英 | 問

英　　　語

平 成 31 年 度（前期日程）

注　　　意

1. 「解答はじめ」というまで開いてはいけない。

2. 問題は 1 冊（本文 12 ページ），解答用紙は 4 枚である。

3. 全部の解答用紙に受験番号を書くこと。受験番号は次の要領で明確に記入すること。

    （例）　受験番号 50001 番の場合 ⟶ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

4. 解答は解答用紙の所定の位置に書くこと。他の所に書くと無効になることがある。解答用紙の裏面は使ってはならない。字数などの指示がある場合は，その指示に従って書くこと。解答文は横書きとする。

5. 書き損じても，代わりの用紙は交付しない。

6. 試験終了後，問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

次の英文を読み，下の問いに答えなさい。（＊を付した語句には，問題文の末尾に注がある。）

While conducting research on emotions and facial expressions in Papua New Guinea in 2015, psychologist Carlos Crivelli discovered something startling. He showed Trobriand Islanders* photographs of the standard Western face of fear — wide-eyed, mouth wide open — and asked them to （ A ） what they saw. The Trobrianders didn't see a frightened face. Instead, they saw an indication of threat and aggression. In other words, what we think of as a universal expression of fear isn't universal at all. But if Trobrianders have a different interpretation of facial expressions, what does that mean? One emerging — and increasingly supported — theory is that facial expressions don't reflect our feelings. <u>Instead of reliable displays of our emotional states, they</u> ₍₁₎ <u>show our</u> [＿＿＿＿＿＿] .

The face acts "like a road sign to affect the traffic that's going past it," says Alain Fridlund, a psychology professor who wrote a recent study with Crivelli. "Our faces are ways we direct the course of a social interaction." That's not to say that we actively try to manipulate others with our facial expressions. Our smiles and frowns may well be unconscious. But <u>our expressions are less a</u> ₍₂₎ <u>mirror of what's going on inside than a signal we're sending about what we want</u> <u>to happen next</u>. Your best 'disgusted' face, for example, might show that you're not happy with the way the conversation is going — and that you want it to take a different course.

While it may seem sensible, this theory has been a long time coming. The idea that emotions are fundamental, instinctive, and expressed in our faces is deeply fixed in Western culture. But <u>this viewpoint</u> has always been criticized. ₍₃₎ New research is challenging two of the main points of basic emotion theory. First is the idea that some emotions are universally shared and recognized. Second is the belief that facial expressions are reliable reflections of those

emotions.

That new research includes recent work by Crivelli. He has spent months living with the Trobrianders of Papua New Guinea as well as the Mwani of Mozambique*. With both native groups, he found that study participants did not (B) emotions to faces in the same way Westerners do. It was not just the face of fear, either. Shown a smiling face, only a small percentage of Trobrianders declared that the face was happy. About half of those who were asked to describe it in their own words called it "laughing": a word that deals with action, not feeling. In other words, Crivelli found no evidence that what is behind a facial expression is universally understood.

Making matters more complicated, even when our facial expressions are interpreted by others as exhibiting a certain feeling, those people might (A) an emotion we're not actually experiencing. In a 2017 analysis of about 50 studies, researchers found that only a minority of people's faces reflected their actual feelings.

If our expressions don't actually reflect our feelings, there are enormous consequences. One is in the field of artificial intelligence (AI)*, specifically robotics*. "A good number of people are training their artificial intelligence and their social robots using example faces from psychological textbooks," says Fridlund. But if someone who frowns at a robot is signalling something other than simple unhappiness, the AI may (C) to them incorrectly.

For most of us, though, the new research may have most of an effect on how we interpret social interactions. It turns out that we might communicate better if we saw faces not as mirroring hidden emotions — but rather as actively trying to speak to us. People should read faces "kind of like a road sign," says Fridlund. "It's like a switch on a railroad track: do we go here or do we go there in the conversation?" That frown on your friend's face may not be actual anger; maybe she just wants you to agree with her point of view.

Take laughter, says Bridget Waller: "when you laugh and how you laugh within a social interaction is absolutely crucial." A poorly-timed laugh might not (D) your inner joy at what's going on — but it might show that you're not

paying close attention to the conversation, or may even signal hostility.

For Crivelli, our faces may even be more calculating than that. He compares us to puppeteers*, with our expressions like "invisible wires or ropes that you are trying to use to manipulate the other." And, of course, that other person is manipulating us right back. We're social creatures, after all.

