

II 次の文章を読んで、以下の問に答えなさい。

Our projections onto animals are often entirely off the mark. We might judge an animal to be happy when we see an upturn of the corners of his mouth; such a “smile,” however, can be misleading. On dolphins, the smile is a fixed physiological feature, immutable like the creepily painted face of a clown*. Among chimpanzees, a grin is a sign of fear or submission, the furthest thing from happiness

Similarly, a human might raise her eyebrows in surprise, but the eyebrow-raising capuchin monkey is not surprised. He is showing neither skepticism nor alarm; instead he is signaling to nearby monkeys that he has friendly designs. By contrast, among baboons a raised brow can be a deliberate threat.

When we assume we know what is best for an animal, we may be acting at cross-purposes with* our aims. For instance, in the last few years there has been considerable to-do* made about improved welfare of animals raised for food, such as broiler chickens who have access to the outside, or have room to roam in their pens. Though the end result is the same for the chicken — it winds up as someone’s dinner — there is a budding interest in the welfare of the animals before they are killed.

But do they want to range freely? Conventional wisdom holds that no one, human or not, *likes* to be pressed up against others. Anecdotes seem to confirm this: given the choice of a subway car jammed with hot, stressed commuters, and one with only a handful of people, we choose the latter in a second. But the natural behavior of chickens may indicate otherwise: chickens flock.

Biologists devised a simple experiment to test the chickens’ preferences of where to be: they picked up individual animals, relocated them randomly within their houses, and monitored what chickens did next. What they found was that most chickens moved closer to other chickens, not farther away, even when there

was open space available. Given the option of space to spread their wings — they choose the jammed subway car

(7) This is not to say that chickens thus *like* being pressed against other birds in a cage, or find it a perfectly agreeable life. It is inhuman to pen chickens so tightly they cannot move. But it is to say that assuming resemblance between chicken preferences and our preferences is not the way to insight about what the chicken actually does like.

Do our anthropomorphic* tendencies ever miss so fabulously with dogs? Without a doubt they do. Take raincoats. There are some interesting assumptions involved in the creation and purchase of tiny, stylish, four-armed raincoats for dogs. Let's put aside the question of whether dogs prefer a bright yellow coat, a tartan pattern, or a raining-cats-and-dogs motif. Many dog owners who dress their dogs in coats have the best intentions: they have noticed, perhaps, that their dog resists going outside when it rains. It seems reasonable to conclude from that observation that he *dislikes* the rain.

He dislikes the rain. What is meant by that? It is that he must dislike *getting the rain on his body*, the way many of us do. But is that a sound leap? In this case, there is plenty of seeming evidence from the dog himself. Is he excited and wagging when you get the raincoat out? That seems to support the leap — or, instead, the conclusion that he realizes that the appearance of the coat predicts a long-awaited walk. Does he flee from the coat? Curl his tail under his body and duck his head? It undermines the leap — though does not discredit it outright.

Here the natural behavior of related, wild canines* proves the most informative about what the dog might think about a raincoat. Both dogs and wolves have, clearly, their own coats permanently affixed*. One coat is enough: when it rains, wolves may seek shelter, but they do not cover themselves with natural materials. That does not argue for the need for or interest in raincoats. And besides being a jacket, the raincoat is also one distinctive thing: a close,

even pressing, covering of the back, chest, and sometimes the head. There are occasions when wolves get pressed upon the back or head: it is when they are being dominated by another wolf, or scolded by an older wolf or relative. Dominants often pin subordinates down by the snout*. This is called muzzle* biting, and accounts, perhaps, for why muzzled dogs sometimes seem quite subdued. And a dog who “stands over” another dog is being dominant. The subordinate dog in that arrangement would feel the pressure of the dominant animal on his body. The raincoat might well reproduce that feeling. So the principal experience of wearing a coat is not the experience of feeling protected from wetness; rather, the coat produces the discomfiting* feeling that someone higher ranking than you is nearby.

