



[設問]

以下は、エイドリアン・フォーティ著『欲望のオブジェ』（1986）の一節です。

- (1) 下線部を日本語で要訳しなさい（字数制限なし）。
- (2) 後半で「新古典主義」、「旅行」について言及がある。芸術作品と旅のかかわりについて、英語であなたの意見を述べなさい（字数制限なし）。

The interest in classical antiquities was part of the neo-classical movement, which had developed in the 1750s and 1760s, and which dominated European taste in the late eighteenth century. Neo-classicism aimed to regain for art and design the purity of form and expression which was felt lacking in the rococo style of the first half of the eighteenth century, but which was identified in the products of Greece and Rome. Much of the inspiration of neo-classicism came from the discovery of Herculaneum in 1738 and of Pompeii in 1748, and Italian tours to study classical remains at first hand became part of artistic education. It also became fashionable for cultured aristocrats from all over Europe to travel to Rome to view, purchase and, in cases of extreme enthusiasm, excavate classical antiquities.

Adrian Forty, *Objects of Desire: Design and Society since 1750*, UK, Thames & Hudson, 1986, pp. 14-15.