

I 次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

[A]

A: Dave, you're in the Business Club. I'm thinking of joining. What's it like?

B: Well, once a week we hold a discussion group on a topic related to business.

A: Really? To tell you the truth, 1. That could be a problem for me.

B: You don't have to worry about that. That's a skill you'll develop in this club.

A: I hope so because I'm poor at communicating in groups. What else do you do?

B: We visit companies and interview people from the business community.

A: That sounds like valuable real-world experience.

B: Yeah, I learned lots of things that I couldn't in class. And 2.

A: Really? That would make me happy.

B: I can't guarantee you the same academic success.

A: You're right. I'll still need to study hard. By the way, since I'm a second-year student, can I still become a member?

B: 3 In the past, that's what other students did.

A: It's good to know that the club's rules for joining are flexible.

1. ア. I'm not that interested in majoring in business
イ. I'm working at my part-time job after school
ウ. I've never been good at interacting with people
エ. I've never been in a club in my entire life

2. ア. I've interviewed former members who work in the business community
イ. participating in such activities has improved my grades
ウ. sometimes we travel to other prefectures to conduct interviews
エ. we play a large role in helping to promote the school festival

3. ア. I don't see any reason why you wouldn't be able to.
イ. If I were you, I'd focus on ways to improve your studies.
ウ. You're confident, so you may want to join a different club.
エ. You're welcome to look for a club that allows that instead.

[B]

A: Excuse me, my domestic flight to Tokyo is departing in about an hour, and I'm having difficulty using this new self-check-in machine.

B: I'd be happy to help you. There are several ways to search for your reservation, but I find it easiest to just 4.

A: Wow, that was easy! My flight information is all here on the screen, and I didn't even need to type anything.

B: Would you like to change your seat or enter an airline membership number?

A: No, that's fine. I'm happy to have a seat in the first row with no one sitting in front of me. It's great to have extra legroom!

B: Lots of passengers say that. Did you place your bag on the scale to confirm it's less than 10 kilograms so you are allowed to carry it onto the plane?

A: Yeah. 5

B: OK then. Just press the confirm button to print your boarding pass since you don't require any baggage tags.

A: Perfect. Do you know where I can get something healthy to eat before boarding? I haven't eaten yet today, so I'm starving.

B: Sure. There's a 6.

A: That sounds exactly what I'm looking for. It's filling and healthy, and I'd much rather buy something to eat before going through security.

B: You better hurry though, because you should be at the gate for boarding in about three-quarters of an hour and it takes about 20 minutes to clear security.

4. ア. enter your booking reference number that's printed on your itinerary
イ. insert your airline member's card registered to your reservation into the machine
ウ. place the 2D barcode printed on your itinerary onto the barcode reader
エ. scan the photo page of your passport here and then input your flight number
5. ア. I weighed it, and it was only 12 kilograms so I can take it on board.
イ. It meets the weight requirement but is too big, so I'll have to check it.
ウ. It's just a few kilograms, so I can put it under the seat in front of me.
エ. I've already checked, and it doesn't exceed the airline's weight limit.
6. ア. bento shop just past the souvenir shop on the left-hand side after you exit the security area
イ. convenience store that sells fresh salads and nutritional bars right next to your flight's departure gate
ウ. famous steak restaurant up this escalator that'll surely satisfy your hunger, but it usually takes about half an hour to be served
エ. gourmet sandwich shop that's about a five-minute walk straight out these doors to the left

Ⅱ 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語を，ア～クから選べ。ただし，同じものを繰り返し用いてはならない。

To appreciate mothers, many countries celebrate Mother's Day. In the U.S., Anna Jarvis is credited with creating this day in 1908, which became an official holiday six years later. As to Father's Day, however, its birth took much longer and is (7) not to a man, but an American female, too.

Sonora Smart Dodd was one of six children raised by a (8) parent, her father. One day in 1909, while attending a church sermon to celebrate Mother's Day, she wondered (9) there was no equivalent celebration for fathers. Subsequently, she began to (10) for such a holiday but received little support from society. Then, in the 1920s, to boost sales, the clothing industry became (11) in the idea of creating a day for fathers. A decade later, retailers decided to (12) their efforts as much on a day to celebrate fathers as the already-recognized day to celebrate mothers. Despite this raised awareness, and even the support of various presidents, it took decades for the idea to become widely accepted throughout the land.

ア. attributed

イ. focus

ウ. generate

エ. interested

オ. motive

カ. petition

キ. single

ク. why

Ⅲ 次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア～エから一つ選べ。

13. The comedian slipped on a banana peel on purpose and enjoyed () by everybody.

ア. being laughed at

イ. laughed

ウ. laughed at

エ. was laughed

14. The children were told that they could not keep a dog () they could take it for a walk every day.

ア. despite

イ. otherwise

ウ. unless

エ. whereas

15. Contrary to what many say about Ann, she is not () you think.

ア. as shy as

イ. as shy than

ウ. shy than

エ. so shy that

16. The judge said that the court found the suspect was () at the scene of the crime nor in the area when the crime was committed.

