

英 語

(その1)

1 リスニング問題：放送は試験開始10分後に始まります。放送中、解答用紙以外のところにメモをとってもかまいません。

問題A 対話を聞き、最後の発言に対する相手の応答として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話は1回読まれます。

- No. 1 ア. That is a different problem.
 イ. It wasn't very difficult.
 ウ. I went to a different class then.
 エ. I don't need your help.
- No. 2 ア. I often read magazines, too.
 イ. I bought it this morning.
 ウ. I went to a library with my friend.
 エ. I thought it was quite nice.
- No. 3 ア. Yes, he's been to Japan once.
 イ. Of course. We need more players.
 ウ. No. I don't like basketball very much.
 エ. I'm too busy on Sundays.

問題B 対話を聞き、質問の答えとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話と質問は2回読まれます。

- No. 1 ア. To give his art to others.
 イ. To look at great works in museums.
 ウ. To work as a painter.
 エ. To practice every day.
- No. 2 ア. Do his homework in the library.
 イ. Return the book he borrowed.
 ウ. Tell his mother to see his teacher.
 エ. Find the book that he forgot.
- No. 3 ア. She cannot order the cheesecake.
 イ. The waiter is not kind.
 ウ. The cheesecake is not very good.
 エ. Her friend didn't buy her cheesecake.

問題C 放送を聞き、下線部(1)と(2)を書き取りなさい。英文は3回読まれます。

The Mona Lisa is one of the most famous paintings in the world. It was painted by Leonardo da Vinci between 1503 and 1505. The portrait was (1) _____. It shows a woman in front of some mountains. Many people believe that its model was (2) _____.

2 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

Why do people help one another? Why do we stop to help a stranger change a flat tire? Why do we (あ) up late talking to our friends when they are sad? *Social psychologists study how people influence one another's thoughts, feelings, and behavior. They think about questions like these. Many have argued that we give to other people because we get something in return. All helping acts, they say, will help the helper. Sometimes the *rewards for helping are external. For example, if we lend a classmate a pen, she may lend us one later. Sometimes the rewards for helping are internal, such as feeling kind for helping others. But there are always rewards.

Even while we are helping others, our main goal is to get benefits for ourselves. (1) This idea is called egoism. It is the view held by the majority of social psychologists in the Western world. There are, however, some social psychologists who believe that sometimes people help others without (い) anything back. This type of helping behavior is called *altruism. Social psychologists do not agree on why people help others — egoism or altruism. But they agree that people are more likely to help in some situations and less likely to help in others.

In 1964, a shocking story was reported in many American newspapers: At 3 a.m., a young woman named Kitty Genovese was walking home from work in New York City when a man caught and injured her with his knife. According to the newspapers, she called for help, and lights came on in several nearby apartments. The articles said that 38 people saw the crime from their apartment windows, but only one person called the police, and the call came too late. Nobody tried to help her, and Kitty Genovese died.

Although many people were shocked to hear this story, it was not completely true. There was a crime, but 38 people had not seen it. Many people said they had heard something, but they weren't sure what they were hearing — maybe a couple arguing. And two people, not one, called the police. (2) One 70-year-old woman also came out of her apartment to see if she could help. She held Kitty until the police arrived.

When people read about the story in the newspapers, they thought it was completely true. They thought, "Why didn't anybody try to help Kitty?" Social psychologists heard the story and believed it too. They, too, wondered why no one had helped. They guessed that people tend not to help when a lot of other people are around. To test (3) that theory, they did several scientific experiments.

One of the best-known experiments is called the "Lady in *Distress." (4) Next, they heard the woman crying, "Oh, my foot... I... can't move it. Oh... my *ankle... I can't get this thing off me." The cries continued for about a minute and then stopped.

Would the students come to the woman's aid? When students were alone in the room, 70 percent of them went into the next room to see if the woman needed help. But when students were in the room with another student, only 20 percent offered help. The "Lady in Distress" experiment encouraged social psychologists to come to (5) this conclusion: As the number of *bystanders increases, offers of help decrease. This is called the "bystander effect."

Further experiments showed that dozens of factors influence whether or not people help. For example, people are more likely to help when someone else helps first. Even the weather may (う) an influence. (People are more likely to help on sunny days.) There are so many factors affecting helping behavior, so how can social psychologists tell when people will help? (6) They cannot. They can only make general guesses about helping behavior. For example, social psychologists say the bystander effect holds true most of the time. So, if you are alone in a city and need help, ask a person standing alone rather than a person in a group.

注) social psychologist 社会心理学者

reward (善行・功績などに対する) 報酬、ほうび

altruism 利他主義

distress 悲痛

ankle 足首

bystander 傍観者

設問

1. 下線部（1）の内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

2. 下線部（2）を日本語になおしなさい。

3. 下線部（3）の内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

4. 空所（4）に入る次のア～エの英文を並べ替えて、英文を完成させなさい。

ア. Then the experimenter acted like she had an accident in the next room.

イ. The experimenter said she would return when the students had finished the questionnaire and left the room.

ウ. In this experiment, a female experimenter asked college students to fill out a questionnaire.

エ. The students heard a chair being moved, and then a loud scream and a crash.

注) questionnaire アンケート

5. 下線部（5）の内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

6. 下線部（6）の内容を、**they** が示すものを明らかにして日本語で説明しなさい。

7. 空所（あ）～（う）に入れるのに最も適切な動詞を次の【 】の中から1つずつ選び、必要であれば形を変えて答えなさい。

ただし、同じ語を2度使ってはいけません。

【 give / have / put / want / stay 】

3 次の日本語の意味に合うように、英文の空所に適切な語を入れなさい。

1. あとどれぐらいで映画は始まるかな。冷たい飲み物を買いたいんだけど。
I wonder how (ア) the movie will begin. I'd like to get (イ) cold to drink.
2. コンピュータの修理代金がどれぐらいになるのかわからない。
I'm not (ア) how much it will (イ) to repair my computer.
3. この本を読めば、どうすれば人生がうまくいくのかわかりますよ。
This book will give you an (ア) of how you can become (イ) in life.

4 次の英文の下線部が文法・語法上誤っているものを3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Many foreign tourists coming to Japan visit Kyoto.
- イ. Thousand of fans enjoyed the concert in the hall.
- ウ. Kenji will spend his winter vacation to go skiing in Hokkaido.
- エ. Each of the students in our school has a learning tablet.
- オ. If I lived in a town on the sea, I could go swimming more often.
- カ. It is said that Japanese people don't drink as much black tea as green one.

5 次の英語の質問に対する答えを、理由も含めて40語程度の英語で書きなさい。ただし、「.」「,」「?」「!」などは語数に含めません。また、解答用紙の所定欄に使用した語数を記入しなさい。

When you have a day off, do you prefer to stay home or go out?

《英語問題 終わり》