

I 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えよ。(42点)

[1] You're walking down a busy city sidewalk, and you see someone in front of you fall down. What would you do? Now imagine that same situation, but you are the only other person on the sidewalk. What would you do then? According to social psychologists, you are more likely to help when there is no one else around. In contrast, if there are many witnesses, or bystanders, you might not offer help. It is even possible that no one would help the person at all. Psychologists believe this is a natural yet complex human reaction, which they call the *bystander effect*.

[2] The bystander effect was first discovered in 1964 as a result of a very unfortunate event that happened outside Catherine Genovese's home in New York City. At three o'clock in the morning, someone attacked and murdered Genovese in front of her apartment building. The noise of the killing woke up 38 of Genovese's neighbors. All of them looked out of their windows to see what was happening. However, not one of those 38 witnesses did anything to help. No one reported the murder to the police. The whole nation was shocked by the news the next day, and psychologists had no answers to explain why these people didn't help.

[3] Newspapers called the 38 witnesses selfish and uncaring, but social psychologists John Darley and Bibb Latane had a different theory. They believed that a large number of witnesses actually *decreased* the chances that any individual would help. If only one person witnesses a murder, he or she will feel fully responsible for calling the police. If there are two witnesses, each person might feel only half responsible. Now imagine there are many witnesses, as in the Genovese case. Darley and Latane pointed out that each person felt only a small amount of responsibility, so each did nothing. The reason they didn't help was not that they were uncaring or selfish people. There were just too many of them.

[4] Darley and Latane knew they had to prove their theory scientifically, so they set up an experiment with college students to test it. They divided the students into three groups. They took each student to a small building. They put him or her in a room with a TV screen that showed another person in a different room in the building; then they left. Students in the first group thought that they were alone in the building. Students in the second group thought that there was one other person in the building. Students in the third group thought that there were four other people in the building. As part of the experiment, the person on the TV screen pretended to become ill and called out for help. In the first group, where students believed they were the only people in the building, 85 percent went to get help for the person. In the second group, only 62 percent tried to help. In the third group, only 31 percent tried to help. The results supported Darley and Latane's theory. They figured out that having more witnesses did not mean that help was more likely. In fact, the opposite was true.

[5] Social psychologists believe the bystander effect can apply to a number of everyday situations. For example, on a busy sidewalk, you might not give money to a homeless man (or help someone who falls down). On a crowded subway, you may not give up your seat to an elderly person. On the highway, you might choose not to stop and help someone change a flat tire. In these situations, you — and the other bystanders — feel less responsible because so many people are around to help, so no one ends up helping at all.

[6] The bystander effect is one of the many factors that influence a person's decision to help out a stranger in need. Some people might naturally feel more desire to help. Some cultures might put more importance on helping strangers than others do. Some cities and towns could be designed to be more friendly than others. However, psychologists know that humans are naturally influenced by the presence of others around them even if they are not aware of it.

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) According to the first paragraph, the bystander effect means that .

- ① everyone helps you when there are many people around
- ② no one helps you when you are one of many people who fall down
- ③ you are less likely to help when there are many people around
- ④ you are more likely to help when only one person falls down

(B) According to the second paragraph, .

- ① the American public could not understand the behavior of Genovese's neighbors
- ② Genovese's neighbors did not realize something unusual was happening to her
- ③ the bystander effect was discovered on the very morning Genovese was murdered
- ④ the police heard the sound of Genovese's murder before her neighbors

(C) According to the third paragraph, John Darley and Bibb Latane .

- ① argued that each witness did not imagine there were many other witnesses
- ② did not agree with the newspapers' view of the witnesses of Genovese's murder
- ③ helped Genovese's neighbors recover from the shock of witnessing her murder
- ④ said that there were too many uncaring or selfish people