ア. both

イ. either

ウ. neither

エ. none

17. This network is a valuable resource for gaining insights into international trends and business practices, () can empower your company.

ア. all of what

イ. all of which

ウ. that of all

エ. which of all

18. With a little more patience, our plan () successfully.

ア. has worked

イ. have worked

ウ. work

エ. would have worked

19. What counts is not () what we say as how we say it.

ア. about much イ. for much ウ. so much エ. too much

20. I will never be able to speak Chinese fluently, () hard I try.

ア. even though イ. however ウ. in spite of エ. whatever

IV 次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。

21. Many citizens look on tax as a responsibility to support government programs.

ア. A lot of citizens advocate for tax as a duty to support government programs.

イ. A lot of citizens criticize tax as a duty to back government programs.

ウ. Many citizens consider tax as a responsibility to support government programs.

エ. Many citizens disregard tax as a responsibility to back government programs.

22. As a teacher, it is important to nip in the bud any undesired student behavior.

ア. As a teacher, it is essential to stop any unwanted student behavior immediately.

イ. As a teacher, it is important to carefully foster any undesired student behavior.

ウ. As an educator, it is essential to completely ignore any unwanted student behavior.

エ. As an educator, it is important to punish any undesired student behavior strictly.

23. It took my parents a long time to come to terms with the fact that I am an adult now.

ア. It took my parents a long time to discuss the fact that I had reached adulthood.

イ. It took my parents a long time to explain the fact that I had reached adulthood.

ウ. My parents needed considerable time to accept the fact that I am an adult now.

エ. My parents needed considerable time to celebrate the fact that I am an adult now.

24. Since he was young, Michael set his heart on becoming a marine biologist.

ア. Michael has desired to become a marine biologist since he was young.

イ. Michael was required to become a marine biologist since he was young.

ウ. Since he was young, Michael has expressed no feelings about becoming a marine biologist.

エ. Since he was young, Michael has never feared becoming a marine biologist.

V 次の(a)に示される意味を持ち、かつ(b)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適した語を、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

25. (a) a sudden fall of a large amount of snow down a mountain
(b) After weeks of bad weather, the () was predicted by the skilled climber.
ア. avalanche イ. collapse ウ. disaster エ. storm
26. (a) a blue or black mark caused by bleeding under the skin
(b) I hit my leg against the desk, and I got a large () on it.
ア. ache イ. bruise ウ. scratch エ. ulcer
27. (a) to control or influence someone in a clever but dishonest way
(b) The used car salesperson tried to () the customer into buying a car with a lot of problems.
ア. advise イ. manipulate
ウ. orchestrate エ. stimulate
28. (a) to receive money or property from someone after they have died
(b) I did not () anything material from my father, but he did leave me happy memories and a sense of being protected.
ア. derive イ. inherit ウ. refund エ. yield
29. (a) able to make people believe something or change their behavior
(b) Your words are not () because you have a weak argument.
ア. informative イ. invasive
ウ. persuasive エ. pervasive

Ⅵ 次の [A]～[D] の日本語に合うように、空所にそれぞれア～カの適当な語句を入れ、英文を完成させよ。解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマークせよ。

[A] 子供たちに優しい言葉をかけてあげたいと思っているのに、実際には小言ばかりを言っている。

I want to speak kind words to my children, but in reality, too
()()(30)()(31)().

ア. find

イ. I

ウ. myself

エ. often

オ. scolding

カ. them

[B] 私がフランス語を話すのを聞いたことがあるかと彼女は彼に尋ねた。

She asked (32)()()(33)()() speak
French.

ア. ever heard

イ. had

ウ. he

エ. her

オ. him

カ. if

[C] その物語の登場人物達は、それぞれがみんな孤独だということ以外には、あまり共通点はない。

The characters in the story do not have (34)()()
()(35)() they are all alone.

ア. common

イ. except

ウ. for

エ. in

オ. much

カ. the fact that

[D] 医師達は、将来それらの症状が出るかどうかを判断するために、発症リスクのある人達に検査を行った。

The doctors administered a test to (36)()()()
(37)() they are going to develop the symptoms in the
future.

ア. at

イ. determine

ウ. if

エ. risk

オ. those

カ. to

(次ページに続く)

VII 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

Much of what we do is habitual. When we brush our teeth, walk down the street, and interact with friends, we are, to a large degree, repeating learned actions and behaviors. At the core of this is muscle memory, a term which describes the mind-body interaction that leads to habit formation and skill development. Because the phenomenon applies to our physical, emotional, and social lives, understanding the process can go a long way towards helping us resolve personal and interpersonal issues.

