2025 年度	早稲田大学大学院	主文学研究科	入学試験問題	
【修士課程】	一般外国語	英 語	※解答は別紙	(横書)

【I】次の文章を読み、(a)~(h)の空所に入る最も適切なものを(1)~(4)から選び、その番号を解答欄に記入せよ。

The American dependency on the automobile was something that Lewis Mumford, in the 1950s, predicted would occur. He understood the impacts the car would have on the geography of our cities: how highway systems divided cities and cut city dwellers off from, for (a), the waterfront. But could he have predicted the environmental impact emissions from cars would have on the environment? Did he know that cars, trucks, and buses would be major (b) to air pollution and are a major source of the emissions that cause global warming? Did he know that our highways and car culture would create a vast landscape of impervious surfaces where (c) would collect oil, grease, and chemicals like salt and deposit them into our waterways making nonpoint source pollution the leading cause of water pollution in the United States?

In light of this, it is appropriate to ask: What is the current state of the environment? While air pollution is considered the largest environmental threat to public health worldwide, there are several threats directly related to our waterways. Literally millions of tons of plastic waste enter our oceans from coastal regions each year (d) harm on life there and the 3.5 billion people who depend on the ocean as a primary source of food, not to mention the animal life, which is even more dependent on it. Global warming will cause a decrease in food production and clean water supply. Sea levels are rising at an alarming rate, as is the occurrence of extreme weather events. What's (-e) is that entire populations of climate refugees may exist in the next decades as a result of rising sea levels displacing them from their homes and livelihoods.

How has the earth (\mathbf{f}) itself in this state? Its inhabitants have thickened its atmosphere by burning fossil fuels that emit carbon dioxide and other gases. This thickened atmosphere traps the Earth's heat and causes the oceans to warm up, expand, and move higher up its shorelines. Increased temperatures melt the Earth's glaciers, and this melted glacier water flows eventually to the ocean contributing to the rise of sea level. The ocean now (\mathbf{g}) at a higher level when the force of a storm acts on it, thereby flooding larger areas. In addition, warmer temperatures heat the surface of the ocean, causing increased evaporation into the atmosphere. This increase in evaporated water comes down in the form of rainstorms of increased intensity, (\mathbf{h}) large storm events are occurring more frequently in certain locations, while drought affects others.

(Adapted from Cathy Simon, Occupation: Boundary: Art, Architecture, and Culture at the Water, ORO Editions, 2021, pp. 120-21.)

(4) four

(4) obstacles

(4) withholding

(4) runoff

(4) same

(4) founding

(4) tantalizes

(4) quenching

a.	(1) one	(2) two
b.	(1) contributors	(2) hindrances
c.	(1) runabout	(2) runaway
d.	(1) erasing	(2) inflicting
e.	(1) fewer	(2) less
f.	(1) find	(2) finding
g.	(1) disappears	(2) mines
h.	(1) avoiding	(2) meaning

(3) interferences
(3) rundown
(3) removing
(3) more
(3) found
(3) starts
(3) obliterating

(3) three

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2025年度	早稲田大学大学院	文学研究科	入学試験問題	
【修士課程】	一般外国語	英 語	※解答は別紙	(横書)

【II】次の文章を読み、下の設問に答えよ。

We are all born into a time, and we all inherit the cultural view of that period. It is a view that is at work in the background of every situation. For example, I walk into a pub (I know this place sells ale). I go to the bar to order a beer (I know no one will serve me if I sit down at a table). I order a particular beer (I know there's a choice) and pay for it (I know I have to pay before, not after, I drink it). (1)It is a perfectly ordinary situation for those who have grown up with it, but could not be so for those who have never heard of, let alone been to, a pub. The known is so taken for granted by members of the same culture that it usually goes unnoticed and unremarked. In linguistics, these background factors are termed ontological assumptions, but it is probably easier to think of them as the shared background understanding of a language community. (2)How apt that the background to the spoken should be the unspoken.

This sharing of background knowledge amounts to sharing cultural values. (3) These values help to bring order and predictability into people's use of language by creating norms that make people's actions more readily intelligible. Without these norms, misunderstandings would arise, possibly to the point of threatening the ease and efficiency of communication. Members of a speech community get to know these background values through socialization. In short, just being where you grow up.

This internalization of values serves to distinguish between the roles of society and culture which are often confused. Society institutionalizes the norms and values of culture in order to orientate its members towards common goals. (4)Culture runs like a river through each successive society, its currents becoming ever deeper and more varied as time passes. Its most fundamental values can be traced back to religion. They are usually about what is right and what is wrong. Each society passes on those values so that its members share common goals. It is against, and within, this framework that communication functions.

(Adapted from Peter Sharpe, Language: The Big Picture, Continuum, 2009, pp. 78-79.)

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© Peter Sharpe, December 11, 2008, Language: The Big Picture, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.

- 1. 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。
- 2. 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。
- 3. 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。
- 4. 下線部(4)を和訳せよ。
- 5. 次の1文を本文中のふさわしい位置に挿入した時、その直後に来る2語を記せ。

This is accomplished through upbringing and schooling in the broadest sense of the word.

〔以下余白〕

受驗番号	
氏	
名	
この	欄以外に受験番号氏名を書かないこと。

2025年度 早稲田大学大学院文学研究科入学試験

	解答用紙(横書)	- 1;1-	- T		総	点
【修士課程】	一般外国語	英	吾			

[]

- a. _____
- b. _____
- с.
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f.____
- g.____
- h. _____

【Ⅱ】

1.

【 11 】			
2.			
3.			
	S. e.		
4.			
5			

〔以下余白〕