

## C<sub>2</sub> 英語 問題

### 注意

1. 試験開始の指示があるまでこの問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙はすべてHBの黒鉛筆またはHBの黒のシャープペンシルで記入することになっています。HBの黒鉛筆・消しゴムを忘れた人は監督に申し出てください。(万年筆・ボールペン・サインペンなどを使用してはいけません。)
3. この問題冊子は12ページまでとなっています。試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認してください。なお、問題番号はI～IVとなっています。
4. 解答用紙にはすでに受験番号が記入されていますので、出席票の受験番号が、あなたの受験票の番号であるかどうかを確認し、出席票の氏名欄に氏名のみを記入してください。なお、出席票は切り離さないでください。
5. 解答は解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入し、その他の部分には何も書いてはいけません。
6. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったり、傷つけたりしないように注意してください。
7. この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

#### マーク・センス法についての注意

マーク・センス法とは、鉛筆でマークした部分を機械が直接よみとって採点する方法です。

1. マークは、下記の記入例のようにHBの黒鉛筆で枠の中をぬり残さず濃くぬりつぶしてください。
2. 1つのマーク欄には1つしかマークしてはいけません。
3. 訂正する場合は消しゴムでよく消し、消しきずはきれいに取り除いてください。

マーク記入例：

A	1	2	3	4	5
	○	○	●	○	○

 (3と解答する場合)

- I. 次の文を読み、下記の1～10それぞれに続くものとして、本文の内容ともっともよく合致するものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Whether heard in a crowded restaurant, in the company of friends, or on TV, laughter is a fundamental part of everyday life. It is so common that we forget how strange—and important—it is. Stripped of its variation and nuance, laughter is a regular series of short sounds usually written as “ha-ha,” “ho-ho” or “hee-hee.” These sounds are part of the universal human vocabulary, produced and recognized by people of all cultures.

Given the universality of laughter, our ignorance about its purpose and meaning is remarkable. We somehow laugh at just the right times, without consciously knowing why we do it. Most people think of laughter as a simple response to comedy, or an occasional mood-lifter. But after 10 years of research on this little-studied topic, I have concluded that laughter is primarily a social vocalization that binds people together. It is a hidden language that we all speak. It is not a learned group reaction but an instinctive behavior programmed by our genes. Laughter bonds us through humor and play.

In an effort to understand laughter better, three undergraduate students of mine and I observed 1,200 people laughing spontaneously in their natural environments, from the student union to city sidewalks. Whenever we heard laughter, we noted the gender of the speaker (the person talking immediately before laughter occurred) and the audience (those listening to the speaker), whether the speaker or the audience laughed, and what the speaker said immediately before the laughter. While we usually think of laughter as coming from an audience after a joke from a single speaker, contrary to expectation, the speakers we observed laughed almost 50% more than their audiences. The study also showed that ordinary comments like, “Where have you been?” or “It was nice meeting you, too” are far more likely to precede laughter than jokes. Only 10% to 20% of the laughter episodes we witnessed followed anything joke-like. This suggests that the critical stimulus for laughter is another person, not a joke.

Students in my classes confirmed the social nature of laughter by recording the circumstances of their own laughter in diaries. Laughter experience proved to

be 30 times more frequent in social than solitary situations. When alone, the students were much more likely to talk to themselves or even smile than to laugh. However happy we may feel, laughter is a signal we send to others and it virtually disappears when we lack an audience.

Laughter is also extremely difficult to control consciously. Try asking a friend to laugh, for example. Most will say, "I can't laugh on command," or some similar statement. Your friends' observations are accurate—their efforts to laugh on command will be forced. It will take them many seconds to produce a laugh, if they can do it at all. This suggests that we cannot deliberately activate the brain's mechanisms for emotional expression. Playfulness, being in a group, and positive emotional tone mark the social settings of most laughs.

Linguists have described gender differences in speech, but the gender differences in laughter may be even greater. In our 1,200 case studies, my fellow researchers and I found that while both sexes laugh a lot, females laugh more. In cross-gender conversations, females laughed 126% more than their male counterparts, meaning that women tend to do the most laughing while males tend to do the most laugh-getting. Men seem to be the main sources of humor across cultures, and this pattern begins in early childhood. Think back to your high school class clown—most likely he was a male. The gender pattern of everyday laughter also suggests why there are more male than female comedians.

