

[I] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

I remember the first time I stared corruption in the face. It was 2010, and I was chairwoman of a Liberian government committee responsible for reforming the awarding of international scholarships. We discovered that a group of 18-year-old boys had altered their national exam records to make themselves appear (A) for a scholarship to Morocco. I wasn't surprised; fraud has become a national pastime in Liberia. If you're ethical and upright, you're (B) as stupid. If you're ruthless, (ア) and cunning, you get praised as a national hero.

When we invited these 18-year-olds to a meeting to try to (イ) them to confess, they initially sat stone-faced in their crisp white shirts and well-pressed pants. Then one of them cracked. "Yes, it was me. I did it," he said. But more (C) than the act of cheating was the fact that these young people believed they had done nothing wrong—that falsifying documents was a legitimate exercise (D) they didn't get caught. They were simply imitating the kind of corruption they'd seen in school, government and the private sector.

In her 2006 inaugural (ウ), President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf vowed to make corruption public enemy number one, despite the country's long history of patronage* and graft*. Seven years on, corruption remains in full public view and has (E) to be stamped out. A result of both poverty and avarice*, it is part of daily human interaction. Journalists take bribes because media salaries are virtually nonexistent; businesses sell substandard goods with impunity*; squatters* auction off land that doesn't belong to them; and university students pay professors to manipulate their grades. The government sits on top of all this mischief, unable—and in some ways (F)—to change a system that often (エ) the rich and powerful.

The only way corruption will be rooted out here and elsewhere in Africa is if we teach our children to (オ) it, reject it, and (G) and shame their elders. We can't afford to wait until someone is 18 to demand that he or she miraculously develops scruples*. The adults, completely (カ) to the culture of corruption, will not initiate change. It's the children who must lead Liberia's moral revolution.

Our children have been born into a country recovering from war, where people are openly questioning the status quo more than (H). They also have the extraordinary ability to imagine alternative ways of doing things. And they are at the critical stage in their development when it is easy to (キ) old behaviors and adopt new ones.

But first, we have to arm them with the right tools. Children gravitate to audio and visual stimuli, so anyone rallying them against corruption must employ radio dramas, popular songs, games and storybooks. I wrote a storybook called "Gbagba," an introduction to the problems of corruption for kids, to teach them about (ク) and ethics. But instead of (I) spiders

or rabbits, Gbagba uses human characters, with contemporary scenarios that children can relate to.

The project was conceived out of my own frustrations in returning to Liberia, where, after many years living abroad, I found an inverted social order, where wrong (ケ) right, and right offers few advantages. During Liberia's civil war, those who survived did so by both fair and foul means. During peace, we are struggling to discern the thin line between fair and foul, and floundering* in the process.

Liberia's children—and kids (コ) Africa—are an untapped arsenal* in the war against corruption that we have (J) for much too long. ① But only if we teach them that corruption is not inevitable will children begin to shame adults into doing the right thing.

設問

- 1 本文中の (A) ～ (J) に入れるのに最もふさわしい語句を選び、その番号を解答欄に記しなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| (A) | 1 accountable | 2 eligible | 3 unqualified | 4 unsuitable |
| (B) | 1 admired | 2 appreciated | 3 blamed | 4 criticized |
| (C) | 1 boring | 2 disturbing | 3 likely | 4 timely |
| (D) | 1 as far as | 2 as long as | 3 in case | 4 in the case of |
| (E) | 1 already | 2 ever | 3 never | 4 yet |
| (F) | 1 opposed | 2 unopposed | 3 unwilling | 4 willing |
| (G) | 1 applaud | 2 condemn | 3 idolize | 4 object |
| (H) | 1 ever after | 2 ever before | 3 never after | 4 never before |
| (I) | 1 employing | 2 hiring | 3 lending | 4 renting |
| (J) | 1 attacked | 2 engaged | 3 ignored | 4 used |

- 2 本文中の (ア) ～ (コ) に入れるのにふさわしい単語になるように解答欄の綴りを完成させなさい。(活字体を使うこと) 以下に示す、本文中に使われている意味の説明を手掛かりにしなさい。

- (ア) wanting more money, food, etc. than you need
- (イ) use reasoning to get someone to do something
- (ウ) a formal speech
- (エ) helps, is advantageous to
- (オ) know what something is when you encounter it
- (カ) accustomed
- (キ) question the truth or value of something, in the same sense as “questioning” is used in the second line of this paragraph
- (ク) moral principles and beliefs about how one should behave
- (ケ) appears
- (コ) in every part of

3 下線部分①を日本語に訳しなさい。

4 この記事のタイトルにふさわしいものを次の選択肢から選び、その番号を解答欄に記しなさい。

- 1 Children in the Fight Against Corruption
- 2 Fighting Child Corruption
- 3 Taking the War on Morality to Liberia
- 4 The Immorality of Liberian Children

[Ⅱ] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Understanding consciousness would be the ultimate self-knowledge. But even though that particular breakthrough in self-awareness is unlikely to happen anytime soon, plenty of others will. Some will come from genetics. Some will come from new discoveries in the fossil record. And some will come from a growing understanding of the brain, even if the problem of consciousness is not cracked. ⁽¹⁾Together, they could change mankind's view of itself—and in ways that could be politically explosive.

