

受験番号		氏 名		クラス		出席番号	
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試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

2012年度 第 2 回 全統マーク模試問題

外国語〔英語(筆記)〕 (200点 80分)

2012年 8 月実施

注 意 事 項

- 1 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。必要事項欄及びマーク欄に正しく記入・マークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。

① 受験番号欄

受験票が発行されている場合のみ、必ず受験番号(数字及び英字)を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。

② 氏名欄，高校名欄，クラス・出席番号欄

氏名・フリガナ，高校名・フリガナ及びクラス・出席番号を記入しなさい。

- 2 この問題冊子は、30ページあります。

試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明，ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は，手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。

- 3 解答は，解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば，

10

 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は，次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

(例)

解答番号	解	答	欄
10	①	②	● ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

- 4 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが，どのページも切り離してはいけません。

問題を解く際には、「問題」冊子にも必ず自分の解答を記録し，試験終了後に配付される「学習の手引き」にそって自己採点し，再確認しなさい。

河合塾

英 語(筆記)

(解答番号 ~)

第 1 問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 14)

A 次の問い(問 1 ~ 4)において、下線部の発音が、ほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

- ① creature ② pleasant ③ sweat ④ weapon

問 2

- ① access ② discuss ③ dissolve ④ process

問 3

- ① allow ② crowd ③ grow ④ owl

問 4

- ① capture ② kept ③ option ④ receipt

B 次の問い(問1～3)において、与えられた語と第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が同じ語を、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 agree

5

- ① balance ② image ③ occur ④ volume

問2 adequate

6

- ① addition ② delicious ③ innocent ④ prohibit

問3 beneficial

7

- ① emergency ② environment
③ politician ④ psychologist

第2問 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 41)

A 次の問い(問1～10)の ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 In my mother's , my father did all the cooking.

- ① absence ② lack ③ present ④ shortage

問2 I hear Tom was badly hurt in an accident two cars and a truck.

- ① involve ② involved ③ involves ④ involving

問3 The book again and again, until it finally fell to pieces.

- ① had been read ② had read
③ has been read ④ is read

問4 If you have a lot of things to do, just make a list and them in order of importance.

- ① affect ② appoint ③ arrange ④ assist

問5 We made our decision the basis of the information we had.

- ① for ② in ③ on ④ with

問6 “Jack really loves cars, doesn’t he?”

“Yes. He has been fascinated by them ever 13 he was four.”

- ① before ② from ③ since ④ while

問7 You should be dressed in a way 14 is suitable for the wedding.

- ① how ② in which ③ that ④ where

問8 Hong Kong has almost 15 as London but somehow London seems much rainier.

- ① as three times much rain ② more rain three times
③ three times as much rain ④ three times rain as much

問9 Cathy was the only person who could calm down her little brother and 16 him to control himself.

- ① get ② have ③ let ④ make

問10 John isn’t well. I can’t go out and leave him 17.

- ① by itself ② for my own
③ in spite of himself ④ on his own

B 次の問い(問1～3)の会話の 18 ～ 20 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Allan: (*On the telephone*) Hello, Mrs. Smith. Is Bob home?
This is Allan.

Mrs. Smith: Oh, hi, Allan. Bob's in the shower now. Shall I tell him to call you back when he finishes?

Allan: No, you don't have to. 18

Mrs. Smith: Of course. Wait a second. Let me get a pen and some paper.

- ① Can I leave a message?
- ② Hold on a minute.
- ③ May I take a message?
- ④ Would you speak more slowly?

問2 Maria: I saw the latest movie by Spielberg yesterday.

Joe: How did you like it? I haven't seen it yet.

Maria: I found it very exciting.

Joe: 19

- ① So did I.
- ② Then I'll go see it.
- ③ You shouldn't miss it.
- ④ You'd better not see it.

問3 Julia: You've been here in the States for three months. Don't you find it difficult to drive?

Masashi: Difficult?

Julia:

20

Masashi: Oh, I see. At first it was strange, but I soon got used to it.

- ① I mean, driving on the right.
- ② Take it easy.
- ③ You're a good driver.
- ④ You're a right-handed person.

C 次の問い(問1～3)において、それぞれ下の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。解答は 21 ～ 26 に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問1 “Hey, Bob. You look so tired.”

“Well, I’ve worked all day on this, but I 21 22 nowhere.”

- | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|
| ① as | ② feel | ③ getting |
| ④ if | ⑤ I’m | |

問2 Let’s start exercising. First, lie on your 23 24 .

