

文学部A方式I日程・経営学部A方式I日程・人間環境学部A方式

1 限 英 語

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 志望学部・学科によって試験時間が異なるので注意すること。

志望学部(学科)	試験時間
文学部(哲・日本文・史)	60分
経営学部(経営)・人間環境学部	90分

4. 志望学部・学科によって解答する問題が決まっている。問題に指示されている通りに解答すること。指定されていない問題を解答した場合、採点の対象としないので注意すること。
5. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

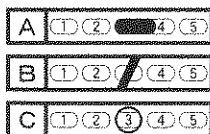
記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

文学部を志望する受験生は、問題〔Ⅰ〕〔Ⅱ〕〔Ⅲ〕に解答せよ。

経営学部または人間環境学部を志望する受験生は、問題〔Ⅰ〕〔Ⅱ〕〔Ⅲ〕〔Ⅳ〕すべてに解答せよ。

〔Ⅰ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

For many of us, our retirement year can be an incredibly lonely and isolating period of our lives. Fortunately, there are many ways to combat this, from joining a club to getting a pet.

Studies consistently show that owning a pet in retirement can be extremely beneficial to your health.

Research from Cats Protection, an animal charity, carried by a leading health psychologist, Dr June McNicholas, found that owning a cat can have a variety of positive effects older adults.

The charity surveyed almost 1,000 people over 55 and found that 70 per cent reported their cats made them laugh at least once a day and had the ability to bring social interaction.

Andrew McCulloch, Chief Executive of the Mental Health Foundation, says that caring for a pet can improve a person's well-being: "The bond between you and your pet can be as strong as between people."

Choosing a pet in retirement is increasingly becoming a desirable option. New research from Saga* has revealed that 63 per cent of dog owners over 50 say they got theirs after they retired and 43 per cent of cat owners over 50 say the same.

15 per cent of those who are over 50, do not currently own a pet and are not retired yet said they would consider getting a dog when they retire, while 8 per cent said they would opt for a cat.

Kevin McMullan, head of Pet Insurance at Saga, commented: "Retiring can be a shock to your system as you lose your routine when you stop

working.

“So it’s (A) that our research shows many of the Saga generations think that entering retirement can be the perfect time to get a pet. As well as helping to restore a routine, owning a pet can give a boost to your health and be great for your social life.”

Pets have also been known to help people relax, reduce stress levels, speed up recovery after an illness, and reduce blood pressure and cholesterol levels, making them less likely to suffer from a heart attack.

Pets as Therapy** provide a visiting service in hospitals, hospices, and care homes all across the UK, enhancing the health and well-being of the older adults in those communities through their behaviourally assessed ^(B) animals.

One volunteer reported on a woman in their care: “One lady did not talk but when we put Vroom [a cat] next to her, she just stroked him and her smile really lit up the room.”

So, how do you choose the pet that will be perfect for you?

The answer will vary between individuals as people choose pets for different reasons. In the guide published by Age UK***, *Keeping pets in private retirement and sheltered housing*, they write: “Some want the warmth, love and affection of a ‘furry’ mammal. For others, it will be the restful, relaxing effect of watching fish in a tank, while others will want the different type of relationship and challenge that comes with owning a bird or snake.”

Pets4Homes**** recommend that you consider several important factors when choosing a pet to accompany you in your later years including: size, health issues, and age.

“Size is an important factor simply because a larger dog might accidentally knock an older person over. But if it’s too small, you might end (4) tripping over your little friend. This means choosing a dog

that is somewhere in-between but one which is not too heavy to be picked up or have sitting on your lap when you want to hold it.

"The other thing you need to think about is: Are there any health issues that certain breeds are likely to suffer from? The thing you want is to have to cope with a little four-legged friend that is going to get sick a little further down the line. A lot of pedigree breeds do tend to suffer from genetic health issues whereas mixed breeds are usually a lot healthier."

They also recommend choosing an older dog instead of a younger one as "their energy levels will be lower and, with an adult dog, any health issues should already be apparent so there would be no unwelcome surprises later on."