Given the differences in male and female laugh patterns, is laughter a factor in meeting, matching and mating? I sought an answer by looking at newspaper personal ads, where people write private advertisements or messages to find partners. In 3,745 ads placed on April 28, 1996 in eight papers from the *Baltimore Sun* to the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, women were much more likely to mention laughter in their ads than men. However, while women were more likely to seek out a "sense of humor," men were more likely to offer it. Clearly, women seek men who make them laugh, and men are eager to fulfill this request. When Karl Grammar and Irenaus Eibl-Eibesfeldt studied spontaneous conversations between mixed-sex pairs of young German adults meeting for the first time, they noted that the more a woman laughed aloud during these encounters, the greater her self-reported interest in the man she was talking to. In the same vein, men were more interested in women who laughed

heartily in their presence. The personal ads and the German study support an observation from my field studies: the laughter of the female, not the male, is the best index of a healthy relationship. Guys can laugh or not, but what matters is that women get their laughs in.

Authorities also agree that “laughter is the best medicine.” Print and broadcast reporters produce optimistic stories like “A Laugh a Day Keeps the Doctor Away.” But left unsaid in such reports is an important truth: laughter did not evolve to make us feel good or improve our health. Certainly, laughter unites people, and social support has been shown in studies to improve mental and physical health. Indeed, the health benefits of laughter may be a consequence of its primary goal: bringing people together.

Does a sense of humor or a lighthearted personality add years to your life? Not necessarily. A large-scale study by Howard Friedman, a professor of psychology at the University of California at Riverside, found optimism and sense of humor in childhood to be reversely related to long life. This may be because people with unlimited optimism indulge in risk-taking, thinking, “I’ll be okay.”

Pain reduction, however, is one of laughter’s promising applications. Rosemary Cogan, a professor of psychology at Texas Tech University, found that subjects who laughed at a comedy video tolerated more discomfort than other subjects. Humor may help reduce intense pain. James Rotton of Florida International University reported that surgery patients who watched comedy videos requested less medicine to relax than the group that viewed dramas.

A problem with these studies is that none of them separate the effects of laughter from those of humor. None allow for the possibility that the effects of laughter or humor may come from the playful settings associated with these behaviors. And none evaluate the uniqueness of laughter by contrasting it with other vocalizations like shouting.

Rigorous proof that we can reduce stress and pain through laughter remains an unrealized but reasonable prospect. While we wait for definitive evidence, it can’t hurt—and it’s certainly enjoyable—to laugh.

1. The author suggests that laughter is a "hidden language" (paragraph 2) because
- ㄱ. people don't usually notice others' laughter.
  - ㄴ. laughter does not require words.
  - ㄷ. people usually laugh without thinking about it.
  - ㄹ. laughter is an expression of deep emotion.
2. In the experiment with 1,200 people, the author found that
- ㄱ. speakers are not likely to laugh at their own comments.
  - ㄴ. men and women laugh about the same amount when they are together.
  - ㄷ. people laugh in any kind of social situation.
  - ㄹ. jokes are not the most important cause of laughter.
3. The underlined word "critical" (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to
- ㄱ. certain.
  - ㄴ. important.
  - ㄷ. individual.
  - ㄹ. physical.
4. The low frequency of laughter when people are alone is evidence of
- ㄱ. how the brain controls emotion.
  - ㄴ. the social nature of laughter.
  - ㄷ. a poor sense of humor.
  - ㄹ. gender differences in laughter patterns.
5. In his study of newspaper personal ads, the author found that men were more likely than women
- ㄱ. to mention their own sense of humor.
  - ㄴ. to seek out jokes.
  - ㄷ. to express a preference for a partner who laughs a lot.
  - ㄹ. to describe how much they laugh.

6. The underlined word "index" (paragraph 7) is closest in meaning to
- イ. aspect.
  - ロ. measure.
  - ハ. record.
  - ニ. source.
7. One purpose of this passage is to consider
- イ. what makes a good joke.
  - ロ. how people learn to laugh.
  - ハ. what situations cause laughter.
  - ニ. how laughter is different from humor.
8. The author of this passage is most likely a
- イ. comedian.
  - ロ. journalist.
  - ハ. medical doctor.
  - ニ. professor.
9. The author would probably agree that laughter
- イ. strengthens male-female relationships.
  - ロ. sounds different in different cultures.
  - ハ. originated from language.
  - ニ. is the secret to living a long life.
10. The most appropriate title for this passage is
- イ. How Laughter Evolved.
  - ロ. The Science of Laughter.
  - ハ. Laugh Away Your Troubles.
  - ニ. Laughter, Humor, and Comedy.

II. 次の文中の空所(1)~(8)を補うのにもっとも適当な語を、それぞれ対応する下記のイ~ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Ralph was a Boy Scout for a while. I wanted to be a Boy Scout too, but because I was too young to join, I tried to convince myself that it was probably a ( 1 ). One day I asked Ralph if he had ever actually ( 2 ) anything from being a Boy Scout.

