

I 次の英文を読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。

Deep in the heart of the African jungle, Jane Goodall has been doing research among the wild animals. She is studying one of our closest living relatives, the chimpanzee.

Goodall has always wanted to study the animals in Africa. When she was a young girl, she was inspired by Rudyard Kipling's jungle tales. Ever since reading Kipling's vivid descriptions of the jungle and its inhabitants, Goodall has known where she wanted to spend her time.

For more than 20 years, Goodall has lived at Gombe Stream, Tanzania's Game Preserve on Lake Tanganyika. She is both an ethologist, a person who studies animal behavior, and a primatologist, a person who studies primates. She ^(A) hopes that her studies will help scientists better understand prehistoric and present-day humans.

In 1960, she stepped off a small boat and came face to face with the majestic mountains of Africa. Over the years, she has learned to live with blistering heat and drenching rain. She has learned how to travel in a country with deep valleys, high mountains, and steep gorges. She has adjusted to living among threatening animals such as cobras and leopards.

But for the first few months after her arrival, Goodall was in despair. Until she discovered wild pig and baboon trails, she had to fight her way through dense underbrush to do her research. Although she could hear the loud calls of the chimps and the rustling of the leaves as the chimps moved, she rarely saw them. (彼女が近付いて来るのが聞こえると、いつも逃げ出したのだった).
^(B) After eight months, Goodall had not come within 500 yards of the chimps. She was about to give up!

Suddenly her luck changed. A chimp she had named David Greybeard came shyly to her camp one day. He continued coming to the camp every day. After two weeks of observing her camp, David Greybeard actually took a banana from

Goodall's hand. The other chimps, after seeing their leader's bold move,
(C) gradually allowed Goodall to get close to them too.

At about the same time, Goodall began to make some amazing discoveries. One of the most important is that chimps use objects as tools. Once again, David Greybeard was the star of the show. Goodall saw David Greybeard and a female chimp she had named Flo strip the leaves from thin branches. They then went over to a termite mound. For protection, termites seal the tops of their tunnels. Chimps look for these protective coverings and peel them off. Goodall watched as David and Flo dipped their branches into the tunnels and pulled them out covered with termites. The chimps then ate the termites off the sticks, just as you might take a piece of meat from a fork. Goodall also noticed that the chimps would go out of their way to select sticks and carry them to termite nests that were far away. This behavior seems to show that the chimps not only are able to use tools, but can think about their use ahead of time.
(D)

In time, Goodall was able to observe other chimp behavior. She saw another male, Evered, strip the leaves off a small branch and stuff them into his mouth.
(E) He chewed them for a short time and took them out of his mouth. He then dipped them, like a sponge, into a fallen log to get water. Goodall observed that the other chimps also used leaves to get water. So she collected some leaves and chewed them in order to understand what the chimps were doing. She found that chewing the leaves before dipping them helped to increase their absorbency.

When Goodall is not at Gombe Stream, she and her son live in Palo Alto, California, where she does laboratory research. However, she much prefers studying in the wild. Even in California, she (at Gombe, keeps, happening, in, is, what, with, touch)
(F) by corresponding with her assistants there.

注 Game Preserve 動物保護区 primate 霊長類の動物
gorge 峡谷 baboon ヒヒ underbrush (森林の)下生え
chimp=chimpanzee termite mound シロアリの塚
absorbency = ability to take in liquids such as water

1. 下線部 (A) を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部 (B) の日本語を英語に訳しなさい(They を主語にして)。
3. 下線部 (C) は具体的にどのようなことを言っているのか，日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部 (D) を日本語に訳しなさい。
5. 下線部 (E) について，なぜこのような行動をとったのか，その目的を 20 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
6. 下線部 (F) の語句を並べ替えて，意味の通る文にしなさい。

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。

We don't know how much space is necessary to any individual man, but what is important in our study of body language is what happens to any individual man when this shell of space or territory is threatened or breached. How does he respond and how does he defend it, or how does he yield?

I had lunch not too long ago with a psychiatrist friend. We sat in a pleasant restaurant at a stylishly small table. At one point he took out a packet of cigarettes, lit one and put the pack down three-quarters of the way across the table in front of my plate.

He kept talking and I kept listening, but I was troubled in some way that I couldn't quite define, and more troubled as he moved his tableware about, lining it up with his cigarettes, closer and closer to my side of the table. Then leaning across the table himself he attempted to make a point. It was a point I could hardly appreciate because of my growing uneasiness.

