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～ウから一つ選べ。

〔A〕

A：Good morning, Grandma.

B：Those jeans look lovely on you, dear! You know, when I was your age, we wore dresses almost every day.

A：I can't imagine wearing a dress all the time! These days, it's all about comfort.

B：Well, back then, we felt a little pressure to look presentable at all times, even for simple errands. ＿＿1＿＿

A：Didn't that make life a little difficult, always thinking about that? Now, most people don't care what others think of them.

B：No, there was something special about taking the time to dress well. ＿＿2＿＿

A：I can see that. But I think I'd feel strange if I had to wear a fancy dress every day.

B：Like kids today, we all followed the new trends. But now girls have so many more options, so you can show your individuality more easily.

A：I feel that fashion is about expressing who you are, not just following trends.

B：＿＿3＿＿

A：Yeah, I agree the variety today is amazing. Fashion is so much more diverse now that everyone has their own style.

B：You can say that again.

1．ア．Everyone thought casual clothes were stylish.
　　イ．Nobody was concerned as long as they felt comfortable.
　　ウ．We tended to be judged by what we wore.

2．ア．Comfort was really a concern, so we always thought about it.

イ．It had an elegance, and we took pride in how we looked.

ウ．Life was much simpler, and we didn't care about new trends.

3．ア．I miss the days when women only wore fashionable clothes.

イ．I think it's sad that fashion trends today tend to stay the same.

ウ．It's great how everyone can dress in their own way now.

（次ページに続く）

〔B〕

A：Hokkaido sounds like an amazing place to visit this summer! Have you thought about how we should get there?

B：Yes, I've looked into a few options. We could fly, take the bullet train, or even go by ferry.

A：Well, flying would be fastest, ＿＿4＿＿.

B：Right. The train takes longer, but it's comfortable and we can enjoy the scenery along the way.

A：True. The ferry takes the most time, but it's the cheapest and could be a fun experience.

B：To be honest, I'd rather not spend too much money just on transportation—we'll need it for food, sightseeing, and souvenirs.

A：That makes sense. ＿＿5＿＿

B：Also, flying feels a bit too stressful with all the airport stuff.

A：The train might be the best balance, but the ferry could be nice since we have almost three weeks of vacation time.

B：I agree. No matter how we get there, I'm really excited to go.

A：Same here! ＿＿6＿＿

B：Great! Let's sit down this weekend and decide which way is best.

4．ア．and tickets are expensive, so it's good we already bought them

イ．but I don't really like dealing with airports and security checks

ウ．which is important since we have plenty of time

5．ア．I think it's worth paying extra if it means getting there quickly.

イ．Since we only have a few days, we need to prioritize our time.

ウ．We can get to the train station easily, but the airport is far.

6．ア．Honestly, it sounds like too much planning.

イ．I think the journey itself will be part of the fun.

ウ．Let's just pick the most expensive option and not think about it.

（次ページに続く）

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。

Religious beliefs are a central element of culture. Religious beliefs and practices help people deal with the（　7　）. But people in different places have（　8　）a variety of belief systems. Universalizing religions, such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism, seek converts. They have spread throughout the world from their（　9　）in Asia. Other religions,（　10　）Judaism, Hinduism, and Shinto—called ethnic religions—tend to be associated with particular groups of people and are concentrated in certain places. Some groups, especially indigenous, or（　11　）, people living in the tropical forests of Africa and South America, believe that spirits inhabit all things in the natural world. Such belief systems are known as animistic religions.

Places of（　12　）are often a distinctive part of the cultural landscape. A cathedral, mosque, or temple can reveal much about the people who live in a particular place.

ア．developed	イ．impressed	ウ．including
エ．native	オ．origins	カ．regarding
キ．unknown	ク．worship	

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. Lucy tried to recall exactly what his last words were with her eyes (　　).

ア．be closed　　イ．close　　ウ．closed　　エ．to close

14. Regarded as (　　) best of all seventeenth-century castles, it was preserved intact despite changes in ownership.

ア．the by far　　イ．the even　　ウ．the much　　エ．the very

15. Despite the clear instructions, several customers still found the newly released software somewhat (　　), particularly during the installation process.

