

I 1 ~ 10 の () に入る最も適当な語(句)を①~④より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- 1 () the children in this school speak two languages.
① Almost all ② Almost ③ Each ④ Most
- 2 Their daughters, Cathy and Mary, were seven and five ().
① respectfully ② respectably ③ respectively ④ respectful
- 3 Violent crime has increased () 10 percent since last year.
① by ② for ③ of ④ in
- 4 Sunlight is needed in order for the process of photosynthesis () place in plants.
① that is taken ② to take ③ taking ④ taken
- 5 Joe's brave action () him his life.
① cost ② lost ③ caused ④ killed
- 6 Electric vehicles built in 1920 were still in () in the 1950s.
① using ② used ③ being used ④ use
- 7 Franklin is often portrayed as a natural diplomat, a man born with a personality that () to others.
① pleased ② was pleased ③ was pleasing ④ had been pleasing
- 8 The only limitations we have are the ones () us, first by others and then by ourselves.
① that puts ② having put ③ putting on ④ put on
- 9 She may have missed the train, () she won't arrive for another hour.
① whose case ② in case ③ in which case ④ what case
- 10 () all our efforts to save the school, the authorities decided to close it.
① Despite ② Although ③ While ④ Because

II 11 ~ 15 の英文において、下線部①～④に誤りがあれば、その番号をマークしなさい。
誤りがなければ⑤をマークしなさい。

11 The majestic form of Mt. Fuji looks beautifully against the winter sky.
① ② ③ ④

12 No test can give teachers everything what they need to know.
① ② ③ ④

13 I've always felt a need preparing for whatever situation I've found myself in.
① ② ③ ④

14 One of the things Schweitzer struggled with for many years was the formation of a philosophy that
① ②
captured the essence and meaning of life.
③ ④

15 I'd like to go on an abroad trip, but I can't afford the time it would take.
① ② ③ ④

III 16() ~ 25()に入る最も適当な1語を、()内の①~③より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Close but no cigar, the saying goes. But new research shows that when it 16(① comes ② goes ③ turns) to gambling, the human brain seems to take a very different approach. In our head, near misses, such as a lottery ticket just one number away from the jackpot, are interpreted as wins.

17(① Useful ② Using ③ Used) functional MRI, Luke Clark of the University of Cambridge and his colleagues looked at the brains of 15 volunteers who were playing a computerized slot machine. Unsurprisingly, wins activated the players' reward system, 18(① because ② therefore ③ whereas) complete misses did not. When the wheel stopped just one position from the pay line, however, the reward system of volunteers' brains got 19(① excite ② excited ③ exciting) the same way it did after a win—there was much activity in the striatum and the insula, areas involved in reinforcing behavior with positive feedback.

This type of reinforcement 20(① has ② makes ③ takes) sense in behaviors that involve actual skill, such as target shooting, because a sense of reward provides 21(① disappointment ② indifference ③ encouragement) to keep practicing, Clark says. "A near miss in a game of chance doesn't mean that you are getting better," he notes, 22(① already ② until ③ yet) it seems that the brain mistakenly activates the same type of reinforcement learning system in these situations.

The findings expose the underpinnings of gambling addiction, according to Clark. Even though all volunteers were nongamblers, those 23(① which ② who ③ whose) brain showed a greater response in the scanner also reported feeling more 24(① desire ② despair ③ reluctance) to continue trying after near misses. Excessive recruitment of these reward areas, therefore, may be a risk factor for 25(① optional ② compulsive ③ prosperous) gambling, Clark says.

IV 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Thoughts literally interfere with hearing. Emotions like anxiety, insecurity, depression, and anger also impair it. Even positive emotions like elation and exuberance interfere with hearing. As the pace of life increases, so does the speed of thought. And so does the intensity of our emotions. When that happens, the chances of patient, thoughtful listening decrease. These days, when I'm talking to kids about their lives, what I hear more often than anything else is that they feel unheard and [26].

We adults are living such fast-paced lives, we're so caught up in our own concerns and insecurities, that many times we don't even hear what our children are trying to tell us. Sure, we may hear the words, but too often we [27] the meaning. One teenager described it as "drive-by parenting."

