

大学入学共通テストについて
～リーディング第5問（20点分）～

英 語 科
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1) ゴールデンウィークも終了しました。

受験生の不安の声としては「受験はどうなるの?」「授業がないので成績が不安」が代表的なものだと思います。では正しい対処法を考えてみます。

「受験はどうなるの?」→ 予定通り行われることを想定して準備しましょう。変更があるとして、日程を遅らせることくらい。早まることなどありえないと思いますので、予定通りの日程で備えるしかないのです。

「授業がないので成績が不安」→ できることをやるしかない。教科書を読む。演習問題を解く。課題に取り組む。質問があれば、学校に連絡してください。あとは「その不安」を授業が再開されたときに「しっかりと」生かしてください。

不安はみんなにあるものです。その不安にどう対処するのかが問われています。

2) 平成30年度試行テスト、リーディング第5問について

問題のねらいは、「ポスタープレゼンテーションのための準備をする場面で、アメリカにおけるジャーナリズムに変革を起こした人物に関する物語の読み取りを通じて、物語の概要を把握する力を問う」であり、CEFR-B1レベルの到達度を測る問題でした。

【コミュニケーション英語Ⅱ】学習指導要領には

- (1) イ 説明、評論、物語、随筆などについて、速読したり精読したりするなど目的に応じた読み方をする。また、聞き手に伝わるように音読や暗唱を行う。
- (2) イ 論点や根拠などを明確にするとともに、文章の構成や図表との関連などを考えながら読んだり書いたりすること。

ウ 未知の語の意味を推測したり背景となる知識を活用したりしながら聞いたり読んだりすること。



第1問から第3問にかけて「メモ」や「ウェブサイトへの書き込み」といった平易な英文であったものが、第4問から少し難しくなり、第5問ではさらに難しくなることが予測されます。

*第5問：平成30年度試行テスト（15分間で解いてください、問題→解説です。）

第 5 問 (配点 20)

Your group is preparing a poster presentation entitled “The Person Who Revolutionized American Journalism,” using information from the magazine article below.

Benjamin Day, a printer from New England, changed American journalism forever when he started a New York City newspaper, *The Sun*. Benjamin Day was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on April 10, 1810. He worked for a printer as a teenager, and at the age of 20 he began working in print shops and newspaper offices in New York. In 1831, when he had saved enough money, he started his own printing business, which began to struggle when the city was hit by a cholera epidemic the following year. In an attempt to prevent his business from going under, Day decided to start a newspaper.

In 1833, there were 650 weekly and 65 daily American newspapers, with average sales of around 1,200. Although there were cheap newspapers in other parts of the country, in New York a newspaper usually cost as much as six cents. Day believed that many working-class people were able to read newspapers, but chose not to buy them because they did not address their interests and were too expensive. On September 3, 1833, Day launched *The Sun* with a copy costing just one cent. The introduction of the “penny press,” as cheap newspapers became known, was an important milestone in American journalism history.

Day’s newspaper articles were different from those of other newspapers at the time. Instead of reporting on politics and reviews of books or the theater, *The Sun* focused on people’s everyday lives. It was the first newspaper to report personal events and crimes. It led to a paradigm shift in American journalism, with newspapers becoming an important part of the community and the lives of the readers. Day also came up with another novel idea: newsboys selling the newspaper on street corners. People wouldn’t even have to step into a shop to buy a paper.

The combination of a newspaper that was cheap as well as being easily available was successful, and soon Day was making a good living publishing *The Sun*. Within six months, *The Sun*’s circulation reached 5,000, and after a year, it had risen to 10,000. By 1835, sales of *The Sun* had reached 19,000, more than any of the other daily papers at that time. Over the next few years,

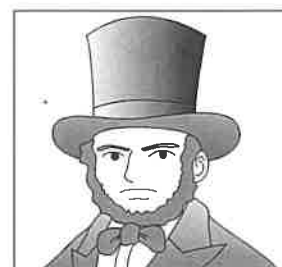
about a dozen new penny papers were established, beginning a new era of newspaper competition. The success of *The Sun* encouraged other journalists to publish newspapers at a lower price. By the time of the Civil War, the standard price of a New York City newspaper had fallen to just two cents.

