

I. 以下の各文の（ ）内から、最も適切な語句をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。

1. I tried calling her office just now, but the professor (A. appear B. appeared C. appearing D. appears) to have already gone home.
2. The committee recommended that more detailed safety procedures (A. are B. be C. have D. to be) developed.
3. When I was a child, I (A. should B. used C. was D. would) visit my grandparents every weekend.
4. Your hiking shoes left dirt all over the entryway. I expect it to be (A. wept B. wipe C. wiped D. wiping) up by the time I get home this evening!
5. When we realized how dirty they had become, we had the curtains (A. be clean B. be cleaned C. clean D. cleaned).
6. I forgot my umbrella and I (A. got rained B. got wet C. rained D. wet) on the way home.
7. I'm tired of never having any money. I've decided (A. look B. looking C. to look D. to looking) for a part-time job.
8. I'm interested in the (A. work B. worked C. working D. works) that nurses do.
9. He's very dishonest; I (A. am doubting B. am suspecting C. doubt D. suspect) his story is untrue.
10. (A. Almost B. Almost all C. Most of D. Mostly) college students have part-time jobs; nearly no one doesn't.
11. Maggie is known for her strong (A. mental B. psychology C. sense D. will); she would never give up on her dreams.
12. I'm (A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprisingly) to see Yuri at this party; she's so shy she barely even speaks at work.

13. I can't watch horror movies. They're too (A. scared B. scaring C. scary D. to scare)!
14. Even with all the studying I've been doing, I feel like I'm (A. backing down B. backing up C. falling behind D. going behind) in some of my classes.
15. I've been busy trying to (A. call up B. fill in C. set up D. take over) a meeting to discuss plans for the school festival.
16. You studied for this test all night? You (A. are B. could be C. must be D. will be) exhausted!
17. When (A. choice B. choose C. choosing D. chosen) a school, there are many factors to consider.
18. (A. Despite B. Despite the fact that C. In spite D. In spite of) I have never skied before, I made it all the way down the mountain.
19. The damaged fishing boat was found drifting (A. at B. off C. on D. over) the coast of Shikoku.
20. The police (A. are B. have C. is D. will) patrolling this area a lot more these days.

- II. 下記文中の空欄( 1 )～( 10 )に入れるのに最適な語または句を、選択肢の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。

Relying on habit and exercise, our brains are in general good at making predictions. This holds true also during a conversation. If we are ( 1 ) acquainted with someone's speech, we will easily predict the words they'll use to express themselves and how they will articulate their thoughts. That's how we ( 2 ) to finish other people's sentences.

Two people who communicate in the same language and talk to each other on a regular basis will share vocabulary and will ( 3 ) knowledge of each other's speaking habits, as well as word choice and grammar preferences.

When we listen to someone else speak, ( 4 ) absorb what they say by a two-stage process. One is anticipation; the other is perception. The former ( 5 ) the latter. Even before someone speaks, we have a hunch of what they might say. This prediction phase influences how we perceive what is actually ( 6 ) and the degree of predictability of their speech enhances the overall neural synchronization.

Imagine, for instance, that someone is ( 7 ) to describe a simple action to you. If that action is explainable in highly ( 8 ) words, attention among listeners will be high before the ( 9 ) is uttered, as well as during the perception phase. During both fragments of communication, the temporal profiles of brain activity in the speaker and the listener will align\*, especially in areas that are involved in vocabulary processing as well as prediction. So if we have ( 10 ) of the words they would be using in a given situation, our brain would synchronize strongly.

