宮崎大　2013年

Ⅲ

以下の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。なお，原文を一部改めたところがある。

Thousands of books and articles have been written about the \*staking out and guarding of territories by animals, birds, fish and \*primates, but only in recent years has it been discovered that man also has territories. ①When you understand the implications of this, you can gain enormous insights into your own behavior, and the face-to-face reactions of others can be predicted.

Most animals have a certain air space around their bodies that they claim as their personal space. How far the space extends depends mainly on how crowded the conditions were in which the animal was raised and the local population density. So personal territory can expand or \*contract depending on the local circumstances.

Like most animals, each human has his or her own personal portable ②‘air bubble’, which they carry around with them; its size is dependent on the density of the population in the place where they grew up. *Personal Space* is therefore culturally determined. We’ll now discuss the \*radius of the ‘air bubble’ around suburban middle-class people living in places such as Australia, Great Britain, North America or anywhere a culture is ‘Westernised’ such as Singapore.

**1. The Intimate Zone** between 6 inches and 18 inches (15-45 centimetres). Of all the zone distances, this is by far the most important, as it is this zone that a person guards as if it were his or her own property. ( A ) These include lovers, parents, spouse, children, close friends, relatives and pets. There is a sub-zone that extends up to 6 inches (15 cm) from the body that can be entered only during intimate physical contact. This is the close *Intimate Zone*.

**2. The Personal Zone** between 18 inches and 48 inches (46 cm-1.22 m). ( B )

**3. The Social Zone** between 4 and 12 feet (1.22-3.6 m). ( C )

**4. The Public Zone** is over 12 feet (3.6 m). ( D )

If you want people to feel comfortable around you, the golden rule is ‘( a )’. The more intimate our relationship is with other people, the closer they will permit us to move within their zones. ③For example, a new work employee may initially feel that the other staff members are cold towards him, but they are only keeping him in the Social Zone until they know him better. As he becomes better known to them, the distance between them decreases until eventually he is permitted to move within their Personal Zones and, in some cases, their Intimate Zones.

(Adapted from Allan & Barbara Pease, *The Definitive Book of Body Language*, 2006)

《注》

\*staking out：自分のなわばりを確保すること

\*primates：霊長類 \*contract：縮小する

\*radius：半径

【設問】

1．問題文の空欄A～Dに，以下の(ア)～(オ)の中から適切なものを選び，その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) We stand at this distance from strangers, the plumber or carpenter doing repairs around our home, the postman, the local shopkeeper, the new employee at work and people whom we don’t know very well.

(イ) The direction the seats are facing and the distance between tables can have an influence on people’s seating behaviour.

(ウ) This is the distance that we stand from others at cocktail parties, office parties, social functions and friendly gatherings.

(エ) Only those who are emotionally close to us are permitted to enter.

(オ) Whenever we address a large group of people, this is the comfortable distance at which we choose to stand.

2．問題文の空欄aに，以下の(ア)～(エ)の中から適切なものを選び，その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) ignore the distance (イ) keep your distance

(ウ) move forward (エ) try to be friendly

3．下線部①において，筆者はどのようなことを理解すれば何ができるようになると言っているか，日本語で説明しなさい。

4．下線部②はどのようなものか，日本語で説明しなさい。

5．下線部③の例において，新しく職場に採用された人物と職場の同僚との距離感がどのように変化すると述べられているか，日本語で説明しなさい。