Despite his success, after about five years of operating *The Sun*, Day lost interest in the daily work of publishing a newspaper. In 1838, he sold *The Sun* to his brother-in-law, Moses Yale Beach, for \$40,000, and the newspaper continued to publish for many years. After selling the paper, Day moved into other business areas, including the publication of magazines, but by the 1860s he was basically retired. He lived quietly until his death on December 21, 1889. Although he had been involved in the American newspaper business for a relatively short time, Day is remembered as a revolutionary figure who showed that newspapers could appeal to a mass audience.

The Person Who Revolutionized American Journalism

■ The Life of Benjamin Day

Period	Events
1810s	Day spent his childhood in Springfield
1820s	27
1830s and beyond	28
	↓
	29
	↓
	30
	↓
	31



Benjamin Day

■ About *The Sun*

- ▶ Day launched *The Sun* on September 3, 1833.
- ▶ This newspaper was highly successful for the following reasons: 32

■ A Shift in U.S. Journalism: A New Model

- ▶ The motto of *The Sun* was “ 33 .”
- ▶ *The Sun* changed American journalism and society in a number of ways: 34

問 1 Members of your group listed important events in Day's life. Put the events into the boxes

27

 ~

31

 in the order that they happened.

- ① Day created other publications
- ② Day established a printing company
- ③ Day gained experience as a printer in his local area
- ④ Day started a newspaper business
- ⑤ Day's business was threatened by a deadly disease

問 2 Choose the best statement(s) to complete the poster. (You may choose more than one option.)

32

- ① Day focused on improving the literacy levels of the working class.
- ② Day introduced a new way of distributing newspapers.
- ③ Day realized the potential demand for an affordable newspaper.
- ④ Day reported political affairs in a way that was easy to understand.
- ⑤ Day supplied a large number of newspapers to every household.
- ⑥ Day understood what kind of articles would attract readers.

問 3 Which of the following was most likely to have been *The Sun's* motto?

33

- ① Nothing is more valuable than politics
- ② The daily diary of the American Dream
- ③ *The Sun*: It shines for all
- ④ Top people take *The Sun*

問 4 Choose the best statement(s) to complete the poster. (You may choose more than one option.)

34

- ① Information became widely available to ordinary people.
- ② Journalists became more conscious of political concerns.
- ③ Journalists started to write more on topics of interest to the community.
- ④ Newspapers became less popular with middle-class readers.
- ⑤ Newspapers replaced schools in providing literacy education.
- ⑥ The role of newspapers became much more important than before.

3) 全訳 (補足付き)

Benjamin Day, a printer from New England, changed American journalism forever when he started a New York City newspaper, The Sun.

ニューイングランド出身の印刷業者であるベンジャミンデイは、ニューヨーク市の新聞『サン』を創刊したとき、アメリカのジャーナリズムを今日まで続く形に変えました。

Benjamin Day was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on April 10, 1810.

ベンジャミンデイは、1810 年 4 月 10 日にマサチューセッツ州スプリングフィールドで生まれました。

He worked for a printer as a teenager, and at the age of 20 he began working in print shops and newspaper offices in New York.

彼は十代の頃、印刷工として勤め、20 歳でニューヨークの印刷所や新聞社で働き始めました。

In 1831, when he had saved enough money, he started his own printing business, which began to struggle when the city was hit by a cholera epidemic the following year.

1831 年に彼は十分な資金を確保し、印刷事業を起業しました。そしてその事業は経営難に陥ることになります。翌年コレラの流行に見舞われたときに。

In an attempt to prevent his business from going under, Day decided to start a newspaper. 事業を経営難に陥らせない試みで、デイは新聞の発行を始めることにしました。

In 1833, there were 650 weekly and 65 daily American newspapers, with average sales of around 1,200.

1833 年には、週刊 650 紙と日刊紙 65 紙があり、平均売上は約 1,200 部でした。

補足) 付帯状況 → with 主語とは違う名詞 修飾語句など

・それぞれの刊行物が「平均して 1 2 0 0 部売れている状況で」

Although there were cheap newspapers in other parts of the country, in New York a newspaper usually cost as much as six cents.

