

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[A] – The Milgram Experiment



Version3 G1 11-3

- In 1961, Yale psychology professor Stanley Milgram designed an experiment to measure the extent to which people were prepared to obey authority, even when it meant ignoring their conscience. 良心 (りょうしん)
- Milgram hoped to understand how ordinary Germans could have participated on such a large scale to bring about the Holocaust. 引 (ひ) き起 (お) こす
- One notion at the time of the experiment was that the Germans' culture prized deference to power above all else, and may have made them capable of carrying out orders that would be morally unthinkable to other cultures. 道徳上 (どうとくじょう) 想像 (そうぞう) もできない
- Milgram's hypothesis, though, was that all people are predisposed to suppress their own moral instincts in favor of obedience to authority figures. 抑 (おさ) える 直感 (ちよっかん) 従 (したが) うこと 権威 (けんい) のある人 (ひと) 仮説 (かせつ) しむけられている

Further Questions

*Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

- 1) What was the experiment designed to measure?** じっけん なに はか けいかく 実験は何を測るために計画されましたか。
- It was designed to measure the extent to which people were prepared to obey authority.*
- 2) What was Milgram's hypothesis?** Milgram の仮説とはどのようなものですか。
- Milgram's hypothesis was that all people are predisposed to suppress their own moral instincts.*

- Milgram recruited 40 people to assist a stern, white-coated scientist as he supervised a "study of memory." いかめしい 白衣 (はくい) を着 (き) た 監督 (かんとく) する
- Seated at a control panel, recruits were to test an unseen learner in the next room.
- They were instructed to press a switch to administer an electric shock to the learner each time he answered incorrectly, increasing the voltage with each wrong response.
- Dials, lights, and buzzers on the control panel gave every indication of delivering painful shocks to the learner, who responded with screams, please to stop, and eventually, dead silence.
- Unknown to the recruits, the entire setup was fake—the learner and the scientist were, in fact, actors, and no shocks were actually transmitted.

Further Questions



14. **3) What were the people instructed to do?** 人々は何をするように支持されましたか。
 15. *They were instructed to press a switch to increase the voltage with each wrong response.*
 16. **4) Was the setup real?** その設定は本物でしたか。
 17. *No, the entire setup was fake—the learners and the scientists were, in fact, actors.*

18. All 40 recruits administered what they thought were a series of shocks up to 300 volts—labeled “Extreme Intensity Shock” on the control panel—without refusing.
 19. Despite expressing mounting concern for the learner, as well as their own deepening discomfort, most proceeded after the scientist accepted responsibility for the learner’s safety and instructed them to continue.
 20. Sixty-five percent of the recruits even went on to administer the maximum 450-volt shock.
 21. Although they displayed signs of extreme stress—trembling, hysterical laughter, weeping, and even seizures—their discomfort never overrode their obedience to the scientist’s authority, even when they believed the learner had been rendered unconscious.

Further Questions



22. **5) Did any of the recruits refuse to administer the shocks?**
 23. メンバーの何人かは、電気ショックを実行することを拒否しましたか。
No. All 40 recruits administered what they thought were a series of shocks up to 300 volts.
 24. **6) What sort of signs of discomfort did the recruits show?**
 25. メンバーたちは、不快さを表すどんな兆候を示しましたか。
They showed trembling, hysterical laughter, weeping, and even seizures.

26. Milgram’s conclusion was that the drive to comply with authority is stronger than even our deepest-held personal morals.
 27. Other scientists, however, questioned the experiment’s validity.
 28. In 1968, psychologists John Holland and Martin Orne suggested Milgram’s study was flawed, ironically, by the recruits’ respect for authority.
 29. Trusting the scientist would not let the learner be harmed, recruits had likely doubted the shocks were real, instead suspecting that the recruit’s discomfort resulted from feeling compelled to play along with a troubling but artificial scenario.

Further Questions



30. **7) Why did John Holland and Martin Orne suggest Milgram’s study was flawed?**
 31. John Holland と Martin Orne が Milgram の調査に不備があると主張したのはなぜですか。
 32. *Trusting the scientist would not let the learner be harmed, recruits had likely doubted the shocks were real.*

33. A 1966 experiment by psychiatrist Charles Hofling, however, replicated Milgram's findings in a real-life setting.
34. In Hofling's experiment, 21 of 22 hospital nurses, instructed by a doctor they had never met to administer a clearly unsafe dosage of medicine to a patient, obediently prepared to do so.
35. Numerous other experiments have since shown that power differences in social situations are capable of leading ordinary people to commit extremely cruel or harmful acts.

