

[1] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(東京理科大 設問一部変更)

Thinkers throughout the ages have referred to the human being as "the social animal." That description is correct (a)as far as it goes — but I think it does not go nearly far enough. Humans are not the only social animals. Possibly, they are not even the most social of animals. For example, does an ant ever seek out some time for itself, to be away from everyone else? The emphasis on being social has helped to clarify many important aspects of human life, but it does not go to the heart of what makes human beings distinctively different from other beings.

Rather, culture is what is special about human beings. (b)To be sure, some primitive cultural behaviors have been observed in several dozen other species, so (c)culture is not uniquely human. But no other animal uses culture to anywhere near the extent that humans do. It is fair to say that nearly all human beings rely on culture for their survival, and in this respect they are widely different from the other animals in which some forms of cultural activity such as tool use have been recorded. (d)Without their culture, those animals' lives would not be much different. Human life without culture is almost impossible to imagine and to the extent it could be imagined, it would be vastly different and worse than the life we know. Without culture and its language, we could scarcely even think, (e)let alone get a cooked meal.

The differences between the merely social animals and the fully cultural animals (f)are central to the understanding of human nature. One big difference is the power of meaning to cause behavior. Human behavior is often caused or influenced by meanings: honor, pride, justice, promises, duties, ambitions, goals, and so forth, which are essentially absent in other animals' behaviors. The reliance on meaning (g)underlies most of the other differences between social and cultural animals. All of the unique success of the human race — science and technology, economic systems, the rule of law, artistic creativity, democratic government, education systems, and the rest — depend on the power of meaning to combine information.

Any baby boy or girl born today, in the twenty-first century, especially in

one of the more developed countries, can at (h) dream of great achievements and a beautiful happy life. Had nature fated us to live and work alone, the child's prospects would be limited to the struggle with nature for mere survival. Even the most talented baby would face dangers, hardships, and at (i) the prospect of being able to find a few ways to make a hard life slightly easier. Instead, today's baby inherits the (j)priceless gift of thousands of years of accumulated knowledge and (k)sophisticated systems that will shelter him or her from bad weather and perilous situations and promise a place in an established school system to offer some of the knowledge the child needs to become a fully productive member of the society.

Some philosophers once told us that we are born alone and die alone. There may be some truth in what they said, but, (A)even though there is a solitary aspect to birth and death, it is what is in between that counts most. People are not alone, even when they sit by themselves in a quiet hotel room or walk along the empty beach. A person's innermost thoughts, wants, and feelings (l)drink from the common well of culture, using its language, knowing its values and expectations. Your most secret thought, the one that you never told anyone, is partly made from the culture. So, almost nothing is truly private. It is not in human nature to be alone.

Instead, human nature is designed to enable each individual person to (m) to culture. Culture helps us to (n) something much more than the sum of talents, efforts, and other individual blessings. In that sense, culture is the greatest blessings of all, because it multiplies all of the other advantages that nature gave us. Culture enables human beings to (o) our planet and reinvent our lives like no other animal can.

Alone, we could be but helpless animals, at the mercy of our surroundings. Together, we can sustain a system that enables us to (p) life progressively better for ourselves, our children, and those who come after.

(1) 下線部(a)を言い換えるとすれば、次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも適当なもの
の番号を書きなさい。

1. in its original sense
2. on a large scale
3. to a limited extent
4. to the fullest degree

- (2) 下線部(b)を言い換えるとすれば次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも遺当なもの
番号を書きなさい。
1. As a matter of fact
 2. For certain
 3. Of course
 4. To be exact
- (3) 下線部(c)を言い換えるとすれば次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも適当なもの
番号を書きなさい。
1. culture is not merely heart-warming
 2. every animal has the right to appreciate culture
 3. human beings are not the only animals with culture
 4. the culture owned by human beings is specific
- (4) 下線部(d)を言い換えるとすれば次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも適当なもの
番号を書きなさい。
1. As they didn't have culture
 2. Even if they didn't have culture
 3. Only if it were not for their culture
 4. Unless they had culture at all
- (5) 下線部(e)を言い換えるとすれば次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも連当なもの
番号を書きなさい。
1. above all
 2. in any case
 3. much less
 4. none the less
- (6) 下線部(f)を言い換えるとすれば次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも適当なもの
番号を書きなさい。
1. are an important part of
 2. are having control over
 3. are in the middle of
 4. are mutually complementary to
- (7) 下線部(g)を言い換えるとすれば次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも適当なもの
番号を書きなさい。
1. is the basis of
 2. lays stress on
 3. results from
 4. stays below
- (8) 空所(h), (i)を補うのもっとも適当な順序・組み合わせのものを次の1-6か
ら選びなさい。
1. all — best
 2. all — least
 3. best — all
 4. best — least
 5. least — all
 6. least — best
- (9) 下線部(j)の意味は次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも適当なもの番号を書き
なさい。