- | | | |
|--------|--------|----------|
| ① back | ② legs | ③ raised |
| ④ with | ⑤ your | |

問3 When parents argue constantly, 25 26 most.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|----------|
| ① is | ② it | ③ suffer |
| ④ the children | ⑤ who | |

(下 書 き 用 紙)

英語(筆記)の試験問題は次に続く。

第3問 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 46)

- A 次の問い(問1・問2)の英文を読み、下線部の語句の意味をそれぞれの文章から推測し、・に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

Gray was a hardworking man, and he wanted a new house for his family. Five years after he began to save money, he checked how much he had saved, and went to an architect to ask how much it would cost to build the kind of house he had in mind. When the architect calculated the total cost, Gray was crestfallen, realizing that he would have to save for at least another two years.

In this situation, crestfallen means .

- ① admired
- ② disappointed
- ③ excited
- ④ pleased

問 2

Jack: My boss told me to give a presentation on our new products next Tuesday. I've never given one, so I'm already nervous. Is there any way I can escape this?

Emily: What are you talking about? Like it or lump it. Everybody's got to start sometime.

Jack: Hmm. Now I know I'm talking to the wrong person.

In this situation, like it or lump it means

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- ① I can help you
- ② I would try to forget it
- ③ you can rely on me
- ④ you cannot escape it

B 次の英文は、学校に通わないで自宅で学習を行うホームスクーリングについて3人の学生が議論している場面の一部である。

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 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Moderator: In recent years, home schooling has become more popular as an alternative to traditional schooling. Today we are discussing the advantages and disadvantages of home schooling. Any opinions? Barbara, would you like to start?

Barbara: I think that in the right situation, and as long as the children aren't isolated, it can be a good thing. Perhaps the biggest advantage is that parents have complete control over when and how their children learn, and can allow each child to learn at their own pace. Another great benefit of home schooling is being able to protect children from negative influences that they may be exposed to in school. These could include intense peer pressure, bullies, drugs, and so on.

Moderator: Thank you, Barbara. You're saying the biggest advantage in home schooling is that

.

- ① children can be independent of their parents
- ② children can learn at a speed that suits them
- ③ it has positive influences on school education
- ④ it helps children to make a lot of friends

Moderator: What do you think, Kenji?

Kenji: I personally believe that no one should be homeschooled if there is a good school nearby, or unless the student has a learning or physical difficulty that would make learning in a traditional classroom difficult. In a traditional school, public or private, students learn how to get along with others and to make decisions in a very different environment from the

one they experience at home. I don't think it's good to keep children isolated from society.

Moderator: All right. Kenji's point is that

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- ① children should grow up in society
- ② family life comes before school
- ③ school makes children dull
- ④ traditional schools should be improved

Moderator: Tony, would you like to make a comment?

Tony: I myself started attending an online school at the age of 16 when my family moved to a rural area, and I felt it would be preferable to the local school. Not going to a regular school doesn't mean being isolated from society. School is not the only place one can participate in social activities. Students can take part in community events and volunteer programs. Through the online program that I enrolled in, I was able to converse with other students and make new friends. Whether home schooling is preferable to traditional schooling depends on one's priorities.

Moderator: Well, thanks a lot, Tony. You mean

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- ① students can join community events only at a regular school
- ② students should decide which type of schooling they receive
- ③ the negative aspect of school is working as a group
- ④ you prefer traditional schooling to home schooling

- C 次の文章の 32 ～ 34 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Nowadays dragons are usually shown as having a body like a huge lizard, and as able to emit fire from their mouths. The European dragon has bat-type wings growing from its back.

Although dragons occur in many legends around the world, 32 that have been grouped together under the “dragon” label. Some dragons are said to breathe fire or to be poisonous, such as the ones in the Old English poem *Beowulf*. They are commonly portrayed as snake-like, hatching from eggs and typically possessing scaly or feathered bodies. They are sometimes portrayed as having especially large eyes or watching treasure very diligently, a feature that is the origin of the word ‘dragon’ (Greek *drakeîn* meaning “to see clearly”). Some myths portray them with a row of sharp spines going down the center of their backs. European dragons are more often winged, while Chinese dragons resemble large snakes. Dragons can have a variable number of legs: none, two, four, or more when it comes to early European literature.

Dragons are often seen as 33 around the world. In many Asian cultures dragons were, and in some cultures still are, respected as representative of the primal forces of nature, religion and the universe. They are associated with wisdom — wisdom greater than humans possess — and longevity. They are commonly said to possess some form of magic or other supernatural power, and are often associated with wells, rain, and rivers. In some cultures, they are said to be capable of human speech and therefore 34.