注

\*align = 同調する

- |     |                 |                   |                 |                |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. barely       | B. enough         | C. less         | D. well        |
| 2.  | A. attempt      | B. fail           | C. learn        | D. wish        |
| 3.  | A. accumulate   | B. disseminate    | C. forget       | D. lose        |
| 4.  | A. experiences  | B. speakers       | C. their brains | D. we          |
| 5.  | A. influences   | B. negates        | C. outweighs    | D. reverses    |
| 6.  | A. guessed      | B. hinted         | C. implied      | D. said        |
| 7.  | A. about        | B. afraid         | C. reluctant    | D. waiting     |
| 8.  | A. abstract     | B. comprehensible | C. informative  | D. predictable |
| 9.  | A. feeling      | B. intention      | C. prediction   | D. sentence    |
| 10. | A. appreciation | B. knowledge      | C. opinions     | D. prediction  |

【出典】

Frazzetto, G. (2017). *Together; closer: The art and science of intimacy in friendship, love, and family*. NY: Penguin.

- III. 次の枠内に示された 1～4 の各文を入れるのに最も適した箇所を、下記文中の空欄  ～  から 1 つずつ選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。ただし 1 つの空欄には 1 文しか入らない。

- 1 . In general, these short-term imbalances are nothing to worry about, as long as you pay back your withdrawals by eating and sleeping.
- 2 . In such a harsh environment, your brain might regularly predict that you need more energy than your body requires.
- 3 . It helps you by causing inflammation, like the swelling you get from banging your finger by accident with a hammer, or from a bee sting or an infection.
- 4 . When you run, your muscles borrow from your liver and kidneys.

Your body budget fluctuates normally throughout the day, as your brain anticipates your body's needs and shifts around your budgetary resources like oxygen, glucose, salt, and water. When you digest food, your stomach and intestines "borrow" resources from your muscles.  During these transfers, your budget remains solvent\*.

Your body budget tilts out of balance when your brain estimates badly. This is a fairly normal occurrence. When something psychologically meaningful happens, like seeing your boss or coach or teacher walking toward you, your brain may predict unnecessarily that you need fuel, activating survival circuits that impact your budget.

When a budget imbalance becomes prolonged, however, your internal dynamics change for the worse. Your brain incorrectly predicts that your body needs energy over and over, driving your budget into the red. The effects of chronic misbudgeting can be devastating to your health and summon your body's "debt collectors" which are part of your immune system.

Usually, your immune system is one of the good guys in your body, since it protects you from invaders and injury.  The inflammation comes from little proteins called proinflammatory cytokines\*\*.

Proinflammatory cytokines can also become bad guys, however. This is particularly true when your body budget is chronically unbalanced, say, if you

live in a dangerous neighborhood and hear gunfire every night.  E These predictions cause your body to release cortisol\*\*\* more often and in greater amounts than you need. Cortisol normally suppresses inflammation. When you have too much cortisol in your blood for a long time, inflammation flares up.

F You feel devoid of energy. You might run a fever. If a cold virus got into your nose, you'd get sick.

注

\*solvent = 支払い能力のある

\*\*proinflammatory cytokine = 炎症性サイトカイン

\*\*\*cortisol = コルチゾール

【出典】

Barrett, L. F. (2017). *How emotions are made: The secret life of the brain*. NY: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

- IV. 以下の文中の枠内に 1～4 の文が入る場合、文意から考えてどの順で並べると最も適切か。下記の各問の答えとして最も適切な記号を○で囲みなさい。

**段落 A** Obesity is killing us. Around the world, people are eating too much of the wrong stuff, and it is laying the fatty foundations for a global health catastrophe. More than two billion people are overweight or obese. Over 340 million children and adolescents aged 5–19 are overweight or obese, or 18 per cent of the global population for that age group, up from just 4 per cent in 1975. It is no longer solely a rich-world problem: over ten million children in Africa are overweight or obese. Up to 20 per cent of global healthcare spending is attributable to obesity, whether through measures to prevent or treat the condition, or related conditions such as heart disease and type 2 diabetes. Government budgets are being stretched as dangerously as waistlines.

1. But the other driver is taste: we find such foods more desirable than lentils\*, kale\*\* and celery.
2. In fact, research suggests that not only do we expect unhealthy food to taste better, we actually enjoy eating food more if we believe it to be unhealthy.
3. One reason is that these foods are often cheaper than more nutritious, less fattening alternatives.
4. We are bringing this avoidable problem upon ourselves by eating high-fat, high-sugar foods.

