

英語問題

I 次の 1 ~ 10 の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の <1> ~ <4> のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- 1 It is so difficult to make her () new ideas.
<1> understand <2> understood
<3> understanding <4> to understand
- 2 (), my uncle was a spy for the government during the war.
<1> To surprising <2> At my surprise
<3> To my surprise <4> In surprise
- 3 Keiko liked all kinds of music, but she enjoyed listening to K-pop in ().
<1> some <2> particular <3> special <4> usual
- 4 By () offices in New York, Chicago, and Boston, the firm will continue its sustainable growth.
<1> opened <2> to open <3> opening <4> open
- 5 The firefighters had difficulty arriving at the street, () was crowded with many people.
<1> which <2> in which <3> in that <4> where
- 6 Rose tried to rescue Jack from the wrecked ship, () she couldn't.
<1> where <2> but <3> because <4> that
- 7 () "No Photos" signs, many people took pictures in the museum.
<1> Although <2> Even though <3> Yet <4> Despite
- 8 Today () young people go to university.
<1> quite a little <2> few of <3> quite a few <4> quite less
- 9 I'm thinking of taking an express train () I can get there an hour earlier.
<1> as to <2> so that <3> even though <4> soon
- 10 A () soldier was lying on the ground.
<1> wound <2> wounding <3> winding <4> wounded

II 次の 11 ~ 15 は二人の会話文である。設問に対して最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の 1 ~ 4 のうちから一つずつ選べ。

11 Eliza: Have you looked at the draft I wrote for the final presentation?

Josh: Yes, but I think it is too short for this kind of presentation.

Eliza: Really? How can I make it a little bit longer?

Josh: You should add several expressions for linking each of the key points in your presentation.

What is the problem with Eliza's presentation draft?

1 It is short of pictures and figures.

2 It is so long that the audience would be bored.

3 She missed the deadline, so Josh couldn't receive the draft earlier.

4 It lacks words and phrases that connect one idea to another.

12 Daichi: Choose as many members as possible who can run fast to win the last race.

Miyu: I think Shun should run first and Sota last because they can run much faster than the rest of us.

Daichi: (12)

Miyu: That is a good idea. If we drop it, we will probably lose.

Which is the most appropriate response from Daichi?

1 No, I don't think so. I think the most important thing is to consider the overall running order.

2 Is that true? The faster they can run, the more often they will drop their baton.

3 I agree. For all of us to run fast, we have to wear our shoes well.

4 Right. How about choosing the rest of the team members not only by how fast they run, but also by how well they pass the baton?

13

Passenger: Is this bus going straight to Osaka Station? I have to hurry, or I'll miss an important business meeting.

Bus Driver: No, it's bound for Kyoto Station.

Passenger: Tell me right now where I can get the bus for Osaka Station.

Bus Driver: The service has been stopped owing to the recent typhoon.

What is correct about this conversation?

- <1> The passenger will have his business meeting at the station.
- <2> The bus driver lies to the passenger because the driver is also in a hurry.
- <3> The bus driver explains the reason for the suspension of the bus service.
- <4> The passenger tries to call his client, but his phone is out of service.

14

Customer: I bought this smartphone here last week, but it isn't working.

Clerk: Are you sure? Haven't you tried updating its OS?

Customer: No. What? OS?

Clerk: Operating System. Regularly updating the OS is important to keep your smartphone running smoothly.

What is most likely correct about this conversation?

- <1> It seems that the customer has never heard of the operating system.
- <2> The customer's smartphone was working just before updating its operating system.
- <3> The customer claims that the shop should refund the money to him.
- <4> The clerk explains to the customer how to program the operating system.

15 Fred: Bob! Hey, Bob! Guess who I met today?

Robert: Why are you so excited? Who knows who you met? I'm not a psychic or magician.

Fred: My old high school teacher! I thought he was already dead, killed in an accident last year.

Robert: (15)

What would be the most appropriate reply from Robert?

<1> That's too bad.

<2> You don't say!

<3> There you are.

<4> Do you see my point?

Ⅲ 次の会話を読み、下の問い（16～20）に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の
c1～c4のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Shinji: Hmm? This supermarket has many sold-out items.

Kazu: Actually, this supermarket tries to sell out as much as possible by pricing all kinds
of food items at low prices.

Shinji: I would expect that customers would be unhappy and complain to the store if some
items are sold out when they come to the store after checking the advertisements.

Kazu: No problem. In fact, this supermarket does not publish any advertisements.

Shinji: Is that true? How can the store sell food at a low price when it doesn't advertise?

Kazu: Do you know the saying "Lack of stock is a sin"?

Shinji: No, I don't. What do you mean by that?

Kazu: It means that a store must keep filling up until it closes. Therefore, the store will
stock as much food as possible, even though it can expect some food to remain
unsold. As a result, the store will price the food higher and ensure disposal of the
unsold food.

Shinji: I see. So you are saying that this supermarket can lower the food price because it
can reduce the cost of waste by trying to sell out the food?

