平成29年度 〔試験時間　60分〕

Ｈ　6　英　　　語

この冊子は，英語の問題で1ページより12ページまであります。

〔注　　意〕

(1) 試験開始の指示があるまで，この冊子を開いてはいけません。

(2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら，解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入してください。また，解答用マークシートに受験番号と氏名を記入し，さらに受験番号をマークしてください。

(3) 解答は，所定の解答用紙に記入したもの及び解答用マークシートにマークしたものだけが採点されます。

(4) 解答用マークシートについて

　　① 解答用マークシートは，絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。

　　② マークには黒鉛筆（ＨＢまたはＢ）を使用してください。

　　　　指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合，採点できないことがあります。

　　③ 誤ってマークした場合は，消しゴムで丁寧に消し，消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえ，新たにマークしてください。

　　④ 解答欄のマークは，横1行について1箇所に限ります。

　　　　2箇所以上マークすると採点されません。

　　　　あいまいなマークは無効となるので，はっきりマークしてください。

　　⑤ 解答用マークシートに記載されている解答上の注意事項を，必ず読んでから解答してください。

(5) 試験開始の指示があったら，初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。

　　ページの落丁・乱丁，印刷不鮮明等に気づいた場合は，手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。

(6) 問題冊子は，試験終了後，持ち帰ってください。

次の英文を読み設問に答えなさい。なお，＊印を付した語には本文末尾に注が与えられているので参考にしなさい。 (65 点)

Beauty. We know it when we see it, but what is it? Philosopher Edmund Burke wrote, "We must conclude that beauty is, for the greater part, some quality in bodies, acting mechanically upon the human mind by the intervention (ア) of the senses." Burke wrote that in 1756, but it's still being quoted today. And scientists are still trying to figure out what makes things and people beautiful.

Regardless of culture, there appear to be certain patterns of brain activity associated (イ). Semir Zeki, professor of neuroesthetics* at University College London, studies the neural basis for art appreciation. He has found that the only factor common to all that people find beautiful in art and music is (ウ) activity in the brain's medial orbital frontal cortex*, part of the reward and pleasure center of the brain.

When it comes to facial attractiveness, there are reasons to believe that specific features and biologically based factors guide our assessment of beauty. Faces that are more symmetrical and average-looking tend to be rated as more attractive in scientific studies. Symmetry in particular has been studied extensively, not only in the Western World but also in hunter-gatherer cultures removed from mainstream media. The Hadza of Tanzania, a remote (エ) group of hunter-gatherers, showed a stronger preference for symmetry than people in the United Kingdom. Men who were more often deemed good hunters especially liked symmetry in female faces. And Hadza women liked symmetry in men's faces even more when they were pregnant or nursing, periods when they may be extra cautious about foods and disease harmful to a child. In fact, even babies respond more positively to attractive, symmetrical faces. But babies appear to respond more to faces deemed attractive than those that are purely symmetrical, suggesting there's something else going on. (オ)

There are theories that specific (カ) are the most naturally beautiful,

with ratios of length and width being important.   And with the help of computers, it has become apparent that morphing* a lot of faces together typically produces an end product that is highly attractive. The reasoning goes
<u>(キ)</u>
that this blending gets closer to the face "prototype" that may underline attractiveness — the ultimate idea of a face is the most average one. So it may be that babies are drawn to faces that are most like the most basic concept of a face — that is, they are average. Putting it all together, a 2007 study in *Perception & Psychophysics* suggests that <u>symmetry adds to the attractiveness</u>
<u>(ク)</u>
<u>of "average" faces</u>.

<u>Why should that matter?</u> The theory goes that symmetrical features may
<u>(ケ)</u>
be markers of genetic quality. Human ancestors evolved to find mates that would pass on good genes to offspring, so they would naturally be repelled* by traits that would be detrimental* to survival or indicators of poor health. In fact, a 2011 study in the journal *Economics and Human Biology* found that people with (コ) faces tended to come from more difficult and deprived childhoods than those with more (サ) features. It appears that adversity in childhood is associated with facial features that are not perfectly aligned and matching, although there's no proof that one of these phenomena causes the other.