- (D) According to the fourth paragraph, 4 .
- ① the witnesses of Genovese's murder participated in the experiment
 - ② the person on the TV screen made believe that he or she was sick
 - ③ Darley and Latane remained in the room to observe the students
 - ④ only one student belonged to the first group
- (E) In the fourth paragraph, the author explains that 5 .
- ① the experiment's outcome was truly the opposite of what the psychologists had predicted
 - ② three groups helped each other because they were sick
 - ③ fewer than half of those who believed there were four others in the building tried to help
 - ④ more students felt sick in the first than second group
- (F) According to the fifth paragraph, which of the following can be an example of the bystander effect? 6 .
- ① It is safer to change a flat tire on a quiet road than on the highway
 - ② Subway passengers are more likely to give up their seat to an older person
 - ③ People feel less responsible to others on a sidewalk than on a subway
 - ④ A homeless man gets little money from pedestrians in a crowded area
- (G) According to the sixth paragraph, the bystander effect 7 .
- ① more or less influences everyone's decisions
 - ② does not affect people in some cities or towns
 - ③ does not fail to increase people's natural desire to help
 - ④ causes strangers to help others in some cultures

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)

Rupert and Ethan are friends who attend the same university. They are discussing the best way to study.

Rupert: So, Ethan, with final exams approaching, ?

- ① why do you want to study
- ② who do you like to study
- ③ how are you preparing
- ④ have you ever prepared

Ethan: I've been sticking to my tried-and-true method: studying alone. It helps me focus deeply on the material.

Rupert: That's interesting. I guess . I've been organizing group study sessions. I find discussing with other students really helps to clear things up.

- ① I'm the same
- ② I'm quite different
- ③ I tend to study alone
- ④ I never focused on groups

Ethan: I understand, but the quiet concentration of studying alone. I can think about complex topics without noise.

- ① you like
- ② you prefer
- ③ I dislike
- ④ I prefer

Rupert: Fair enough, but I think exchanging ideas in group discussions helps to strengthen our understanding.

Ethan: Perhaps, but I find being alone helps me to learn more deeply.

However, I have to admit everyone 11.

- ① should study by themselves
- ② has their own learning style
- ③ could benefit from loneliness
- ④ should learn like me

Rupert: That's true. Everyone is different. As long as we both do well, it doesn't matter how we study.

Ethan: 12. I hope you have a good time with your study group.

- ① Regretfully
- ② Unfortunately
- ③ Doubtfully
- ④ Absolutely

Ⅲ 次の英文(A)~(D)の空所 13 ~ 16 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。(12点)

(A) College is all about (13) new passions for life through various opportunities and challenges.

- ① being discovered ② discovered
③ discovering ④ discovers

(B) Tell me your interests (14) on-campus clubs or other activities.

- ① regard ② regarded ③ regarding ④ regards

(C) Some volunteer activities (15) you to receive college credit upon completion.

- ① allow ② have ③ let ④ make

(D) Learning programming languages like Java and Python is crucial for software (16).

- ① develop ② developed ③ developer ④ development

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) The advancement of technology is so (17) that our lives have changed a great deal from those of our parents.

- ① conscious ② empty ③ gentle ④ rapid

(B) She decided to take a photography class to explore her creative (18).

- ① ankle ② corner ③ face ④ side

(C) The debate club decided to (19) today's meeting until next month.

- ① exclude ② involve ③ postpone ④ represent

(D) You know, it's already dark outside. Why don't we call it a (20)?

- ① day ② moment ③ period ④ time

(E) After years of hard work and determination, she was finally (21) to president of a big company.

- ① preceded ② projected ③ promoted ④ prompted

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) 私は、このプロジェクトを年末までに終えることができると、かなり確信しています。

I'm () (**22**) () () (**23**) () () the end of the year.

- ① by ② can ③ finish ④ I
⑤ pretty ⑥ sure ⑦ this project

(B) あなたは将来に一点の曇りもない明確なビジョンを持っているように思えます。

() (**24**) () () () (**25**) () vision for the future.

- ① a ② crystal ③ have ④ seem
⑤ to ⑥ clear ⑦ you

(C) それが、私があなたに伝えたかったことです。

() () (**26**) () () (**27**) () you.

- ① I ② is ③ tell ④ that
⑤ to ⑥ wanted ⑦ what

(D) 一日二回この薬を飲む必要があります。

() (**28**) () () (**29**) () () a day.

- ① take ② is ③ twice ④ it
⑤ this medicine ⑥ necessary ⑦ to