32

- ① almost nothing is known about living things
- ② different cultures have varying stories about monsters
- ③ only Greek and Roman myths have stories about animals
- ④ there has been a fixed image of creatures

33

- ① a symbol of death, bringing destruction to human beings
- ② having major spiritual significance in various religions and cultures
- ③ having no magical powers and not to be feared in many countries
- ④ loving creatures, though they are inferior to humans in intelligence

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- ① to be made fools of by humans
- ② to be unable to express their thoughts
- ③ to have had only a short life
- ④ to have taught humans to talk

第4問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 33)

A 次の文章と図および表を読み、下の問い(問1～3)に対する答えとして

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37

 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

China and India are the two largest countries in the world. Some years ago, a famous Indian businessman said, “China is the factory of the world; India can be the knowledge center of this region If we orient ourselves to working together, we could be a powerful force of two nations.” That’s ambitious — and perhaps unrealistic. Although China’s population is 1.34 billion and India’s 1.20 billion, China’s labor force is almost twice as large as that of India. Besides, the literacy rate is 92% in China and 61% in India. China’s GDP is two and a half times as high as India’s.

China and India were once soul mates — through the migration of Buddhism some 2,000 years ago. Later, a famous Indian monk traveled to China to spread the message of Zen. Prominent Chinese went the other way; one of them later appeared as a main character in the classic Ming novel *Journey to the West*. It was a time of mutual discovery.

By the 17th century, China and India (including modern-day Pakistan) were the planet’s trading powers. They then got caught up in their own worlds of feudalism and colonialism; China began to lose its power, India was colonized by Britain — and decades of revolution and socialism followed. Later, relations between the two countries were marked mostly by suspicion — and the occasional border war.



Their relations nowadays are friendlier, though tensions have not completely disappeared. Close economic ties often prevent conflict between nations, but the economic ties between China and India are not sufficiently close. Of China’s total overseas investment, about 0.05% is invested in India, while Indian investment in China is so low that it does

not appear on many charts. Mutual trade is growing (especially Chinese exports to India), but it's still a small proportion of their global total. Given their size and economic power, the two countries are not nearly as connected as they should be. Astonishingly, just a few of the two countries' cities have direct flights.

Figure 1 China and India in the 17th Century



Figure 2 China and India Today

	<div>China</div> 	<div>India</div> 
State's official name	the People's Republic of China	the Republic of India
Government	single-party state	federal parliamentary republic
[A]	1.34 billion	1.20 billion
[B]	10.09 trillion dollars	4.06 trillion dollars
[C]	815.3 million	478.3 million
[D]	1.58 trillion dollars	0.23 trillion dollars
Imports	1.33 trillion dollars	0.36 trillion dollars
Reserves of foreign exchange and gold	2.88 trillion dollars	0.29 trillion dollars
Inflation rate in 2010	3.2%	12.0%
Military expenditure	4.3% of GDP	2.5% of GDP
Internet users	389 million	61 million
Literacy rate	92%	61%

問1 In *Figure 2*, what does the letter B represent?

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- ① Exports
- ② GDP
- ③ Labor Force
- ④ Population

問2 The number of people who use the Internet in China is about times as large as that in India.

36

- ① three
- ② four
- ③ five
- ④ six

問3 Which of the following statements is true?

37

- ① A Chinese monk spread the message of Zen to India.
- ② China and India are connected by frequent air transport.
- ③ It cannot be said that the ties between China and India are sufficiently strong.
- ④ Long before the 17th century, both China and India began to lose their power.

B 次のページは、世界各地にある高級ホテルの特別会員向けの広告である。次の問い(問1～3)の 38 ～ 40 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Which of the following statements is true? 38

- ① Each *Special* Hotel Group hotel offers its own benefits to members.
- ② Every *Special* Hotel Group hotel offers a pick-up service to and from the airport.
- ③ *Special for You* members with enough points receive exclusive rewards.
- ④ There are fewer than 600 *Special* Hotel Group hotels worldwide.

問2 If members use the spa at the Seaside Hotel, they pay 39.

- ① no charge
- ② 20% of the charge
- ③ 50% of the charge
- ④ 80% of the charge

問3 When you stay at 40, you can ride a bicycle around the city for free.

