

英 語

【 I 】 次の文章を読み、問 1 から問 5 の各問に答えなさい。

Most research on facial expressions in non-verbal communication is based (a) the idea that there are a number of core emotions which are universally recognised. In line with this, we seem to have six basic facial expressions which are linked to the six basic emotions (happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise and disgust). These facial expressions are usually pretty automatic and reflect our emotional experience at the time. They can also be both very distinctive and simultaneously pretty nuanced—something as simple as a smile can communicate⁽¹⁾ emotional information which can be distinguished from other emotional expressions^(A) from up to 45 metres away. Closer up, we can also differentiate between smiles reflecting experienced joy, smiles being put on despite the fact the wearer* is unhappy and even smiles which convey that the wearer is feeling miserable and has no intention of doing anything about it! We also use facial expressions (and gaze; see below) as a signal that we wish to take a turn in conversation, or that we are more or less willing to yield the discussion to others.

Alongside facial expression, we are also very aware (b) where other people are looking. Eye contact is an important aspect of maternal infant attachment and as we age we continue to pay a lot of attention to where other people direct their attention. This is (c) gaze both reflects social desires and intentions, but also alerts us to important events in our environment. As such, we tend to respond to where people look by matching it in a fairly automatic fashion.⁽²⁾ [B] social information. An unwavering stare* is often (but not always!) perceived as a signal of dominance or an attempt to intimidate*, (d) breaking a mutual stare can be considered a sign of submission*. In line with this, research also suggests that relatively low-status partners often look at the other person less when speaking than when being spoken to.

*the wearer : その表情を浮かべている人

*an unwavering stare : 凝視

*intimidate : 威嚇する

*submission : 降伏


問1 空欄 (a) から (d) に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| (a) | <input type="text" value="1"/> | ア) at | イ) for | ウ) into | エ) on |
| (b) | <input type="text" value="2"/> | ア) by | イ) from | ウ) of | エ) to |
| (c) | <input type="text" value="3"/> | ア) although | イ) because | ウ) unless | エ) whereas |
| (d) | <input type="text" value="4"/> | ア) what | イ) which | ウ) while | エ) why |

問2 下線部 (1) と (2) の単語の意味とほぼ同じ意味の単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| (1) | <input type="text" value="5"/> | ア) ordinary | イ) resembling | ウ) standard | エ) unique |
| (2) | <input type="text" value="6"/> | ア) end | イ) presence | ウ) trend | エ) way |

問3 下線部 (A) に含まれていないものを選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
解答番号は 。

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="text" value="7"/> | ア)  | イ)  | ウ)  | エ)  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|

問4 空欄 [B] に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
解答番号は 。

[B]

- ア) How we convey others also looks at
イ) How we look at others also conveys
ウ) Others also convey at how we look
エ) Others also look how we convey at

問5 次の各文について、本文の内容と一致するものにはアを、一致しないものにはイを、それぞれマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- 目の前の相手の表情をいくら注視しても、その人が笑顔の裏で本当はどう思っているかを知ることとはできない。
- 表情は感情だけでなく、会話において発言したいという希望や議論を他の人に振りたいという意志も相手に伝える。
- 私たちは、成長するにつれて、人がどこを注視しているのかを気にしなくなる。
- 地位の低い人は、自分が話しかける時よりも、話しかけられる時に地位の高い相手を見る。