ア．frustrated　　イ．frustrating

ウ．frustratingly　　エ．frustration

16. The entrance was so crowded, (　　) was to be expected, that they had to wait a while to get into the hall.

ア．as　　イ．so　　ウ．that　　エ．where

17. The parents downloaded pamphlets from many different schools, but unfortunately (　　) of them attracted their son.

ア．neither　　イ．no　　ウ．nobody　　エ．none

18. (　　) interested in applying for the scholarship must submit a letter of recommendation by the end of the month.

ア．That　　イ．Those　　ウ．What　　エ．Who

19. （　　）evaluating the submitted proposal, the adviser recommended a series of substantial revisions.

ア. Because　　イ. During　　ウ. While　　エ. With

20. The judge thought that the key witnesses（　　）in advance to coordinate their stories.

ア. had been instructed　　イ. instructed

ウ. instructing　　エ. were instructing

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. After painting the room for a while, Maria decided to call it a day.

ア. After painting the room for a while, Maria decided to ask for help.

イ. After painting the room for a while, Maria decided to finish working.

ウ. Maria decided to go to the next stage after painting the room for a while.

エ. Maria decided to take a short break after painting the room for a while.

22. Jake decided to hold his tongue during the discussion.

ア. During the discussion, Jake decided to ask many questions.

イ. During the discussion, Jake decided to share his opinion.

ウ. Jake decided to be the main speaker during the discussion.

エ. Jake decided to remain quiet during the discussion.

23. Learning a new language as an adult is by no means impossible.

ア. Learning a new language as an adult is definitely achievable.

イ. Learning a new language as an adult is generally ineffective.

ウ. Learning a new language as an adult is much easier.

エ. Learning a new language as an adult is never attainable.

24. During the break, the actors went over their lines.

ア. During the break, the actors changed their lines.

イ. During the break, the actors forgot their lines.

ウ. The actors practiced their lines during the break.

エ. The actors rewrote their lines during the break.

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 medical doctor, especially one who has general skill and is not a surgeon

（b）The（　　）listened carefully to the patient's concerns.

ア．accountant　　イ．mechanic

ウ．opponent　　エ．physician

26.（a）fairly large, especially large enough to have an effect or be important

（b）There is（　　）food waste in Japan due to over-purchasing.

ア．considerable　　イ．edible

ウ．manageable　　エ．potential

27.（a）the state of being exact or correct

（b）In many jobs, it is important to balance（　　）and speed.

ア．accuracy　イ．privacy　ウ．reality　エ．validity

28.（a）to cause something to happen sooner or more quickly

（b）The Bank of Japan lowered interest rates to（　　）economic growth.

ア．accelerate　イ．fasten　ウ．improve　エ．widen

29.（a）to complete or achieve something that is necessary

（b）Students have to（　　）all the requirements to graduate from university.

ア．cease　イ．ensure　ウ．fulfill　エ．register

Ⅵ　次の［A］～［D］の日本文に合うように，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］ ジョージが昨日のパーティに来ていたら私はどうしていたかわからなかった。

I had no idea (　　)(　　)(30)(　　)(　　)(31) George come to the party yesterday.

ア．done	イ．had	ウ．have
エ．I	オ．what	カ．would

［B］ 最高責任者は，この方策は将来起こりうる問題を想定して取られたと説明した。

The CEO explained that this measure was (　　)(32)(　　)(　　)(　　)(33).

ア．in	イ．mind	ウ．potential
エ．problems	オ．taken	カ．with

［C］ 許可なしに仕事を早退してはいけないという規則を誰かが破ったことがわかった。

Someone (　　)(34)(　　)(35)(　　)(　　) not to leave work early without permission.

ア．broken	イ．found	ウ．have
エ．the rule	オ．to	カ．was

［D］ 隣町の川は，私が住んでいる町の川の半分の長さだ。

The river in the neighboring city (　　)(36)(　　)(　　)(　　)(37) in my city.

