

3. Which one of the following best describes the phrase the great transformation in paragraph ③ ?

- a. the creation of a social system for preventing violence
- b. the spread of violence in non-democratic countries
- c. the change in the power balance among the citizens
- d. the democratization of technology and information
- e. the rapid growth of various democratic movements

IV

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

When men and women take personality tests, some of the old male-female stereotypes keep reappearing. On average, women are more cooperative, nurturing, cautious and emotionally responsive. Men tend to be more competitive, assertive, reckless and emotionally flat. Clear differences appear in early childhood and never disappear. What's not clear is the origin of these differences. Evolutionary psychologists contend that these are inborn traits inherited from ancient hunters and gatherers. Another school of psychologists asserts that both sexes' personalities have been shaped by traditional social roles and that personality differences will shrink as women spend less time raising children and more time in jobs outside the home.

To test these hypotheses, a number of research teams have repeatedly analyzed personality tests taken by men and women in more than 60 countries around the world. For evolutionary psychologists, the bad news is that the size of the gender gap in personality varies among cultures. For social-role psychologists, the bad news is that ⁽¹⁾the variation is going in the wrong direction. It looks as if personality differences between men and women are smaller in traditional cultures like India's or Zimbabwe's than in the Netherlands or the United States. A husband and a stay-at-home wife in a patriarchal Botswanan clan seem to be more alike than a working couple in Denmark or France. The more men and women have equal rights and similar jobs, the more their personalities seem to diverge. These findings are so unbelievable that several other scholars have argued they must be because of cross-cultural problems with the personality tests. But after examining new data from 40,000 men and women on six continents, Professor David P. Schmitt, a psychologist at Bradley University in Illinois, concludes that the trends are real. He suggests that as wealthy modern societies ⁽²⁾level external barriers between women and men, some ancient internal differences are being revived.


The biggest changes recorded by the researchers involve the personalities of men, not women. Men in traditional agricultural societies and poorer countries seem more cautious and anxious, less assertive and less competitive than men in the most progressive and rich countries of Europe and North America. To explain these differences, Professor Schmitt points to the hardships of life in poorer countries. He notes that in some other species, environmental stress tends to disproportionately affect the larger of the two sexes and to weaken secondary sexual characteristics (like male birds' displays of their feathers). And, he says, there are examples of stress weakening biological sex differences in humans. For instance, the average disparity in height between men and women isn't as ⁽³⁾pronounced in poor countries as it is in rich countries, because boys' growth is

disproportionately affected by stresses like malnutrition and disease.


Personality is more complicated than height, of course, and Professor Schmitt suggests it's affected by not just the physical but also the social stresses in traditional agricultural societies. The villagers in those societies have had to ⁽⁴⁾adapt their personalities to rules, hierarchies and gender roles more constraining than those in modern Western countries — or in clans of hunter-gatherers. “Humanity’s move to monotheism (a belief in a single god), agriculturally based economies and the monopolization of power and resources by a few men was ‘unnatural’ in many ways,” Professor Schmitt argues, indirectly referring to evidence that hunter-gatherers were relatively egalitarian. “In some ways modern progressive cultures are returning us psychologically to our hunter-gatherer roots. That means high sociopolitical gender equality overall, but with men and women expressing natural interests in different domains. Removing the stresses of traditional agricultural societies could allow men and to a lesser extent women to develop more natural personality traits.”

(Adapted from *The New York Times*)


1. 下線(1)の大意として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から 1 つ選べ。

- a. 貧しい途上国では、男はより男らしくなるのに対し、女はより女らしくなる。
- b. 豊かな先進国では、男性が女性化するのに対し、女性は男性化する。
- c. 男女の性格の相違は先天的なものであって、文化に起因するものではない。
-  d. 男女の役割が定まった因襲的な社会では、男女の性格の相違は小さくなる。
- e. 男女の性格の相違は文化に起因し、その相違の程度は文化によって異なる。


2. 下線(2)の意味として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から 1 つ選べ。

- a. add on
- b. raise up
-  c. tear down
- d. penetrate into
- e. build on to


3. 下線(3)と同様の意味を持つ例として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から 1 つ選べ。

- a. The minister conducted the exchange of vows and pronounced the couple “man and wife.”
- b. The defendant looked straight ahead when the verdict and sentence were pronounced.
- c. She looked through the house and pronounced herself pleased with the carpenters’ work.
-  d. A people’s sense of national identity tends to be more pronounced in time of war.
- e. The English language has a large number of words that are pronounced differently than they are spelled.

4. 下線(4)の大意として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から 1 つ選べ。

- a. get along together with their opponents
-  b. come to terms with their circumstances
- c. get away with violating social codes
- d. dispense with necessary legal formalities
- e. take part in community social activities

5. 仮にインドやジンバブエのような国々が近代化を推進して豊かな先進国になったとして、シュミット教授の説に従うなら、男女の性格にどのような変化が生ずるようになると推測されるか。本文からの推論として最も適切なものを下の a ~ e の中から 1 つ選べ。

-  a. It is likely that males and to a lesser extent females in those two countries will develop more natural personality traits.
- b. It is likely that females and to a lesser extent males in those two countries will develop more natural personality traits.
- c. It is likely that males and to a lesser extent females in those two countries will suppress more natural personality traits.
- d. It is likely that females and to a lesser extent males in those two countries will suppress their natural personality traits.
- e. It is likely that males and to some extent females in those countries will suppress their natural personality traits.

V

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

Mark Twain regarded trial by jury as “the most ingenious and perfect agency for defeating justice that human wisdom could contrive”. He would presumably approve of what is happening in Russia and Britain. At the end of 2008, Russia abolished jury trials for terrorism and treason. Britain, the supposed home of trial by jury, is seeking to scrap them for serious fraud and to ban juries from some difficult investigations. Yet China, South Korea and Japan are moving in the opposite direction, introducing or extending trial by jury in a bid to increase the impartiality and independence of their legal systems.

It is often thought that juries are a peculiarity of common-law countries such as America and Britain. Not so. Twelve-member citizens’ juries are widely used in Islamic-law countries, too. Even in civil-law ones in continental Europe, lay jurors sitting alongside professional judges help reach verdicts in serious criminal cases.

Where the jury system is entrenched, it may not be common. In America, where a right to trial by jury is in the constitution, the vast majority of cases result in plea-bargains (in other words, do not go to trial) or concern minor offences, which are normally dealt with by a single judge. In Britain, only 1% of criminal cases end up before juries, which rarely deal with difficult investigations, either.

Britain is seeking to restrict juries even further. In 2003 the government gave itself the power to abolish juries in long and complex fraud trials, arguing that judges sitting alone or accompanied by expert *assessors would be able to reach speedier, safer and cheaper verdicts. Such was the outcry that it agreed to seek fresh parliamentary approval before using that power. Five years and three bills later, it still hasn’t succeeded. But plans to remove juries from **coroners’ courts when the public interest is involved (first proposed in a counter-terrorism bill but defeated) have resurfaced in another bill that is grinding its way through Parliament.

Russia’s plan to do away with most jury trials has little to do with efficiency. Russia reintroduced jury trials in 1993 for several charges, including terrorism, hostage-taking