【Ⅱ】 次の会話文を読んで、空所（１）から（６）に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- Ken: So, Mio, I learned about water-saving efforts from people living in deserts today.
- Mio: Really? What can they teach us?
- Ken: Well, they have developed clever ways to conserve water, which can be helpful in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Mio: That sounds interesting! Can you give me (1)?
- Ken: Sure! One technique they use is collecting and storing rainwater for future use.
- Mio: That's smart. We can do that too by collecting rainwater in water tanks.
- Ken: Another method they use is drip irrigation, which is a system that drips water directly to the roots, (2).
- Mio: That's a great idea! We can use drip irrigation to water our plants at home.
- Ken: One more interesting practice is recycling and (3).
- Mio: So, for example, we can use water from cooking to grow plants.
- Ken: By using these water-saving techniques, we can (4) the SDGs, particularly Goal 6, which focuses on clean water and sanitation.
- Mio: These techniques are helpful and can make a difference in our own lives.
- Ken: It's important for us to learn from others and find sustainable ways to use water.
- Mio: Let's spread awareness and (5) our water-saving efforts.
- Ken: Together, we can pitch in towards a more sustainable future and achieve the SDGs.
- Mio: (6).

(1) 13

- ア) some examples
- イ) some plans
- ウ) some problems
- エ) some things

(2) 14

- ア) increasing water waste
- イ) maintaining water waste
- ウ) maximizing water waste
- エ) minimizing water waste

(3) 15

- ア) reminding water for cleaning
- イ) reusing water for cleaning
- ウ) using fresh water for cleaning
- エ) using more water for cleaning

(4) 16

- ア) avoid
- イ) contradict
- ウ) contribute to
- エ) forget about

(5) 17

- ア) decrease our energy towards
- イ) encourage others to join
- ウ) stop others from joining
- エ) waste our energy for

(6) 18

- ア) Do not try again
- イ) I agree
- ウ) I don't think so
- エ) You too

【Ⅲ】 次の空所に入れる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は 19 から 24。

- (1) 19 People think he is the greatest president that () lived.
ア) already イ) ever ウ) never エ) still
- (2) 20 If you () your doctor's advice, you might have recovered by now.
ア) had taken イ) take ウ) taken エ) will take
- (3) 21 You () throw your money away if you spend it on playing online games.
ア) can as well イ) can well ウ) may as well エ) may well
- (4) 22 () the police arrived, the robbers had run away already.
ア) All the time イ) By the time ウ) Once in a while エ) Until then
- (5) 23 () by herself, the baby began to cry.
ア) Having left イ) Leave ウ) Leaving エ) Left
- (6) 24 She has four siblings, all of () live abroad.
ア) where イ) who ウ) whom エ) whose

【Ⅳ】 次のA、Bの文がほぼ同様の意味になるように、空所に入れる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は 25 から 28。

- (1) 25 A There is no telling exactly when a massive earthquake will happen.
B No one () tell exactly when a massive earthquake will happen.
ア) can イ) cannot ウ) must エ) must not
- (2) 26 A If we planted more trees, it would be helpful in reducing deserts.
B () more trees would be helpful in reducing deserts.
ア) Being planted イ) Plant ウ) Planted エ) Planting
- (3) 27 A If you have any questions, feel free to ask me.
B If you have any questions, () to ask me.
ア) do not hesitate イ) feel hesitated ウ) hesitate エ) not be hesitating
- (4) 28 A The new suitcase is so light that I can easily carry it.
B The new suitcase is light () for me to carry easily.
ア) enough イ) much ウ) such エ) too

【V】 次の（１）から（３）の和文に合うように、与えられた語を空所に並べかえなさい。完成した英文の４番目と７番目にくる語の記号をマークすること。解答番号は 29 から 34。

（１） 日本経済の展望は明るいとは言い難い。

ア) anything イ) are ウ) but エ) comforting オ) economy
カ) Japanese キ) of ク) prospects ケ) the

The _____ 29 _____ 30 _____.

（２） これは今日私たちが何を議論するかについての概要です。

ア) an イ) discuss ウ) is エ) of オ) outline
カ) plan キ) to ク) we ケ) what

This _____ 31 _____ 32 _____ today.

（３） 言語学に関することであれば、どんな質問でも結構です。

ア) as イ) do ウ) it エ) long オ) question
カ) relates キ) so ク) to ケ) will

Any _____ 33 _____ 34 _____ linguistics.