

1. 次の英文を読んで、それぞれの問題の答えとして最も適切なものを(a)～(d)より1つずつ選びなさい。

"Language and Who We Are"

Does our personality change when we speak a foreign language? A lot of people say "yes," and I would agree.

In 2014, a team of psychologists published the article "Your Morals Depend on Language." Here's one scenario from the study. You and a very large man are standing on a bridge overlooking some railroad tracks. A small train is coming and five people are on the track. You have a choice: push the large man onto the track ahead of the train to save the five people, or do nothing and the five people will die.

According to the study, you're more likely to push the man if you consider the scenario using a second language. Why? Because you'll feel an emotional distance. Being less emotional allows us to make more practical decisions – to save five people by pushing one onto the track. On the other hand, when using our native language, the emotional connection is stronger, making decisions less practical.

Plenty of people disagree with these conclusions. Some insist that morals are solid and don't change just by changing languages. But if the study is correct, there could be implications for second language speakers making decisions in business, interviews, teaching, or a lot of other everyday things.

I've never faced a moral dilemma involving life or death, but during my 15 years in Japan, I often felt like a different person when using Japanese. Sometimes I seemed to be a better version of myself. I was more likely to get angry, for example, if someone was rude to me in English and less likely when speaking Japanese. Japanese tend to be more polite than Americans, so I assumed I was simply acting Japanese when speaking that language. But maybe I felt calmer because there was ( ① ) emotional distance?

But the truth is, I always felt that Japanese was a more emotional language for me than English. I know I fell in love with a lot more Japanese actors on TV dramas than American ones. And, as I recall, Japanese students in my classes sometimes got very emotional when speaking English, as they told me about a beloved dog dying or a breakup with a boyfriend. I suspected that speaking English freed them somehow to show those emotions publicly.

So, honestly, I don't know whether speaking a second language creates more or less emotional distance. But I do know that it shows us parts of ourselves that we may not have encountered before, and that's pretty interesting.

出典: Kay Hetherly: 英語で至福のエッセイ, アルク

注 psychologist: 心理学者, article: 論文・記事, morals: 倫理観・道徳意識, railroad track: 線路, emotional distance: 情緒面での距離, practical: 実際のな・現実的な, solid: 確固たる・がっしりした, implication for～: ～についての合意・～への(潜在的)重要性, dilemma: 板挟み・窮地・ジレンマ, assume (that) ...: 当然...である  
と決めてかかる, breakup: 離別・破綻

- (1) 2014年に、ある心理学者のグループが発表した論文の題目について、記号で答えよ。  
 (a) 倫理観は地域に左右される  
 (b) 倫理観は言語に左右される  
 (c) 倫理観は予算に左右される  
 (d) 倫理観は性格に左右される
- (2) 本文で示された論文の中で記載されている、railroad track上の5人を救うためのシナリオを記号で答えよ。  
 (a) 自分が線路に入り、列車を停止させる  
 (b) 一緒にいる大柄な男性と共に5人を引き上げる  
 (c) 一緒にいる大柄な男性を線路上に突き落とす  
 (d) 何もしない

- (3) 本文で示された論文の中で記載されている、第二言語を使った場合の可能性を、記号で答えよ。  
 (a) 感情にあまり支配されない判断をする可能性が高い  
 (b) 感情に基づく判断をする可能性が高い  
 (c) 何も変わらない  
 (d) 利益が低い判断をする可能性が高い

- (4) ①に入る、本文の内容に最も適切な一文を記号で答えよ。  
 (a) less  
 (b) the most  
 (c) a few  
 (d) more

- (5) 本文に記されている、著者が第二言語を使う際に感じている正直な気持ちを答えよ。  
 (a) 第二言語を使う際に相手との心理的な距離が大きくなる  
 (b) 第二言語を使うことで自分の性格のすべてを知ることが出来る  
 (c) 第二言語を使う際に情緒的な距離が大きくなるかどうか分からない  
 (d) 第二言語に対する興味を失ってしまう

次の(1)～(5)の日本語とその英文について、空所に入る最も適切な単語を(a)～(d)より1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) 今までにアメリカへ行ったことがあります。  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ to America.  
 (a) have never been  
 (b) have  
 (c) have been  
 (d) have ever been
- (2) 私は18の時に家を出た。兄はその前年には家を出ていた。  
 I left home when I was 18. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the year before.  
 (a) have left  
 (b) left  
 (c) have been left  
 (d) had left
- (3) 昔はよくピアノを弾いた(けど今は弾いていない)。  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.  
 (a) am going to play  
 (b) have been to play  
 (c) used to play  
 (d) played
- (4) もし幽霊を見たら、幽霊に話しかけてみるよ。  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I saw a ghost, I would try to talk to it.  
 (a) When  
 (b) If  
 (c) What  
 (d) Why

- (5) 私は 16 歳の頃から（今も）運転できる。

I \_\_\_\_\_ drive since I was 16.

- (a) have been able to  
 (b) was able to  
 (c) could  
 (d) have to

出典: デビット・パーカー: 英語と仲直りできる本, アルク

3. 次の(1)~(3)については記載されている英語に相当する日本語を, (4)~(5)については日本語に相当する英語を (a)~(d)から 1 つ選びなさい。

- (1) conclusion

(a) 序論 (b) コンクール (c) 会議 (d) 結論

- (2) generate

(a) 生成する (b) 作る (c) 発生する (d) 起きる

- (3) absolute

(a) 抽象的な (b) 十分な (c) 絶対的な (d) 広大な

- (4) 表現する

(a) express (b) explore (c) expand (d) extend

- (5) 実験室

(a) landscape (b) laboratory (c) labor (d) experiment

4. 次の対話が成り立つように, (1)~(5)のそれぞれに最も適切な英文を(a)~(d)から 1 つ選びなさい。

A: I went to the Osaka-Kansai Expo last week.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

A: "Your Future Self" exhibited at the Osaka Healthcare Pavilion was great.

B: What is that?

A: It measures my current health and shows me what I'll look like in 25 years.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

A: I looked older than I expected, which made me realize I need to take better care of my health.

B: It sounds like you should try to live a healthier life \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

- (1)

- (a) Why did you go to the Osaka-Kansai Expo?  
 (b) When did you go to the Osaka-Kansai Expo?  
 (c) Was there anything interesting?  
 (d) Was the Osaka-Kansai Expo crowded?

- (2)

- (a) Are you young at 25?  
 (b) How did it turn out?  
 (c) What were you doing 25 years ago?  
 (d) How old will you be in 25 years?

- (3)

- (a) by paying attention to exercise, diet, and sleep.  
 (b) by sacrificing sleep to focus on your hobbies.  
 (c) by working a stressful job.  
 (d) by drinking heavily, smoking, and staying cooped up at home.

A: It's hot today, isn't it?

B: It's 38 degrees Celsius.

A: I hear that a lot of foreigners visiting Japan are saying the same thing.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (4) because of global warming.

A: Japan's high humidity makes it feel even hotter.

B: I wonder how big the difference is.

A: During the summer in Japan, the humidity often goes above 75%, but in France, it's only around 40%.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (5) That explains why it's so muggy here!

注) Celsius: 摂氏, muggy: 蒸し暑い

- (4)

- (a) It's probably cold in other countries too  
 (b) It's probably not hot in other countries  
 (c) Japanese food must be delicious  
 (d) It's probably hot in other countries too

- (5)

- (a) This means that high temperatures don't always mean it feels hot.  
 (b) Is Japan muggier than the UK?  
 (c) Do temperature and humidity mean the same thing?  
 (d) So, one measurement isn't enough to explain it.