



第1講

【1】次の英文を読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。（\*印の語には注があります。）

## 第1段落

While color has always surrounded mankind on every side and

subjected him to its influence throughout history, it is only comparatively

recently that we have been able to use color as we do today. Before the

19th century only a limited number of dyes and pigments\* were known.

They were also expensive, so that colorful and decorative materials were

( (1) ) for the wealthy. Hundreds of thousands of snails gave their lives

so that a Roman emperor could wear his purple robe ( (2) ) his

(3)subjects had to be content with plain cotton, linen or wool.

## 第 2 段落

Only within the last hundred years or so ( (4) ) this picture changed.

Because of the synthesis\* of dyes, few of the things we make today are

left in their original manufactured state without ( (5) ) painted or

colored. Now there are literally thousands of colors of various shades

readily available for almost any purpose. Not only do we have the blue of

the sky, the red of the sunset, the green of the trees and all the other

colors of nature, but ( (6) ), man-made articles, neon lights, paints,

wallpapers and color TV either attract or attack us continuously.

## 第 3 段落

This increasing use of color and the ever-growing competition between manufacturers have led to much development in the field of color psychology. Although, <sup>(7)</sup>when it comes to marketing, much of this research has been carried out through trial and error. The sugar manufacturer knows, for example, that she must not try to sell her product in a green package, while beauty preparations in a brown jar will <sup>(8)</sup>remain on the shelf long after others have gone. The colors of nature influence

us, and these influences are deep-seated in our physiological\* and

psychological make-up — but there they are, whether we like them or not.

## 第 4 段落

The manufacturer must study these to ensure that we reach for her product in preference to that of her competitors. If her product is sugar, then she knows she must package it in a blue container, that she <sup>(9)</sup>must avoid green at all costs. The physiological sensation associated with the color blue is “sweetness”; green, on the other hand, is “bitterness,” and who would want bitter sugar?

## 第 5 段落

In the beginning, man's life was dictated by two factors ( (10) ) his control; night and day, darkness and light. Night brought about an environment in which action had to cease, <sup>(11)</sup>so many returned to the cave, wrapped themselves in their furs and went to sleep. Or, they climbed a tree and made themselves as comfortable as they could while waiting for the ( (12) ). <sup>(13)</sup>Day brought about an environment in which action was possible, so they set out to hunt for their food. Night brought silence



and a general slowing down of physical activity; day brought with it the possibility

of action, an increase in physical activity, thus providing them

with both energy and motivation. The colors associated with these two

environments are the dark-blue of the night sky and the bright-yellow of

daylight.

## 第 6 段落

Dark-blue is the color of quiet, while bright-yellow is the color of hope

and activity. However, because these colors represent the night and day,

they are factors which control humans rather than elements they can

control; they are therefore described as <sup>(14)</sup> “heteronomous” colors — that

is, colors which regulate from outside.

[注] pigment : 顔料, 色素      physiological : 生理的な

synthesis : 合成

問1 空所(1)に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 1

- ① exclusively    ② hardly    ③ still    ④ rather

問2 空所(2)に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 2

- ① because    ② since    ③ whether    ④ while

問3 下線部(3)の意味として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 3

- ① 敵    ② 主題    ③ 教科    ④ 臣下

問4 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 4

- ① as    ② does    ③ has    ④ is

問5 空所(5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 5

- ① be    ② being    ③ to be    ④ having

問6 空所(6)に入れるのに最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。 6

- ① in addition                      ② in part  
③ in the beginning                ④ in between

問7 下線部(7)の意味として適当でないものを一つ選びなさい。 7

- ① concerning                      ② respecting  
③ speaking of                      ④ in the case of

問8 下線部(8)の意味として最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。 8

- ① 棚の上に置き忘れられている      ② 売れ残る  
③ 長持ちする                              ④ 棚に載せておく

問 9 下線部(9)の意味として最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。 9

- ① 緑色は値段が高いので使わないようにすべきだ。
- ② 緑色はどんなことがあっても使わないようにすべきだ。
- ③ 緑色ならどんな値段でもよい。
- ④ 緑色は値段が高いので買うべきではない。

問 10 空所(10)に入れるのに最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。 10

- ① beyond      ② for      ③ of      ④ over

問 11 下線部(11)の so と同じ用法のものを一つ選びなさい。 11

- ① I have never seen so many flags.
- ② The dog was hungry, so I fed it.
- ③ Tom can speak Spanish, so can Bill.
- ④ There were only ten or so chairs in the room.

問 12 空所(12)に入れるのに最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。 12

- ① action      ② sunrise      ③ darkness      ④ sleep

問 13 下線部(13)の意味として最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

13

- ① 昼になると活動できるようになった。  
② 活動が可能な日々がよい環境をもたらした。  
③ 一日でもたらされた環境が行動を可能にした。  
④ ある環境で一日の行動が可能になった。

問 14 下線部(14)の語句の意味として最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。


14

- ① dark-blue and bright-yellow  
② colors that represent night and day  
③ colors that people can control  
④ colors that control people

問 15 本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選びなさい。 15

- ① 自然の色は変えられないので、人間はその影響をなるべく受けない方がよい。
- ② 染料や顔料を製造する業界は競争が激しい。
- ③ ローマ皇帝は紫色の衣を着るために多数の敵を殺した。
- ④ 販売促進のための色彩心理学の研究は、おおむね試行錯誤で行われてきた。

句と節を制するものは英語を制する！

	( 名詞 )	< 形容詞 >	[ 副詞 ]	
句	to V' ....	to V' ....	to V' ....	不定詞
	<u>V'ing</u> ....			動名詞
		<u>V'ing</u> .... <u>V'pp</u> ....	<u>V'ing</u> .... <u>V'pp</u> ....	分詞
		前置詞＋名詞	前置詞＋名詞	前置詞句
節	what (S') V' ....	関代 (S') V' .... 関係副詞 S' V' .... 前置詞＋関代 S' V' ....		関係詞節
	that S' V' .... whether S' V' .... if S' V' ....		that S' V' .... whether S' V' .... if S' V' .... その他の従接 S' V' ....	従属接続詞節
	疑問詞 (S') V' ....			間接疑問文
				
	S, O, C, 目, 同格	名詞を修飾, C	名詞以外を修飾	