

鹿児島大学  
前期

医学部  
歯学部

# 英 語

## 注 意 事 項

- 1 「解答始め」の合図があるまでこの冊子は開かないこと。
- 2 この冊子は9ページである。
- 3 学部名と受験番号及び氏名を、必ず2枚の解答用紙のそれぞれに記入すること。
- 4 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された所に記入すること。

1 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

Imagine this situation. ( A ) What would you think? Would you think they were laughing at something funny that one of them said? Or — be honest with yourself — would you think they were laughing at you? Yes, you.

Being laughed at is a common fear. But a major study published in two thousand nine found that this fear is not the same around the world. It differs from ( B ) to ( B ).

People in Finland were the least likely to believe that people laughing in their presence were making fun of them. Less than ten percent of Finns in the study said they would think that, compared to eighty percent of people in Thailand.

Some people in the study said they felt unsure of themselves in social situations but hid their feelings of insecurity. Others said they avoided social situations where they had been laughed at before.

The study found that people in Turkmenistan and Cambodia were more likely to be in the first group. They would hide their feelings of insecurity if they were around other people's laughter. But people in Iraq, Egypt and Jordan were more likely to try to avoid such situations if they felt they had been laughed at before.  
(1)

Shy people often avoid situations that would force them into close contact with other people. They worry that something they say or do will make other people laugh at them. But some people worry much more than others. They may have a disorder called gelotophobia. Gelos is a Greek word. It means laughter. Phobia means fear. This fear of laughter can be truly sad for those who live with it. It can affect how they lead their lives.  
(2)

In the study, a team from the University of Zurich led more than ninety researchers from around the world. They wanted to understand the difference between normal shyness and true gelotophobia. Another purpose of the study

was to compare the levels of fear of being laughed at in different cultures. The researchers surveyed more than twenty-two thousand people in forty-two different languages. The findings appeared in the scientific journal *Humor*.

(Information source: <http://learningenglish.voanews.com/articleprintview/609498.html>)

## 設 問

(1) 文中の空欄( A )に入るように、以下の英文を最も適切な順序に並べ替えて番号で答えなさい。

- ① You cannot hear what they are saying.
- ② But suddenly they start laughing.
- ③ You pass a group of people.
- ④ The people are talking to each other.

(2) 文中の2つの空欄( B )に共通して入る最も適切な単語を、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) culture      (イ) laughter      (ウ) person      (エ) situation

(3) フィンランド人はタイ人に比べてどういった特徴があるのか、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

(4) 下線部(1)はどういった状況か、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

(5) 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

(6) この研究の2つの目的は何か、日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

(7) この問題文に対する最も適切なタイトルを、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) Some People Worry Much More Than Others
- (イ) Worried That People Are Laughing at You?
- (ウ) Being Laughed at Is a Trivial Matter
- (エ) Is 'Gelotophobia' a Laughing Matter?



2 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

Have you ever been lost in a big city, mapless, and in a rush to make an appointment? If so, then you know how important it is to find someone who can give accurate directions and is trustworthy. When we find someone, we <sup>(1)</sup> evaluate their information on the basis of several characteristics, including what the person looks like, how confident they sound, and the extent to which their information appears truthful. How do animals evaluate the truthfulness of spatial information?

In our exploration of spatial navigation in animals, I argued that honeybees, like many other animals, have an exquisite sense of where they are in space, and where they are relative to a home base. To fly home, they use landmarks and their dead reckoning sense. They may also access, as some have argued, an internally represented cognitive map. You will recall that the biologist Jim Gould conducted an experiment to determine whether honeybees would fly out to feed from a food source located on a boat in the middle of a lake. These were the precise instructions from the hive mates who had been trained to fly out to this spot to feed on such food. After the dance, however, Gould observed that the honeybees stayed put, as if they had rejected the <sup>(2)</sup> directions to fly and feed. Why? Because, food has never been found out in the middle of this lake, or presumably any lake, and thus the information in the signal was unreliable, inaccurate. The hive members refused to move, treating the signal skeptically. The control experiment makes this interpretation quite ( A ), given that the bees flew to the boat if it was displaced the same distance away but on the edge of the lake, a presumably more likely place to find bee food.

