

In school, we are often asked to find the answers to difficult questions or problems. In questions about historical dates or mathematical equations, there is almost always (a) answer. Life, however, is different. As we live our lives, we often find ourselves having to answer questions to which there is no correct answer.

A wonderful example of such a question is found in a story entitled *The Lady, or the Tiger?*—written by the American writer Frank Stockton—which goes as follows:

Once upon a time, there was a country with a strange method of conducting trials. A suspect would be brought to an arena and made to choose between two doors. Behind the doors would be a tiger and a lady respectively. If the suspect opened the door to the tiger, it would be set free and eat the suspect. On the other hand, opening the door to the lady would allow the suspect to marry her. The assumption was that an innocent person would always be rewarded, whereas justice for a guilty person would properly be carried out by (b)'s teeth.

A certain young man fell in love with the king's daughter. As he was both handsome and brave, she fell in love with him. They then began a secret affair that continued for many months. Eventually, however, the relationship was found out. The king was extremely angry. He ordered that the young man must immediately be brought to the arena to be tried by the usual method. Both the king and his daughter attended the trial. It so happened that the princess knew which door hid the lady and which one the tiger. She also knew who the lady was—it was a girl that worked at the palace. The princess hated her, as she had seen the girl talking privately with the young man.

The young man looked at the princess asking her with his eyes to indicate to him which door he should open. The princess gave him a signal, and, without hesitation, he opened the door of her choice.

The story ends there. The author closes the story by asking the reader a question: Which came out of the opened door—the lady or the tiger?

Of course, there is no correct answer. It is possible that the princess, unable to bear

the thought of seeing her man eaten by the tiger, helps him choose the door to the girl. But it is also possible that the princess, (c) her man to marry a girl she hates, makes him open the door that lets the tiger out. There just isn't a correct answer.

In our everyday lives, we encounter countless questions to which there is no correct answer. If we don't like something that a friend does, we are torn between complaining to the friend and keeping our mouths shut to avoid harming the relationship. A doctor may wonder whether to prescribe strong medication to overcome a patient's illness quickly or to avoid such treatment for fear of serious side effects.

Whatever decision we make, what goes into it is not just that small amount of time we spend thinking about it but all the time we have had since being born. All the education we have received, all the books we have read, all the words we have exchanged with others, all the failures and all the successes we have experienced—it is all of these things that we need to rely on to help us make all of our decisions, especially those that seem to have no correct answers.

問1 Choose the best combination that should be the answer for (a) ~ (c).

1. (a) a single correct (b) the king (c) encouraging
2. (a) a single correct (b) the tiger (c) not wanting
3. (a) no correct (b) the king (c) asking
4. (a) no correct (b) the tiger (c) not knowing

問2 What did the king decide to do after he knew about the secret meetings between his daughter and the young man?

1. The king accepted the fact and supported the relationship.
2. The king asked the man to rebuild the relationship with the princess.
3. The king forced the young man to open the door with the tiger behind it.
4. The king ordered the young man to open the door of his own choice.

問3 Choose the best statements that fits the passage.

1. If one of our friends does something we don't like, we should complain to others about it.
2. It is important to look for different answers to difficult questions in school.
3. The princess fell in love with the young man because he always made the right choice.
4. The young man wanted the princess to help him choose the right door to open.

問4 Choose one example that **DOESN'T** fit the opinion in Paragraph [8].

1. A boy still hasn't decided which to buy his girlfriend as a birthday present, a watch or a necklace. He asked for some advice from her friends and found out that she had recently lost her watch. So, he made a final decision, a watch.
2. A girl was invited to her friend's birthday party and was served a vegetable salad. She hates vegetables but doesn't want to spoil the fun atmosphere of the party. She once expressed her dislike at something at another party, and was severely scolded. So, this time, she secretly shared it with the friend sitting right next to her.
3. A man had to get to the station as soon as possible to catch the last train. The car navigation system recommends the fastest route. He had never taken it before. Then, he was such in a hurry that he followed the system without any attention, only to find himself late for the last train.
4. A woman is with her boss in a room, whose windows are fully open. She feels very cold, while her boss wears half-sleeved shirts and wipes sweat away with a large towel. At a beginners' seminar, she was told not to hesitate if you have a request even to those who are senior to you. So, she politely asked the boss if she can close the window.

問5 If you are in the underlined situation noted in Paragraph [8], what will your final decision be? Choose one from "complain to the friend", or "keep our mouths shut

to avoid harming the relationship", and write down your opinion in about 30 words.

You must follow the idea mentioned in Paragraph [9] to support your opinion.

【解答】

問1 2. 問2 4. 問3 4. 問4 3. 問5 以下のとおり

問5 解答例

"complain to the friend"

I experienced this situation 2 years ago. I hesitated to tell my opinion directly to the friend, but when I did that, they understood me, and we could build a better relationship after that.