*Saga: 中高年層をターゲットにしたサービスを提供しているイギリスの会社

**Pets as Therapy: イギリスのチャリティ団体

***Age UK: イギリスのチャリティ団体

****Pets4Homes: イギリスのペット情報サイト

1. 空所 ~ に入る最も適切な語を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| <input type="text" value="(1)"/> | a. in | b. out | c. over | d. with |
| <input type="text" value="(2)"/> | a. at | b. beyond | c. by | d. on |
| <input type="text" value="(3)"/> | a. about | b. at | c. to | d. with |
| <input type="text" value="(4)"/> | a. at | b. out | c. to | d. up |

2. 空所 に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. not disappointing | b. not natural |
| c. not predictable | d. not surprising |

3. 下線部(B) behaviourally assessed animals の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. animals that can be expected to behave well around older patients
 - b. animals that can behave as judges for older patients in hospitals
 - c. animals that can check older patients' behaviour in hospitals
 - d. animals that can laugh about older patients' behaviour
4. 下線部(C) somewhere in-between の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. of moderate age
 - b. of moderate behaviour
 - c. of moderate health
 - d. of moderate size
5. 空所 に入る最も適切な語を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. best
 - b. first
 - c. last
 - d. next
6. 下線部(E) unwelcome surprises の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. the dog's knocking over its owner
 - b. the dog's seldom greeting its owner
 - c. the dog's sudden illness or death
 - d. the dog's traffic accident

7. つぎの (1)~(4) について、最も適切なものを a~d の中から一つずつ選び、その記号をそれぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。

- (1) ① Owning a pet can cause us to retire at an earlier age.
② Many older people can find amusement with the help of their cats.
- a. ①と②の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
b. ①は本文の内容に合致しているが、②は合致していない。
c. ②は本文の内容に合致しているが、①は合致していない。
d. ①と②の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。
- (2) ① According to Saga's research, more than half of cat owners say they got their cats after they retired.
② According to Saga's research, more of the people over 50 who don't have a pet would choose a dog rather than a cat when they retire.
- a. ①と②の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
b. ①は本文の内容に合致しているが、②は合致していない。
c. ②は本文の内容に合致しているが、①は合致していない。
d. ①と②の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。
- (3) ① According to Saga's research, pets are considered to be helpful not just when you want to reestablish a life pattern but also help you improve your health.
② It was reported that a lady in a care home became brighter when a cat smiled next to her.
- a. ①と②の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
b. ①は本文の内容に合致しているが、②は合致していない。
c. ②は本文の内容に合致しているが、①は合致していない。
d. ①と②の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

- (4) ① Some people would like a life with a snake because they want another kind of pet owning experience.
- ② A large dog can protect an older person when he or she is accidentally assaulted by someone.
- a. ①と②の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
- b. ①は本文の内容に合致しているが、②は合致していない。
- c. ②は本文の内容に合致しているが、①は合致していない。
- d. ①と②の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Everyone knows that a queue is a line of people where the person at the front gets served first. The principle of first-come-first-served is simple, and it's fair. Who could possibly argue with it?

Well, one person is Professor Lars Peter Osterdal of the University of Southern Denmark. "Forming queues is a wonderful example of a waste of time," he says. "The problem with a regular queue where you serve first those who arrive first is that people tend to arrive too early."

Osterdal and his colleague studied situations where a service opens at a particular time and closes after every person has been served. Airlines that do not assign seats before boarding provide a good example.

Under the first-come-first-served system, passengers arrive early and wait in line to get on to the plane because those who are first in line get the seat they want. But the researchers experimented with different queuing systems, and when they told the volunteers for their experiment that people would be selected from the queue and served at random, the average wait was reduced. ^(A)

The best system, however, turned out to be last-come-first-served. That system, Osterdal says, changes people's behavior. They tend to arrive at various times, resulting in queues. "It would be more risky for people to arrive early because it could mean that you may not be lucky enough to be served immediately, so you would have to wait for a long time until all those who arrive after you have been served," he says. "There will be some people trying their luck by arriving early but on average people will arrive later and it means on average that everyone will be better off." ^(C) At the airport departure gates, people would be more likely to stay in a cafe for a while, or sit reading a book rather than .

I tried an experiment on my colleagues to see how they liked the last-

come-first-served approach. First I sent an email offering free chocolate cake. Then, as people turned up, I made them form a queue and gave cake first to those at the (E) of the queue. It's fair to say it wasn't a popular system among those who had queued longest. "Terribly mean," was the comment from the person at the (F) who had to wait longest for her slice. The experiment was fun, but, of course, I left out a key element of the last-come-first-served system. It's important that people about to enter the queue know how it works, so they can adjust their behavior.

