
C.2 [with の識別]

(1)The processes of change in early twentieth-century life are most commonly presented in terms of technological inventions such as those in motorized transport, aviation, and radio, or sometimes by reference to new theoretical models such as Relativity and Psychoanalysis. But there were innovations in the sphere of language as well. Although now scarcely remembered as an event of any cultural significance, the arrival of the crossword puzzle in 1924 may be seen as marking a new kind of relationship between the educated public and the vocabulary of the English language. It started as a newspaper trend, promoted by the offer of cash prizes, but it soon established itself as a national tradition, confirmed by the introduction of the first daily crossword in *The Times*, a British newspaper, in 1930. By this time, crossword fans were beginning to appear in fiction, too. (2)Whether there is a connection between enthusiasm for the crossword and the 1930s boom in detective fiction, with its obvious puzzle-solving appeal, can only be guessed at. More certainly, the crossword encouraged a widespread interest in words. (3)From their newspapers, readers were thus sent hurrying to dictionaries, which libraries complained they had repeatedly to replace because they were being roughly handled or even stolen by crossword lovers. The crossword, after all, relies strongly upon prior language regulation, including standard spellings, and the availability of widely respected dictionaries.

(東京大'11)