**段落 B** The most common strategy for fighting obesity is to bribe or bully ourselves into avoiding desirable foods. Governments in a number of countries are considering sugar taxes and regulations to persuade food manufacturers to use less fat and sugar. Diet plans built on self-denial have proliferated over the decades. Parents try to persuade their kids to eat broccoli by hiding it in pasta sauce or promising high-sugar rewards for compliance. None of these tactics seem to work well. Rates of obesity keep on rising, despite the billions of dollars spent each year on diet plans, food substitutes and laxatives\*\*\*.

**段落 C** A more successful approach would be to change the way we see nutritious, low-sugar, low-fat foods. We need to make the good stuff desirable.

注

\*lentil = レンズ豆

\*\*kale = ケール

\*\*\*laxative = 下剤

設問

1. 段落Aの後にすぐ続く文  
A. 1                      B. 2                      C. 3                      D. 4
2. 文1の後にすぐ続く文または段落  
A. 2                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 段落B
3. 文2の後にすぐ続く文または段落  
A. 1                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 段落B
4. 文3の後にすぐ続く文または段落  
A. 1                      B. 2                      C. 4                      D. 段落B
5. 文4の後にすぐ続く文または段落  
A. 1                      B. 2                      C. 3                      D. 段落B

【出典】

Macdonald, H. (2018). *Truth: How the many sides to every story shape our reality*. London: Transworld.



- V. 以下の各組の \_ にアルファベット各 1 文字を入れると, 【   】 内に示す品詞および後に続く日本語と合致する英単語 1 語になる。各語の 1 文字目として最も適切なアルファベット 1 文字を選び, 解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。

- 《例》 \_ u r \_ \_                      【名詞】    看護師                      正解：N
1. \_ p t \_ \_ \_ \_                      【形容詞】 最適な・最善の・最も有利な
2. \_ n c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【形容詞】 未完成の
3. \_ a s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【形容詞】 男性的
4. \_ s o \_ \_ \_ \_                      【動詞】    隔離する
5. \_ r o \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【名詞】    近いこと・近接
6. \_ r i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【名詞】    抗議・苦情
7. \_ i s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【名詞】    不賛成・非難すること
8. \_ h o \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【名詞】    欠点・短所・弱点
9. \_ u i \_ \_ \_ \_                      【名詞】    授業料
10. \_ y p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【形容詞】 仮説の・仮想の・仮言的な
11. \_ n t \_ \_ \_ \_                      【動詞】    委任する・信託する
12. \_ d m \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【形容詞】 見事な・立派な
13. \_ e c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【名詞】    受付係
14. \_ i p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【名詞】    外交術
15. \_ o g \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【副詞】    論理的に・筋道を立てて
16. \_ n t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_                      【名詞】    侵入・不法占拠
17. \_ o l \_ \_ \_ \_                      【動詞】    汚染する・汚す

18. \_ e c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 【形容詞】 娯楽の・気晴らしの・休養の
19. \_ o t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 【形容詞】 強力な・強い
20. \_ r a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ 【形容詞】 衝撃的な

- VI. 以下は、戦争で心身に傷を負った元米国陸軍大尉が、Tuesdayという名の介助犬と共に両親の家を初めて訪ねた時の様子を綴った文章である。これを読み、以下の各問に答えなさい。

My parents were my primary emotional support, and I wanted them to like Tuesday. I wanted them to be impressed with him. I knew they were sceptical. When I told Papá about Tuesday, and that he knew eighty commands, he played it off with a laugh. “Wow,” he said. “That’s more than you know.”

Mamá didn’t say anything. Even more than my father, she understood the seriousness of my situation, because she knew me better than anyone. She had watched me trying to readjust to life in the United States; she knew I spent my last Thanksgiving\* drunk on rum. She saw the changes in me, and she was truly terrified.

