

1. 以下の文章を読み、問いに応えなさい。

A revolution occurred in 20th century music listening as the radio gained popularity worldwide, and new media and technologies were developed to record, capture, reproduce and distribute music. Because music was no longer limited to concerts, it became possible for music artists to quickly gain fame nationwide and sometimes worldwide. Conversely, audiences were able to be exposed to a wider range of music than ever before. Music performances became increasingly visual with the broadcast and recording of music videos and concerts. Music of all kinds also became increasingly portable. allowed people sitting next to each other to listen to entirely different performances or share the same performance.

1) 下線部を訳しなさい

2) 空欄の中に入る単語を以下の4つのうちから1つ選びなさい(解答用紙に番号を記すこと)。

- ①Headphones ②Electric piano ③Classical music ④Live performance

2. 以下の英文を和訳しなさい。

The dialectic interrelationship of “old” and “new” represents one of the more decisive factors in the history of music. In this respect, however, music does not differ from other socio-cultural phenomena. Connotations and implications of newness change and keep changing, and since every new idea or object is bound to become an old one, it is most difficult to determine newness adequately in retrospect. And, of course, individual perspectives vary broadly as well. Hence it follows that disagreement can hardly be avoided, particularly when value-judgements are involved.

3. 以下の英文を和訳しなさい。

Nothing better represents the struggles of artists in the 19th century than the emergence of nationalism in music and literature. Nationalism can be defined as the expression of a unique ethnic and cultural identity common to a specific group of people usually living in a limited geographical region. The spirit of nationalism became especially powerful in the 19th century after the defeat of the Holy Roman Empire at the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1806. Prior to that date, the Empire had stretched from Poland and Germany in northern Europe all the way to parts of Italy in the south, and had dominated the political map of the European continent for more than a thousand years.