注　Trobriand Islander　トロブリアンド諸島の住民
　　the Mwani of Mozambique　モザンビークのムワニ民族
　　artificial intelligence（AI）　人工知能
　　robotics　ロボット工学
　　puppeteer　操り人形師

1　下線部(1)に続く空欄 ☐ に入れる語句として最も適切なものを以下の選択肢イ～ニから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。
　イ　beliefs and moral values
　ロ　intentions and social goals
　ハ　likes and dislikes
　ニ　opinions and level of intelligence

2　下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

3　下線部(3)の指す内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

4　下線部(4)を和訳しなさい。

5　空欄（　A　）～（　D　）に入れる語として最も適切なものを，以下の選択肢イ～への中からそれぞれ一つ選び，その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。ただし，各選択肢は1回のみ使用できるものとする。また，（　A　）は本文中に2度出てくるので注意すること。
　イ　attribute　　　　ロ　examine　　　　ハ　explain
　ニ　identify　　　　ホ　respond　　　　ヘ　reveal

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み，下の問いに答えなさい。（＊を付した語句には，問題文の末尾に注がある。）

　　Today, the majority of poor renting families in America spend over half of their income on housing, and at least one in four dedicates over 70 percent to paying the rent. Millions of Americans are evicted, or forced to move out, every year because they can't afford rent. In Milwaukee, a city of fewer than 105,000 renter households, landlords* evict roughly 16,000 adults and children each year. That's sixteen families evicted through the court system daily. But there are other ways, cheaper and quicker ways, for landlords to remove a family than through the order of a court. Some landlords pay tenants* a couple hundred dollars to leave by the end of the week. Some take off the front door. Nearly half of all forced moves experienced by renting families in Milwaukee are "informal evictions" that take place in the shadow of the law. If you count all
(1)
forms of involuntary displacement*, you discover that between 2009 and 2011 more than 1 in 8 Milwaukee renters experienced a forced move. The numbers are similar in Kansas City, Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities. In 2013, 1 in 8 poor renting families nationwide were unable to pay all of their rent.

　　Fewer and fewer families can afford a roof over their head. This is among
(2)
the most urgent and pressing issues facing America today, and acknowledging the breadth and depth of the problem changes the way we look at poverty. For decades, we have failed to fully appreciate how deeply housing is involved in the creation of poverty.

　　For almost a century, there has been broad consensus in America that families should spend no more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Until recently, most renting families met this goal. But times have changed across America. Every year in this country, people are evicted from their homes not by the tens of thousands or even the hundreds of thousands but by the millions. Until recently, we simply didn't know how immense this problem was, or how
(3)

serious the consequences, unless we had suffered them ourselves. For years, social scientists, journalists, and policymakers all but ignored eviction, making it one of the least studied processes affecting the lives of poor families. But new data and methods have allowed us to measure the frequency of eviction and its effects. We have learned that eviction is common in poor neighborhoods and that it causes great difficulties for families, communities, and children.

Residential stability creates a kind of psychological stability, which allows people to invest in their home and social relationships. It creates school stability, which increases the chances that children will (A) and graduate. And it creates community stability, which encourages neighbors to form (B) bonds and take care of their block. But poor families enjoy little of that because they are evicted at such high rates. Instability is not inherent to poverty. Poor families (C).

Along with instability, eviction also causes loss. Families lose not only their home, school, and neighborhood but also their possessions: furniture, clothes, books. It takes a good amount of money and time to establish a home. Eviction can erase all that. Eviction can cause workers to lose their jobs. This likelihood is roughly 15 percent higher for workers who have experienced an eviction. Often, evicted families also lose the opportunity to benefit from public housing because Housing Authorities* count evictions and unpaid debt as strikes* when reviewing applications.

This — the loss of your possessions, job, home, and access to government aid — helps explain why eviction has such a profound effect on what social scientists call "material hardship." Material hardship assesses, say, whether families experience hunger or sickness because they can't afford food or medical care; or go without heat, electricity, or a phone because they can't afford those things. The year after eviction, families experience 20 percent higher levels of material hardship than similar families who were not evicted.

Then there is the damage eviction causes to a person's spirit. The violence

of displacement can drive people to depression and, in extreme cases, suicide. One in two recently evicted mothers reports multiple symptoms of depression, double the rate of similar mothers who were not forced from their homes. Even after years pass, evicted mothers are less happy, energetic, and optimistic than their peers.

<u>All this suffering</u> is shameful and unnecessary. We have affirmed basic
(4)
nutrition, twelve years of education, and a pension in old age to be the right of every citizen because we have recognized that human dignity depends on the fulfillment of these fundamental human needs. And it is hard to argue that housing is not a fundamental human need. Decent, affordable housing should be a basic (D) for everybody in this country. The reason is simple: without stable shelter, everything else falls apart.