国内の他の地域では安い新聞がありましたが、ニューヨークでは新聞は通常 6 セントほどで売られていました。

Day believed that many working-class people were able to read newspapers,

デイは、多くの労働者階級の人々が新聞を読むことができると信じていましたが、

補足) ここでは「識字率」のこと。文字を読む力はあると信じていたってこと！

but chose not to buy them

それでも新聞を買わないという選択をしている、と信じていた。

because they did not address their interests and were too expensive.

その理由は、新聞が労働者階級の関心事について触れず、また高すぎるため、購入しない選択をしているからであると。

On September 3, 1833, Day launched The Sun with a copy costing just one cent.

1833年9月3日に、デイは1部1セントで、The Sun（新聞の名前）を発売しました。

The introduction of the “penny press,” as cheap newspapers became known, was an important milestone in American journalism history.

格安新聞が世に知れ渡り、この「ペニープレス」の導入は、アメリカのジャーナリズムの歴史における重要な節目となりました。

Day’s newspaper articles were different from those of other newspapers at the time.

デイの新聞記事は他の新聞の記事とは異なっていました。

Instead of reporting on politics and reviews of books or the theater, The Sun focused on people’s everyday lives.

政治や、本や演劇の批評について報道するのではなく、The Sun は人々の日常生活に焦点を合わせました。

It was the first newspaper to report personal events and crimes.

それは個人的な出来事や犯罪を報道した最初の新聞でした。

It led to a paradigm shift in American journalism,

それはアメリカのジャーナリズムにパラダイムシフトをもたらし、

補足）パラダイムシフト→価値観の劇的な変化

with newspapers becoming an important part of the community and the lives of the readers.

新聞は地域社会と読者の生活の重要な一部になりました。

補足）付帯状況 → with 主語とは違う名詞 修飾語句など

Day also came up with another novel idea:

デイはまた別の斬新なアイデアを思い付きました。

newsboys selling the newspaper on street corners.

街頭で新聞を売る新聞配達少年です。

People wouldn’t even have to step into a shop to buy a paper.

人々は新聞を買うために店に足を踏み入れる必要さえなくなったのです。

The combination of a newspaper that was cheap as well as being easily available was successful, and soon Day was making a good living publishing The Sun.

安いだけでなく手軽に入手できる組み合わせを施した新聞は成功し、間もなくデイは、The Sun の出版で、良い生活をできるようになりました。

Within six months, The Sun’s circulation reached 5,000, and after a year, it had risen to 10,000.

6 か月もかからずに、The Sun の平均発行部数は 5,000 に達し、1 年後には 10,000 に上昇しました。

補足）circulation→平均発行部数（未知の語を推測しましょう）

By 1835, sales of The Sun had reached 19,000, more than any of the other daily papers at that time.

1835 年までに The Sun の売り上げは 19,000 に達し、当時、最多となりました。

Over the next few years, about a dozen new penny papers were established, beginning a new era of newspaper competition.

その後数年で、およそ 12 もの新たなペニー新聞が設立され、新聞競争の新時代が始まりました。

The success of The Sun encouraged other journalists to publish newspapers at a lower price. The Sun の成功は他のジャーナリストに新聞をもっと安い価格で発行するように促すことになったのです。

By the time of the Civil War, the standard price of a New York City newspaper had fallen to just two cents.

南北戦争の時までに、ニューヨーク市の新聞の標準価格はわずか 2 セントに下がっていました。

Despite his success, after about five years of operating The Sun, Day lost interest in the daily work of publishing a newspaper.

彼の成功にもかかわらず、The Sun を運営してから約 5 年後、デイは新聞を発行する仕事に興味を失いました。

In 1838, he sold The Sun to his brother-in-law, Moses Yale Beach, for \$40,000, and the newspaper continued to publish for many years.

1838 年に彼は義理の兄弟であるモーゼス イェールビーチに 4 万ドルで The Sun を売却し、そして、その新聞は長年にわたって出版され続けました。

After selling the paper, Day moved into other business areas, including the publication of magazines, but by the 1860s he was basically retired.

