

受験番号		氏 名		クラス		出席番号	
------	--	-----	--	-----	--	------	--

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 1 回 全統マーク模試問題

### 外国語〔英語(筆記)〕 (200点 80分)

2012年 4 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，34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 ancestor      ② angel      ③ patient      ④ strange

問 2

- ① breath      ② though      ③ through      ④ worth

問 3

- ① cotton      ② home      ③ only      ④ pose

問 4

- ① chain      ② chapter      ③ check      ④ chorus

**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 country 

5
---

- ① admire      ② command      ③ defend      ④ subway

問2 primary 

6
---

- ① difference      ② familiar      ③ impression      ④ initial

問3 particular 

7
---

- ① escalator      ② interesting      ③ necessary      ④ photographer

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 The social event was a huge success and all the guests enjoyed .

- ① them                      ② themselves                      ③ very much                      ④ with them

問2 “Do you know how many countries took  in the last Olympic Games?”

“I’m not sure, but it must have been over 200.”

- ① notice                      ② part                      ③ side                      ④ time

問3 Your hair’s getting rather long. It’s time you  it cut.

- ① get                      ② had                      ③ take                      ④ to get

問4 She is quite  of passing the exam, provided that she does some work.

- ① able                      ② capable                      ③ likely                      ④ possible

問5 The audience are in their seats, and the performance is about .

- ① start    ② started  
③ to have started    ④ to start

問6 There are several routes up the mountain, but 13 of them can be climbed by a beginner. So you need an experienced guide.

- ① both                      ② each                      ③ neither                      ④ none

問7 14 that the death of the politician was an accident, but the police continued their investigation.

- ① It appeared                      ② It was happened  
③ There seemed                      ④ There was

問8 You'll just have to wait in the reception room 15 they call your name.

- ① as soon as                      ② by                      ③ by the time                      ④ until

問9 The secretary probably holds the 16 to solving the crime.

- ① door                      ② floor                      ③ key                      ④ roof

問10 17 the fact that a serious accident happened three months ago, no new safety measures have been introduced.

- ① As a result of                      ② Despite  
③ Due to                      ④ Instead of

**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 Passenger: Excuse me! The announcement said we are landing ...  
Attendant: Yes. At Hakodate, not at New Chitose, because of the heavy snowfall around Sapporo.  
Passenger: Are you sure? I have an important business appointment in Sapporo today.  
Attendant: We are so sorry, but 18 in this weather.

- ① it can't be helped
- ② it's up to you
- ③ we can go to Sapporo
- ④ we're going to be saved

- 問2 Takuya: I can't find my school bag!  
Brad: Have you lost it again? Did you leave it in the cafeteria?  
Takuya: I checked, but I couldn't find it.  
Brad: 19. You have to learn to be more careful with your things!

- ① I'll be back
- ② It's none of your business
- ③ It's your fault
- ④ That explains it



問 3

Visitor: Excuse me, but could you tell me how to get to the city hall?

Police officer: Sure. Go through the park over there and you'll find it on the other side.

Visitor: Is it difficult to find?

Police officer: There are no buildings around it. 

20
----

.

- ① No one can find it
- ② No pain, no gain
- ③ You can't miss it
- ④ You'll be at a loss

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 Three weeks 21 22 fired by the company.

- |         |       |          |
|---------|-------|----------|
| ① have  | ② he  | ③ passed |
| ④ since | ⑤ was |          |

問2 A lot of actors pay too 23 24 the words, and not enough attention to their meaning.

- |             |        |      |
|-------------|--------|------|
| ① attention | ② much | ③ of |
| ④ the sound | ⑤ to   |      |

問3 The doctor said to her, “There doesn’t 25 26 with your son.”

- |            |         |        |
|------------|---------|--------|
| ① anything | ② be    | ③ seem |
| ④ to       | ⑤ wrong |        |

(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

I have a cousin my age, who is planning to go on a trip with his friends. They have been meticulous in their planning. They have already decided in great detail what time on what day they are going to visit where and what they are going to do there. I doubt, however, if the trip will really be much fun. The fun of travel comes from unexpected events and encounters. I think too much planning can spoil a trip.

