

2021年度 海外帰国生徒特別選抜 学力検査

英 語

【1】 次の英文を読んで、問1～問4に**日本語**で答えなさい。

You and I are members of a rather peculiar species, a puzzling primate*.

Long before the origins of agriculture, the first cities, or industrial technologies, our ancestors spread across the globe, from the deserts of Australia to the cold plains of Siberia, and came to inhabit most of the world's major land-based ecosystems — more environments than any other terrestrial mammal. Yet, puzzlingly, our kind are physically weak, slow, and not particularly good at climbing trees. Any adult chimpanzee can readily overpower us, and any big cat can easily run us down, though we are oddly good at long-distance running and fast, accurate throwing. Our guts are particularly poor at detoxifying poisonous plants, yet most of us cannot readily distinguish the poisonous ones from those we can eat. We are dependent on eating cooked food, though we need to be taught how to make fire or cook. Compared to other mammals of our size and diet, our teeth are too little, stomachs are too small, and digestive system is lacking. Our infants are born fat and dangerously premature, with skulls that have not yet fused. Unlike other apes, females of our kind cease reproduction long before they die. Perhaps most surprising of all is that despite our oversized brains, our kind are not that bright, at least not naturally smart enough to explain the immense success of our species.

Suppose we took you and forty-nine of your coworkers and put you in a game of Survivor against a troop of fifty capuchin monkeys from Costa Rica. We would parachute both primate teams into the remote tropical forests of central Africa. After two years, we would return and count the survivors on each team. The team with the most survivors wins.

Let's face it, chances are your human team would lose, and probably lose badly, to a bunch of monkeys, despite your team's larger brains. If not for surviving as hunter-gatherers in Africa, the continent where our species evolved, what are our big brains for anyway? How did we manage to expand into all those diverse environments across the globe?

The secret of our species' success lies not in our raw, natural, intelligence or in any specialized mental abilities that fire up when we encounter the typical problems that repeatedly challenged our hunter-gatherer ancestors. Our ability to survive and thrive as hunter-gatherers, or anything else, across an immense range of global environments is not due to our individual brainpower applied to solving complex problems. Stripped of our culturally acquired mental skills and know-how, we are not so impressive when we go head-to-head in problem-solving tests against other apes, and we certainly are not impressive enough to account for the vast success of our species or for our much larger brains.

(Adapted from Joseph Henrick, *The Secret of Our Success*, pp. 1–2. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2016)

* primate 霊長類の動物

問1 人間とチンパンジーを比べて, 人間が優れている点と, 劣っている点について述べなさい。

① 人間が優れている点:

② 人間が劣っている点:

問2 食に関して人間が生存に適していない点を述べなさい。

問3 人間の子供が生存に適していない点を述べなさい。

問4 人間が生存に際して必要なスキルは何ですか。本文に即して説明しなさい。

【3】 次の問1～問10の英文を作るために、()内に入れる語句として最も適切なものを、それぞれ選択肢①～④から一つ選び、番号を [] に記入しなさい。

問1 How () can I get back home?

- ① close ② near ③ recent ④ soon

[]

問2 Last week, the company released its latest microchips, () are very accurate and fast.

- ① that ② what ③ which ④ whose

[]

問3 The sky () red like blood.

- ① came ② developed ③ led ④ turned

[]

問4 The new book on culture was () more interesting than the others I have read.

- ① far ② high ③ too ④ very

[]

問5 Computers store () information they are told to store.

- ① as if ② even if ③ nevertheless ④ whatever

[]

問6 The coffee was hot and really ().

- ① deep ② energetic ③ strong ④ tough

[]

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小論文

小論文課題

コロナ禍でのオンライン授業について、600字程度（句読点を含む）であ
なたの意見を述べなさい。

ただし、必ず具体例を挙げること。

（楷書で丁寧に記すこと）