Humans will learn soon, for example, which genes make them different from Neanderthals: the core, in other words, of what it is to be *Homo sapiens*. DNA from fossils of other human species, as well as from living great apes, will add to ⁽²⁾the picture. It will also become clear whether there really are any important mental or physiological differences between populations from different parts of the planet—races, to use the politically loaded term—or whether humans actually are brothers and sisters under the skin.

Researchers will find out, too, how much of an individual's likely success in life is predetermined by his genetic make-up, and how much can be enhanced by education (a field that will, itself, be transformed by the new brain science). They may even, though this may prove too complicated, be able to tweak* the genetic make-up of people's offspring to improve these children's chances.

Even if tweaking for intelligence proves impossible, genetic tweaks for better health and longer life seem likely. That area of controversy has gone quiet recently, because genetics has proved a lot more complicated than was originally hoped or, indeed, expected. But as the processes by which genes control cells, and thus bodies, come to be understood, ⁽³⁾the controversy is

certain once more to grab the headlines.

Manipulating brains will, though, be possible through methods other than tinkering* with the initial genetic blueprint. ⁽⁴⁾For with a true understanding of how human brains work will come one of what they are really for—and that is not necessarily what traditional philosophers, religious scholars, economists and other non-scientific intellectuals have assumed they were for. Pre-biological thinking has emphasised human uniqueness. Even those who do not believe in divine creation tend to compartmentalize* people as being somehow separate from nature. That kind of thinking will be questioned as the evolutionary and genetic origins of *Homo sapiens* are clarified, and as even his uniqueness is explained in terms of evolutionary adaptations whose function is, at bottom, just survival and reproduction.

This process will illuminate both the bad and the good about humanity—and the good (which traditional philosophy has always had a hard time to explain) more so than the bad. The biological origins of selfishness are easy to imagine. The biological origins of the co-operativeness and, on occasion, extraordinary self-sacrifice that characterise humans and have led to their ascent are less easy to elucidate*. Yet they are now being studied. ⁽⁵⁾As is how people actually behave in complex, modern economies, rather than how the simplified models of economists dictate that they ought to behave. Even religion is not off limits to students of human evolution. And the next 40 years will certainly see progress in many of these areas, if not all of them. Expect, then, both well-meaning political theories based on the new knowledge, and manipulative politicians who try to take advantage of it.

設問

- 1 下線部分（１）を、they の内容を明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。
- 2 下線部分（２）the picture は何を指しているのか、25字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
- 3 下線部分（３）について、筆者はどのようなことが起きると言っているのか、the controversyの内容を明らかにして、40字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
- 4 下線部分（４）を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 5 下線部分（５）As is が示す内容を明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。

6 次の英文 (イ) ~ (ヘ) について、本文の内容と一致するものには A を、一致しないものには B を、本文からは読み取れないものには C を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (イ) It will not be long before we have the means to fully understand consciousness.
- (ロ) It is not yet completely clear whether human brain or body functions are subject to any significant racial differences.
- (ハ) Education is a more important factor than genetic make-up in determining how successful someone is in life.
- (ニ) There is a higher probability that scientists will be able to alter people's genetic make-up to increase life expectancy than to increase intelligence.
- (ホ) As we learn more about human evolution, it will become easier to argue that humans occupy a unique place in nature.
- (ヘ) From the biological standpoint, it is more difficult to explain man's good traits than his bad ones.

[Ⅲ] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow it.

For as long as humans have existed, it has been common for parents to disapprove of their children's choice of lovers. 親が子供たちの伴侶選びに絶対的な支配権を持っていた、あるいは持つ文化においてさえも、親と子供は愛を巡って衝突しうる。 For evolutionary scholars, this struggle is especially intriguing. Why, if it causes so much anxiety, conflict, and even in some cases death, do parents (and young lovers) never learn? From the point of view of energy efficiency, the struggle makes no sense—it is a drain on precious emotional and physical resources. Such wasteful behaviors generally don't survive generation after generation, so why has this conflict between disapproving parents and rebellious lovers persisted so stubbornly for the whole of history?

Turning to a computer model, researchers at the University of Bristol and the University of Groningen have provided an answer. In a study published in the journal *Evolution & Human Behavior*, they propose that genes may have a lot to do with it.

進化論によれば、親は娘の伴侶は思いやりがあり、甲斐性のある相手であって欲しいと思い、娘も同じことを願うという。 That would work for all of them. And in fact, both sides do strive for this. But parents, apparently, strive harder. According to the study's co-author Tim Fawcett, an evolutionary biologist at

the University of Bristol, this model of parental and filial* behavior is based on the assumption that parents value all of their children (and therefore the survival of their genes) equally. So parents want to allocate their resources optimally* to make sure that each child ends up with an equal share. However, if one daughter marries a handsome, muscular but unreliable construction worker and the others come home with skinny, gawky* but devoted investment bankers or lawyers, the former will probably require additional investments of time, money and emotional support to survive, with the result that the others will get correspondingly less from the parents.