- ① the Mita Plaza Hotel
- ② the Royal View Hotel
- ③ the Seaside Hotel
- ④ the Urban Hotel

Exclusive *Special for You* Benefits Every Time You Stay

Experience the ease of *Special for You* Membership. No points to count. You'll automatically receive these exclusive benefits from *Special for You* every time you stay at one of over 600 distinctive *Special* Hotel Group hotels and resorts worldwide:

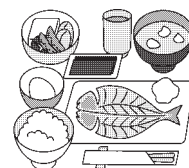
- **Room upgrades:** Receive a complimentary room upgrade (based on availability at check-in)
- **Complimentary Internet access**
- **Priority early check-in and late check-out**
- ***Special for You* member benefits, unique to each hotel**

Here is a selection of our hotel member benefits:

☆The Mita Plaza Hotel, Tokyo, Japan

One complimentary Japanese breakfast per stay

- *Special for You* members receive one complimentary Japanese breakfast per stay at the Mita Plaza Hotel.



☆The Urban Hotel, Amsterdam, Netherlands

One complimentary bike rental for one day

- *Special for You* members receive one complimentary bike rental for one day when they stay at the Urban Hotel.



☆The Seaside Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, USA

20% Spa Discount

- *Special for You* members receive a 20% spa discount when staying at the Seaside Hotel.



☆The Royal View Hotel, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Welcome plate of strawberries and chocolate

- *Special for You* members receive a welcome plate of strawberries and chocolate when they check in at the Royal View Hotel.



第5問 次の文章は、二人の中学生が行った遠足について、それぞれの観点から述べたものである。文章を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の

41

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 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点 30)

Maki's speech

I'm in my second year at junior high school. I'm going to talk about the school trip we made yesterday. We visited the City Science Museum and the City Art Museum. A planetarium has been added to the Science Museum recently. There was an exhibition on Ancient Rome at the Art Museum, and we visited it to learn about world history.

We went there by bus and the seating arrangements were a problem. Everybody wanted to sit next to someone they liked. My best friend is Keiko but in fact I'd had an argument with her only a few days before, so there was an awkward atmosphere between her and me. She seemed to feel the same way — she looked away when I looked at her. I was hesitant about asking her to sit next to me, so I ended up deciding to sit with Yuki instead.

I'd never talked with her much, but once we started chatting, I found her really easy to talk to. We had a lot in common — our favorite music artists, favorite subjects, and so on — and couldn't stop talking. I also discovered that we both like one of our English teachers, Mr. Tozaki. He's very tolerant and an excellent teacher, and pronounces English so well that all the students who like English idolize him. Yuki likes English, as I do, and she's hoping to get a job where she can make use of her English skills, she said. I hope to become an interpreter or work at the United Nations, while she told me she wanted to be a professor at university if possible. She's probably influenced by her father, who teaches English at university.

On the way back we had a great time singing karaoke. Ryuta was the best singer I've ever heard. I was sitting in an aisle seat, and I remember Jiro

was right in front of me and next to him was Akio. Across the aisle from me was Saki, and Tamae was sitting next to her. When Ryuta sang a couple of numbers by a J-pop band, I could see everyone applauding enthusiastically.

Akio's speech

I enjoyed the school trip very much. I'm really interested in science, so the school trip this time was especially fascinating for me. In particular, the lecture on stars and constellations at the planetarium was really interesting. I hope to become an astronomer or work at NASA in the future. My father often tells me that's impossible, but I'm good at science subjects such as physical geography, physics and chemistry, and I think nothing's impossible if you put your mind to it.

To celebrate the opening of the new planetarium, they had a special talk about the history of the earth and the origin of constellations. I used to have little interest in constellations, thinking they were just fictions, but I got really interested in them thanks to the talk. I'll definitely go back to visit the planetarium.

I was sitting next to Jiro on the way to and from the museum. He's been a friend of mine since elementary school. He hopes to become a writer and often writes short stories. We don't share the same interests but had a good time talking about our future plans on the bus.

Ryuta sang like a professional singer at karaoke. Sitting right behind him, I listened admiringly to him singing. I remember Yuki was sitting behind me on the way to the museum but on the way back Keiko was there. I also remember that right behind Saki was Osamu.

問1 What did both Maki and Akio find impressive? 41

- ① Mr. Tozaki's talk about the origin of constellations.
- ② The exhibits displayed in the Ancient Rome Exhibition.
- ③ The karaoke performance of one of the students.
- ④ The lecture about the history of the earth at the planetarium.

問2 What did Maki find out about Yuki? 42

- ① Her favorite English teacher was the same as Maki's.
- ② She didn't really have very much in common with Maki.
- ③ She wanted to teach at university as her father advised her to.
- ④ She was a quieter person than Maki had expected her to be.

