

2019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。

Blame is a noticeable issue in many difficult conversations. Whether on the surface or below, the conversation revolves around the question of who is to blame. Who is the bad person in this relationship? Who made the mistake?

Focusing on blame is a bad idea. *Not* because it's hard to talk about. *Not* because it can injure relationships and cause pain and anxiety. Focusing on blame is a bad idea because it interferes with our ability to learn what's really causing the problem and to do anything meaningful to correct it. The strong need to blame is based on a misunderstanding of what has given rise to the issues between you and the other person, and on the fear of *being* blamed. Too often, blaming is a poor replacement for talking directly about hurt feelings.

But the advice “Don't blame others” is no answer. ⁽¹⁾You can't move away from blame until you understand what blame is, what motivates us to want to blame each other, and how to move toward something else that will better suit your purposes in difficult conversations. That “something else” is the concept of *contribution*. The distinction between blame and contribution is not always easy to grasp, but it is essential to improving your ability to handle difficult conversations well. Basically, blame is about *judging* and contribution is about *understanding*.

When we ask the question “Who is to blame?” we are really asking three questions in one. First, did this person cause the problem? For example, did her actions (or inaction) cause you to have different understandings? Second, if so, how should her actions be judged against some standard of conduct? Was she unreasonable? And third, if the judgment is negative, how should she be punished? Will she be yelled at, or warned? When we say “This was your fault,” it is the same as condemning the person in all three ways. We mean not only that she caused this, but that she did something bad and should be punished. It's no wonder that blame is such a complicated issue, and that we are quick to defend ourselves when we sense it coming.

Contribution asks a related but different set of questions. The first question is: “What did we *each* do or not do to get ourselves into this difficult situation?” The second question is: “Having recognized the contribution system, how can we change it? What can we do about it from now?” In short, contribution is useful when our goal is to understand what actually happened so that we can improve how we work together in the future. In the worlds of both business and personal relationships, too often we deal in blame when our real goals are understanding and change.

(Adapted from Douglas Stone, Bruce M. Patton, and Sheila Heen, *Difficult Conversations*. New York: Penguin Books, 2010, pp. 59–60)

問1 筆者は第二段落で *Focusing on blame is a bad idea* と述べています。その理由は何ですか。

問2 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 筆者は第三段落で *blame is about judging* と述べています。その意味を、第四段落を参考にして説明しなさい。

問4 筆者は同じく第三段落で *contribution is about understanding* と述べています。その意味を、最終段落を参考にして説明しなさい。

【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 Next year I want to study physics () the University of Cambridge.

- ① at ② by ③ on ④ to
[]

問2 For the future of Japan, the government needs to take care of ().

- ① a young ② the young ③ the younger ④ young
[]

問3 After swimming in the cold sea, he () pale and began to shiver.

- ① came ② changed ③ led ④ turned
[]

問4 Because my classmates gave me () comments after the event, I felt very relieved.

- ① friendly ② nicely ③ properly ④ warmly
[]

問5 Every Saturday morning I go cycling along the beach, () the fresh air.

- ① being enjoyed ② enjoy
③ enjoying ④ with enjoying
[]

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小論文

小論文課題

被災地の支援について、600字程度(句読点を含む)で私見を述べなさい。
(楷書で丁寧に記すこと)