In this situation, meticulous means .

- ① careful
- ② forgetful
- ③ generous
- ④ irresponsible

問 2

Joyce: Hey, do you feel like going to a movie tonight?

Fred: No way!

Joyce: What did I say? Why are you acting so irritated with me?

Fred: I'm sorry. I haven't finished my term paper yet. The deadline is tomorrow. So I have to buckle down, or I'm in big trouble!

In this situation, buckle down means 

28
----

.

- ① do little
- ② get lazy
- ③ go out
- ④ work hard

**B** 次の英文は、最近の高校生の特徴について3人の教師が座談会で語った意見の一部である。29 ~ 31 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: Today we welcome three high school teachers, Maria Rodrigo, Masashi Suzuki and Mike Williams, to our round-table talk. We're going to talk about how high school students today are different from what they used to be. Would you start, Maria?

Maria: Sure. I teach Spanish in Spain. What I feel most strongly about high school students today is that they have less ability to read and comprehend than they used to. They can only understand short, simple passages. When it comes to profound passages full of meaning, they often can't follow what the writer wants to say and give up halfway. Their writing abilities have also declined. They can't write logical passages and their writing is full of spelling errors. Now that personal computers and cell phones are so widely used, they are less likely to take time to sit down and read books, and that probably explains their declining reading and writing ability.

Moderator: Thank you very much. Your point is that high school students today have less ability to read and write because 29, is that right?

- ① their parents and teachers no longer encourage them to do so
- ② there are few passages easy enough for the young to comprehend fully
- ③ there are too many short, simple passages in their textbooks
- ④ they tend to spend more time using high-tech devices

Maria: Yes, exactly.

Moderator: Any comments, Masashi?

Masashi: I teach English in Japan and I always tell my students that they can't write English passages logically unless they can write Japanese logically. However, they are quite good at scanning information on the Internet and getting the point. When it comes to quickly getting the point of long but simple passages, whether fiction or non-fiction, it seems high school students today are far better than those of my generation. Although dealing with philosophical ideas thoroughly used to be regarded as most important when I was young, nowadays taking in information quickly may be more important. Students' reading ability may indeed have declined in the conventional sense, but that may not matter much in the Information Age.

Moderator: Thanks a lot, Masashi. What you want to say is that 

30
----

. Is that right?

- ① their ability to read and write hasn't declined in any sense
- ② they can't follow what the writer means when they read a long passage
- ③ they show great ability in taking in information quickly
- ④ they still like to read philosophical writing on the Internet

Masashi: Yes, that's right.

Moderator: How about you, Mike?

Mike: Well, today's young people, including high school students, are generally very kind. I'm teaching physical education in England. The other day, during a soccer game, a boy fell over and was injured. Right there and then, some of the students gathered around him and carried him to the doctor's office. I was really impressed when I saw this. When I was young, an independent spirit was encouraged so much that in a case like this an injured person wouldn't have asked for help, nor would

people around him have helped him.

Moderator: You think that students today 

31
----

, don't you?

- ① are less likely to join a group activity
- ② are more considerate than those of your generation
- ③ are too dependent on one another to act individually
- ④ don't feel like beating their opponents at soccer

Mike: Yes, that's what I mean.



- 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。

Lake Baikal, one of the world's largest lakes, is located in southern Siberia, in Russia. It measures 636 km long by 80 km wide and it has 2,100 km of coastline. It holds a total volume of 23,600 cubic km of water, 20 percent of the fresh water in the world. The lake is also very deep, with its deepest point at over 1,637 m and an average depth of 630 m. Furthermore, scientists have determined that 32. From sediment obtained by drilling deep down below the lake, researchers estimate it to be at least 25 million years old.

To scientists, Lake Baikal is of particular interest 33. Many species of animals at Lake Baikal exist nowhere else on earth, and some can be dated to prehistoric times. Among its unique creatures is the Baikal freshwater seal. This creature is the only mammal which inhabits the lake. Researchers speculate that these seals, which have been breeding at Lake Baikal for 22 million years, are descendents of ocean-dwelling seals which migrated inland in search of food when the lake was still connected to the sea.

