

I 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えよ。(42点)

[1] You might think two people who speak the same language would have no trouble understanding each other. After all, language is used to organize and interpret experiences and perceptions. However, communication is not simply a matter of words. Gestures, facial expressions, tone of voice, body posture*, and symbols all convey information. These cues* may carry multiple meanings. Or their meanings may be specific to a culture or group.

[2] Face-to-face communication is often the best way to avoid misunderstanding. When participants observe each other, they pick up clues. These may provide important context for the words being spoken. This is especially true when the people speaking share a common culture. In intercultural communication, that may differ. Even when people possess good knowledge of a shared language, there is significant potential for misunderstanding.

[3] Culture has a powerful influence on how people communicate. That is why it is important to understand how people of different cultures think and act. Cultural awareness is essential to effective intercultural communication. It is, of course, nearly impossible for an outsider to learn all the rules of behavior governing cultures and subgroups. However, knowledge of common barriers to communication will help prevent misunderstandings.

[4] The first impediment* to understanding involves nonverbal* communication cues. These are especially dependent on culture for their meaning. Body movements, gestures, facial expressions, and eye contact are all aspects of kinesics, a form of nonverbal communication. In Japan, students often avoid making eye contact with their professors as a sign of respect. In the United States, professors expect eye contact from their students as a sign that they are paying attention.

[5] Chronemics refers to how people perceive and use time. Arriving

late for an appointment is considered an insult in China. On the other hand, it is acceptable behavior in Colombia. Other issues may include the speed of speech or how long someone is willing to hang around waiting for an appointment.

[6] Some cultures use the element of space, or proxemics, to communicate. How close people stand to each other can affect communication as can entering someone's personal space. Touch is a powerful means of communicating, but norms* for its use vary widely. Clothing can identify marital* status or religious beliefs. Even crying and laughing may elicit* varying reactions in different cultures. Each culture determines when such behavior is appropriate and what it means.

[7] Some misunderstandings are caused by ignorance of nonverbal communication cues. Other factors can also create barriers to effective communication. Stress or anxiety may interfere with understanding. When people are unsure what is expected or how they should act, they often become anxious. It is difficult for them to focus on communication. Nervous people may not hear what is being said. When anxiety causes them to misspeak, their lack of attention can lead to misunderstandings.

[8] Another cause of misunderstanding is assuming that cultures are similar. Visitors to other countries can act inappropriately if they don't know the culture well. It can, however, be just as problematic to assume that cultures are different. The best approach is to ask about or research relevant customs. Beware of ethnocentrism — the attitude that one's own culture is superior. It is a dangerous barrier to effective communication.

[9] It may be a human tendency to consider one's own culture better and to use its standards to judge other cultures. However, it is an approach to be avoided. Such judgments may cause ethnocentric individuals to reject other points of view. It can take conscious effort to recognize and overcome such beliefs. The same is true of stereotypes and prejudices, which prevent

successful communication. Stereotypes can be positive or negative, while prejudices are generally negative. Both are judgments about individuals based on their membership in a particular group. Racial, ethnic, religious, or occupational stereotypes too often are used to interpret behavior. This can lead to unfair conclusions about people as well as miscommunication. Simple awareness of this problem will help avoid potential misunderstandings.

*posture	姿勢
cues < cue	手がかり
impediment	障害
nonverbal	言葉を用いない
norms < norm	(行動の)規範
marital	結婚の
elicit	引き出す

問 本文の内容を踏まえて、次の英文(A)~(G)の空所 ~ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから選べ。

(A) In the first and second paragraphs, the author explains that .

- ① there is no room for misunderstanding between people who speak the same language
- ② the same gesture or facial expression has the same meaning in different cultures or groups
- ③ participants in face-to-face communication receive hints about the meaning of the words being spoken
- ④ misunderstanding does not occur in face-to-face intercultural communication

(B) In the third paragraph, the author argues that 2 .

- ① it is useful to learn about the obstacles that often stand in the way of intercultural communication
- ② cultural awareness is impossible for people outside of the culture to learn
- ③ people are not aware of the importance of understanding how people of different cultures think and act
- ④ people must overcome intercultural barriers by learning all cultural behavior rules

(C) According to the fourth and fifth paragraphs, 3 .

- ① eye contact is considered a sign of respect in Japanese culture
- ② kinesics demands that students pay respect and attention to their professors
- ③ the speed of speech is faster in China than in Colombia
- ④ arriving late for appointments in Colombia might not be criticized

(D) According to the sixth paragraph, participants in intercultural communication should 4 .