Finally he took pity on me and said, "I just gave you a demonstration of a very basic step in body language, in non-verbal communication."

Puzzled, I asked, "What was that?"

"I aggressively threatened you and challenged you. I put you in a position of having to assert yourself, and that bothered you."

Still uncomprehending, I asked, "But how? What did you do?"

"I moved my cigarettes to start with," he explained. "By unspoken rule we had divided the table in half, half for you and half for me."

"I wasn't conscious of any such division."

"Of course not. The rule remains though. We both staked out a territory in our minds. Ordinarily we would have shared the table by some unspoken and civilized command. However, I deliberately moved my cigarettes into your area in a breach of taste. Unaware of what I had done, you still felt yourself threatened, felt uneasy, and when I aggressively followed up my first breach of your territory with another, moving my plate and silverware and then intruding myself, you became more and more uneasy and still were not aware of why."

It was my first demonstration of the fact that we each possess zones of territory. We carry these zones with us and we react in different ways to the breaking of these zones. Since then I have tried out the same technique of cutting into someone else's zone when he was unaware of what I was doing.

At supper the other evening, my wife and I shared a table in an Italian restaurant with another couple. Experimentally I moved the wine bottle into my friend's "zone". Then slowly, still talking, I followed up my intrusion by rearranging my wine glass and napkin in his zone. Uneasily he shifted in his chair, moved aside, rearranged his plate and napkin, and finally in a sudden, almost compulsive lunge, moved the wine bottle back.

He had reacted by defending his zone and retaliating.

From this parlour game a number of basic facts emerge. No matter how crowded the area in which we humans live may be, each of us maintains a zone or territory around us—an inviolate area we try to keep for our own. How we defend this area and how we react to invasion of it, as well as how we encroach into other territories, can all be observed and charted. These are all elements of (). This guarding of zones is one of the first basic principles.

(E)

注 breach 侵害(する)

psychiatrist 精神科医

stake out 仕切る

lunge 突き

retaliate 仕返しする

encroach 侵略する

1. なぜ下線部 (A) のように感じたのか、15 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。
2. 下線部 (B) は具体的にどのようなことを言っているのか、日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。
3. 下線部 (C) を日本語に訳しなさい。
4. 下線部 (D) を日本語に訳しなさい。
5. 空所 (E) に入る適切な語句を本文から抜き出しなさい。

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。

People laugh in company. Research has shown that when people are alone ^(A) they rarely laugh, even though the same example of humour makes them do so in a room full of people. There is a strong social aspect to the way people ^(B) respond to humour. If you watch your favourite comedy in the presence of people who remain straight-faced, it can stop you finding it so funny. Because it's ^(C) important to sense other people responding to humour, "canned laughter" is used for television or radio comedy. The same joke can work brilliantly in one context and die in another, as stand-up comedians find, travelling from one place to another. Like other aspects of language, humour is a way in which people show their allegiance to a group. If someone signals their intention to say something humorous, the listeners are immediately ready to laugh. People often laugh ^(D) when given this sort of cue, regardless of whether they got the joke.

The opposite happens if the listeners want to distance themselves from the speaker. Once you feel that someone is old-fashioned, silly or racist, for example, ^(E) (are, laugh, unlikely, you, to). The social context is important for the creation and reception of humour. It is hard for humour to cross boundaries of time and social groups—humour becomes outdated as quickly as fashion, and is often dependent on particular cultures and attitudes. There are other ways in which the context is important. The phrase "There's a time and a place for everything" is true of humour. It is not felt to be appropriate in certain situations, for example if it seems trivial or is a distraction from serious matters. It's also difficult to take humour "cold". Few people laugh first thing in the morning, so broadcast comedy programmes are scheduled for the relaxing parts of the day. Even when a comedy event happens in the evening, warm-up artists are often used to get audiences in the right mood. ^(F)

注 canned 録音された allegiance 忠誠 cue 合図, きっかけ
racist 人種差別主義的な cold 前触れなしに, いきなり

1. 下線部 (A) にもっとも近い表現を本文から抜き出さない。
2. 下線部 (B) を日本語に訳さない。
3. 下線部 (C) の内容を表す語句を本文から抜き出さない。
4. 下線部 (D) を日本語に訳さない。
5. (E) の中の単語を並べ替えて、意味の通る文にしない。
6. 下線部 (F) はどういう状態なのか、15字以内の日本語で説明さない。