I know how my own anxiety—dating back to the days when I had so much trouble in school—got in the way of listening to my children. When my daughter struggled in school one year, it pushed all my buttons, reminding [28] of old shame and insecurity. With what I thought was concern for her, I pushed her to study more; we got tutors; and *her* mother and I checked homework even more carefully than usual.

Sure, I was mobilized because of concern. But the anxiety was about my history and not my daughter's future.

I see so many parents push their children relentlessly to achieve, ultimately because the parents are afraid of the future. One adolescent girl said to me, "Why does my mother mistrust me? When I bring home a B on my report card and tell her I did the best I could, she never believes me." But [29] I could have managed my own anxiety so many years ago when my daughter was having trouble with her schoolwork? Maybe then I could have seen it as my daughter's struggle, and not mine. Maybe then I could have been more compassionate. Maybe then I could have had more faith that my kid would be okay.

[26] に入る最も適当な1語を①～⑥より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① misunderstand ② understand ③ misunderstood ④ understood
⑤ misunderstanding ⑥ understanding

[27] に入る最も適当な1語を①～⑤より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① ask ② miss ③ teach ④ trust ⑤ understand

[28] に入る最も適当な1語を①～⑥より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① that ② itself ③ him ④ her ⑤ me ⑥ them

[29] に入る最も適当な語句を①～④より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① what if ② is it because ③ is this how ④ how come

V 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Two big questions present themselves as population reemerges from the shadows: Can any feasible downshift in population growth actually put the environment on a more sustainable path? And if so, are there measures that the public and policy makers would support that could actually bring about such a change?

Nature, of course, couldn't care less how many of us there are. What matters to the environment are the sums of human pulls and pushes, the extractions of resources and the injections of wastes. When these exceed key tipping points, nature and its systems can change quickly and dramatically. But the magnitudes of environmental impacts stem not just from our numbers but also from behaviors we learn from our parents and cultures. Broadly speaking, if population is the number of us, then is the way each of us behaves. In this unequal world, the behavior of a dozen people in one place sometimes has more environmental impact hundred somewhere else.

Consider how these principles relate to global warming. The greenhouse gases already released into the atmosphere are likely to bring us quite close to the 3.6 degree F (two degree C) increase from the preindustrial global temperature average that many scientists see as the best-guess threshold of potential climate . Already the earth is experiencing harsher droughts, fiercer storms and higher sea levels. If the scientists are right, these impacts will worsen for decades or centuries. Indeed, even if we ended all emissions tomorrow, additional warming is on the way thanks to the momentum built into the earth's intricate climate system. (The oceans, for example, have yet to come into equilibrium with the extra heat-trapping capacity of the atmosphere. As the oceans continue to warm, so will the land around them.)

Our species' demographic growth since its birth in Africa 200,000 years ago clearly contributed to this crisis. If world population had stayed stable at roughly 300 million people—a number that demographers believe characterized humanity from the birth of Christ to A.D. 1000 and that equals the population of just the U.S. today—there would not be enough of us to have the of relocating the coastlines even if we all drove Hummers. But instead we kept growing our numbers, which are projected to reach 9.1 billion by midcentury.

Humanity's consumption behaviors consequently did and do matter, and in this arena, all people have not been created equal. Greenhouse gas release has been linked overwhelmingly, at least up until recently, to the high-consumption habits of the industrial nations. As a result, in an ethical outrage as big as all outdoors, the coming shifts in climate and sea level will most harm the world's poor, who are least responsible for the atmosphere's , and will least harm the wealthy, who bear the biggest responsibility.

(註) demographic: relating to the structure of populations
Hummer: a brand of off-road vehicles

, , , にはそれぞれ互いに異なる1語が入る。最も適当な1語を①～⑤より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① catastrophe ② composition ③ consumption ④ effect ⑤ growth

, , の意味が通るように下記の語(句)を並べ換えた時に , に入るものの番号を、マークしなさい。

- ① of ② does ③ than ④ that ⑤ a few

34 that と文法的に同じ用法の that を含む文を①～⑤より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① He said something that I thought was interesting.
- ② It is possible that he will have to return to the hospital.
- ③ The fact that he is your brother-in-law should not affect your decision.
- ④ The problem is that no one knows what will happen.
- ⑤ We were both traveling across Europe, and that's how we first met.