- ① not forget to touch each other as powerfully as they can
- ② not take it for granted that others will react in a familiar way to someone crying
- ③ show their affection for each other by entering each other's personal space
- ④ indicate their marital status by the way they dress themselves

(E) In the seventh paragraph, the author explains that 5 .

- ① anxiety can decrease people's concentration when communicating
- ② anxiety is lacking when people misunderstand each other
- ③ stress and anxiety are barriers to misunderstandings in communication
- ④ stress and anxiety are examples of ignorance of nonverbal communication cues

(F) According to the eighth paragraph, 6 .

- ① misunderstanding is more likely to occur between people belonging to similar cultures
- ② it is recommended to look into the customs of other countries before you visit them
- ③ it is safe to assume that customs are different in different cultures
- ④ ethnocentrism is the idea that no culture is inferior to others

(G) According to the ninth paragraph, 7 .

- ① you should avoid being a member of a particular group in order not to be judged negatively
- ② you should judge other people's behavior using knowledge of your own culture
- ③ people have to overcome the idea that ethnocentrism makes them reject other points of view
- ④ stereotypes may lead people to have a favorable view of members of a particular group

Ⅱ 次の英文の空所 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから選び，会話文を完成せよ。(20点)

Tomoko and Jiyeon are friends who often go hiking together. Unfortunately, they lost their way during today's hike.

Tomoko: lost, Jiyeon?

- ① How did we get
- ② Do you think we're
- ③ Have you ever been
- ④ Why do you think we're

Jiyeon: I hate to admit it, but yeah, I think we are. I can't recognize any of these landmarks anymore.

Tomoko: Oh, no. I knew we should have kept to the main trail instead of .

- ① having a rest
- ② losing track of time
- ③ taking a shortcut
- ④ talking about bad weather

Jiyeon: Yeah, you're right. But let's . We have plenty of daylight left, we have plenty of water, and the weather is beautiful.

- ① sit separately
- ② check frequently
- ③ talk quietly
- ④ think positively

Tomoko: That's true. Walking around without direction isn't going to help us. Let's 11.

- ① continue hiking
- ② have a nap
- ③ keep moving
- ④ stop and think

Jiyeon: I agree. Let's sit down and find our location on the map.

Tomoko: What if that doesn't work?

Jiyeon: 12, we'll have to signal for help.

- ① In that case
- ② In other words
- ③ By the way
- ④ On the other hand

Tomoko: That's a good idea!

Ⅲ 次の英文(A)~(D)の空所 13 ~ 16 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから選べ。(12点)

(A) I wish I (13) enough money to go abroad when I was young.

- ① have ② will have ③ had had ④ would have

(B) He spoke (14) English nor French, making communication difficult.

- ① other ② both ③ either ④ neither

(C) I will have my brother (15) me move the furniture to the new apartment.

- ① will help ② help ③ have helped ④ helped

(D) She has (16) followers on social media as I do.

- ① five many times as ② as five times
③ five times as many ④ as five times many

IV 次の英文(A)~(E)の空所 17 ~ 21 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから選べ。(10点)

(A) He was known for his (17) within the local community.

- ① generosity ② distribution ③ inflation ④ witness

(B) Before cooking, let's ensure all necessary (18) are available.

- ① ingredients ② graves ③ governments ④ galleries

(C) They completed the project despite (19) numerous challenges.

- ① exporting ② shortening ③ heading ④ facing

(D) The presentation is scheduled (20) Monday morning.

- ① for ② at ③ against ④ over

(E) As I need to move these heavy boxes upstairs, could you (21) me a hand?

- ① call ② name ③ give ④ show

V 次の文(A)~(D)を、与えられた語(句)を用いて英文に訳したとき、空所 **22** ~ **29** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~⑦のうちから選べ。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字になっている。(16点)

(A) その地域を知らないので、彼は誰かに道を尋ねることにしました。

() (**22**), () () (**23**) () ()

directions.

- ① decided to ② for ③ the area ④ ask
⑤ he ⑥ someone ⑦ not knowing

(B) ハイキングの途中で天気がそんなに悪くなるとは思ってもみませんでした。

Little () (**24**) () () (**25**) () ()

bad during our hike.

- ① I ② the weather ③ expect ④ that
⑤ so ⑥ would turn ⑦ did

(C) 少しの間、話すのを控えていただけますか。

Would you be () (**26**) () () (**27**) ()

() for a moment?

- ① talking ② kind ③ from ④ so
⑤ to ⑥ refrain ⑦ as

(D) 行動の方が言葉よりも大切です。

What () () (**28**) () () () (**29**).

- ① you do ② important ③ you say ④ than
⑤ what ⑥ less ⑦ is