Spending their resources that way may not seem appealing to parents, but, says Fawcett, "it is in their evolutionary interests to do so. Conflict arises when a daughter settles for a partner who provides less support than her parents would ideally like." In other words, parents feel a need to fill in the gap for the child married to the construction worker so that she has the same chance of raising a family and having children who pass down their genes as the daughters married to wealthy bankers or lawyers.

As for the daughter, she gets the mate she's most attracted to, and because her parents supply what her husband can't, she profits from more help than her siblings receive. Therefore, she does not necessarily feel under much pressure to find and marry a mate who meets with her parents' approval.

There's another reason this may work for the daughter on an evolutionary basis, says Robert Kurzban, an evolutionary psychologist at the University of Pennsylvania who was not involved in the study: she may be better equipped than her parents to identify a guy who has good genes and will give her more children—despite his failings when it comes to supporting the family.

In the study, evolutionary success was ranked according to the number of children the daughters had who lived to reproductive age. Those daughters who chose a mate with fewer resources (and who received more parental support than their siblings) did indeed tend to have more children. Previous research has also shown that parents prioritize social class and family background for a son-in-law while daughters place greater value on physical attractiveness, sense of humor, and even smell, which some scientists believe helps people identify mates with compatible genes. All of these factors may, in the end, contribute to the goal of successful reproduction.

But will couples who marry against their parents' wishes be happier? The study makes no such claims. "These models," says Kurzban, "are trying to give us a sense of human evolutionary history without making any judgment on modern mores*. They make no claims that a daughter's strategy of marrying

despite parental disapproval will lead to marital happiness or even to having more children.” What they do indicate, however, is that defying parents when it comes to choosing mates isn’t just a matter of the heart—or of misbehavior—but one of genes and survival.

Questions

1 Translate the underlined Japanese sentences marked (a) and (b) into English. Use the noun *control* in your translation of sentence (a), and the verb *suggest* in your translation of sentence (b).

2 According to the passage, are the following statements true or false? On the answer sheet, indicate those you consider to be true with an A, and those you think are false with a B. If you think it is impossible to tell from the passage whether a particular statement is true or false, indicate this with a C.

- (あ) Evolution tends to eliminate behaviors that are to a species’ disadvantage.
- (い) Parents are likely to favor well-off yet physically weak men as potential sons-in-law over strong, good-looking men of limited means.
- (う) Investment bankers and lawyers tend to be physically unattractive.
- (え) Doubts about how faithful rich men will be lead many young women to reject the idea of marrying them.
- (お) The results of the Bristol/Groningen study show that daughters who marry poorer men will have greater reproductive success than those who marry men with ample resources.
- (か) While parents and daughters may follow different criteria in selecting suitable husbands for the daughters, the criteria all appear to be aimed at achieving successful reproduction.

3 Which of the following is not cited in the passage as a reason why a daughter is less likely than her parents to be concerned about the extent to which her future husband can support her financially?

- (A) She can rely on her parents for financial support.
- (B) She can probably identify a genetically suitable husband more easily than her parents can.
- (C) She will not want to give up a man she finds physically attractive.
- (D) She is instinctively inclined to go against her parents’ wishes.

4 Which of the following statements is not supported by the passage?

- (A) The common conflict between children and their parents over who the children should marry is one result of the greater value society now puts on personal freedom.
- (B) A daughter's choice of mate will probably be undesirable to her parents if it upsets the balance in the level of support they can give to their other children.
- (C) It seems that genetic factors play a significant role in a daughter's decision to marry someone her parents do not approve of.
- (D) The study described in the passage should not be interpreted to indicate that couples who marry against their parents' wishes will lead happier and more productive lives.

[IV] What factors do you consider in selecting a vacation destination? Write 80 to 100 words in English, making sure that you explain why you think the factors you list are important.

[NOTES]

avarice an extreme desire for money and possessions

arsenal a store of weapons

compartmentalize divide something into separate sections

elucidate make something clearer by explaining it more fully

filial relating to the way children behave towards their parents

flounder be confused; not know what to do

gawky awkward in the way one moves or behaves

graft the use of illegal or unfair methods, especially bribery, to gain advantage in business, politics, etc.

impunity If someone does something bad **with impunity**, they do not get punished for what they have done.

mores the customs and behavior that are considered typical of a particular social group or community

optimally in the best possible way

patronage the power to appoint people to office or assign privileges

scruple a feeling that prevents you from doing something that you think may be morally wrong

squatter a person who is living in a building or on land without permission and without paying rent

tinker with something make small changes to something in order to repair or improve it

tweak make slight changes to a machine, system, etc. to improve it

Adapted from *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* 7th edition, *Oxford Dictionary of English* (2003), etc.

[出典] 以下に基づく(一部変更)

[Ⅰ] Robtel Neajai Pailey, *International Herald Tribune*. July 18, 2013, p. 6. [記事タイトル省略]

[Ⅱ] Daniel Franklin with John Andrews, ed. *Megachange: The World in 2050*. (London: Profile Books, 2012), pp. 222-23.

[Ⅲ] Francine Russo, "Why Your Parents Hate Your Spouse," *Time*. Sept. 20, 2013.