“Nothing so far, really,” he said. “No, hold on. One thing. The other day they were showing us how to find ( 3 ). They said that if you were going across country and had lost your sense of ( 4 ), you could always follow the North Star and then you would be going north.”

“That’s clever,” I said.

“I don’t think so,” said Ralph. “In fact, I think it’s a bad ( 5 ). Who in their right minds would be going across country by night? You travel by day. And by day you can’t see the North Star. And even if you were traveling by night and you could see the North Star what ( 6 ) would it be if you were going south? You’d have the North Star ( 7 ) you. You’d have to keep looking over your ( 8 ) and then you’d probably fall over something and break your leg. So, what’s the point?”

- |                      |                   |              |             |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) イ. bitter memory | ロ. fine adventure |              |             |
| ハ. good experience   | ニ. waste of time  |              |             |
| (2) イ. expected      | ロ. experienced    | ハ. learned   | ニ. taught   |
| (3) イ. country       | ロ. north          | ハ. station   | ニ. treasure |
| (4) イ. direction     | ロ. distance       | ハ. humor     | ニ. money    |
| (5) イ. decision      | ロ. idea           | ハ. situation | ニ. view     |
| (6) イ. help          | ロ. meaning        | ハ. problem   | ニ. way      |
| (7) イ. before        | ロ. behind         | ハ. beneath   | ニ. beside   |
| (8) イ. country       | ロ. head           | ハ. shoulder  | ニ. star     |

Ⅲ. 次の文中の空所 <sup>(1)</sup> ( ) ~ <sup>(4)</sup> ( ) のそれぞれについて、( ) 内の語を並べかえて意味の通じる正しい文にせよ。ただし、解答は ( ) 内の並べかえた語順で2番目と4番目に来る語の記号だけを解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Believe it or not, math is a lot like cooking. You can have all the ingredients, but if you don't <sup>(1)</sup> (イ. in ロ. put ハ. right ニ. the ホ. them ヘ. together) order you can make a real mess. Imagine trying to make a pizza by first pouring out the sauce and then adding the dough! Well it happens all the time in math because people don't know the "recipe" for the problem. It <sup>(2)</sup> (イ. called ロ. is ハ. of ニ. operations ホ. order ヘ. the).

Here is a problem:

$$2 + 3 \times (5 - 3) - 6 \div 2 + 2 \times (3 + 1) =$$

This problem looks so complicated. But here's the secret: there is a specific order and you always use it. The order is: Parentheses, \*Exponents, Multiplication and Division, and Addition and Subtraction. Okay, always do the stuff in the parentheses first, then you get:

$$2 + 3 \times 2 - 6 \div 2 + 2 \times 4 =$$

The next operation is exponents, but there are no exponents here, so multiplication and division are done next. Do them in <sup>(3)</sup> (イ. any ロ. as ハ. long ニ. order ホ. want ヘ. you) as you do them before doing any addition or subtraction:

$$2 + 6 - 3 + 8 = 13$$

How can you remember this system? Some people remember the helpful phrase using words that begin with each letter: <sup>(4)</sup> (イ. Aunt ロ. Dear ハ. Excuse ニ. My ホ. Please ヘ. Sally).

\*exponent : 指数



IV. 次の1～8それぞれの空所を補うのもっとも適当なものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. We have been assigned a lot of summer homework, but I've already done four fifths of it; I'm as ( ) as finished!

イ. far                      ロ. good                      ハ. long                      ニ. well

2. He is a very able lawyer, but he is quite helpless when it ( ) to computers.

イ. approaches      ロ. comes                      ハ. goes                      ニ. runs

3. We are having a cold winter this year, but spring is just around the ( ).

イ. air                      ロ. corner                      ハ. season                      ニ. year

4. I always get up early, so it makes no ( ) to me if the meeting begins early in the morning.

イ. difference      ロ. difficulty                      ハ. sense                      ニ. time

5. I knew for ( ) that he wanted to know the result of the examination, so I phoned him.

イ. good                      ロ. instance                      ハ. pleasure                      ニ. sure

6. It was ( ) that Tom was not there when a comet appeared in the sky; he was so anxious to see one.

イ. clear                      ロ. good luck                      ハ. possible                      ニ. unfortunate

7. The project was abandoned on the ( ) that it was too expensive.

イ. grounds                      ロ. ideas                      ハ. reasons                      ニ. thoughts

8. Hearing that song always ( ) happy days with my grandmother.

イ. enjoys my      ロ. makes me                      ハ. remembers some      ニ. reminds me of

【以下余白】



