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英語長文プラス記述式トレーニング問題集-問題編





次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Charles Darwin published "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" in 1872. He states the idea that the young and old people in very different races express the same emotions using the same body movements.

Recently, (1) two things made me think about Darwin's work on human facial* expressions; I met Darwin's great-great-grandson, and I read a study about how East Asians and Westerners interpret facial expressions differently. This study challenges Darwin's idea — that facial expressions are universal.

A research team at the University of Glasgow in Scotland led by Rachael Jack published a paper showing evidence that East Asians and Westerners look at faces differently. These differences make people read emotions differently. (2) Jack and her team say that people from Japan and China generally have a tougher time than those from European countries in deciding if a facial expression is fearful or if it looks surprised. Similarly, East Asians have more trouble distinguishing a face that shows disgust from one that shows anger.

Jack reported that East Asians and Westerners look at different facial features and understand facial expressions differently. East Asians pay attention to people's eyes, but Westerners look across the whole face. To Westerners, the eyes and the mouth are equally important. However, to Easterners, the eyes are key to understanding people's emotions. They often do not look at people's mouths. Jack claims that this means that Easterners have difficulty distinguishing facial expressions that look similar around the eyes.

This discovery argues that human communication of emotions is much more complicated than we thought — and even more than Darwin had thought. (3) The result of this is that facial expressions that had been considered universally recognizable do not communicate emotions reliably in intercultural situations.

Jack and her colleagues investigated cultural differences in 13 Western and 13 East Asian subjects*. The research team used a technique called the

Facial Action Coding System. This system defines emotions as particular patterns of face muscles. They recorded subjects' eye movements while subjects looked at pictures of faces that showed particular emotions, which were happiness, sadness, fear, surprise, disgust, and anger, or showed no emotion. Subjects' eye movements were recorded to see where they looked at in the pictures. The researchers then compared how accurately subjects read those facial expressions. It turned out that Easterners focused much more attention on the eyes. They also made many more errors in deciding what the emotion was than the Westerners. In other words, while Westerners looked at the whole face to find out the person's emotion, Easterners use the eyes more and the mouth less. This result contrasts with earlier research by Paul Ekman, who argued that these emotions were universal. This research helps us understand why people in intercultural contexts often misunderstand expressions and emotions.

Internet technologies. Emoticons — text marks that show facial expressions of the writer's mood — are different in Japan and the West. In the West, the most common emoticons for "happy" and "sad" use the mouth. For example, they use :) and :(. In Japan, however, the eyes are used to show emotions. For example, ^. ^ means "happy", and ;—; is "sad".

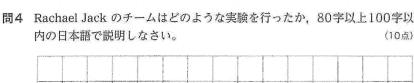
Jack said that people use emotions in electronic communication to show different emotions because they are good visual representations of our facial expressions. She adds, "Interestingly, there are clear cultural differences in the formations of these icons*."

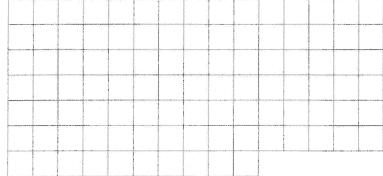
In summary, the researchers say that there are significant differences between how Westerners and East Asians see emotions. However, this research only applies to people who have grown up in their own country. We may raise a question about how Caucasians* who have grown up in Japan, or Japanese who have grown up in America, for example, will read emotions. Most likely, it is our culture that teaches people how to read emotions. Reading emotions is not based on our physical body — Rather, (5) breeding is more important than birth.

英語長文プラス記述式トレーニング問題集-問題編

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^{*}facial「顔の」 subject「被験者」 icon「アイコン」 Caucasian「白人」





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英語長文プラス記述式トレーニング問題集-問題編

愛知教育大学 692語 ⊗40分



次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Scientists studying the behavior of certain African ants in Ivory Coast have found that they act like paramedics or emergency medical technicians, examining and treating the wounds of their injured members. Ants are often thought to live in systems where the life or death of an individual worker does not matter much. That is because many ant species live in giant colonies whose workers usually have very short life spans relative to the queen, and because the queen can lay eggs for new workers at a fast rate. According to the scientists, the benefit from helping injured ants in this scenario is small because (1) replacing them should be easier. At the same time, if injuries were mainly fatal, the benefit of a rescue behavior focused on injured individuals would again be marginal.

That is not necessarily the case for ants like *Megaponera analis*, which go out in raiding* parties of 200 to 600 individuals, attack termites* and carry their unfortunate prey back home. The hard-headed termites do not go without a fight, though. Many invading ants lose legs or end up with termite mandibles* dug into their bodies. Surprisingly, the returning ants do not abandon all their victims. Before returning home they look for their injured fellows, which send out a " (2) distress signal." Within 24 hours of being taken back to the nest and treated, damaged ants can switch to a four-legged or five-legged walk that lets them run almost as fast as their six-legged fellows. Because these injured ants can still do almost the same things as their healthy members, it makes sense to bring them home and treat them.

Gravely injured ones, however, are usually left behind. Actually, open wounds from severed legs could easily become infected and spread disease in the ant nest, given that there is a lot of interaction and very low diversity within a single colony. So the scientists want to learn how the ants providing medical aid make decisions about which wounded ants to save or whether it is their decision to make at all. (3) While the benefit for the colony of leaving behind fatally injured ants is clear, the mechanism that regulates this behavior remains unknown. Is the decision made by the helper or by the fatally injured ant?