Further Questions



36. **8) What did the experiment done by Charles Hofling show?**
37. Charles Hofling の行った実験で何が示されましたか。
He showed that 21 of 22 hospital nurses would be willing to administer a clearly unsafe dosage of medicine when instructed by a doctor to do so.
38. **9) If an authority figure asked you to do something that opposed your morals, would you do it?**
39. もし権威のある人があなたのモラルに反するようなことをするように支持したら、あなたはそれを行いますか。
ex.) I would object and try to avoid doing it, but if pressed I would do it.

*Choose the correct answer from these choices.

40. **(32) The aim of Stanley Milgram's 1961 experiment was to**
 Stanley Milgram の1961年の実験の目的は
41. 1 investigate people's ability to tolerate extreme levels of discomfort while concentrating intently on a mentally challenging task.
42. 2 determine whether the degree of pain people feel increases when they observe pain simultaneously being inflicted on another person.
43. 3 test whether there is an inherent human tendency to follow orders even when they conflict with one's sense of right and wrong.
44. 4 illustrate how ordinary people can easily become convinced they are morally superior to people who are put under their control.
45. **(33) How did the people recruited by Milgram behave during the experiment?**
46. Milgram が募集した人たちは、実験の間どのような行動をしましたか。
47. 1 The majority obeyed the scientist's instructions for most the experiment refusing only after the learner began to show signs of extreme physical pain.
48. 2 Despite experiencing severe distress, the majority administered what they believed to be dangerous high-voltage shocks when told to do so.
49. 3 Worried about being held responsible for harming another person, a significant number refused to administer shocks of up to 300 volts.
50. 4 Even after the scientists insisted the learner was not harmed, a significant number demanded to see proof the learner was conscious.
51. **(34) What was argued by John Holland and Martin Orne?**
52. John Holland と Martin Orne が異議を唱えたのはどんなことですか。

53. 1 Milgram's recruits may have behaved as they did because they felt pressure to perform in a manner that suited the experiment.
54. 2 The results of the experiment should be considered invalid because Milgram failed to inform recruits that their own behavior would be analyzed.
55. 3 Milgram had intentionally planned and set up the experiment in such a way that only one result could possibly have emerged.
56. 4 The scientist in Milgram's experiment did not convincingly portray an authority figure, so the recruits felt no real need to do what was asked of them.

もっともらしく 演(えん)じる

Answers for "Further Questions"



57. 1) What was the experiment designed to measure?
It was designed to measure the extent to which people were prepared to obey authority.
58. 2) What was Milgram's hypothesis?
Milgram's hypothesis was that all people are predisposed to suppress their own moral instincts.
59. 3) What were the people instructed to do?
They were instructed to press a switch to increase the voltage with each wrong response.
60. 4) Was the setup real?
No, the entire setup was fake—the learners and the scientists were, in fact, actors.
61. 5) Did any of the recruits refuse to administer the shocks?
No. All 40 recruits administered what they thought were a series of shocks up to 300 volts.
62. 6) What sort of signs of discomfort did the recruits show?
They showed trembling, hysterical laughter, weeping, and even seizures.
63. 7) Why did John Holland and Martin Orne suggest Milgram's study was flawed?
Trusting the scientist would not let the learner be harmed, recruits had likely doubted the shocks were real.
64. 8) What did the experiment done by Charles Hofling show?
He showed that 21 of 22 hospital nurses would be willing to administer a clearly unsafe dosage of medicine when instructed by a doctor to do so.
65. 9) If an authority figure asked you to do something that opposed your morals, would you do it?
I would object and try to avoid doing it, but if pressed I would do it.

66. 解答: (32) 3 (33) 2 (34) 1

日本語訳なし

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68. Milgram hoped to understand how ordinary Germans could have participated on such a large scale to bring about the Holocaust.
69. One notion at the time of the experiment was that the Germans' culture prized deference to power above all else, and may have made them capable of carrying out orders that would be morally unthinkable to other cultures.
70. Milgram's hypothesis, though, was that all people are predisposed to suppress their own moral instincts in favor of obedience to authority figures.
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Further Questions

71. **1) What was the experiment designed to measure?**
72. **2) What was Milgram's hypothesis?**
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73. Milgram recruited 40 people to assist a stern, white-coated scientist as he supervised a "study of memory."
74. Seated at a control panel, recruits were to test an unseen learner in the next room.
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80. All 40 recruits administered what they thought were a series of shocks up to 300 volts—labeled "Extreme Intensity Shock" on the control panel—without refusing.
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- 87. Other scientists, however, questioned the experiment's validity.
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Further Questions English Teachers On Call

90. 7) Why did John Holland and Martin Orne suggest Milgram's study was flawed?

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- 94. 8) What did the experiment done by Charles Hofling show?
- 95. 9) If an authority figure asked you to do something that opposed your morals, would you do it?

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- 96. (32) The aim of Stanley Milgram's 1961 experiment was to
 - 97. 1 investigate people's ability to tolerate extreme levels of discomfort while concentrating intently on a mentally challenging task.
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