Kazu: That's right. This supermarket also makes the following efforts to sell out food. For
example, it not only sells vegetables as they are, but also cooks them and serves
them as lunch dishes or sells them as preserved food in vacuum-packed packages.
It then provides the unusable parts to farmers, who use those vegetable parts as
fertilizer.

Shinji: That is a great initiative. So this store tries not to throw away vegetables in
different ways.

Kazu: Yes, that's right. The store practices the 3Rs, which is like the Japanese idea of
"mottainai."

Shinji: I hope to see as many similar supermarkets as possible.

Kazu: I agree. The time is coming when the traditional business model is ending.

16 What are they discussing?

c1> Food Banks c2> Food Drives c3> Food Loss c4> Food Security

- 17 Which of the following best describes Shinji?
- ◁1▷ He does not know much about the food business.
 - ◁2▷ He usually uses the supermarket.
 - ◁3▷ He sometimes eats dinner with Kazu at a restaurant.
 - ◁4▷ He publishes the advertisements for the supermarket.
- 18 What are the “3Rs” based on the examples in the conversation?
- ◁1▷ React, Recall, and Respond ◁2▷ Recover, Refresh, and Return
 - ◁3▷ Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle ◁4▷ Remake, Repair, and Renew
- 19 According to the conversation, what is the traditional business model?
- ◁1▷ Making people supply their own food
 - ◁2▷ Selling high-priced food to the wealthy
 - ◁3▷ Importing food from overseas
 - ◁4▷ Making and selling as much food as possible
- 20 What will Shinji and Kazu most likely do after this conversation?
- ◁1▷ They will not buy any food.
 - ◁2▷ They will buy as much food as they need to eat.
 - ◁3▷ They will buy as many kinds of food as possible.
 - ◁4▷ They will return the food they bought.

IV 次の英文を読み、下の問い (21 ~ 25) に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の
c1) ~ c4) のうちから一つずつ選べ。

The mingling of urban development with the natural world can throw up some weird and wonderful occurrences. Cities are creating their own crazy ecological concoctions by throwing all kinds of native and foreign elements into the urban melting pot, then spicing it up with artificial light, pollution, and ⁽²¹⁾ a host of other challenges. Researchers around the globe are documenting how globalization and urbanization are changing the behavior and evolution of animals.

In tune with their human population, cities have been assembled from immigrants from around the globe. Either intentionally or accidentally, people have been (22) flora and fauna across the world for as long as they have been trading and travelling. The Javan mynah birds of Singapore first arrived as pets from Indonesia around 1925, sought after at the time as virtuoso impersonators. They now rival the human population in terms of numbers (and noise). The bright-green ring-necked parakeet, originally hailing from India and Africa, has established itself in European cities thanks to the caged-bird trade for much of the 20th century. In London, they feast on seeds of horse chestnut trees brought from Greece.

Places where human activity reaches fever pitch abound with exotic species. These urban ecosystems are formed not by ages of evolution or the slow colonization by species under their own steam and of their own choice, but by human activity alone. And that human urbanization has had a surprising impact on the behavior of animals. In the Japanese city of Sendai, the local carrion crows discovered how to use passing traffic as a nutcracker, dropping nuts among the wheels of slow-driving cars, and picking up the flesh after the car had passed. For nearly a century in the UK, the milk bottle top-opening skills of tits—lively songbirds with a handsome pattern of yellow, black, and blue and olive-green—have been astounding and annoying city dwellers. In Vienna, spiders have been observed to ignore their natural preference for the dark in favor of weaving their webs on sections of a bridge lit with fluorescent tubes. The spiders in the artificially lit “habitat” caught up to four times more prey in their webs than the ones that stayed in the dark. And when ornithologists in Mexico discovered an abundance of cigarette butts in the nests of house sparrows and finches, they were unsure why. Was it simply because the butts made the nests more comfortable, or could the birds have noticed that nicotine—an anti-insect agent—could help to keep fleas at bay?

As things stand, cities are still a new phenomenon on Earth, and most urban animals

and plants have only begun adapting to them for the past few centuries. But if we can sustain our urbanized existence into the distant future— a big if—future generations might see the evolution of a unique and truly urban ecosystem.

(KACOU, ERIC, ENTREPRENEURIAL SOLUTIONS FOR PROSPERITY IN BoP MARKETS, © 2010
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- 21 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase a host of?
c1> exciting c2> heavy c3> multiple c4> terrible
- 22 Which of the following best fills in the blank (22)?
c1> advertising c2> eating c3> making c4> transporting
- 23 According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?
c1> Javan mynah birds were hunted for their meat in Singapore.
c2> Javan mynah birds are fighting against people in Singapore.
c3> Ring-necked parakeets came to Europe in the 1900s.
c4> Ring-necked parakeets eat seeds in Greece.
- 24 According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a type of animal or bird activity caused by human urbanization?
c1> crows making cars drive more slowly
c2> songbirds opening milk bottles
c3> sparrows using cigarette ends
c4> spiders building webs in bright places
- 25 Which of the following does the phrase a big if suggest about the writer's attitude?
c1> The writer feels positive about the future of cities.
c2> The writer feels doubtful about the future of cities.
c3> The writer believes the future is very far away.
c4> The writer believes the future is very close.