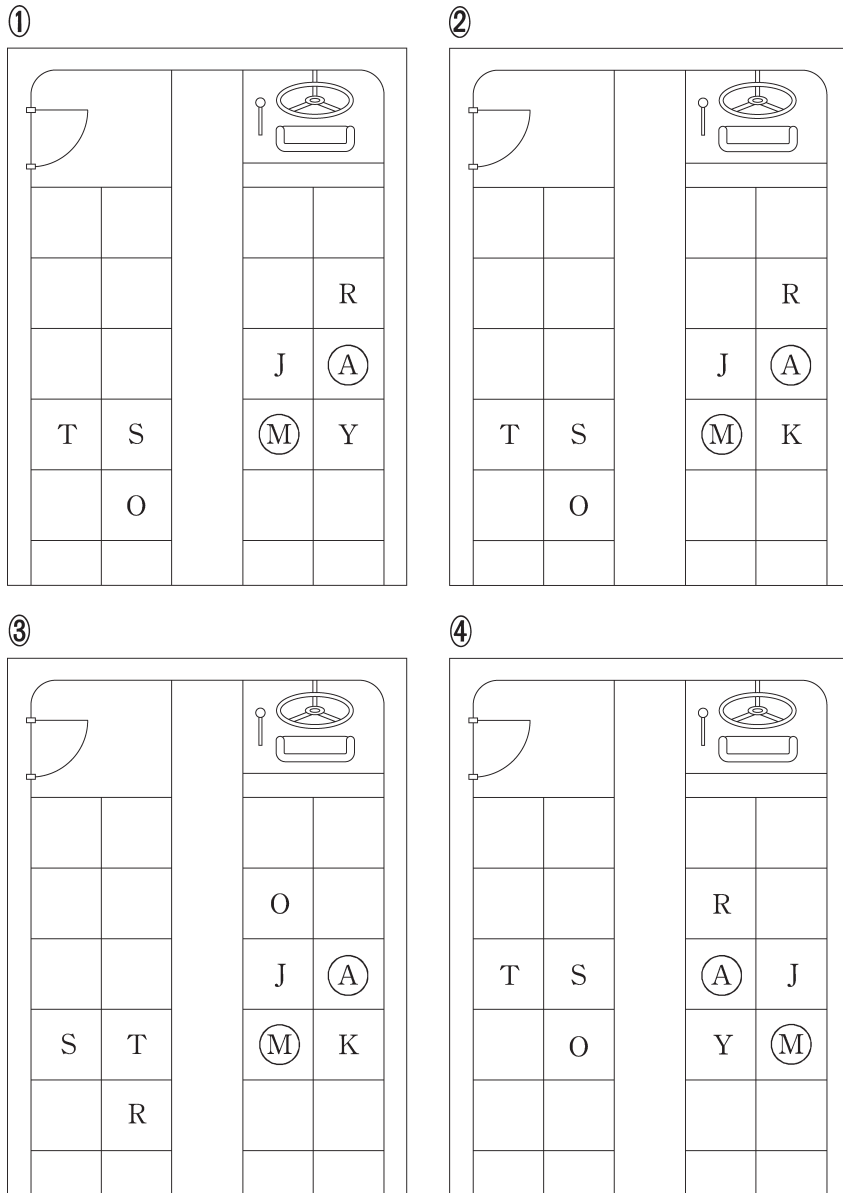
問3 What does Akio think about his dream? 43

- ① He can make it come true if he does his best.
- ② He has almost given up because it'll be too hard.
- ③ He may give it up following his father's advice.
- ④ His dream has changed a lot as a result of the trip.

問4 Which of the following statements is true? 44

- ① Akio wasn't very interested in constellations before the school trip.
- ② Jiro, an aspiring writer, has already had some of his short stories published.
- ③ Maki had an argument with Keiko over the seating arrangements.
- ④ The Science Museum and the planetarium are a long way apart.

問5 Which of the following illustrations most accurately shows the seating arrangement on the way back to school? 45



(A): Akio J: Jiro K: Keiko (M): Maki O: Osamu
 R: Ryuta S: Saki T: Tamae Y: Yuki

第6問 次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。なお、文章の左にある(1)～(7)は段落の番号を表している。(配点 36)

(1) Among primates, humans are unique in having nearly naked skin. Yes, we have hair on our heads and elsewhere, but compared with our closest relatives, chimpanzees or gorillas, even the hairiest person is basically bare.

