


英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読むこと。

（注意事項）

1. この問題用紙は〔Ⅰ〕から〔Ⅲ〕まで10ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合し確認すること。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄にマークするか、または所定の欄に記述すること。
5. 解答はかならず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル（いずれもHBの黒）で記入すること。
6. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
7. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。また、所定以外のところには絶対に記入しないこと。
8. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
9. 解答用紙は持ちかえらないこと。
10. この問題用紙は必ず持ちかえること。
11. この試験時間は60分である。
12. 解答をマークする場合の注意。

（マーク記入例）

良い例	悪い例
●	

〔 I 〕 以下の英文を読んで、 1 ～ 6 の問いに答えなさい。

Whatever happened to embarrassment? Why are an (ア increase) number of us comfortable bringing our private activities — from personal hygiene to intimate conversation — into public view? (A) people blame reality television and social networking sites like Facebook, both of which traffic in personal revelation. To be sure, television and Internet video sites such as YouTube have made all of us more comfortable in the role of everyday *voyeurs. We watch (B) cook, work, shop, argue, sing, dance, stumble, and fall — all from a safe distance. The characters on reality television regularly put themselves into questionable and embarrassing situations so that they can later discuss, for our viewing enjoyment, how questionable and embarrassing their conduct was. If we are now less easily embarrassed, it must be in part from experiencing, indirectly, so much (イ manufacture) embarrassment (あ) the screen.

Many people see the decline of embarrassment (い) a good thing. “Why shouldn’t I be able to do X?” people often say after having done (C) shocking. But this misunderstands the distinction between embarrassment — a mild but necessary correction of inappropriate behavior — and shame, which is a stronger emotional response usually involving feelings of guilt about more serious breaking of rules for human behavior.

Unlike many other emotions, embarrassment must be learned. Infants know (D) of this emotion, and parents often use the threat of embarrassment to teach young children correct and incorrect behavior: “(Y)” we say. Embarrassment is also a social emotion; its occurrence requires the real or imagined presence of others. Because it is a learned behavior (ウ ground) in social relations, embarrassment is a kind of barometer for a society’s notions of politeness.

In fact, as the science of embarrassment suggests, it is part of what

makes politeness possible. In *Behavior in Public Spaces*, published in 1963, sociologist Erving Goffman described our public actions, from greeting friends on the street to answering questions posed by strangers, as signals of the strength of our commitment to our social communities. “What the individual thinks of as the niceties of social conduct,” Goffman argued, “are in fact rules (う) guiding him in his attachment to and detachment from social gatherings.” These are what mark us as belonging, or not. “More than to (E) family or club, more than to (E) class or sex, more than to (E) nation, the individual belongs to gatherings, and he had best (工 show) that he is a member in good standing,” Goffman wrote.

When we ignore these social niceties we risk not only embarrassing ourselves, but also creating doubt in others about our social standing. Nobody enjoys being embarrassed. But it brings us all together as a community by reinforcing norms and policing the boundaries of **propriety. Writing recently in *Greater Good* magazine, University of California-Berkeley psychologist Dacher Keltner argued that the subtle signals of embarrassment — averting one’s eyes or pressing one’s lips together — are “a sign of respect for others, our appreciation of their view of things, and our commitment to the moral and social order.” Far from dividing people, embarrassment “can be a peacemaking force that brings people together — both during conflict and after ***breaches of the social contract, when there’s otherwise great potential for violence and disorder.” By expressing embarrassment, we put others (え) ease by reinforcing our commitment to group norms. Keltner encourages us to see embarrassment as “a window into the ethical brain.”

But in our nonjudgmental, individualistic culture, it is often uncomfortable and occasionally dangerous to attempt to enforce social norms. Even when people are objectively behaving badly — like the people who use cell phones on trains or in doctors’ offices and impose their conversations on everyone else around them — it is often difficult to get up the courage to tell them to be

quiet. In his book *Embarrassment*, psychologist Rowland S. Miller argues that, far from being inappropriate, embarrassment “is often a *desirable, correct* response to social ****predicaments.” Our fleeting sense of embarrassment when reminding someone else to follow the rules is normal, and as Miller reminds us, people who are unwilling to express embarrassment mark themselves as socially suspect. “A capacity for embarrassment is a marker of normal humanity,” writes Miller. Or at least it should be.

At the very least, embarrassment serves as a reminder that no matter our circumstances, we are more alike than not. Pier Forni, of Johns Hopkins University, recently told *Obit* magazine, “We are more and more concerned with our own pursuit of personal goals. As we engage in a mad rush for the attainment of our personal goals, we don’t seem to have the time or see the point of slowing down for the purpose of being kind to others.” Nor have we yet found the right balance between connecting with others and showing others more of our private selves than they really want to see.