(34

words)

"keep our mouths shut to avoid harming the relationship"

When I was a child, I was taught an old saying "Silence is golden" by my grandparents. It means not speaking too much can sometimes turn a certain situation better. (30 words)

【評価基準】

- 1 「不満を直接言う」⇔「何も言わず我慢する」のいずれかの立場を選択し、その理由を記述しているか。選択していない場合は採点対象外とする。立場のみを示している場合も採点対象外とする。
- 2 第9パラグラフの下線部が示す「受けた教育」「読んだ本」「他者と交わした言葉」「失敗した経験」「成功した経験」を理由として、選択した立場を支持しているか。内容が、本文の内容に即していない場合、部分点とする。
- 3 上記の1、2を満たす場合、文法的な誤りについては、1ヶ所につき1点減点とする。

英語コミュニケーションⅢ(標準問題)

A professional poker player is making a presentation about what's important on decision-making in our everyday lives.

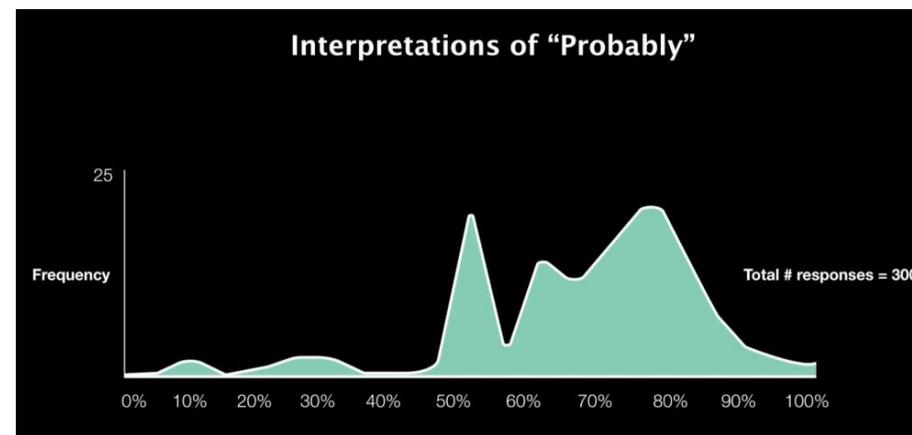
I'm a professional poker player. Today, I want to talk about three things that poker has taught me in regards to decision-making that I find apply to everyday life.

The first of these things is about luck. Life, like poker, is also a game of skill and luck, and when it comes to the biggest things we care about - health, wealth and relationships - these outcomes not only depend on the quality of our decision-making, but also the roll of life's dice. For example, some can be perfectly health-conscious and still get unlucky with something like cancer, while others can smoke 20 a day and live to a ripe old age. This kind of ambiguity can make it hard for us to know how good our strategies are, sometimes, especially when we're experiencing a lot of success.

For example, back in 2010, I won a really big poker tournament known as the European Poker Tour. When I won, I assumed I must be rather talented. In fact, I thought I was so talented that I not only got rather lazy with studying the game, but I also got more risky: playing against famous players in the world in the biggest tournaments. Then my profit graph went from a thing of beauty to something sad. I finally realized that I was overestimating my skill level, and got my act together. Therefore, when we're experiencing success, it's important to take a moment to really ask ourselves how much of it is truly coming back to us, because our egos love to underestimate the luck factor when we're winning.

Now, a second thing poker taught me is the importance of quantifying my thinking. When you're playing, you can't just do away with saying such as, "they're probably * bluffing." That's just going to lose you a bunch of money, because poker is a game of

probabilities and precision, and so you have to train yourself to think in numbers. Now I also try to speak in numbers as well. If someone asks me, "Hey, do you think you can go out for drinking tonight?" instead of just saying to them, "Yeah, probably," I actually give them my best estimate - say, "60 percent". I know it sounds a little odd. The other day, I conducted a questionnaire on Twitter of what people understand the word "probably" to mean, and this was the answers. Enormous! Apparently, it's absolutely



useless at actually conveying any real information. So, if you use these vague words, like "probably" or "sometimes," try, instead, using numbers, because when we speak in numbers, we know what other people are thinking about.

Now, the third thing I want to mention today is intuition. How often have you seen these kinds of inspirational * memes in your Facebook feed?

*Always trust your *intuition and never second-guess.*

They're nice, right? It's lovely. "Trust your soul." Well, they're terrible advice. Our intuitions aren't as perfect as we'd like to believe. I mean, it'd be great, whenever we're in a tough situation, to just have an answer appear to us from some magical source of inspiration. But in reality, our intuition is extremely easy to be affected by all kinds of wishful thinking and biases. Then, what is our intuition good for? All the studies I've

read conclude that it's best-suited for everyday things that we have lots of experience in, like how we just know that our friend is mad at us before we've even said anything to them, or whether we can fit our car into a tight parking spot. But when it comes to the really big topic, like who should we marry, why should we assume that our intuitions are far better than slow and proper analysis? I mean, they don't have any data to be based on. So, my third lesson is, while we shouldn't ignore our intuitions, we shouldn't put excessive trust in them either.