What exactly is muscle memory? Every time we perform an action, our brain sends commands to the appropriate muscles by way of the central nervous system. The first time we do something—go bowling, say—our muscles aren’t accustomed to the action, and we tend to perform poorly. However, as the action is repeated, the neural pathway from the brain to the muscles is strengthened, improving our skill level. The establishment of a specific neural pattern can be defined as muscle memory. Over time, the movement requires less conscious thought, and we become so proficient that the action is performed subconsciously. This⁽⁴⁰⁾ is the concept of “automaticity.”

The process literally begins from our earliest days. When we’re born, we’re all but helpless; newborns are unable to walk, crawl, talk, or protect themselves. It takes years to master all the necessary skills for daily life. Even simple actions which we take for granted, such as using a spoon and getting dressed, require precisely choreographed* ballets of motor skills which must be practiced repeatedly before they’re perfected.

For those who perform specialized skills, developing automaticity is of the utmost importance. Top athletes like LeBron James and Albert

Pujols spend countless hours practicing the same movements. Then, at game time, actions such as shooting a basketball and swinging a bat can be performed with a high degree of precision. Indeed, when athletes find themselves in a “slump,” it can be caused by “over-thinking.” In other words, by consciously questioning themselves, the athletes interrupt the subconscious mind-muscle rhythm.

For people with psychological problems, it's easy to think themselves into trouble. That's because along with memories of what we've seen and done, the part of the brain called the amygdala stores the physiological responses to past emotional experiences. For people who stutter**, for instance, facial muscles tense up just before they speak. When it comes time to talk to someone, stutterers get nervous, an emotional state triggering the same physiological response.

*choreographed 「振り付けされた、動きが統制された」

**stutter ^{きつおん} 「吃音（発話する際に言葉が滑らかに出てこない状態）のある」

問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(38)

- ア. Learned actions and behaviors are to a large degree independent of the mind-body interaction.
- イ. Our physical, emotional, and social lives are related to the mind-body interaction known as muscle memory.
- ウ. The formation of habits and the development of skills result in muscle memory.
- エ. Walking down the street is an example of a habitual act because it is learned in an instant.

問2 本文の第2段落の内容に合わないものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(39)

- ア. Muscle memory relies on the creation of a specific neural pattern to perform an action we are not used to doing well initially.
- イ. Once our skill level is improved, it is no longer necessary for us to think about how to execute an act as much.
- ウ. Our muscles send instructions to our central nervous system which informs the brain to perform an action.
- エ. The ability to complete an act subconsciously is dependent upon repetition to develop a neural pathway.

問3 下線部(40)の内容として最も適当なものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。

- ア. that attentiveness is required to perform an action
- イ. that conscious thought is necessary to perfect an action
- ウ. that little or no thought is needed to do something
- エ. that over time an action is accomplished with awareness

問4 本文の第3段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(41)

- ア. Despite being perceived as vulnerable, newborns exhibit a surprising degree of competence.
- イ. Gaining highly coordinated motor skills is a process that can be overlooked easily.
- ウ. Learning the skills necessary for daily life is mostly accomplished as a newborn.
- エ. Lifting a spoon or getting dressed are examples of motor skills that require little coordination.

問5 本文の第4段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(42)

- ア. Automaticity is a major factor in whether or not a player is able to demonstrate a particular skill accurately during a game.
- イ. By over-thinking an action, athletes find that they can perform with a high degree of precision.
- ウ. Top athletes who practice identical movements can achieve a high level of competence in a few hours.
- エ. When a player works hard to perfect a skill, they develop automaticity that can cause a slump.

問6 本文の第5段落の内容に合わないものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(43)

- ア. Memories of our experiences and the physical reactions associated with past emotional events are stored in separate parts of the brain.
- イ. Our body's reaction to emotional experiences as well as our memories of what we've seen and done are kept in the amygdala.
- ウ. People who are dealing with mental issues can simply create difficulty for themselves based on their way of thinking.
- エ. When a stutterer gets tense, a physical reaction causes their face to tighten, which results in them stuttering.

問7 本文の内容と合うものを、ア～キから二つ選び、(44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。ただし、マークする記号（ア、イ、ウ,...）の順序は問わない。

- ア. The mind-body interaction is a type of muscle memory that is connected to our bodies, feelings, and relationships.
- イ. Some people perform well at bowling because they have insufficient muscle memory.
- ウ. Once a person gains muscle power, a neural connection to the brain can be created.
- エ. The role of the subconscious is to activate conscious thought so we can become proficient at an action.
- オ. Actions like shooting a basketball or swinging a bat are perfected by professional athletes during game time.
- カ. The mind-muscle rhythm can be broken when an athlete actively starts to doubt his or her ability.
- キ. Facial muscles in stutterers relax before they speak, which causes them to stutter.

(以下余白)