For centuries, the water in Lake Baikal was so clear that it was possible to see down to depths of 12 to 18 meters. Several factors contributed to keeping the water crystal clear. First, the lake contained certain small creatures that consumed waterweeds, bacteria, and any other material that would otherwise cloud the water. Furthermore, the water in the lake consisted of rainwater and melted snow that flowed down in about 300 streams from the nearby mountains, through uninhabited forest. Finally, most of the area surrounding the lake has a rocky surface, so 34 and had little mineral or chemical content.

32

- ① Lake Baikal is a salt lake
- ② Lake Baikal is the oldest lake in the world
- ③ they will continue with their research
- ④ they will give up their research

33

- ① because of its unique and isolated ecosystem
- ② because the water is very warm
- ③ in spite of its small population of animals
- ④ though the water is very hot

34

- ① the mud gathered on the bottom of Lake Baikal
- ② the surface kept the water from being crystal clear
- ③ the water below the surface was muddy after heavy rain
- ④ the water flowing into the lake did not gather mud

(下 書 き 用 紙)

英語(筆記)の試験問題は次に続く。

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 35  
～ 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。

Do you think big cities are wonderful places to live or terrible? There are different ideas about this. W. H. Whyte, who writes books about cities, says he is happiest in a crowded city. He loves busy streets with plenty of stores and lots of people around, and he likes spending time in city parks and restaurants.

There are, however, many people who don't like big cities. The very large populations of cities frighten them. Some cities in the world keep growing so fast that they have been called "monster" cities. In some countries, there aren't enough jobs in small towns, so people living there have to go to cities to make a living. For example, 300,000 people go to São Paulo every year to work. These large cities are referred to as megalopolises. But now a new word has appeared in English — 'megacity,' which means a very, very large city. Mexico City is a megacity, with almost 30,000,000 people.

There are problems in all cities, and the problems in megacities are huge. In U.S. cities, there are many people with no jobs and no homes. The air is dirty because there are too many cars on the streets. In addition, there is a high level of serious crime, which frightens many people.

The biggest problem with megacities is their population density. Population density is the average number of people in a square mile. In Seoul, South Korea, for example, there are 45,953 people per square mile. Is this crowded? Yes! But in Teheran, Iran, there are 79,594 per square mile. Do you think Mr. Whyte would like Hong Kong? The population density there is 247,004!

