the internet doubles the amount of information it sends from place to place every few months. At this rate — if it continues — there is no telling how humans will deal with, let alone process, the flood of information that can be expected.

(i)

I — 1. 下線部(1), (2)を和訳せよ。

I — 2. 下線部(A)の “this” の内容に合うものを一つ選び, 記号を記せ。

- (a) that people were the computers
- (b) that computers were strange at the time
- (c) that computers were taken out of the room at lunch time
- (d) that people didn't ever ask about computers

I — 3. 以下の中から、本文の内容に合うものを二つ選び、記号を記せ。

- (a) Computers are now linked to the internet, but in the future the two will become separate.
- (b) Computers tell human beings what to do, but human beings will never truly be controlled by them.
- (c) In cyberspace, computers have a new and growing role linking and coordinating electronic information sources.
- (d) Geniuses actually are controlling computers from inside cyberspace.
- (e) In recent years there has been a greater emphasis on electronic means of communication than non-electronic ones.
- (f) Transistors are, without a doubt, the most vital invention of the last decades of the 20th century.

I — 4. Look at the underlined part (i). How do you think “the flood of information” should be managed in the future? *Answer in English on the lines provided.*

(設問は次頁へつづく)

II 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。(80 点)

The famous Italian chef, Paolo Campanella, was speaking on the radio the other day about the meaning of the word ‘traditional’ in the context of ‘traditional Italian cooking’. It was a fascinating talk, particularly when he brought up the point about traditions changing with the times.

‘Nothing is fixed in Italian cooking, let alone any other aspect of the
(1) culture of Italy, be it art, music, architecture or whatever’, said the original-thinking magician of the kitchen. (By the way, ‘Campanella’s Kitchen’ can be seen on TV every other Wednesday at 6:30 pm.)

But of all of the fantastic recipes that Campanella has created on his TV show, none has interested me more than the recipe for *spaghetti alla carbonara*. And, strangely enough, it was this very recipe that this master of taste spoke about in his radio interview.

Apparently, according to Campanella, the ‘traditional’ dish *spaghetti alla carbonara* was not known in Italian kitchens before World War II. ‘It was created after the war in Roman restaurants’, claimed Campanella, ‘and was not at all just like your old mother used to make. I can tell you this right here and now: ローマで生まれ育った私の母親は、そんな料理を作るなどということを、
(a) 夢にも思わなかったろう。 And when she first tasted it, some years after the war was over, I might add, she exclaimed to me, “Paolo, this isn’t real Italian spaghetti . . . it’s American spaghetti!”

Why, I wondered listening to this, would this great chef’s mother have called the dish ‘American’? Campanella went on to explain.

‘You see, it was in about 1947 that this dish began to be served in a number of restaurants in Rome, not to mention, subsequently, in other cities as well. The worst postwar poverty had come and gone in just those few years, and people started eating out again, enjoying the good life, so to speak. These
(2) were people deprived a few short years before of what anybody would have
called “luxury”. *Spaghetti alla carbonara* is a solid dish that fills you up like no

other similar pasta. It is also full of nutrition, using, as it does, eggs, bacon (or ham in some variations) and grated cheese’.

Campanella went on to say that it doesn’t appear in the traditional cook books, not even in a definitive one published in 1950.

‘Apparently’, he explained, ‘it was an invention of the American army of occupation in Italy. It was common for American soldiers when not on duty to go to little restaurants carrying their own bacon and eggs, distributed to them by the army. 彼らは自分たちの持参したものでパスタ料理を作れないか、レストランの料理人^(b)にお願いしたものだった。 Well, what must have happened is that one inventive Roman cook probably saw the bacon and eggs and decided to mix hot pasta in with them, scramble it all up and put in some grated cheese’.

So that is how this ‘now traditional’ spaghetti dish began!

But Campanella ended his interview on another note, making the point that ‘real Italian spaghetti dishes’ are not like this ‘American one which uses more sauce than pasta’. Creators of real traditional pasta, according to Campanella, would never cover the pasta with loads of thick sauce, and ‘certainly would not dare serve something like meatballs in their spaghetti, like the Americans do. Such a thing’, he added in an excited voice, ‘would be totally unacceptable in Italy in any era. It’s one thing to be inventive. But it’s another thing entirely to assume that this inventiveness allows you the right to change the very nature of the art of a country’s cooking’.

I think we should all give consideration to Campanella’s viewpoint^(c) when we contemplate the meaning of tradition in a country’s food.

Ⅱ－ 1. 下線部(1), (2)を和訳せよ。

Ⅱ－ 2. 下線部(a), (b)を英訳せよ。

Ⅱ－ 3. 下線部(c)の指している内容を 80 字から 100 字(句読点を含む)の日本語で要約せよ。