Beauty also plays a role in friendship. Research has shown that women tend to have friends of similar attractiveness, such as a 2010 study in the journal *Human Nature*. These scientists found that, both in terms of one's own perceptions of beauty and that of independent judges, a woman's attractiveness correlates well with her friends' attractiveness. And, if you're a woman who's the (シ) one in a friendship pair, you're also more likely to view your (ス) friend as a mating rival. But this is a small study, and more research should be done to back up these conclusions.

Studies have shown that <u>people who are perceived as being more</u>
<u>(セ)</u>
<u>attractive also appear more competent and successful</u>, said Jasmin Cloutier,

researcher at the University of Chicago. "There's presumably a strong cultural and learned dimension to all of these effects," he said. Other research has shown that physical attractiveness can also influence salary. The legal system may even take beauty into account — a variety of studies have found effects suggesting that attractiveness helps when it comes to verdicts and sentencing. It may be that attractive people are less likely to commit crimes as serious as unattractive people, or that there is a societal view that pretty people are "good" and wouldn't do bad things, Catherine A. Sanderson writes in the book "Social Psychology."

There must be something more than just other people's good favor for looks going on, since there are professional models with low self-image. For models, there are unrealistic expectations of beauty all around — not only in magazines and television. The ones who do well are those who don't assume they have to be perfect to be beautiful, Vivian Diller said. Diller herself was a professional ballet dancer, and then modeled while getting a Ph.D. in clinical psychology. She would wash off her makeup when it was time to go to class so people would take her more seriously. "When I left that world, I had to, little by little, find my value in something other than how I looked or how I danced," she said. It's a process that everyone goes through at some point, no matter how much or little you value your looks: aging. The good looks of youth change, and no longer match your vision of yourself. But when you're in a marriage or long-term partnership, you're not actively having to worry about being beautiful to attract a new mate. "I enjoy my looks much more now because they don't matter as much," Diller said.

注：neuroesthetics　神経美学；

　　medial orbital frontal cortex　眼窩内前頭皮質；

　　morph　画像を変形処理する；repel　追い払う；detrimental　有害な

(1) 下線部(ア)の意味にもっとも近いものを次の1～4から選び，解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 carelessly 　　　　　　　　 2 inhumanly

3 systematically 　　　　　　 4 unconsciously

(2) 空所(イ)を補うのにもっともふさわしい英文を完成させ，その番号を上から順に解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 beautiful 　　　 2 find 　　　 3 something

4 viewing 　　　　 5 with 　　　 6 you

(3) 下線部(ウ)の all と同じ用法のものを次の1～4から選び，解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 All that means is that they're going to do their job with extra caution.

2 He was out at all that night.

3 I guess I'm not all that special.

4 Let's erase all that and call you what you really are.

(4) 下線部(エ)の表す内容としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から選び，解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 disliked by journalists

2 not sustained by a mediating power

3 separated by a great river

4 without access to established viewpoints

(5) 下線部(オ)の内容を具体的に表している部分を30字以内の一文にまとめ，解答用紙に日本語で記入しなさい。

(6) 空所(カ)に入るもっとも適切な語を次の1～4から選び，解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

1 balances 　　　 2 distances 　　　 3 proportions 　　　 4 scales

— 4 —

(7) 下線部(キ)の表す内容としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から選び，**解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。**

   1 a consumer item

   2 a final result

   3 a finished good

   4 an unrealistic piece

(8) 下線部(ク)の表す内容としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から選び，**解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。**