Figure 1 The locations of 8 large cities in the world

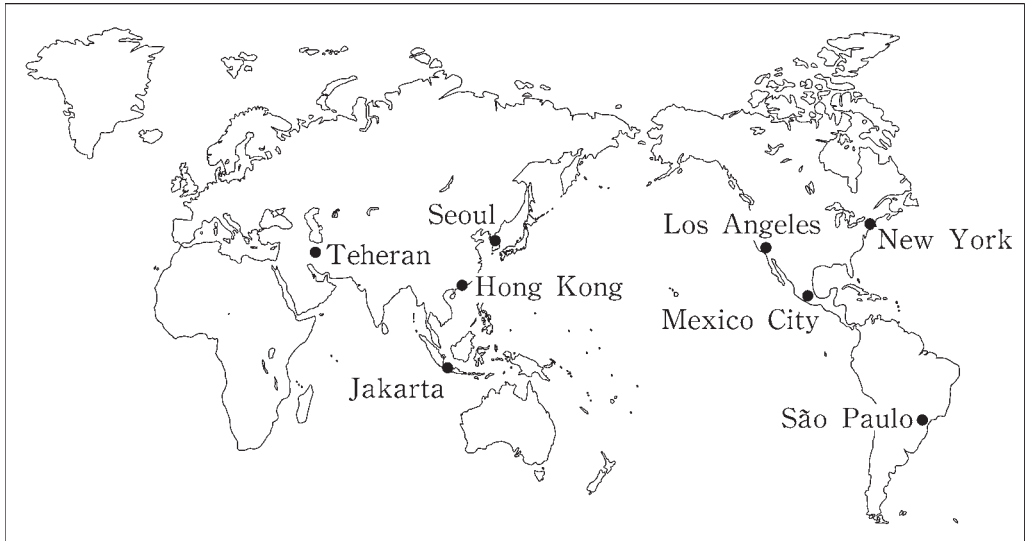


Figure 2 The populations of 8 large cities

City	1995	2000	Density
A	23,913,000	27,872,000	37,314
São Paulo	21,539,000	25,354,000	38,528
B	19,065,000	21,976,000	45,953
New York	14,638,000	14,648,000	11,473
Teheran	11,681,000	14,251,000	79,594
C	11,151,000	12,804,000	122,033
Los Angeles	10,414,000	10,714,000	8,985
D	5,841,000	5,956,000	247,004

問1 The population of São Paulo in 2000 was 35 as large as that of Los Angeles.

- ① less than half
- ② almost two-thirds
- ③ about two and a half times
- ④ more than three times

問2 Which of the four unknown cities in the table (*Figure 2*) represents Jakarta, Indonesia? 36

- ① City A
- ② City B
- ③ City C
- ④ City D

問3 Which of the following statements is true? 37

- ① Most cities in Iran are free from air pollution.
- ② Mr. Whyte prefers to live in the country rather than in a large city.
- ③ Population density is the most serious problem for megacities.
- ④ There are only a few homeless people in U.S. cities.

(下 書 き 用 紙)

英語(筆記)の試験問題は次に続く。

**B** 次のページのグランドオープンに関する広告を読み、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 What is NEW FRIENDS? 38

- ① It is a facility for showing Japanese popular culture.
- ② It is a place where people can enjoy various sports.
- ③ It is the most popular group of singers in Japan.
- ④ It is the newest trend in Japanese arts, music and fashion.

問 2 Which of the following statements is true? 39

- ① A bottle of wine will be broken at the Tape Cutting Ceremony.
- ② Five events are going to be held on Stage A.
- ③ Jack Amano has to leave the place before three o'clock.
- ④ You can watch Japanese movies at NEW FRIENDS.

問 3 Instead of attending the Tape Cutting Ceremony, Cathy and her friends want to have an early lunch in the food court and then go to the Costume Play Contest. They are also eager to see the Special Fashion Show. Before going home they want to join in the *Kawaii* Dance. What is the third location they will visit on the day? 40

- ① Location ①
- ② Location ②
- ③ Location ③
- ④ Location ④



# Grand Opening NEW FRIENDS

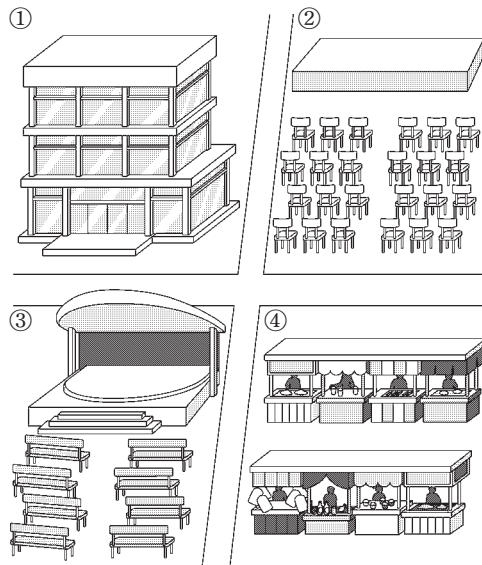
Saturday, July 7th, 2012

We add a new attraction — NEW FRIENDS — to the city of Seattle. This unique entertainment center will show the latest examples of Japanese popular culture expressed through film, art, fashion, and a variety of specialty boutiques and regular monthly events. We celebrate its Grand Opening with a number of all-day outdoor events.