She didn’t believe Tuesday was the answer. Her son was suffering from mental and physical illness. He was alone. He was possibly suicidal. The thought that a dog could solve those problems seemed ludicrous\*\* to her. She didn’t understand what Tuesday could do in terms of physical assistance. Unless you’ve seen a service dog balancing, stabilising and doing chores for a disabled person, you can’t understand how much it affects that person’s life.

But more than that, my mother wasn’t a dog person. She never even liked my giant schnauzer\*\*\*, Max. <sup>(1)</sup>She never saw how much he meant to me; she only saw the hair and dirt. She didn’t understand how much animal companionship can affect your psychology and moods... or ease your loneliness and pain.

I wanted to convince her that Tuesday was a good idea. I didn’t want her to think I was foregoing\*\*\*\* better options because of my faith in him. I was attending therapy and regularly taking more than twenty different medicines. Tuesday was an addition to those treatments, and he was making a difference. If I could convince a sceptic like Mamá of that, then I’d feel more confident of my chances for success. And confidence matters.

It was amazing how comfortable my parents’ house felt, both for Tuesday and me. He hit it off instantly with Papá, who can be a pretty stern judge of character. Mamá was the more complicated problem, but I didn’t push her to accept Tuesday. I just wanted her to see what an extraordinary dog Tuesday was. He was well groomed. He never barked. He sat quietly under the table for

our entire Thanksgiving dinner. 2, which for her may have been his most important trick.

He had produced a profound change in my life, something I knew my mother comprehended. <sup>(3)</sup>I was more focused on the present and less apt to spiral into damaging thoughts. I slept better. I was more social. I was more confident in my body. And, as my mamá no doubt appreciated, I drank much less. I think that was reason enough to give thanks for Tuesday.

“He’s a well-behaved dog,” Mamá said as we left. <sup>(4)</sup>It wasn’t love, and not quite respect, but from the woman who had given me countless manners lessons when I was a child, it was a start. “Thanks, Tuesday,” I told him on the train ride home, throwing my arm over his shoulder like an old friend.

注

\*Thanksgiving = 感謝祭

\*\*ludicrous = 馬鹿げた

\*\*\*schnauzer = シュナウザー(犬の種類)

\*\*\*\*forego = なしで済ませる

設問

1. 下線部 (1) の意味に最も近い英文を以下から選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。
  - A. She complained about the cost of buying and keeping the dog.
  - B. She disliked my dog so much that she didn’t even look at his face.
  - C. She only paid attention to the negative sides of having a pet.
  - D. She saw a physical, but not a psychological bonding between us.
  
2. 文中空欄 2 に入れるのに最も適切な節を以下から選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。
  - A. After being told once, he never again walked on Mamá’s favourite rug.
  - B. As usual, Tuesday slept on the train ride home.
  - C. He loved sleeping with me in the big upstairs bedroom.
  - D. While my father read his newspaper, Tuesday snuck up behind him.

3. 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。
4. 下線部(4)における筆者の主張に最も近い文を以下から選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。
- A. 彼女は愛情や敬意より礼儀を重んじるため、それはまだ序の口だった
  - B. その女性が幼い頃の私に行儀を教えたことがすべての始まりだった
  - C. 母のTuesdayに対する評価は今後さらに好転する余地がある
  - D. 私の子ども時代同様、Tuesdayも母から厳しい躰を受けることになる
5. 次の英文設問の答えとして最も適切なものを以下から選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。

Why does the author think that his mother will not accept Tuesday?

- A. She does not think that the dog can help.
- B. She has never seen a service dog before.
- C. She thinks dogs are messy.
- D. She thinks medicines are more effective.

【出典】

Montalván, L. C. (2011). *Until Tuesday: A wounded warrior and the dog who saved him*. London: Headline.

**VII.** 以下の設問に答えなさい。

In 100 to 150 words in English, write a short essay in response to the following statement. Please use examples and give reasons for your answer.

The English phrase, “a blessing in disguise” means that something that seems to be negative turns out to be positive. Please write about a time in your life when you experienced a “blessing in disguise.”