記述 A did and do matter を和訳し、その和訳を記述式解答用紙に書きなさい。

VI 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

When Zoë Hunn was 14, her three closest friends decided to enter a modeling contest in a London department store. The girls tried to convince Hunn to sign up, too. She thought it was a silly idea; looks didn't matter to her, and she had no idea whether she was pretty. She had never paid much attention to her face—it didn't seem to represent who she was.

Though she didn't know it, Hunn was severely **記述 B** face blind. Her father had the same problem. Both just assumed that they were bad with faces, in the same way some people are bad with names. They developed elaborate coping strategies, like focusing on voices and searching for clues in a conversation. Inevitably, they embarrassed themselves.

Since all her friends were entering the contest, Hunn decided to go along. To her surprise, she ended up winning the top prize: an offer from a modeling agency. In 2002, she was signed by Models 1 in London, the same agency that represents Stephanie Seymour and Linda Evangelista. She appeared in *Vogue* and *Elle* and in fashion ads across Europe, earning as much as \$1,500 a day. But she could never spot herself in any of the photos. She might recognize the clothes and deduce her **37** in the picture, but she was never sure.

Hunn decided to see a doctor. She explained to him that she was a rapidly rising **38**—this should be the time of her life. **39** She was completely unable to appreciate her beauty, which had now become the centerpiece of her young life. When she should have been going out to parties and having fun, she chose to stay home. “Everyone looks the **記述 C**,” she told the doctor, “so it's hard to connect emotionally with anyone.” The doctor checked her eyes, made sure she didn't have a tumor, and then recommended counseling for **40**.

In the summer of 2003, she traveled to Edinburgh, Scotland, for the annual theater festival. On the third night, she saw a performer who was unusually memorable. He was a tall mime with white hair and vivid black eyebrows. She stared at him. He was the first person she felt she'd ever really seen.

Later that night, the unimaginable happened: Hunn recognized him in a bar. It was like being thrown a lifeline. She mustered the courage to introduce herself and told him that his performance made her laugh. He smiled and thanked her. She learned his name was Mick, and that was all she needed. She was in love. It didn't matter that he was a 38-year-old mime trying to make ends meet. She could see him.

Mick, for his part, was captivated not by her beauty but by the way she watched him as if her whole world depended on the **41** of him. It was a performer's dream, and Mick melted in the intensity of it.

37, **38**, **40**, **41** にはそれぞれ互いに異なる 1 語が入る。最も適当な 1 語を①～⑤より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① model ② sight ③ shyness ④ presence ⑤ blindness

39 に入る最も適当な文を①～④より選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① It wasn't. ② It was. ③ It did. ④ It didn't.

記述 B **face blind** が指す事柄を、15 字以内（句読点を含む）の日本語で、**記述式解答用紙**に書きなさい。

記述 C に入る最も適当な 1 語を本文中より抜き出し、**記述式解答用紙**に書きなさい。

VII 各組の2箇所の()に共通する1語を、記述式解答用紙に書きなさい。

記述 D a. Can you () three famous players in New York Yankees?

b. He wrote a novel under the () of Dan.

記述 E a. The bus () around the corner is probably the most convenient.

b. If you should see Mr. Jones, please ask him to () by my office.

記述 F a. The station had roses growing at each () of the platform.

b. Now the government is trying another policy designed to achieve the same ().

VIII 英文が和文の意味を表わすように下記の語(句)を並べ換えた時に 42 ~ 50 に入るものの番号を、マークしなさい。

彼は、自分が日々手助けをしている子供達の微笑む表情を見つめた。

He looked at the 42 [] of [] 43 [] 44 [] every day.

- ① children ② he ③ the ④ faces ⑤ helped ⑥ smiling

事が自分の思うように行かないとき、人は怒り、大きな声を出すのである。

When things [] [] 45 [] 46 [] 47 [], you rage and you cry.

- ① the way ② you ③ don't ④ want ⑤ to ⑥ go ⑦ them

その羽毛は、彼女にはほんの微かにしか感じられない隙間風にも動いた。

The down moved in a draft [] [] 48 [] 49 [] [] 50 [].

- ① feel ② air ③ of ④ for ⑤ slight ⑥ to ⑦ too ⑧ her