## MAP & EVENT SCHEDULE

### LOCATIONS:

- ① NEW FRIENDS  
1A Gallery (3F)  
1B Stores (1F & 2F)  
1C J-CINEMA (B1)
- ② Stage A
- ③ Stage B
- ④ Gourmet Food Court



### ■ Tape Cutting Ceremony

Be the first to see inside NEW FRIENDS. Celebrate traditional *Kagami-wari*, the breaking of the sake barrel.

11:00 am Location ②

### ■ Jack Amano is Here

Experience Amano. Meet him, too!

### Panel Discussion

12:00 pm Location ②

### Autograph Session

4:00 pm–5:00 pm Location 1A

### ■ Special Fashion Show

See the authentic new collection of famous brands.

3:00 pm Location ②

### ■ *Kawaii* Experience

Girl Power! Fashion! Music!

The lucky winner wins a round-trip ticket to Japan.

Events at Location ③

### Costume Play Contest

12:00 pm

### *Kawaii* Dance

5:00 pm–6:00 pm

### ■ Gourmet Food Court

Enjoy an international mixture of great food!

11:00 am Location ④

**第5問** 次の文章は、列車博物館に行った息子とその父親が、それぞれの経験を語っているものである。文章を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の 

41
----

 ～ 

45
----

 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)

### **The Boy's speech**

My parents took my sister and me to a train museum which opened last year very close to the port. At the time my father promised me we could go there, but then he seemed to forget all about his promise. So when last month he asked me what I'd like to do on my birthday, I told him I'd like him to take me to the museum. Since I was small I've been interested in trains and railway systems, and dreaming of becoming an engine-driver or a conductor. He didn't say anything until yesterday, one week after my birthday, but then he finally kept his promise and took us there.

The museum seemed like paradise. I had a great time looking at various engines and railroad cars and even getting on and off some of them. At noon each of us bought a lunch in a train-shaped paper box and ate it. What excited me most was a miniature landscape with model trains running through it. Since I've had practice with model trains, I thought I would manage pretty well. I decided on the bullet train, and at first I did well. After taking the train over a bridge, I noticed the railroad ahead curving around a lake. I took it slowly so that the train didn't jump the rails. I was so pleased with myself for getting the train through a difficult bit of track that I increased speed. Unfortunately I overran the station.

Next my father had a try, but he had the locomotive going so fast that it derailed on a long curve. Seeing us fail, my mother and sister laughed and laughed. Before leaving the museum, we went to the souvenir corner and bought several items related to trains and railway lines around the country.

### **The Father's speech**

When I got home one evening about a week ago, I found a birthday cake on the dining table, which immediately reminded me of a promise I'd made last month — to take my son to a train museum. That's why I took a day off yesterday and went there with my family.

Even though it was a weekday, the museum was crowded with parents, children, and young or old couples. All of them looked excited at being close to large engines and railway cars. There seemed to be a few lost children around; perhaps their parents had gotten so excited that they didn't notice their kids had gone.

In the museum there were several attraction corners, and the most popular was the one with model trains. My son decided to have a go, so we had to stand in a very long line waiting for our turn.

First, my son chose the bullet train and got it started. After leaving the station, it turned right to head for the mountains. Then it entered a tunnel and came out of the right side of the highest peak. It passed through a forest and turned right again. He managed it very well, and a lot of people came up to watch. But right at the end, just as it came back to the station, my son stopped it too late, so that the first car of his bullet train passed the platform. He looked very disappointed.

But he soon cheered up, because he saw me fail to control my locomotive and derail it near the lake. My son as well as my wife and daughter couldn't stop laughing, and I felt a little embarrassed.

問 1 The boy went to the train museum because 41.

- ① he had to give a report on trains
- ② his father took him there on his birthday
- ③ his teacher suggested the museum to him
- ④ it was a birthday present from his father

問 2 The boy was disappointed because 42.

- ① he failed to stop the train correctly at the station
- ② he was laughed at by his sister and mother
- ③ his father derailed the train near the lake
- ④ his mother didn't give him a birthday present

問 3 The boy and his father spent time operating model trains 43.