Osterdal does acknowledge, though, that the use of the last-come-first-served queue in the real world would be difficult in many cases.

"It's simply too difficult to manage for practical reasons," he says. It could be open to manipulation, with people leaving the queue and rejoining from the back in order to get served more quickly.

Abandoning the first-come-first-served principle would be easier in Internet or phone queues though, Osterdal points out. People (H) waiting a long time may not be happy, but at least they would not see people who arrived in the queue after them getting served first.

1. 下線部(A) the average wait was reduced の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. On average, the time spent waiting became less.
 - b. On average, the people waiting were less timely.
 - c. On average, the number of people waiting became greater.
 - d. On average, the greatest number of people were waiting.
2. 空所 (B) に入る最も適切な語を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. less
 - b. more
 - c. longer
 - d. shorter

3. 下線部(C) There will be some people trying their luck by arriving early の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. Some people will be served early even if they arrive late.
 - b. Some people will come early, hoping that they may be served immediately.
 - c. Some people will be among the first-served by wishing themselves good luck.
 - d. Some people will challenge the queuing system immediately after they are served.
4. 空所 (D) に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. jumping into the nearest queue
 - b. looking for the shortest queue
 - c. rushing to be first in the queue
 - d. walking by the last queue
5. 空所 (E) (F) に入る最も適切な語の組み合わせを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. (E) back (F) back
 - b. (E) front (F) front
 - c. (E) back (F) front
 - d. (E) front (F) back

6. 下線部(G) It could be open to manipulation, with people leaving the queue and rejoining from the back の内容に合致するものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. The last-come-first-served queuing system will work well, because people could take any place they want in the queue.
- b. Some people hoping to take advantage of the last-come-first-served system might leave the queue to join the end of it.
- c. Under the last-come-first-served queuing system, you could force people to leave and rejoin the queue whenever you want.
- d. Some people might count the number of the people waiting in front of them, in order to judge if they should leave the queue or not.

7. 空所 に入る最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. kept b. have kept c. had kept d. were kept

8. 本文の内容に合致するものを、つぎの a ~ e の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. According to Osterdal, the first-come-first-served principle prevents people from wasting their time.
- b. Airline companies require passengers to reserve seats in order to set a good example of the first-come-first-served principle.
- c. During the experiment to test the last-come-first-served principle, the author's colleagues adjusted their behavior.
- d. Osterdal believes in the last-come-first-served principle; nevertheless, he admits it has some practical problems.
- e. Osterdal distinguishes Internet queues from phone queues, in that Internet queues are not physical.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

In the nineteenth century, canned foods were a mixed blessing, and one not necessarily adopted by the middle class or the wealthy. The processors' claims of labor-saving were accurate, but commercially canned foods had limited appeal because many thought they tasted like the can and implied laziness. Moreover, many women did not want to give up control over food processing (B) they wanted the free time that processed food promised. Working-class women bought canned foods in the nineteenth century because they had neither the time nor the space to prepare and store foods, since many took in laundry and other jobs or worked outside the home.

By the 1920s major changes in the production and distribution of processed foods helped remove the negative image attached to them, if not necessarily the quality problems of earlier years. Food became very big business. Between 1914 and 1929, capital investment in the food industry more than tripled, making it the largest American manufacturing industry. Growers and manufacturers formed institutes and associations to promote their goods and their particular foods, and became the second-largest purchasers of newspaper advertising in the 1920s. "New" foods were introduced, or at least marketed as such to a national and largely middle-class audience. Orange growers pushed their products as never before, taking advantage of the "vitamin" boom. Asparagus was virtually unknown until California growers launched a promotional campaign in the early 1920s. Pineapple became a craze in 1923 when Del Monte began to market the fruit aggressively.

The food processing industry also became more mechanized, as assembly lines and machines (E) hand operations in meat processing plants and commercial canneries, and prices of many goods dropped. Mass-produced bread also became a staple food in American homes by

World War I. Baking at home usually took four to six hours, depending on the quality of the yeast, the amount of sugar, the type of the flour, and the number of times a recipe called for rising. By 1915 commercial bakeries in most American cities used huge coal- and gas-fired ovens, high-pressure steam, and automatic slicers and packagers to produce the soft white bread that became the American standard.