   1 Attractiveness contributes to symmetry.

   2 Attractiveness is based on symmetry.

   3 Average is the most fundamental element of symmetry in attractiveness.

   4 Symmetry is supplementary to average proportions in attractiveness.

(9) 下線部(ケ)の日本語訳とその問いに対する答えを本文の内容に即して簡潔にまとめ，それぞれ**解答用紙**に記入しなさい。

(10) 空所（　コ　），（　サ　）に入るもっとも適切な語句の組み合わせを次の1～4から選び，**解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。**

   1 asymmetrical — symmetrical

   2 flat — preferred

   3 oddly attractive — mysteriously attractive

   4 prototypical — average

(11) 空所（　シ　），（　ス　）に入るもっとも適切な語句の組み合わせを次の1～4から選び，**解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。**

   1 extremely attractive — uncommonly attractive

   2 less attractive — more attractive

   3 more attractive — sexually attractive

   4 physically attractive — unattractive

(12) 下線部(セ)の具体例として<u>適切でないもの</u>を次の1～4から選び，解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

　1　Attractive people are assumed to be more moral than unattractive people.

　2　Attractive people are likely to receive higher pay.

　3　Attractive people often receive lighter punishments for crimes.

　4　Attractive people usually have very ordinary faces.

(13) 下線部(ソ)の内容としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～4から選び，解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

　1　Once you get married, you ought not to pay serious attention to beauty.

　2　One specific modeling theory claims that you do not care about how people look at you.

　3　The assessment of beauty should be beyond the scope of this world.

　4　There are cases in which perfect beauty is not advantageous.

(14) 本文の趣旨としてもっとも適切なものを次の1～5から選び，解答用マークシートにマークしなさい。

　1　Culture is a strong predictor of perceived beauty.

　2　Extremes in facial features are probably not perceived as beautiful.

　3　Higher degrees of perceived beauty ensure success in many areas of life.

　4　Non-physical traits are important in how beautiful someone is perceived.

　5　Perceived beauty is something that people have a large degree of control over.

Read the transcript and answer the following questions. Notes are given at the end of the transcript on the words marked with *.　　　　(35 points)

BILL GATES:　　　Reading *The World Until Yesterday*, I thought about how it fits in the context of some of your other books. *Guns, Germs, and Steel* is about why some societies advance faster than others. *Collapse* is about why some societies fail. This book is more personal, because you draw on a lot of your own experiences. But [　A　].

JARED DIAMOND:　This book originated with my idea of writing a somewhat autobiographical book about my experiences in New Guinea for the last 50 years. I found New Guineans fascinating, and I wanted to share with readers my fascination.

When I proposed that to my editor, my editor said, "Jared, people don't want a little autobiographical book from you. They want a big book summarizing everything about the world for thousands of years."

So my observations became the frosting on the cake. The cake itself is scholarly studies by people who've lived with about 39 traditional societies around the world, and their observations on various aspects of those societies.

GATES:　　　　I imagine a lot of readers come to this book with stereotypes about traditional societies: either that they are at one with nature and totally peaceful, or that they are ruthless and warlike. [　①　] before I read the book, I wondered whether you would romanticize the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. But you present quite a nuanced view.

DIAMOND:

For much of the past several centuries, people from Europe and Americans have viewed traditional societies, including our Native American societies, as groups who should be gotten out of the way as quickly as possible or dragged into the modern age whether they like it or not.

The opposite view idealizes traditional people as tree-hugging, peaceful environmentalists who don't have war and are not subject to all the evil things that began with our state governments.

Both of those extremes, [②], are unrealistic because people are people.

In some cases what goes on in traditional society is pretty terrible and our reaction is, "[③] we're through with that," such as uninterrupted tribal warfare. In other cases what goes on in traditional societies most of us would admire, and [B], such as the way they bring up children.

GATES:

You write about the violence in traditional societies. It made me think of Steven Pinker's *The Better Angels of Our Nature*, (α) over the centuries. One factor is the growth of centralized governments that have a monopoly on punishing people. You've seen examples where police come in to an area for the first time. As soon as they make it clear that the first guy to take revenge will go to prison, the levels of violence drop very quickly.