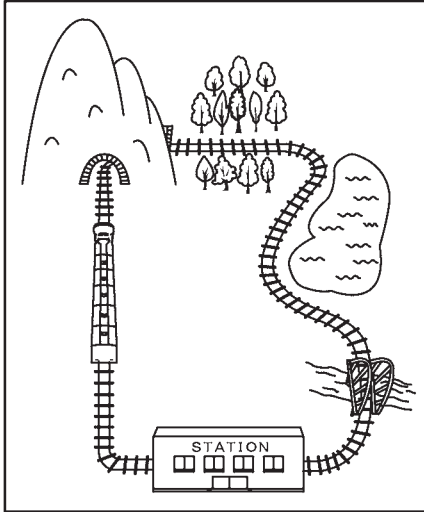
- ① after helping some lost children to find their parents
- ② before they ate lunch in a train-shaped restaurant
- ③ before they went to the souvenir corner
- ④ one day after the father saw a birthday cake

問 4 Which of the following statements is true? 44

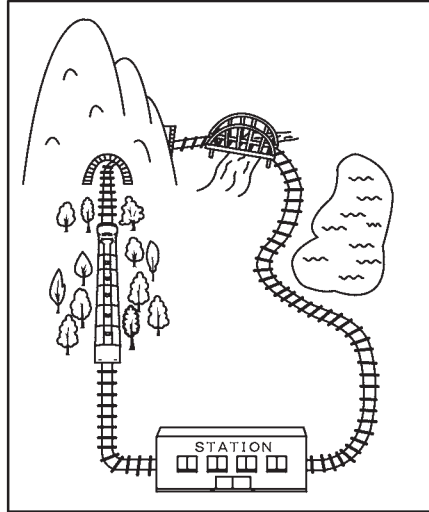
- ① Kids got lost probably because their parents were excited.
- ② The boy's father drove a real bullet train.
- ③ The boy's sister refused to go to the museum.
- ④ They left the museum without any souvenirs.

問5 Which of the following illustrations most accurately shows the miniature landscape? 45