1. countless 2. inexpensive 3. invaluable 4. valueless

(10) 下線部(k)の意味は次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも適切なものの番号を書きなさい。

1. culturally important 2. extremely complex
3. highly developed 4. worldly wise

(11) 下線部(l)を言い換えるとすれば次の1-4のうちどれか。もっとも適切なものの番号を書きなさい。

1. draw upon his or her own culture
2. obtain the benefit of the commonwealth
3. praise the world cultural heritage
4. thank his or her well-being for the culture

(12) 空所(m), (n), (o), (p)を補うのもっとも適切なものを次の1-7から選びなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上用いないこと。

1. adopt 2. become 3. belong 4. dominate
5. live 6. make 7. save

(13) 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。

(14) 次の1-7のうち、本文の内容に合致するものを2つ選びなさい。

1. Humans are not just social animals. Possibly, they are not so much so as the most social of animals. For example, does an ant ever try to find some time for itself, to be away from everyone else?
2. To emphasize the fact that men are social has helped to make clear many important aspects of human life, but it does not go to the heart of what makes humans distinctively different from other beings.
3. It is fair to say that nearly all human beings rely on culture for their survival, and in this respect, they are widely different from the other animals. In humans, some forms of cultural activity such as tool use have been recorded.
4. Human life without culture is almost impossible to imagine and, to the quite limited extent, it would be different and worse than the life we know.
5. Meanings are often the primary elements causing or affecting human behavior: honor, pride, justice, promises, duties, ambitions, goals, which are, in essence, foreign to other animals' behaviors.
6. The power of meaning to combine information depends on the specific success

of the human race: science, economic systems, law, art, democracy, education, and the rest.

7. People's most secret thought, the one that they have never told anyone, has something to do with the culture. So it is impossible for people to exist physically far away from fellow human beings.

[2] 日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、() 内に与えられた語句に不足する1を加えて、並べ替えなさい。文頭に来る語も小文字になっている。

1. これらの雑誌の整理を手伝っていただけますか。
(you, helping, these magazines, would, in, me, put, mind)?
2. 切符を申し込まれる際は代替日もご指定ください。
(alternative, when, applying, give, please, tickets) dates.
3. 失業の恐れがあるため、労働者は納得して賃上げの要求を和らげている。
The threat (workers, to, unemployment, persuades, moderate) their pay demands.
4. 用が済み次第そのいすを返してください。
Please (you, the chair, as soon as, it, return, have done).
5. 政府は、原子力エネルギーによって、すべてのエネルギー需要を解決することができるかと自国民に約束した。
(promised, its, that, nuclear energy, all, people, their energy needs, the government, could).
6. 他の大陸の住民と比較して、オーストラリア先住民はここ1万年、あまり変わっていない。
Compared (much, with, the Australian aborigines, people on other continents, have, the same) over the last ten thousand years.

[3] 次の日本文を英語に訳しなさい。

- (1) 最近、世界では豪雨や干ばつが頻発している。このような異常気象に対して直ちに行動を起こさなければ私たちの生活環境がさらに悪化するだろうと予測する人もいる。
- (2) 彼には長い間合っていないが、事業に失敗したせいで、昔の彼ではなくなっているようだ。もう少し我慢していたらうまくいっただろう。残念ながら、人生とはどういうものかよくわかっていなかったのだろう。

※[1] 東京理科大の読解問題は、内容真偽の選択肢が日本語でありながら、本格的な精読力を要する難問である。テキストに取り上げるにあたって、選択肢を日本語から英語に変えてある。したがって難易度はさらに上がっている。