V 次の英文を読み、下の問い（26 ~ 35）に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下のc1) ~ c4)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Scrolling through Instagram can quickly convince you that everyone's life is more (26) than yours. This fear of missing out is rooted in a common psychological habit: Evolutionarily, we're disposed to find novel experiences more exciting and attention-grabbing than repeat experiences, according to research published in the *Journal of Experimental Biology*. Our brains can't process all the stimuli around us, so we evolved to pay attention to new things more intently than familiar things, which we've seen enough to know they're not dangerous. What's more, words like "repetition" and "repetitiveness"—unlike "novelty"—tend to be associated with more negative emotions, said Michael Norton, a professor at Harvard Business School.

Our obsession with novelty is also enhanced by the influencer and experience economies, which confer social status ⁽²⁸⁾ based on how many new things you can do, see, and buy. This can be emotionally and financially draining: Few of us have the time or money to regularly indulge new experiences, which can lead us to feel bad about our lives. However, recent research published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* about repeat and novel experiences suggests we ought to reconsider how we digest those feelings.

Some previous research has painted a negative picture of repeat experiences, citing that doing the same thing twice can feel inherently less valuable. But Ed O'Brien, a professor of behavioral science at the University of Chicago, wondered whether people underestimate how positively they react to repeat experiences. Many of us happily listen to our favorite song on repeat, he noted, or rewatch favorite movies and TV shows. This repetition was ⁽³¹⁾ the whole point of purchasing music or film before the age of Spotify and Netflix.

There is joy in repetition partly because every human mind wanders. Consequently, we miss a substantial part of every experience. "As I'm enjoying a museum or a beer, my mind is also thinking about emails I need to send, phone calls I need to return and the name of my third-grade teacher," Mr. Norton said. "So repeating things can really be seen as another opportunity to actually experience something fully." This is especially true when the experience is complex, leaving ample room for continued discovery.

If you're unsure (33) more mindful in repeat experiences, Ellen Langer, a professor of psychology at Harvard, offers three tips. "First, recognize that everything is always changing, so the second experience is never exactly the same as the first experience," she said. "Second, if you're looking for novelty, that's itself engaging, and that engagement feels good." And third, you must realize that events are neither positive (34) negative. "It's

the way we understand events that makes them positive or negative,” she said. “So that if we look for ways the experience is rewarding, exciting, interesting, we’re going to find evidence for that.”

Mr. O’Brien’s research suggests we should think twice about our cultural obsession with doing and accomplishing as much as humanly possible. “Coffee will never taste as good as it does if you quit it for a month. So, it’s true that novelty is fun, but given enough of a break in between, repeat experiences regain that initial buzz,” Mr. Norton said. “This is why people do seemingly crazy things, like creating time capsules. If you looked at your third-grade report card every day, you’d get sick of it—but if you bury it in a time capsule and unearth it 20 years later, that’s fascinating.”

(The Unexpected Joy of Repeat Experiences by Leah Fessler © The New York Times Company.)

- 26 Which of the following best fills in the blank (26)?
- ◁1▷ hidden ▷2 interesting ▷3 lacking ▷4 unremarkable
- 27 According to the passage, why do we pay more attention to first-time experiences?
- ◁1▷ They repeatedly grab our attention.
▷2 They remind us of negative feelings.
▷3 They stimulate our brains in familiar ways.
▷4 They could threaten our safety.
- 28 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase based on?
- ◁1▷ according to ▷2 along with ▷3 in contrast to ▷4 in sympathy with
- 29 According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true?
- ◁1▷ The author has a positive view of the influencer and experience economies.
▷2 The author has a negative view of the influencer and experience economies.
▷3 The author has never heard of the influencer and experience economies.
▷4 The author is obsessed by the influencer and experience economies.
- 30 According to the passage, which people had a negative view of repeat experiences?
- ◁1▷ social psychologists ▷2 Professor Ed O’Brien
▷3 some researchers in the past ▷4 some musicians on Spotify

- 31 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase the whole point of?
- <1> the main reason for <2> the greatest problem with
<3> the most expensive thing about <4> the missing link between
- 32 According to the passage, which of the following sentences is **NOT** true?
- <1> Repeating experiences lets us catch things we may have missed.
<2> Enjoying an experience means that we will not enjoy it a second time.
<3> There is more chance that we will enjoy repeating complex experiences.
<4> We can never completely appreciate our experiences the first time.
- 33 Which of the following best fills in the blank (33)?
- <1> how to be <2> why you should
<3> what people are <4> where to find
- 34 Which of the following best fills in the blank (34)?
- <1> and <2> in <3> or <4> nor
- 35 According to the passage, which of the following could be an example of a positive repeat experience?
- <1> creating a time capsule <2> doing as much as you can
<3> giving up coffee for ever <4> grading report cards