*voyeurs (醜聞などを)やたらにせんさくする人, のぞき趣味の人。

**propriety 行動の妥当性, 適切性。

***breaches 違反, 不履行, 侵害。

****predicaments 困難, 不愉快な状況。

1. (あ)～(え)に適切な語を入れたい。それぞれ以下の(1)～(6)から, 1つずつ選び, その番号をマークしなさい。同じものを2度用いてもよい。

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) as | (2) at | (3) by |
| (4) in | (5) of | (6) on |

2. (A)～(E)に, 以下から最も適切な語を選んで入れたい。その番号をマークしなさい。ただし, 文頭にくる語も語頭の文字は小文字にしてある。

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| (1) any | (2) anybody | (3) anywhere |
| (4) nobody | (5) nothing | (6) others |
| (7) many | (8) person | (9) something |

3. (ア)～(エ)の動詞を、必要な場合には、適切な形に変えて、解答欄に記入しなさい。
4. 第3段落の(Y)に「そんなことを人前で言うと、きまりの悪い思いをしますよ」という意味の英文を入れたい。embarrass を用いて、解答欄にその英文を書きなさい。
5. 以下の文(1)～(6)の中から、本文の内容として正しいものを2つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
 - (1) 高速インターネットが発達してきた今日、Facebook を使ってネットワーク作りをしたり、YouTube で情報を収集したりできる便利な社会でわれわれは暮らしている。
 - (2) 出演者が、わざときまり悪いことをして視聴者を楽しませるような番組がある。
 - (3) わたしたちには、生まれながらにして、きまり悪いという気持ちが備わっているもので、幼児でも顔を赤らめたり、もじもじしたりする。
 - (4) きまり悪いという気持ちは、わたしたちが他者と親密度を深めて、和やかな社会を作り上げていくうえで、人を孤立させてゆく弊害があるので、克服しなければならない。
 - (5) きまり悪いという気持ちを表わすことは、ある集団への帰属意識を示すことにつながる。
 - (6) きまり悪いという気持ちを表わすと、人間関係がギクシャクしやすくなる。
6. この文章のタイトルとしてもっともふさわしいものを以下から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
 - (1) An Apology for Embarrassment
 - (2) A Criticism of Embarrassment
 - (3) The Death of Embarrassment
 - (4) The Pleasure of Embarrassment
 - (5) The Triumph of Embarrassment

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、1～6の問いに答えなさい。

Gorillas are being dangerously stressed by tourists whose attentions are disrupting the animals' feeding routines and making them aggressive. The discovery of this — made by researchers who have just completed a year-long study of the great apes at Bai Hokou in the Central African Republic — has important implications for the tourism industry.

Eco-tourism has become extremely popular, providing travellers with opportunities to get close to rare species, including tigers, polar bears and gorillas. Money raised in this way has helped to preserve endangered animals and bring employment to (ア) countries. Gorilla tourism in particular has boomed, providing jobs and business opportunities in several African countries. In Uganda, gorilla tourism brings in an estimated £ 345, 000 a month from the sale of permit fees alone.

But now scientists warn that greater care will be needed. Not only (あ) tourists disturb the animals, but so do research teams studying the animals' behaviour and their interaction with tourists. It is recommended that the (イ) distance between humans and gorillas be increased from seven to 18 metres. "We got a lot of warning barks from the male *silverback in a band of gorillas if we went too close," said Michelle Klailova of Stirling University. "And you ignore a male gorilla's barking at your peril, for there is a real danger that it will (い) into something much worse, like a strong attack. They can kill very easily. They know exactly where to bite a person."

Great apes are known to be vulnerable to human diseases. A common cold has the potential to kill an entire family group. Research at the Tai chimpanzee project in Ivory Coast found that 15 young chimpanzees who died in three disease outbreaks there had been infected with a variety of viruses that were very similar to those found in humans. Authorities have so far insisted that humans remain at least seven metres away. "Even if we sneeze,

then **particles from our breath will not reach the gorillas,” said Klailova.

“This barrier has been created for ***physiological reasons. However, our work suggests that there are good reasons to establish a far bigger gap between humans and animals — for (ウ) reasons.”

Klailova and her research group concentrated on one silverback named Makumba and recorded his communicative vocal sounds, daily activities and interactions with his 12 family members. They then studied how these types of behaviour changed when different groups of humans — which included local trackers, scientists and often tourists — came close. As numbers in a group increased, the gorillas spent less time feeding and instead behaved in a disturbed, unfocused manner. Klailova found that Makumba was more likely to stop feeding and start watching humans as observers moved closer.

Making a male gorilla angrier could lead to his attacking humans or female gorillas in his own band. Either way, the reaction reveals that animals that are now hovering on the edge of extinction are being further stressed. Klailova admitted that a recommended gap of 18 metres “is not a realistic goal in dense forests, particularly for tourists who have spent (工) time and effort to see the gorillas.” But in clearings and in open land, where there are good sight lines, it should definitely be adhered to. This suggestion will find support from other scientists who have called for increased protection for great apes. Other proposals have included suggestions that all tourists be required to (ㄥ) face masks to block any transmission of human diseases. However, the prospect of having to use masks all the time while only being allowed distant glimpses of animals could have a detrimental impact on gorilla-watching holidays.