ア．half	イ．is	ウ．length
エ．of	オ．the	カ．the one

Ⅶ　次の英文を読み，あとの問いに答えよ。

A placebo is anything that a patient thinks is a genuine medical treatment but is actually not. It can be a pill, an injection, exercise, or a special diet. If they are placebos, none of these contain an active ingredient which is meant to treat illnesses. When a person has a response to a placebo, this response is known as the “placebo effect.” A placebo can affect how a person feels, although this effect usually lasts only a short time and can be either positive or negative. How does a placebo affect a person’s physical and mental state?

Research into the placebo effect has been focused on the mind-body relationship. One theory is that the placebo effect is triggered by the person’s belief in the treatment and their expectations about feeling better. The more the person expects the treatment to work, the higher the chances of a positive placebo effect become. Although the exact physiological mechanisms remain unknown, one study has suggested that there is indeed a physical change in your body. When you take a placebo with expectation, the autonomic nervous system will be soothed and the levels of stress chemicals, adrenalin, will be reduced. Another study has shown that placebos may contribute to the increase in the release of the body’s own natural pain killer, endorphins. A placebo can have an effect on depression, pain, sleep disorders and so on.

The placebo effect can go the other way and cause adverse responses such as headaches, nervousness, and nausea. This is called “nocebo.” One experiment has shown the very words used by a doctor before injecting radioactive substances influenced the amount of pain the participants experienced. Words like “sting,” “burn,” “hurt,” “bad,” and “pain” caused an increase in the discomfort they experienced.

Thus, the placebo effect shows how your mind and body are closely related. Medical research has shown that psychological states play an important role in the development of disease. For instance, stress is known to increase blood pressure. Some researchers believe there is a substance in the body that sends messages through the nerves. When a person is anxious, the substance is activated and the person feels more pain than a person who is not anxious.

Can placebos create more complicated effects like curing cancer or other serious diseases? This is essentially the "holy grail*" of harnessing the power of self-healing. The results are, unfortunately, varied and highly controversial. More systematic and methodologically-solid research is needed here. Now that you can see some evidence that your mind and body are significantly correlated, it is important to become positive about your illness. On this point, research is rather unanimous.

*holy grail「究極の理想」

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. A placebo can be in a form other than what is taken into the body.

イ. A placebo is a condition in which the patients believe they are not receiving treatment.

ウ. Placebos always have a favorable effect on the patients.

エ. Placebos usually have a sustained psychological influence over a long period of time.

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．A placebo can affect a person's expectations to feel better when it is taken into the body.

イ．Studies on the placebo effect have explored the connection between mental and physical health.

ウ．The effect of a placebo is separate from the belief in the treatment of the person who takes it.

エ．The mechanism by which placebos affect the human body is still unidentified.

問３　本文の第２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。(40)

ア．Placebos cause the autonomic nervous system to get activated.

イ．Placebos contribute to generating endorphins, an artificial substance that reduces pain.

ウ．Placebos may decrease the production of stress chemicals.

エ．While placebos suppress depression and relieve pain, they also decrease the quality of sleep.

問４　本文の第３段落の内容に合わないものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。(41)

ア．A nocebo causes the recipients to have an adverse physical reaction.

イ．A nocebo is a type of treatment that shows no bodily response in patients.

ウ．In the experiment, the doctor's negative words functioned as a kind of nocebo.

エ．In the experiment, words suggesting bodily harm caused the participants to experience discomfort.

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．A person's feelings of concern are not related to their perception of pain.

イ．It can be said that the psychological factors are relevant to the development of disease.

ウ．It is recognized that the perception of stress stabilizes blood pressure.

エ．Some researchers showed that our bodies lack substances that transmit information related to physical conditions.

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．Further research on placebos is necessary to reach a conclusion.

イ．It is important to maintain a positive attitude toward one's illness.

ウ．Systematic research on the placebo effect has been well established.

エ．The placebo effect working on serious diseases is the "holy grail" of self-healing.

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．Placebos include drug and exercise, but not special diets.

イ．Placebos themselves may also contain active ingredients to cure the disease.

ウ．Placebos are said to be more effective if the patient's desire to be cured is stronger.

エ．Placebos are believed to affect depression and reduce physical discomfort.

オ．A nocebo prevents physical reactions such as headaches, anxiety, and nausea.

カ．People who have no concern are more likely to experience great pain.

キ．There is still controversy over whether it is important to be positive when dealing with illness.

（以 下 余 白）