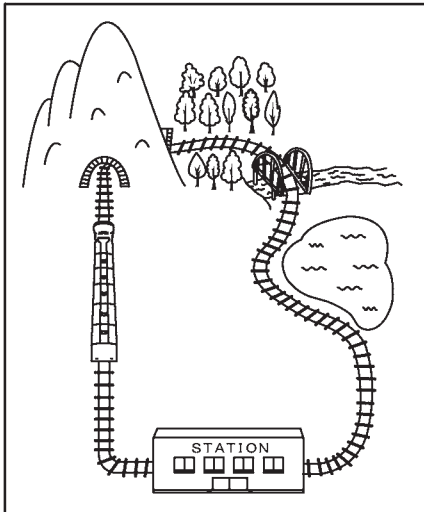
①



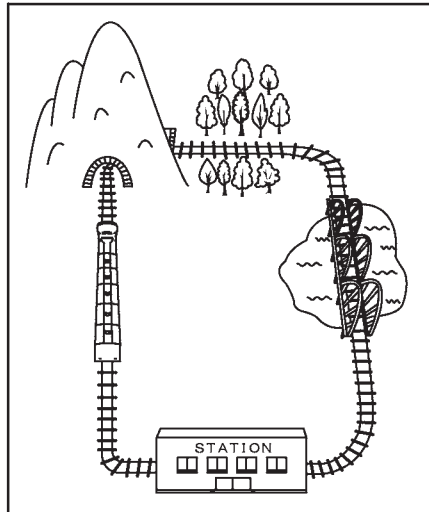
②



③



④



**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)～(6)は段落の番号を表している。(配点 36)

- (1) Most of us don't know why we laugh at some jokes and not at others. Even to scientists, laughter is still a mystery. What scientists have learned so far is that most laughter is not the result of hearing a great joke. In fact, they think that laughter actually comes from our basic human need to feel close to one another, and that this evolved from an even more basic need to survive.
- (2) Dr. Robert Provine believes humans laugh primarily because it serves as a kind of "social glue" that keeps people connected to one another. We laugh with others because it makes us feel a bond with them, and that bond in turn gives us a sense of trust and comfort. To him, laughter is an unconscious reaction that has evolved to help us know who our true friends are. No matter how hard we try, we are unable to make ourselves laugh; consequently, when we laugh, others can be certain that it is an honest reaction, and honesty is crucial when building and maintaining friendships.
- (3) He bases his theory on his own observations of people in traditional social settings, such as coffee shops and malls. Listening to over 2,000 conversations between people, he found that "most conversational laughter is not a response to structured attempts at humor, such as jokes or anecdotes." In fact, less than 20 percent of the laughter he witnessed was the result of humor. Instead, he found that most laughter, between 80 and 90 percent, actually came after extremely common remarks like, "Look, it's Andre," or "I'll see you guys later." These remarks may not seem terribly funny, but that isn't the point, he says. Laughing at others' remarks simply acts as a friendly social signal, telling them that we feel a connection with them.

- (4) If laughter is seen as a social cue that we send to others, it may be easier to explain why we laugh when others laugh. Studies have proven that when people see or hear something funny, they are 30 times more likely to laugh when they are with others than when they are alone; scientists attribute this to a fear we all have of being singled out from a group. Wanting to be accepted by others is part of human nature. Nobody wants to feel left out, and mirroring other people's laughter is a way to signal to others that you feel the way they do. The brain realized this a long time ago, and group laughter has occurred ever since.
- (5) Humans have not always laughed just so they can feel closer to others, however. Anthropologists point out that this social function of laughter was born out of an even more fundamental human need. Laughter, they believe, came about because it contributed to our very survival as a species. Anthropologists suppose that sharing laughter ensured our ancestors a higher survival rate because it encouraged greater cooperation between individuals. Life back then was a numbers game, and there was power in numbers. Those who were able to cooperate with one another and work as a group were more successful at finding food and fighting off enemies. Humans learned quickly that greater cooperation led to survival, and the brain in turn realized that laughing with others increased our chances of finding people to cooperate, hunt, eat, live, and ultimately, survive with.
- (6) Because laughter was such an effective communication tool for survival, it has remained alongside language as part of our human nature. The human brain wants us to laugh because it has learned through many years of experience that sharing laughs with others promotes both bonding and security. We used to laugh with others in order to help us stay alive, but today laughter has evolved into a way to keep better connected with one another. All this being said, however, there might be an even more fundamental reason behind our need to laugh, one that doesn't require

elaborate explanations. That is, when it really comes down to it, maybe laughing just feels good.

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 According to paragraph (2), we laugh 46.

- ① to forget about mistakes we made in the past
- ② to react to other people consciously
- ③ to show trust and confidence in strangers
- ④ to strengthen relationships and ties of friendship

問2 According to Dr. Provine, in coffee shops and malls, 47.

- ① laughter is mostly the result of jokes or humorous stories
- ② laughter occurs in response to normal remarks
- ③ people laugh in 80 to 90 percent of conversations
- ④ people never tell each other jokes in conversation

問3 According to paragraph (4), people laugh mainly when they are with others because 48.

- ① they have a fear of going around in groups
- ② they like to make the people they are with laugh
- ③ they want to be accepted by their leaders
- ④ they want to feel they are part of a group



問 4 According to paragraph (5), in primitive times, people learned that 49.

- ① being members of a group improved their chances of survival
- ② cooperating with one another didn't always work well for them
- ③ fighting against enemies discouraged cooperation between individuals
- ④ laughing with others was dangerous to survival

問 5 The author's main argument is about 50.

- ① the origin of laughter and laughter's disadvantageous aspects
- ② the purpose of laughter and its function in human evolution
- ③ the relationship between laughter and industrialization
- ④ the way primitive people used laughter as a means of offense

**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)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">51</span>
(2)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">52</span>
(3)	Laughter in social settings
(4)	The fear of feeling left out
(5)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">53</span>
(6)	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">54</span>

- ① Anthropologists' view of laughter
- ② Laughter as a social glue
- ③ Laughter as pure pleasure
- ④ The riddle of laughter