注　landlord　家賃を取って部屋や家を貸す人，家主
　　tenant　家賃を払って部屋や家を借りている人
　　involuntary displacement　強制退去
　　Housing Authority　住宅を管轄する公的機関
　　strike　マイナス要因

1　下線部(1)の指す内容を文脈に即して 40 字以内の日本語（句読点を含む）で説明
　しなさい。

2　下線部(2)の指す内容を文脈に即して 30 字以内の日本語（句読点を含む）で説明
　しなさい。

3　下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

4 下線部⑷の内容として本文で述べられていないものを以下の選択肢イ〜ニから
一つ選び，その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

イ　コミュニティにおける生活の安定性を失う。

ロ　職業を失い，公共住宅に住む権利を奪われる。

ハ　精神の安定を失い，家庭内暴力と少年犯罪が増える。

ニ　食べ物やライフラインを確保できない困窮状態に陥る。

5 空欄（　A　）と（　B　）に入れる語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを以下
の選択肢イ〜ニから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

　　　　　（　A　）　――　（　B　）

イ　excel　　　　　　fragile

ロ　excel　　　　　　strong

ハ　struggle　　　　fragile

ニ　struggle　　　　strong
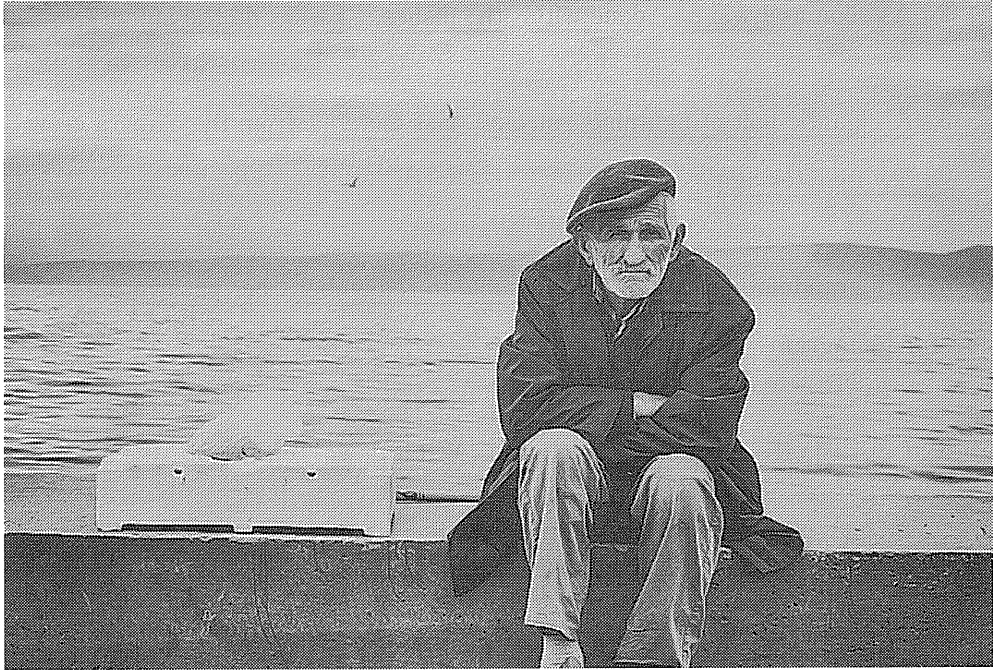

6 空欄（　C　）に入れるのに最も適切なものを以下の選択肢イ〜ニから一つ選
び，その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

イ　cannot move so much because they are poor

ロ　do not move because they are forced to

ハ　move so much because they are forced to

ニ　rarely move because they are forced to stay

7 本文の論旨に即して，空欄（　D　）に入れるのに最も適切な１語を同じ段落か
ら抜き出し，解答欄に書きなさい。

Ⅲ　次の１～６の文には，それぞれ１箇所ずつ文法・語法上の誤りがある。誤りを含む箇所をイ～ホから選び，その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

1　<u>A book</u>　<u>you recommended</u>　<u>the other day</u>　<u>was</u>　<u>great read.</u>
　　　イ　　　　　　ロ　　　　　　　　　ハ　　　　　　ニ　　　　ホ

2　As soon as <u>I will be</u>　<u>done with</u>　<u>the dishes,</u>　<u>I will</u>　<u>do the laundry</u>.
　　　　　　　　イ　　　　　ロ　　　　　　ハ　　　　　ニ　　　　ホ