This interpretation is borne out by most dogs' behavior when getting put into a raincoat: they may freeze in place as they are “dominated”. You might see the same behavior when a dog resisting a bath suddenly stops struggling when he gets fully wet or covered with a heavy, wet towel. The bejacketed dog may cooperate in going out, but not because he has shown he likes the coat; it is because he has been subdued. And he will wind up being less wet, but it is we who care about the planning for that, not the dog. The way around this kind of misstep is to replace our anthropomorphizing instinct with a behavior-reading instinct. In most cases, this is simple: we must ask the dog what he wants. You need only know how to translate his answer.

出典：Alexandra Horowitz, *Inside of a Dog*

(一部省略・変更しました。)

注：clown：ピエロ

at cross-purposes with～：～と相反して，～と食い違つて

to-do：大騒ぎ，口論 anthropomorphic：擬人化された

canines：(オオカミ，キツネなどを含む)イヌ科の動物

affix：はりつける snout：鼻

muzzle：(名詞で)鼻面，鼻孔部 (動詞で)口輪をつける

discomfiting：当惑させる，不安にさせる

(問1) 下線部(ア)(エ)(カ)(キ)の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(ア) off the mark

1. accurate
2. incorrect
3. natural
4. understandable

(エ) a sound leap

1. a good appearance
2. a healthy complexion
3. a reasonable insight
4. reliable evidence

(カ) pressing

1. colorful
2. light
3. tight
4. urgent

(キ) borne out

1. denied
2. dismissed
3. ignored
4. proved

(問2) 下線部(イ)(ウ)(オ)(ク)の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(イ) he has friendly designs

1. he has a talent for communicating
2. he has supporters on his side
3. he intends to get along with others
4. he lacks good intentions

(ウ) they choose the jammed subway car

1. chickens like to venture outside their cages
2. chickens like to walk around on their own
3. chickens prefer open spaces to closed ones
4. chickens prefer to get close to each other

(オ) the appearance of the coat predicts a long-awaited walk

1. although he likes to go for a walk, he doesn't like the design of the coat
2. as soon as the coat is taken out, he can go out for a walk
3. because he loves the coat, he wants to show it off on walks outside
4. when it starts to rain, he has to wait for a while to go for a walk

(ク) The way around this kind of misstep

1. The key to avoiding this sort of error
2. The key to overcoming this type of unhappiness
3. The way not to fall on the walkway
4. The way to get friendly with animals

(問3) 本文の内容に基づいて、次の(A)(B)(C)の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な選択肢をそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(A) When biologists experimented with chickens, they

1. crammed chickens into a very narrow place
2. let chickens wander freely inside their pens
3. put chickens outside their pens
4. set chickens free from their cruel conditions.

(B) The author thinks the reason many dog owners dress their dogs in raincoats is that

1. they prefer their dogs to wear fashionable coats.
2. they think their dogs would catch a cold without the coat
3. they think their dogs would like to dress as humans do.
4. they think their dogs would not want to get wet in the rain.

(C) Wearing a raincoat sometimes makes a dog feel subdued because

1. it causes him to feel dominated.
2. it satisfies his desire to wear it on the walk.
3. he likes the sense of protection it offers
4. he is relieved of the pressure from the dominant animal.

(問4) 以下の(A)(B)(C)について、本文の内容に最も近いものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(A)

1. A baboon raises his eyebrows when he has nothing to worry about
2. A capuchin monkey raises his eyebrows when he is alerted
3. A chimpanzee smiles when he is extremely happy.
4. A dolphin's facial features remind us of a human smile.

(B)

1. Because chickens like to walk around, it is reasonable to give them much space
2. The recent trend to improve the conditions of animals is justified by the biologists' experiments.
3. To our regret, there has not been enough discussion on how to improve crowded conditions of chickens.
4. While chickens prefer to be close to each other, they still should be given minimum space

(C)

1. It is quite easy for us human beings to understand what animals really want.
2. It is reasonable to conclude that there is little difference between humans and animals.
3. Our understanding of animals can be biased by our human-centered perspective
4. Recently, we humans have been showing less concern for the welfare of animals