

第9回 次の文章を読んで、問1～7に答えなさい。

解答時間 20 分

Human beings often think of themselves as independent individuals. However, from an evolutionary perspective, our ancestors survived not because they were the strongest animals but because they learned to cooperate. Early humans lived in environments filled with dangerous predators, harsh weather, and limited food supplies. A person living alone had little chance of surviving for long. By contrast, people who formed groups could share food, protect one another, and care for children more effectively. As a result, living in groups became one of the most successful survival (1) in human history.

The advantages of group living extended far beyond physical protection. Early humans developed language, allowing them (A) information about food, weather, and dangerous animals. They also learned from one another instead of discovering everything through trial and error. Knowledge could therefore be passed from one generation to the next. In addition, individuals with different skills were able to cooperate. Some became skilled hunters, while others made tools or cared for children. Such cooperation increased the chances (2) the entire group would survive difficult conditions. (1)Without this ability to share knowledge and divide responsibilities, human civilization would probably never have developed.

Many psychologists believe that modern human emotions were also shaped by this long history of group living. People naturally seek acceptance from others and often feel anxious when they are excluded from a group. These reactions may seem emotional, but researchers suggest that they once had practical value. Being accepted by a group meant access to food, protection, and cooperation, (3) being rejected could seriously prevent people from (B). Because of this, the human brain gradually developed mechanisms that encourage trust, cooperation, and sensitivity to other people's opinions. (2)Understanding this evolutionary background helps explain why people continue to value cooperation even in societies where survival no longer depends directly on belonging to a group.

Modern society is very different from the environment in which our ancestors lived. Many people are able to live alone without facing immediate physical danger. Nevertheless, they continue to join families, schools, companies, sports teams, volunteer organizations, and online communities. Researchers argue that it is through belonging to such groups (i)that people develop not only practical support but also a strong sense of identity and purpose. Although modern technology has changed the (4) people communicate, it has not eliminated the human desire

2026 年度対応 神戸大学予想問題

to cooperate with others. For many people, ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾belonging to a group provides not only practical support but also a sense of identity and purpose. Whether societies continue to change or not, ⁽³⁾this tendency is likely (C) an important part of human nature.

問 1 空所(1)～(4)に入る最も適切なものを, 下からそれぞれ一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。ただし, 同じ記号は一度しか使えません。

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| (ア) strategies | (イ) that | (ウ) way | (エ) of |
| (オ) despite | (カ) difficult | (キ) whereas | (ク) on the other hand |

問 2 本文中の語句について, 次の問いに答えなさい。

(1) 本文中の 破線部(i)の that と同じ用法のものを, 下から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ① It was in Africa that the earliest human ancestors first learned to cooperate with one another.
- ② The idea that cooperation improved survival has been supported by many researchers.
- ③ Scientists believe that human beings naturally seek social relationships.
- ④ The weather became so cold that many animals could not survive.

(2) 本文中の 破線部(ii)の belonging と同じ用法のものを, 下から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ① Learning from others helped early humans survive in dangerous environments.
- ② The children playing in the field looked happy and energetic.
- ③ Walking along the river, we found an old stone bridge.
- ④ He is reading a book about the history of human society.

問 3 本文中の空所(A)～(C)に入る最も適切なものを, それぞれ下から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(A)

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| ① exchange | ② exchanged | ③ exchanging | ④ to exchange |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|

(B)

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| ① survive | ② survived | ③ surviving | ④ being survived |
|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------|

(C)

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① remain | ② remained | ③ remaining | ④ to remain |
|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|

問 4 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6 下線部(3)の this tendency が指す内容を, 30 字前後の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。ただし, 句読点も 1 字に数えます。

問 7 本文の内容と合致する文を, 下から二つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(ア) The passage suggests that cooperation enabled early humans to share knowledge, divide responsibilities, and increase the survival chances of their groups.

(イ) According to the passage, technological development has largely eliminated the human desire to belong to social groups.

(ウ) The passage explains that fear of being excluded from a group may have developed because exclusion once reduced a person's chances of survival.

(エ) The writer argues that early humans survived mainly because they were physically stronger than other animals living in the same environment.

(オ) According to the passage, language became important only after people no longer depended on cooperation for survival.

語数

約 620 語

配点内訳

- ・問 1(語彙・語法補充)8 点(各 2 点)
- ・問 2(文法識別)4 点(各 2 点)
- ・問 3(動詞・品詞の形)6 点(各 2 点)
- ・問 4(和訳)8 点
- ・問 5(指示語説明)4 点
- ・問 6(和訳)6 点
- ・問 7(内容一致)4 点(各 2 点)

合計 40 点