3　<u>A gigantic bolt of lightning</u>　<u>stroke</u>　<u>just meters</u>　<u>from the camera crew</u>
　　　　　　　イ　　　　　　　　　　ロ　　　　ハ　　　　　　　ニ
　<u>a few minutes ago</u>.
　　　　　ホ

4　<u>My grandmother</u>　<u>often has</u>　<u>trouble to remember</u>　<u>her password</u>
　　　　イ　　　　　　　ロ　　　　　　　ハ　　　　　　　　ニ
　<u>for Instagram</u>.
　　　ホ

5　<u>I turned off</u>　<u>my smartphone</u>　and　<u>lied it down</u>　<u>on top of</u>　<u>the desk</u>.
　　　イ　　　　　　　ロ　　　　　　　　　　　ハ　　　　　ニ　　　　ホ

6　<u>Our staffs,</u>　<u>both full-</u>　<u>and part-time,</u>　<u>receive health benefits</u>
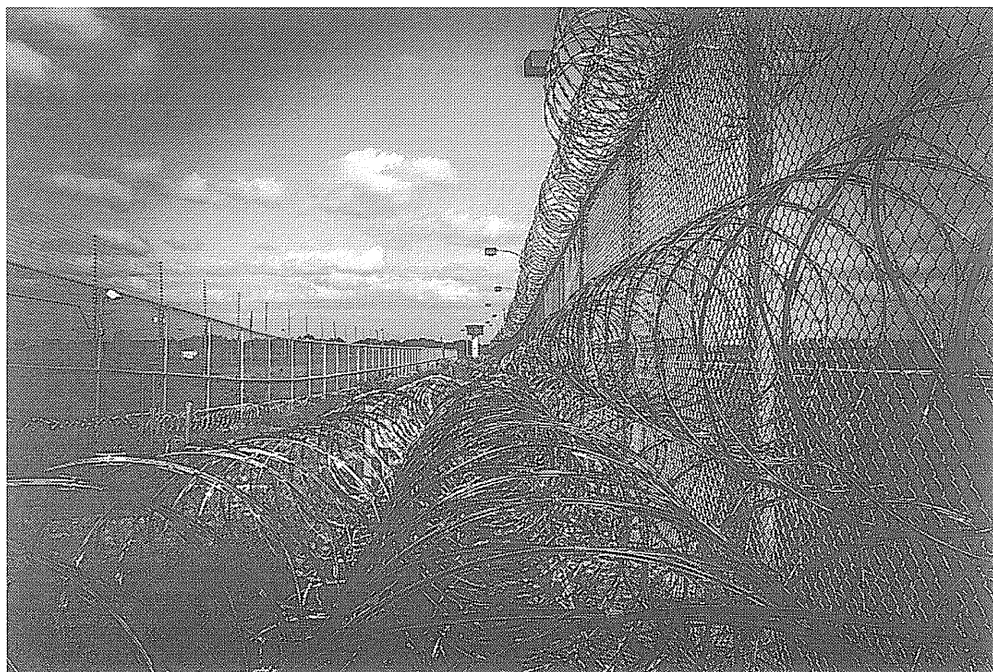　　　イ　　　　　　ロ　　　　　ハ　　　　　　　　ニ
　and　<u>paid vacations</u>.
　　　　　ホ

Ⅳ　Choose one picture.　Indicate the number of the picture that you have chosen.
In English, write 100 to 130 words about the picture.　*Correctly* indicate the
number of words you have written at the end of the composition.

1

2

3

◇M4(041—52)

Ⅴ　音声を聞き，その指示に従って，ＡおよびＢの各問いに答えなさい。

　Ａ　音声を聞き，以下の質問に英語で答えなさい。

　　1　What does the Latin word *tela* mean?

　　2　In which century did the word *toilet* mean "the process of washing and
　　getting dressed"?

　　3　How many meanings has the word *toilet* evolved through? Write the exact
　　number.

B　音声を聞き，1〜3の各問いに対して，それぞれ最も適切な答えを以下の選択
　肢イ〜ニから一つ選び，その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

　　1　イ　It makes a company more profitable.

　　　　ロ　It makes relations among friends and colleagues tense.

　　　　ハ　It promotes comfortable relationships within your group.

　　　　ニ　It shows how important you are in your organization.

　　2　イ　When the powerful attack the weak.

　　　　ロ　When the powerful defend the weak.

　　　　ハ　When the weak attack the powerful.

　　　　ニ　When the weak defend the powerful.

　　3　イ　Those who are always enthusiastic in the organization.

　　　　ロ　Those who are well respected in the organization.

　　　　ハ　Those who have lower positions in the organization.

　　　　ニ　Those who plan to leave the organization.