

A 次の英文(1)(2)を読み、後に続く設問に簡単な英語で答えなさい。

(1) All human beings sometimes engage in aggressive behavior — fighting each other — : to get what they want or to stop sudden attacks by others. But aggressive behavior serves another purpose, too; it manages an individual's status. Adolescent boys and young men are more likely to engage in formally and socially competitive behaviors because struggles for status are a larger part of their lives as they try to find their footing in the world and have to defend themselves against the aggressive behavior of their peers.

Evidence that our cultural values have been excessively influenced by the standards of aggressive young men appeared in an interview with the great basketball player Kareem Abdul-Jabbar when his book *Black Profiles in Courage* was published. At the age of forty-nine, Abdul-Jabbar had a different view of admirable behavior than he had when he was younger. When he was a youth, he recalled, only the most aggressive public figures appealed to him; those who preached pity for the sufferings of others rather than aggression and had a mild personal manner had struck him as weak. For example, about meeting the tennis player Arthur Ashe, he says, "Arthur was very polite and he would not show his anger. And I thought less of him for it — until I got to know him." A similar motive explains why he used to prefer Malcolm X to Martin Luther King. Dr. Martin Luther King "was openly refusing to obey, but he wasn't trying to get anybody killed. . . . I thought that Dr. King was too willing to help. I was about 35 years old before I could view him with appreciation." This age, thirty-five, strikes a chord. Dr. Ricardo Martinez notes that dangerously aggressive drivers are generally male, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five.

Many cultures of the world have initiation rites that take young men out of day-to-day society and require them to prove themselves by courageous, exciting and difficult acts. In addition to providing a means of releasing the energy for their aggressive impulses, such initiation rites also serve to get them away from

the rest of society at a time of their lives when their aggressive impulses could be dangerous. What we have done in our culture, in contrast, is to put young men at the center of our society: More and more value is placed on youth in hiring and in publicly visible positions. The move to institute term limits for elected officials is also evidence of this impulse. Get the old guys out and make way for younger ones (though in the Senate they must be over thirty). It's very scary to think of a country run by aggressive young men without the tempering effect of elders.

[設 問]

1. In what ways is aggression useful in our society? Give two possible ways.
2. What kinds of people did Abdul-Jabbar respect as a young man?
3. Why didn't Abdul-Jabbar respect Arthur Ashe when he was young?
4. Why are initiation rites useful? Give two reasons.
5. Why do we need older people?
6. How do men change when they become 35 years old?

(2) What in the world is kissing good for? That depends on where in the world you are (or were).

A kiss means “I love you” in many countries—but not everywhere. European explorers found plenty of places where people had never even heard of kissing. The Ainu people of Japan liked to *bite* their lovers’ cheeks. Eskimos rubbed their noses together instead, and so did certain African tribes and Pacific islanders.

In other places people would just put their noses close to their lovers’ faces and sniff. Many Malay tribes did this, and probably the ancient Egyptians. In several languages the word for “kiss” means “smell.”

Kisses are also good for saying “hello.” Do you kiss relatives on the cheek when you visit them? If you live in Europe or South America, you see many more of these greeting kisses. Some men kiss each other on the cheeks at business meetings. It’s like shaking hands. Many Europeans say “hello” with two kisses, one on each cheek. But three kisses are polite in Belgium, and young people in Paris often prefer four. A variation on the cheek kiss is found in Brazil. When ladies meet, they put their cheeks together and kiss the air.

Another thing kisses were good for in olden times was for sealing a promise. Knights in Europe knelt down before their lords in special homage ceremonies. The knight promised to fight for the lord, and the lord promised to give the knight a piece of land near the castle. Then the men kissed each other on the mouth.

Have you ever seen a row of XXXXXs at the bottom of a letter, meaning kisses? That comes from the time of knights and castles, too. The X started out as a type of signature. In the Middle Ages many people could not write their names, so a person would sign an X on a paper (symbolizing a cross), and then kiss it to promise that he would stick to the deal. Now an X just means a kiss.

Europeans and Latin Americans say “beautiful!” by kissing their fingertips when they see a pretty girl, a Ferrari, or a great soccer play. But you can also

say “goodbye” to someone by kissing your fingertips and blowing the kiss away.

Kissing will probably still be around a thousand years from now, but the rules may keep changing. Even a piece of *mistletoe on the ceiling can change the rules for a few days.

* mistletoe = A plant with small white berries.

〔設 問〕

1. Besides kissing, what are two other ways people show their affection in other cultures?
2. What does the word for “kiss” mean in other languages?
3. What do Brazilian women do when they meet a friend?
4. How were kisses used in Medieval Europe?
5. What mutual obligations did the lord and his knight promise?
6. In Medieval Europe, what did an “X” mean?
7. When do Latin Americans kiss their fingertips?

B 次の文が自然な英文になるように、(1)から(15)の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を下記の語群の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

Imagine if being able to go to school seemed like an (1) dream. That's how it is for more than 125 million kids around the world. In many countries, children are (2) the basic right to an education.

United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Anan believes that the lack of education is the biggest barrier to (3) life for people in poor nations. The UN and other organizations are (4) to break down this barrier. "We want to (5) poverty by educating people," says Khadijah Fancy of Net Aid, a group that is (6) to helping children in the world (7) an education. For many kids who don't go to school, the solutions are very simple.

In the capital city of Lima, Peru, 23 % of kids drop out of school before the fifth grade. Poor children lose (8) in school and drop out because they can't pass basic reading tests. Their parents are (9) migrant workers, so they can't help their kids. Schools don't have enough teachers to (10) kids the individual help they need.

Net Aid has created a program with UNICEF (11) "Two for One," which provides a (12) environment for (13) kids. Local high school students are paired with elementary school kids. Every weekend the teens meet with kids and play games that make reading and writing (14). Seven out of every eight kids who are in the program pass their reading tests. An eight-year-old-girl in the program says "I love my high school tutors. I (15) more with them because I feel somebody cares."

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| A. fun | B. handy | C. distinctive | D. give |
| E. interest | F. needy | G. improving | H. eliminate |
| I. learn | J. impossible | K. denied | L. working |
| M. supportive | N. committed | O. get | P. uneducated |
| Q. called | | | |

C Write between 100—120 words about how you can make Japan a more international country.