DIAMOND:

During my first trip to New Guinea in 1964, I was working at an Australian post in an area where there were 20,000 New Guineans. [C]. The patrol

officer and the four native police had guns. There were 20,000 New Guineans without guns but with bows and arrows.

The New Guineans had been fighting with each other until a few years before that. So the Australians would come in, they'd make examples of New Guineans who did fight by arresting them. [D].

It's perfectly obvious that if those 20,000 New Guineans had wanted to resume fighting, [E]. It's not the mighty military power of those five guns that are keeping the 20,000 people from fighting.

The reason is that in traditional New Guinea there was not a higher authority that could order an end to warfare. And so New Guineans were caught up in these almost endless cycles of revenge and counter revenge. New Guineans knew better than I or any of my readers what they suffered from warfare.

[F]. It appears that hunter-gatherers living in low population density are less violent than settled, sedentary* farming societies because the farming societies can have borders that they can police. (β) are less likely to fight.

GATES: You have a section in the book on what you call constructive paranoia*. It's interesting how a lot of people worry a lot about certain bad things happening to them that are very remote possibilities, and they don't think much at all about everyday dangers that can add up to significant risk. You talk about how New Guineans are smarter about calculating risk and how you apply that approach in your own life.

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DIAMOND: I personally have gotten much more careful about taking showers. I realize people say, "Jared, that's ridiculous. Your chances of falling in the shower are one in one thousand." Yes, they may be one in one thousand, but then do the math. I'm 75. [④], I'm expected to live to 90. If I take a shower every day, that's 5,475 showers. If I reduce my risk to one in a thousand, that means [G] before I reach my life expectancy at age 90.

And so I worry that taking a shower is the most dangerous thing I'll do today. I also stood on a stepladder, the second most dangerous thing that I'll do today.
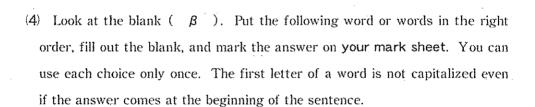
NOTES

sedentary : (of people or animals) that stay and live in the same place or area

paranoia : an unreasonable belief that you cannot trust other people, or that they are trying to harm you or have a bad opinion of you

(1) Which of the following best fits into the blanks [A], [B], [C], [D], [E], [F], and [G] respectively? Choose the number of the best answer for each and mark it on your mark sheet. The initial letter is not capitalized even if the expression comes at the beginning of the sentence except the personal pronoun *I*.

1   I should add that it's not the case that all traditional societies are universally violent

2   I'm going to kill myself five and a half times

3   it also makes a larger argument about what we can learn from traditional societies

4   it would have been the simplest thing in the world to kill or ambush the patrol officer and the four policemen

5   many of us can adopt it ourselves individually

6   the Australian patrol eventually marched away, leaving this one patrol officer and four policemen and their five guns

7   there was one Australian patrol officer, and there was one British schoolteacher, and there were four native police

(2) Which of the following best fits into the blanks [①], [②], [③], and [④] respectively? Choose the number of the best answer for each and mark it on your mark sheet. The initial letter is not capitalized even if the expression comes at the beginning of the sentence.

1   in fact

2   of course

3   statistically

4   thank God

(3) Look at the blank (　α　). Put the following word or words in the right order, fill out the blank, and mark the answer on your mark sheet. You can use each choice only once.

1 　a

2 　has become

3 　how and why

4 　less

5 　place

6 　shows

7 　the world

8 　violent

9 　which

(4) Look at the blank (　β　). Put the following word or words in the right order, fill out the blank, and mark the answer on your mark sheet. You can use each choice only once. The first letter of a word is not capitalized even if the answer comes at the beginning of the sentence.

1 　anything

2 　don't have

3 　it's also

4 　societies that

5 　the case that

6 　valuable

7 　worth defending