

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

One of the great unexplained wonders of human history is that written philosophy first flowered entirely separately [ 1 ] at more or less the same time. The origins of Indian, Chinese, and ancient Greek philosophy, as well as Buddhism, can all be traced back to a period of roughly 300 years, beginning in the 8th century BC.

These early philosophies have shaped the different ways people worship, live, and think about the big questions that concern us all. Most people do not ( a ) articulate the philosophical assumptions they have absorbed and are often not even aware that they have any, but assumptions about the nature of self, ethics, sources of knowledge, and the goals of life are deeply embedded in our cultures and frame our thinking [ 2 ].

Yet, for all the varied and rich philosophical traditions across the world, the Western philosophy I have studied for more than 30 years — based entirely on \*canonical Western texts — [ 3 ], the ultimate inquiry into human understanding. Comparative philosophy — study in two or more philosophical traditions — is left almost entirely ( b ) people working in anthropology or cultural studies. This \*abdication of interest assumes that comparative philosophy might help us to understand the intellectual cultures of India, China, or the Muslim world but not the human condition.

This has become [ 4 ]. Until a few years ago, I knew virtually nothing about anything ( c ) than Western philosophy, a tradition that stretches from the ancient Greeks to the great universities of Europe and the U.S. Yet, if you look at my \*PhD certificate or the names of the university departments where I studied there is only one, unqualified word: philosophy. Recently and \*belatedly, I have been exploring the great classical philosophies of the rest of the world, traveling across continents to encounter them first-hand. It has been the most rewarding intellectual journey of my life.

My philosophical journey has convinced me that we cannot understand ourselves if we do not understand others. Getting to know others requires avoiding the twin dangers of overestimating either how much we have in common or how much divides us. Our shared humanity and the \*perennial problems of life mean that we can always learn from and identify with the thoughts and practices of others, no matter how ( d ) they might at first appear. At the same time, differences in ways of thinking can be both deep and subtle. However if we assume too readily that we can see things from others' points of view, we end up seeing them

from [ 5 ].

To travel around the world's philosophies is an opportunity to challenge the beliefs and ways of thinking we take for granted. By gaining greater knowledge of how others think, [ 6 ] we think we have, which is always the first step to greater understanding.

Notes:

canonical 「正典の」

abdication 「放棄」

PhD certificate 「博士学位取得証明書」

belatedly 「遅ればせながら」

perennial 「常に存在する」

humanity の問題

Humanity suffered more from war in the 20<sup>th</sup> century than ever before.

This terrible problem faces all humanity.

Cancer is a great enemy of humanity.

You should work in the interests of humanity.

I feel a great love for all of humanity.

Nuclear weapons are a threat to all humanity.

He is a learned person especially in the humanities.

問1 [ 1 ]～[ 6 ]の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

- [ 1 ] ① in the same part of the world  
② in various parts of Europe  
③ in different parts of the globe  
④ in several parts of Asia

- [ 2 ] ① without our being aware of them  
② with an awareness of them  
③ depending on the surrounding environment  
④ instead of our ways of thinking

- [ 3 ] ① has been considered one of such local philosophies

- ② has been regarded as the traditional practice
- ③ is studied as the ethical practice
- ④ is presented as the universal philosophy

- [ 4 ] ① something of a culture shock to foreigners
- ② something of an embarrassment for me
  - ③ anything but a problem for professors
  - ④ anything but a surprise to Westerners

- [ 5 ] ① only the illusion of another person
- ② simply the misunderstanding of others
  - ③ merely a variation of our own
  - ④ barely a lack of self-awareness

- [ 6 ] ① we can become less certain of the knowledge
- ② we can be more aware of the mental health
  - ③ we can pay less attention to the feelings
  - ④ we can have more confidence in the dream

問2 本文中の( a )に入れるのに適した語を下記の語群から選びなさい。

- ① unknowingly    ② frequently    ③ consequently    ④ consciously

問3 本文中の( b )、( c )に入れるのに適した語をそれぞれ書きなさい。

問4 ( d )に入れるのに適した語を下の①～④の中から選びなさい。

- ① alien                      ② same                      ③ kind                      ④ difficult

問5 次の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを下の①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

Which of the following statements is the closest to the author's idea?

- ① Students should read more classics of Western philosophy.
- ② Too much emphasis is placed on Western philosophy.
- ③ Western philosophy is less important than Eastern philosophy.
- ④ You can develop critical thinking by studying Western philosophy.