

平成 28 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

(前期日程)

英 語

(注 意)

- 1 問題紙は指示があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 2 問題紙は本文 8 ページです。答案用紙は 3 枚あります。
- 3 答えはすべて答案用紙の指定のところに記入してください。
- 4 問題紙と下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。

I Read the following passage and answer the questions in English.

Youth in Amish Society

The Amish are a Christian community with roots in the Protestant Reformation in sixteenth-century Europe. By the end of the seventeenth century, the Amish emerged as a distinctive group living in Switzerland and the Alsace region of France. Their first leader was Jakob Ammann and his followers were soon called Amish after him.

None of the Amish remain in Europe. They migrated to North America after religious persecutions and now reside in nearly thirty American states and in Ontario, Canada. Their total population is currently 240,000 and the figure doubles every twenty years because of their high birthrate.

Distinctive practices set the Amish apart from other contemporary North American lifestyles. They do not own electric gadgets such as television, radio, or computer. They use horse and buggy for their transport instead of cars. They have uniform appearances: Married Amish men wear an Amish-style hat and vest, while married Amish women have a head covering and wear a dress with cape and apron. Children in Amish communities are educated in special Amish schools, which end with the eighth grade, so those who stay in the community do not go to high schools or universities. These practices make them look quite old-fashioned, as if they are living the life from more than 100 years ago.

Amish lifestyle is strictly regulated, but young people from Amish families can choose whether or not to lead such a life. There is a period in the life of the Amish called Rumspringa, which literally means “running around.” It is a time of freedom when young people are suspended between two authorities, namely, their parents and the church. Traditionally, Rumspringa begins at the age of sixteen when boys and girls start spending more time away from parents and

engage in activities with other young people on weekends. They also start dating during this period. Amish youth are allowed to experience different lifestyles before deciding whether or not to accept the Amish way of life. The reason why Rumspringa-age youth do not have to follow church rules is because they are not considered officially Amish. Rumspringa ends when they are baptized and join the church.

Young people join youth groups and take part in fun activities during Rumspringa. Examples of traditional Rumspringa activities include playing volleyball, hiking, swimming, and ice-skating. There are often large outdoor picnics and sometimes parties that are held at farm buildings. The most attended event is “singings” when many youths gather in a home and sing for a few hours. Not only do young people sing together, but they also talk with each other and eat snacks. Through such activities, young people often find their future marriage partners. A young man may take a girl home in his buggy after a Sunday evening singing or a group picnic. Also, those who begin Rumspringa at the same time and belong to the same Rumspringa youth groups often become friends for life.

Other young people join wild groups that experiment with worldly things such as wearing non-Amish clothes or buying smartphones. Youth in these more adventurous groups may drive cars and attend all-night parties where loud music, dancing, and alcohol can be found.

In the United States, there are several myths concerning Rumspringa. The first belief is that parents encourage their children to explore the outside world during this period. However, Rumspringa is not really created as a “time out” when youth can get a taste of modern culture. It is simply an old tradition that gives young people more time with other young people on weekends as they begin preparing for adulthood.

Second, some representations of Rumspringa by the American media show Amish youth abandoning their peaceful rural homes for wild lives in the city.

This is just a myth! The vast majority of teens in Amish families spend their Rumspringa years living at home. The only difference is that on weekends, after their sixteenth birthdays, they hang out with their friends and engage in new activities.

Another misunderstanding is that youth who decide not to join the church will be shunned or excluded for the rest of their lives. In fact, those who have never been baptized may interact with family and community because they have not broken any religious rules. Only baptized members who later break church rules will face the shame of shunning. The church does not punish those who never become church members.

The Rumspringa experience varies greatly among the different Amish communities. The length of time can stretch anywhere from one to eight years. The involvement of parents and the amount of deviance and interaction with the outside world do not follow one cultural blueprint. There are many different ways of doing Rumspringa, ranging from very traditional to quite adventurous.

Regardless of the style of Rumspringa, about ninety percent of youth eventually sign up for baptism and church membership and become productive and faithful Amish adults.

(Based on Donald Kraybill, Karen Johnson-Weiner, and Steven Nolt, *The Amish* [2013] and “Amish: World’s Squarest Teenagers — Rumspringa,” *Channel 4* website)

Question 1: Answer questions (A) to (D) using complete English sentences.

- (A) What is the origin of the name “Amish”?
- (B) How long do children in Amish families attend school?
- (C) What is the most popular activity during Rumspringa?
- (D) Where do most Amish youth live during Rumspringa?