(2) To understand why our ancestors lost their body hair, we must first consider why other species have fur in the first place. Hair is a type of body covering that is unique to mammals. Indeed, it is a defining characteristic of the class: all mammals possess at least some hair, and most of them have it in abundance. It provides protection against injury, moisture, damaging rays of sunlight, and potentially harmful parasites and microbes. It also works as camouflage to confuse predators and its distinctive patterns allow members of the same species to recognize one another. But the most important function is to keep them warm. Our bare skin seems to be related to staying cool, as our superior sweating abilities suggest.

(3) Staying cool is a big problem for many mammals. This is especially true for those living in hot places. These animals have to control their body temperature carefully because overheating can damage their tissues and organs, particularly the brain.

(4) Mammals use various tactics in order not to burn up; dogs breathe fast, and many of the cat species are most active during the cooler evening hours. But for primates, including humans, the primary strategy is sweating. By sweating — producing liquid on the surface of their skin — they can cool their bodies. The liquid evaporates, releasing heat energy from the skin in the process. Humans have a huge number of sweat glands

— small sweat-producing organs under the skin — that can produce up to 12 liters of watery sweat a day. Thanks to bare skin and watery sweat, humans can get rid of excessive heat very efficiently. Our cooling system is so effective that in a marathon on a hot day, a human could beat a horse.

- (5) But why did our ancestors develop such a cooling system? By using fossils of animals and plants to reconstruct ancient ecological conditions, scientists have determined that around three million years ago the earth entered a phase of global cooling that had a drying effect in East and Central Africa, where human ancestors lived. With this decline in regular rainfall, the wooded environments they favored gave way to open savanna grasslands, and the foods that they lived on — fruits, leaves, tubers and seeds — became scarce. In response to this decrease in resources, our ancestors had to travel ever longer distances in search of water and edible plant foods. In order to cool themselves while walking and running, the early humans had to enhance their sweating ability and lose their body hair.
- (6) Going furless also had profound consequences for subsequent phases of human evolution. Being able to stay cool helped to make possible the dramatic enlargement of the brain, which is our most temperature-sensitive organ. Whereas the australopithecines had a brain that was, on average, 400 cubic centimeters — roughly the size of a chimp's brain — within a million years the human brain reached its modern size.
- (7) Social signaling is an important function of fur. Indeed, one might even speculate that universal human traits such as social blushing and facial expressions, and decorating our bodies with tattoos, jewelry and other decorations, evolved to compensate for our lost ability to communicate through our fur. We also have complex facial expressions and gestures to convey our emotions and intentions and use language to

speaking our mind in detail. Viewed this way, naked skin did not just cool us down — it made us human.

A 次の問い(問1～5)の 46 ～ 50 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 One of the findings NOT mentioned in paragraph (2) is that 46.

- ① body hair hides mammals so that they won't be eaten
- ② hair helps mammals recover from injuries quickly
- ③ mammals conserve body heat thanks to hair
- ④ there are no mammals which have no body hair

問2 According to paragraph (4), 47.

- ① a horse could defeat a human in a marathon thanks to sweating
- ② a human's sweat glands can produce 12 liters of sweat a day
- ③ dogs have a lot more sweat glands than any other creatures
- ④ most mammals keep themselves cool by sweating

問3 Paragraph (5) implies that humans lost their body hair because 48.

- ① climate change forced them to travel around for food, which increased the risk of overheating
- ② it became hotter due to global warming and they needed to keep themselves cool
- ③ rainfall increased in the area where they lived, which made their body hair unnecessary
- ④ the earth became cool and they learned to keep themselves warm by wearing animal fur

問4 According to paragraphs (6) and (7), as a result of losing fur

49

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- ① humans began to decorate themselves
- ② humans have fewer facial expressions
- ③ the human brain volume is 400 cubic centimeters
- ④ the number of sweat glands decreased in humans

問5 The theme of the passage is

50

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- ① the distinctive human characteristics
- ② the functions of body hair common to mammals
- ③ the loss of body hair in human beings
- ④ the ways various mammals stay cool

B 次の表は、本文の段落と内容を表すものである。51 ~ 54 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、表を完成させよ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

Paragraph	Content
(1)	The nakedness of humans
(2)	51
(3)	52
(4)	53
(5)	54
(6)	The enlargement of the human brain
(7)	The evolution of human communication

- ① The development of the human cooling system
- ② The importance of staying cool
- ③ The reasons mammals have fur
- ④ The various ways to stay cool