販売した後、デイは雑誌の出版を含む他のビジネス領域に移りましたが、1860 年代までには基本的に一線を退きました。

He lived quietly until his death on December 21, 1889.

彼は 1889 年 12 月 21 日に死ぬまで静かに暮らしていました。

Although he had been involved in the American newspaper business for a relatively short time,

アメリカの新聞業界に携わったのは比較的短期間でありましたが、

Day is remembered as a revolutionary figure who showed that newspapers could appeal to a mass audience.

デイは新聞が大衆にアピールできることを示した革命的な人物として記憶されています。

4) 解説

問1 Members of your group listed important events in Day's life. Put the events into the boxes 27 ~ 31 in the order that they happened.

配点は5点、平均点は1.1点、正答率は22%。(難問)

1 Day created other publications 他の出版物を作成 (After selling the paper)

新聞社を売却した後のこと

2 Day established a printing company 印刷会社を設立 (In 1831)

資金をためて設立

3 Day gained experience as a printer in his local area 地元で印刷工 (as a teenager)

20歳までは地元で働いた

4 Day started a newspaper business 新聞事業を始めた (On September 3, 1833)

コレラ蔓延のあと

5 Day's business was threatened by a deadly disease 死につながる病気で事業が苦境に
(the following year→1832) 会社設立後すぐ

答えは 3→2→5→4→1

問2 Choose the best statement(s) to complete the poster.

(You may choose more than one option.) 32

▶ This newspaper was highly successful for the following reasons: 32

この新聞が大きく成功した理由は

配点は5点、平均点は0.4点、正答率は9%。(超難問)

1 Day focused on improving the literacy levels of the working class.

労働者階級の識字率の向上に焦点を当てた。

2 Day introduced a new way of distributing newspapers.

新聞を配布する新しい方法を導入した。

3 Day realized the potential demand for an affordable newspaper.

手頃な価格の新聞への潜在的な需要を実現した。

4 Day reported political affairs in a way that was easy to understand.

理解しやすい方法で政治問題を報告した。

5 Day supplied a large number of newspapers to every household.

すべての世帯に大量の新聞を提供した。

6 Day understood what kind of articles would attract readers.

どのような種類の記事が読者を引き付けるかを理解した。

正解は2, 3, 6

問 3 Which of the following was most likely to have been The Sun's motto? 33

The Sun のモットーでありそうなものは

(ある人物が立ち上げた新聞紙のスローガンを伝記の内容に基づいて推測する問題)

配点は 5 点、平均点は 2. 0 点、正答率は 4 0 %。(普通)

- 1 Nothing is more valuable than politics 政治よりも価値あるものはない
- 2 The daily diary of the American Dream アメリカンドリームの日誌
- 3 The Sun: It shines for all The Sun:すべての人々に光をもたらす
- 4 Top people take The Sun 上流階級の人々が手にする新聞

問 4 Choose the best statement(s) to complete the poster.

(You may choose more than one option.) 34

▶ The Sun changed American journalism and society in a number of ways: 34

The Sun はアメリカのジャーリズムと社会を様々な形を変えた。

配点は 5 点、平均点は 1. 0 点、正答率は 1 9 %。(難問)

- 1 Information became widely available to ordinary people.
情報は一般の人々に広く利用できるようになった。
- 2 Journalists became more conscious of political concerns.
ジャーナリストは政治的懸念をより意識するようになった。
- 3 Journalists started to write more on topics of interest to the community.
ジャーナリストは、地域が関心を持つ話題についてより頻繁に取り上げるようになった。
- 4 Newspapers became less popular with middle-class readers.
新聞は中流階級の読者にとって、あまり一般的なものではなくなった。
- 5 Newspapers replaced schools in providing literacy education.
識字教育の提供において、新聞は学校に取って代わった。
- 6 The role of newspapers became much more important than before.
新聞の役割は以前よりはるかに重要になった。

正解は 1, 3, 6

5) まとめ

難しい単語や概念など、文脈から推測させる問題が多く難問ぞろいでした。日頃から様々な学びを結び付けて考え、教養の深い人間になる必要があります。