Question 2: For statements (E) to (I), if the statement is true, write TRUE. If the statement is false, write FALSE.

- (E) Amish people live in Switzerland, France, the United States, and Canada.
- (F) The number of Amish people is expected to be 480,000 or more in twenty years.
- (G) All children born into Amish families are official members of the Amish church.
- (H) Rumspringa activities are the same in all Amish communities.
- (I) Amish parents encourage their children to experience non-Amish lifestyles during Rumspringa.

Question 3: As stated in the underlined sentence, about ninety percent of youth in Amish community become faithful Amish adults. In your opinion, why is the percentage so high? Explain your reason in 20–30 English words.

II Read the following passage and answer the questions in English.

The naked chef? Chimpanzees can ‘cook’ and prefer cooked food

They may lack the secret of man’s red fire, but chimpanzees possess most of the intellectual abilities required for cooking, according to scientists. A study found that chimpanzees prefer the taste of cooked food, can wait for it, and even choose to keep raw vegetables for future use if they know they will have the chance to cook them later on. The findings suggest that our earliest ancestors may have developed a taste for roast vegetables and grilled meat earlier than previously thought, potentially shifting the timeline for one of the critical transitions in human history.

Felix Warneken, a psychologist at Harvard University and one of the authors of the study, said: “The logic is that if we see something in chimpanzees’ behavior, our common ancestor may have possessed these traits as well. If our closest evolutionary relative possesses the skills for cooking, it suggests that once early humans were able to use and control fire they could also use it for cooking.”

The ability to cook food is widely viewed as an important evolutionary milestone because it would have allowed our primitive ancestors to expand their diet and extract far more calories, reducing the amount of time required for gathering food and chewing. This would have freed up time for technological advancement and allowed larger populations to flourish.

Previously, various animals have been shown to have a preference for cooked vegetables and meats, which are softer and easier to digest. But the intellectual abilities required to cook food had been widely thought to be limited to humans. “What’s particularly interesting about cooking is it’s something we all do, but it involves a number of capacities that are thought to be uniquely human,” said Warneken.

To investigate, the scientists carried out a series of experiments at the Jane Goodall Institute's Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Sanctuary in the Democratic Republic of Congo, in which wild-born chimpanzees were given the opportunity to prepare food using a "cooking device." For safety reasons, the "cooking device" was a plastic lunchbox with a bottom that can be opened, which researchers used to "transform" a slice of raw sweet potato placed inside by the chimpanzees into a cooked slice.

In one of the experiments, the apes chose cooked potato nearly ninety percent of the time when they were given a straight choice. They were nearly as keen, in another experiment, when they had to wait one minute while it was "cooked" by the researcher (who shook the plastic box ten times). Again, the chimps continued to opt for the cooked option sixty percent of the time when they had to carry the food some distance in order to place it in the device. In a final display of self-control, around half the chimps chose to store raw potato when they knew they would be presented with the option of cooking it later on.

"Delayed gratification [waiting to eat] is a problem for us as well," said Warneken. "We also have a tendency to nibble at food before we've finished cooking. Usually chimpanzees just eat what they can get right away and would never give up edible food, so it was remarkable to see that."

The authors argue that if the ability to cook emerged early on in our evolution, this may even have been the motivation for using fire in the first place, possibly after humans had first got a taste for food prepared by chance on natural fires. Richard Wrangham, an evolutionary biologist also at Harvard, agreed: "It suggests that with a little additional brainpower, australopithecines [early humans dating back two million years ago] could indeed have found a way to use fire to cook food."

The findings place cooking as a leading reason for why early humans were motivated to control fire in the first place — alongside the benefits of warmth and protection against wild animals.

(Revised and edited from: Hannah Devlin, “The naked chef? Chimpanzees can ‘cook’ and prefer cooked food.” *The Guardian*, 3 June 2015)

Question 1: How did chimpanzees show self-control in the study described in this passage? List all the ways in English.

Question 2: The title of the passage says “Chimpanzees can ‘cook’.” Do you think it is true? Explain your reason based on this passage in 20–30 English words.

Question 3: Based on this passage, explain why scientists study chimpanzees. Answer in 20–30 English words.

III Write a story in English about the picture below in 80–120 words. The story should be creative and include all the following points:

- Who the people are, and their thoughts and feelings (who are the characters and what are they thinking and feeling?)
- The current situation (what is happening in the picture?)
- The past events (what happened before the event in the picture?)
- The future outcome (what will happen after the event in the picture?)



(Illustration by Ivan Lapper in Robert O'Neill, *Interaction*. p. 23, Longman [1976])