What we don't learn from Gould's work is the nature of the bee's knowledge, the extent to which an individual's own knowledge of pollen location can override the social message. For example, if a bee knows that a

field of flowers has been burned down, leaving no pollen behind, would it accept or reject a dance indicating pollen at this location a week after the burn? What about one year after the burn, when there has been time for new growth? If an experimenter brings the bees to the lake and allows them to feed from the boat, would they then follow the dancer to this location? <sup>(3)</sup> If a bee repeatedly lies about the location of pollen, does she lose ( B )? Is she punished for falsely crying pollen?

We don't have answers to these questions. However, the critical aspect of Gould's work for the present discussion is that bees, and perhaps other animals, can check on the veracity of a piece of information by comparing what they are told with ( C ).

(Partially excerpted from *Wild Minds: What Animals Really Think* by Marc Hauser)

(注)

spatial : space の形容詞形      exquisite : 卓越した

dead reckoning : 推測航法(出発点からの針路と航程によって現在位置を推算しながら進む航法)

cognitive map : 認知地図(人間や動物がもつ環境空間についての認知構造)

hive : ミツバチの巣箱      skeptically : 懐疑的に

control experiment : 対照実験(結果を検証するための比較対象を設定した実験)

pollen : 花粉      override : ~に優先する      veracity : 真実性

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1)について、私たちが情報を評価する際に手がかりとする特徴は何か、日本語で3つあげなさい。
- (2) 下線部(2)にあるように、ミツバチが餌のある場所へ飛んでいくのを拒絶したのはなぜか、日本語で答えなさい。
- (3) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄( A )に入る最も適切な単語を、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) doubtful (イ) elementary  
(ウ) flexible (エ) reasonable
- (4) 下線部(3)について、the dancer の意味を明らかにしながら和訳しなさい。
- (5) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄( B )に入る最も適切な単語を、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) command (イ) food (ウ) profit (エ) respect
- (6) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄( C )に入る最も適切な語句を、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) the way they are sacrificed (イ) what they have experienced  
(ウ) the way other animals do (エ) what the hive mates indicate

試験問題は次に続く。

3

For each question, choose the most appropriate answer from four choices below, then write the number.

(1) A: How could you reach the airport just in time?

B: There ( ) to be a policeman, so I asked him the way.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. happened | 2. looked |
| 3. involved | 4. came   |

(2) A: Can I bring my brother to the dance party tomorrow?

B: ( ).

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Not at least | 2. Be sure      |
| 3. Don't mind   | 4. By all means |

(3) A: Why were you late for school today?

B: If my watch ( ) slow, I could have caught the 7:30 bus.

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. had not been | 2. have not been       |
| 3. would not be | 4. would not have been |

(4) A: When will you turn ( ) your homework?

B: The deadline is this weekend.

- |        |          |
|--------|----------|
| 1. out | 2. in    |
| 3. on  | 4. about |

(5) I didn't expect ( ) work in January.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. his completing | 2. him complete    |
| 3. he complete    | 4. him to complete |

(6) It was really hard work but it was ( ) it.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. expense | 2. worth  |
| 3. value   | 4. worthy |

(7) I'm used to ( ) on the left because I've lived in Britain for a long time.

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. drive  | 2. driving     |
| 3. driven | 4. have driven |



(8) His behavior is not ( ) with his words.

1. complex

2. conservative

3. consistent

4. crossed

(9) I remember ( ) scared when something hit me on the back.

1. having

2. feel

3. become

4. being

(10) The biggest question is ( ) we will be able to make more than six  
marching songs.

1. whatever

2. whoever

3. whether

4. no matter how

4 Read the following dialogue between persons A and B, then put the underlined parts (1), (2), (3), (4) into English.

A: In spite of globalization, 日本の大学生は海外留学をあまりしたがない傾向にあるよね。  
(1)

B: I think so. どうして彼らは海外のことに無関心になっているのかなあ。  
(2)

A: Because of information technology or IT, they can quickly and easily get lots of information from around the world. However, in a global society, 自分自身の経験を通して深く考えることが、より大切になってくるよ。  
(3)

B: Sure. I agree. 彼らはさまざまな文化に触れることで視野を広げるべきだよ。  
(4)

5 Write your answer in English to the following question in 80 to 100 words.

What skills do you think are needed to succeed in society? Give two most needful skills and your reasons for choosing them.