

英語 (C) 〈I03A〉

配当年次	2 年次
授業科目単位数	2
科目試験出題者	岡本 正明
文責(課題設題者)	岡本 正明
教科書	基本 岡本 正明『英語 (C)』(中央大学通信教育部)

《授業の目的・到達目標》

グローバル化した現代社会において、英語の重要性がますます高まっていることは言うまでもありません。このような状況の中で、Speaking, Listening, Reading, Writing の4つの能力を総合的に高めることが重要ですが、英語 (C) では、Reading に焦点を合わせ、これまで受講者が身につけてきた英語読解能力をさらに高めることを目的とします。専門分野の比較的平易な英語で書かれた文献が読めるようになることを目指します。

《授業の概要》

いろいろな作家の様々な文章を取り上げて読み、日本語に訳す作業を通して、英文を正確に読む能力を身につけます。訳読の作業は、単に、対象となる英文の語句の意味を辞典で探して、英文を日本語に置き換えることではありません。英文は、作者のメッセージを伝えるために書かれているのですから、日本語の訳は、そのメッセージを過不足なく伝える日本語にならなければなりません。辞典に示されている日本語がそのまま訳文に使えとは限りません。授業では、このような点を重視し、英語を読むために最低限必要な文法知識を確認するとともに正しい辞典の引き方を学びます。また、基本的な語彙をできるだけ増やす努力をします。そして、英語を正確に読み、訳す作業の難しさと楽しさをできるだけ多く経験してほしいと思っています。

《学習指導》

これまで獲得してきた英語の能力を生かし、それをさらに伸ばすための努力を惜しまない強い意志を持ってください。

英文を読む場合、中学校卒業レベルの英語の文法知識が使えるかどうかをチェックし、問題がある場合は基本的な英文法を復習することが大切です。また、自分の英語能力に合った、つまり、自分を本当に助けてくれる辞典を使うことも大切です。

《成績評価》

試験(科目試験またはスクーリング試験)により最終評価する。

英語 (C) 〈I03A〉

- ◎課題文の記入：不要（課題記入欄に「課題文不要のため省略しました。」と記入すること）
◎字数制限：なし

第1課題

課題文

(1) 次の英文（教科書第1章（3））を日本語に訳しなさい。

英 文

A turn in the wheel of fortune came for Machiavelli. With Spain's assistance, the Medicis overthrew the republic and restored their rule in Florence. Machiavelli was discharged, imprisoned, tortured, and finally banished to his small country estate near San Casciano. There, except for brief periods, he remained in retirement until his death in 1527. His principal pastime during those, to him, long dull years was writing: *The Prince*, *The Discourses*, *The Art of War*, and the *History of Florence* — all primarily concerned with politics, ancient and contemporary.

Any sentiment in Machiavelli's nature in relation to public affairs is hard to detect, but on one matter he felt deeply. He was a genuine patriot with an ardent longing for a strong, united Italy. He might be a cold, skeptical observer, a cynical man of pure intellect, until he discussed Italian unity, and then he became inspired with passion, eloquence, warmth, and life. Italy's condition in the early, sixteenth century was sad enough to make any patriot weep.

課題文

(2) 次の英文（教科書第2章（3））を日本語に訳しなさい。

英 文

There followed years of troubled and indecisive wandering. At Sandwich, he married an orphan servant girl, who died within a year. Her father had been an exciseman; and drawn to the profession because it promised to give him leisure for other interests, Paine obtained an appointment as an excise officer. No surer way could have been found to lose friends and alienate people, for his job was to catch smugglers, and the hands of rich and poor were against him. Discharged from his post for lack of conscientiousness in enforcing the rules, Paine returned briefly to staymaking, then starved as a teacher on £25 a year at Kensington. Reinstated in the excise service, he remarried in 1771, and joined his wife and her mother at Lewes in operating a tobacco and grocery shop, to supplement his income.

During these latter years, Paine spent much of his time in the White Hart Tavern, in meetings of a social club which he had joined. For the edification of the members, he composed humorous verses and patriotic songs, as well as occasional papers on more serious subjects, and frequently engaged in warm arguments

on issues of the day. His proficiency in debate led his fellow-excisemen to select him to act as their spokesman in a plea for higher wages and improved working conditions. Many weeks were subsequently spent by Paine in the preparation of a paper entitled "The Case of the Salary of the Officers of Excise and Thoughts on the Corruption Arising from the Poverty of Excise Officers." In the winter of 1772-73, he went to London to present his appeal to members of Parliament and other officials.

Not only was Paine's petition for the excisemen rejected, but he was discharged for neglect of duties, the tobacco shop went into bankruptcy, Paine's furniture and personal belongings had to be sold to save him from debtor's prison, and he was separated from his wife. Thus, approaching middle age, he was left alone and penniless.

第2課題

課題文

(1) 次の英文(教科書第3章(3))を日本語に訳しなさい。

英文

Thoreau had no ambition to accumulate wealth, or to perform any work other than enough to provide him the minimum essentials for living. His consuming passion, always, was to achieve leisure time for the fundamentally important matters, as he saw them, of rambling in the Concord fields, studying nature at first hand, meditating, reading, writing — to do the things he wanted to do. His simple needs could be met without engaging in a life of drudgery, such as he observed his neighbors leading. Instead of the Biblical formula of six days of work and one day of rest, Thoreau preferred to reverse the ratios — devoting only the seventh day to labor. In short, everything he stood for was the antithesis of the teachings of Adam Smith, the maxims of Franklin's Poor Richard, and the traditional American ideals of hard work and quick riches.

To exemplify his conception of the simple life, shed of all superfluities, Thoreau spent two years at Walden Pond near Concord. There he built a hut, planted beans and potatoes, ate the plainest food (mainly rice, corn meal, potatoes, and molasses), and lived alone, withdrawn from society. It was a time of concentrated thinking and writing, out of which grew one of the greatest books in American literature: *Walden, or Life in the Woods* (1854).

課題文

(2) 次の英文(教科書第4章(6))を日本語に訳しなさい。

英文

On but one occasion did Mrs. Stowe see the slave-holding system in operation. On a brief visit with friends to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1833, she observed a number of plantations, with their great patriarchal manor houses and slave quarters. Here she found the model for the fictional Shelby plantation in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and obtained other impressions of the slave system's workings. From her brother Charles, a businessman who traveled to New Orleans and the Red River country, came more ammunition, for he brought back ugly tales of slavery in the Deep South. Harriet was indebted to Charles for the prototype of Simon Legree in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, based on a ruffianly overseer whom Charles had met on a Mississippi River boat.

Harriet Stowe did not become an out-and-out Abolitionist during the Cincinnati years. In fact, Mrs. Stowe was an onlooker rather than an active protagonist in the slavery battle until she returned to New England. Calvin Stowe was appointed to a professorship at Bowdoin College in Maine, and there his family was transplanted in 1850.

〈推薦図書〉

南出 康世

『ジーニアス英和辞典』〔第5版〕(2014年)

大修館書店