Eco-tourism has become an important source of income for remote African communities. Foreign visitors who come to enjoy the sights and sounds of natural parks have become a strong motivation for governments to invest in conservation, while the presence of researchers, tourists and tourism

infrastructure can (え) as a strong ****deterrent to poachers.

As Klailova has said: "It is a very delicate issue."

*silverback 群のリーダー格の雄ゴリラ(背中の毛が白銀色)

particles 飛沫 *physiological 生理的な

****deterrent to poachers 密猟者に対する牽制

1. 文中の空所(あ)~(え)に入れるものとして最も適当な語をそれぞれ(1)~(4)から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- (あ) (1) bother (2) do (3) need (4) warn
(い) (1) become (2) come (3) make (4) turn
(う) (1) allow (2) pull (3) offer (4) wear
(え) (1) do (2) make (3) oppose (4) work

2. 文中の空所(ア)~(エ)に入れるのに、最も適切な語をそれぞれ(1)~(4)から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) (1) developed (2) developing (3) strong (4) exotic
(イ) (1) maximum (2) minimum (3) major (4) minor
(ウ) (1) philosophical (2) photographic
(3) physical (4) psychological
(エ) (1) interesting (2) natural (3) useless (4) valuable

3. 下線(X)と(Z)の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれ1~3から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- (X) 1. A gorilla's barking can be safely ignored
2. Gorillas bark to communicate with each other
3. It would be a risk to ignore the barking of a male gorilla
(Z) 1. there are good sight lines for gorillas to escape from humans
2. gorillas can easily be seen
3. gorillas can easily see humans

4. 下線(Y)の具体的な意味を日本語で書きなさい。
5. 本文の内容に一致しているものを次の1～9から3つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
1. It would be healthier for gorillas if humans were to observe them from a distance of 7 meters or less.
 2. The gorilla is a highly social animal that enjoys human contact.
 3. Eco-tourism helps to create better relationships between wild gorillas and human beings.
 4. In many countries, eco-tourism is causing a loss of employment.
 5. We need to be more concerned about the psychological consequences of humans' coming into close contact with gorillas.
 6. Gorillas are naturally gentle creatures and never become aggressive.
 7. Close observation by humans has no effect on the feeding behaviour of gorillas.
 8. Human diseases can be transferred to gorillas.
 9. Eco-tourism can have a positive effect on limiting illegal poaching.
6. 本文のタイトルとして1～5から最適なものを1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。
1. Human Beings and Gorillas
 2. Do Gorillas Have Psychological Problems?
 3. The Destruction of Gorillas
 4. Eco-tourism and Its Impact on Gorillas
 5. Eco-tourism Should Be Banned

〔Ⅲ〕 文中の空所1～9に入れるものとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ(A)～(D)から選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

This is an interview between a journalist, Jeremy Paxman (JP), and J.K. Rowling (JKR), the author of the Harry Potter series of books.

JP: Do you think success _____ you?
(1)

JKR: Yes.

JP: _____ way?
(2)

JKR: I _____ feel like quite such a "waste of space" anymore.
(3)

JP: You didn't really _____ you were a "waste of space," did you?
(4)

JKR: I totally felt a waste of space. I was terrible. Yeah, I did, yeah. And now I feel that it turns out there was one thing I was _____ and I'd always expected I could tell a story, and I suppose it's rather sad that I needed confirmation by being published.
(5)

JP: And what about the money? A lot of people, when they suddenly _____ a lot of money, feel guilty about it. Do you feel guilty?
(6)

JKR: Yes, I do feel guilty about it. Definitely I feel guilty.

JP: Why?

JKR: When it first happened, I _____ immediately become very rich. The biggest jump for me was the advance money from the American publisher, which was enough _____ a house, not outright, but you know we'd been renting until then. And I didn't feel guilty; I felt scared _____ because I knew I mustn't waste this opportunity: I've got some money, I mustn't do anything stupid with it. And then yeah, yeah, I felt guilty.
(7)
(8)
(9)

1. (A) to change (B) will change
(C) to be changed (D) has changed
2. (A) By what (B) In what
(C) By how (D) How this
3. (A) don't (B) am not
(C) not now (D) can't
4. (A) have feeling (B) used to feeling
(C) feel (D) had the feeling
5. (A) poor (B) good point
(C) good at (D) strong point
6. (A) make (B) making
(C) made (D) are made
7. (A) can't (B) was not able
(C) didn't (D) hadn't
8. (A) that I can buy (B) for me to buy
(C) for the buying (D) for I could buy
9. (A) at that point (B) to that point
(C) by the ending (D) by my future