* bluffing...相手を威圧するためにとる大げさな言動や強気な態度。はったり。

* memes...インターネット上で閲覧者の共感を得るために投稿されたフレーズ。

問1 What the speaker believes is that ().

1. luck cannot be estimated correctly so we should stay cool-headed anytime.
2. luck has a great influence on our lives such as health condition.
3. luck must enable her to win a world competition.
4. luck results in how many lifetime friends we can make.

問2 The speaker answers by showing percentage to an invitation from someone in order to ().

1. deceive friends for avoiding going out for drinking together.
2. follow the outcome of the survey she conducted.
3. prove what the graph is showing on Twitter.
4. reflect her poker experience by sophisticating her thoughts on numbers.

問3 What is the speaker's opinion on intuition?

1. It is up to the situation we face to decide whether we rely on our gut feeling or not.
2. Our intuition works effectively especially when we make decisions on what seldom occurs in everyday life.
3. Sometimes our intuitions magically lead us to the right judgment.
4. We can always put too much trust on our intuition because our soul has made us what we are today.

問4 Which of the following is the most appropriate meme shown as the conclusion of this presentation?

1. Encourage yourself to ignore numbers, and you can see a better future.
2. Hope for your good luck keeping healthy lifestyle.
3. Train your decision making by playing poker.
4. Try and estimate the future though it is unknown.

【解答】

問1 1. 問2 4. 問3 1. 問4 4.

新学習指導要領の英語コミュニケーションⅢ「読むこと」の目標にある「必要な情報を読み取り、文章の展開や書き手の意図を把握することができるようにする」を意識して作成した。話の核となる部分（文章の展開）や、筆者の意見（書き手の意図）が読み取れているかを評価する問題を中心に出题した。

また、英作文を通して、p.81の2の「内容」（指導事項）の(3)のウ「読むこと」の(ア)、(イ)を評価することをねらいとした。

素材文の「正解のない問い」という題材は、近年の探究活動に代表されるように、正解のない問いに向かう姿勢は高校生に必要とされる資質であり、決して非日常的なものではないということを理解させたい。

【基礎問題】

出典『Revised POLESTAR English Communication Ⅲ』数研出版

問1 「文章の展開」を把握させる【思考力・判断力・表現力】を問う問題。

問2 「文章の展開」を把握させる【思考力・判断力・表現力】を問う問題。

問3 「文章の展開や書き手の意図」を把握させる【思考力・判断力・表現力】を問う問題。

問4 英作文を通して、2「内容」の(3)のウ「読むこと」の(ア)「日常的な話題について、新聞記事や物語などから必要な情報を読み取り、文章の展開や書き手の意図を把握する活動。また、読み取った内容について、質疑応答をしたり、意見や感想を伝え合ったりする」【思考力・判断力・表現力】を評価する問題。

評価基準

- 1 「不満を直接言う」または「何も言わず我慢する」のいずれかの立場を明確に記述しているか。示していない場合は採点対象外。立場のみを示している場合も採点対象外。
- 2 第9パラグラフの下線部が示す「受けた教育」「読んだ本」「他者と交わした言葉」「失敗した経験」「成功した経験」を理由として、示した立場を支持しているか。内容が、本文の内容に即していない場合、部分点とする。
- 3 上記の1、2を満たす場合、文法的な誤りについては、1ヶ所につき1点減点とする。

【標準問題】

出典『Liv Boeree: 3 lessons on decision-making from a poker champion』

https://www.ted.com/talks/liv_boeree_3_lessons_on_decision_making_from_a_poker_championより引用、一部改

新学習指導要領の英語コミュニケーションⅢ「読むこと」の目標にある「必要な情報を読み取り、文章の展開や書き手の意図を把握することができるようにする」を意識して作成した。話の核となる部分（文章の展開）や、筆者の意見（書き手の意図）が読み取れているかを評価する問題を中心に出题した。

この問題は、基礎問題の内容を把握した後に読むことを想定して作成した。プレゼンテーションを聞く場面を設定し、正解のない問いに向かう際に書き手（プレゼンテーションの話し手）が大切にしているものを、書き手のバックグラウンドを踏まえて把握することをねらいとしている。また、文中にグラフや memes を載せることで、複数の情報から正解を導き出すことを求めるようにした。

問1 「書き手の意図」を把握させる【思考力・判断力・表現力】を問う問題。

問2 「書き手の意図」を把握させる【思考力・判断力・表現力】を問う問題。

問3 「書き手の意図」を把握させる【思考力・判断力・表現力】を問う問題。

問4 「文章の展開や書き手の意図」を把握させる【思考力・判断力・表現力】を問う問題。