Many immigrants were accustomed to buying a commercially baked loaf every day or two, and the soft American packaged version was an unpleasant surprise to them. As a result many continued to support small-scale local bakers, who made thicker and heavier loaves of rye and other breads. The home bakers and fans of these breads were, (F), a declining minority: by 1939 the value of mass-produced bread was estimated by the U.S. government to be \$514 million, while the value of privately baked bread was estimated at \$20 million.

Dietary reform was a powerful force for bringing immigrant groups into mainstream middle-class culture. In part the newcomers' acceptance of commercially processed foods was a solution to the twin responsibilities of wage-earning and meal preparation that many immigrant and working-class women faced. For them products such as white bread, canned soups, bottled sauces and quicker meals such as sandwiches may not have been as satisfying as old-country cuisine, but they shortened the day's work.

More instruction in and more information about mainstream middle-class cooking was reaching immigrant households as states and the federal government began to impose more limits on children's labor and required longer attendance in schools. Having become unable to (G) school to earn wages or do housework until their mid-teens, immigrant and working-class women learned about Anglo-American cooking and processed foods in home economics classes. In addition, mass circulation magazines, which by the 1920s were more common in working-class homes than they had been

before the war, were also vehicles for the transmission of ideas between classes and ethnic groups. Information about Anglo-American cooking thus flowed into workers' homes from two new fronts after 1915, publicizing the benefits of new methods and new nutrition, making these changes both a cause and an effect of more time spent .

1. 下線部(A) The processors' claims of labor-saving were accurate の言い換えとして最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. The processors justly complained about their working conditions.
 - b. The processors rightly insisted that they could make housework easier.
 - c. It was helpful for the processors when the factory workers were punctual.
 - d. It was doubtful that the processors contributed to the reduction of meal preparation time.

2. 空所 に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. as long as
 - b. even if
 - c. now that
 - d. to the extent that

3. 下線部(C) store の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄に記入せよ。
 - a. dispose
 - b. keep
 - c. purchase
 - d. sell

4. 下線部(D) if not necessarily the quality problems of earlier years と同じ意味になるように、つぎの空所に入れるべき語句を、a～dの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄に記入せよ。

=although the quality problems of earlier years

- a. were fully investigated b. were widely known
c. weren't serious at all d. weren't solved completely
5. 空所 (E) に入る最も適切な語(句)を、つぎのa～dの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. replaced b. replaced by
c. to replace d. were replaced by

6. 空所 (F) に入る最も適切な語を、つぎのa～dの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. however b. moreover c. namely d. thus

7. 空所 (G) に入る最も適切な語(句)を、つぎのa～dの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. commute to b. enter c. leave d. return to

8. 下線部(H) two new fronts が示す内容を、つぎのa～jの中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- ① children's labor ② home economics classes
③ mass circulation magazines ④ World War I
⑤ ethnic groups
- a. ①と② b. ①と③ c. ①と④ d. ①と⑤ e. ②と③
f. ②と④ g. ②と⑤ h. ③と④ i. ③と⑤ j. ④と⑤

9. 空所 (1) に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a～d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. among ethnic groups b. around gas ranges
c. away from kitchens d. between classes

10. つぎの (1) (2) について、最も適切なものを a～d の中から一つずつ選び、その記号をそれぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。

(1) ① By the end of the 1920s, the food industry grew larger than any other industry in terms of its newspaper advertising cost.

② Oranges and pineapples were widespread owing to the growers' advertising campaigns, whereas asparagus wasn't successfully promoted.

- a. ①と②の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
b. ①は本文の内容に合致しているが、②は合致していない。
c. ②は本文の内容に合致しているが、①は合致していない。
d. ①と②の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

(2) ① By the time of World War I, huge coal- and gas-fired ovens became the standard in the American households.

② People from other countries were slow to get used to the mass-produced bread, which was unpleasantly soft, compared to the bread sold at small-scale local bakeries.

- a. ①と②の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
b. ①は本文の内容に合致しているが、②は合致していない。
c. ②は本文の内容に合致しているが、①は合致していない。
d. ①と②の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

つぎの問題〔Ⅳ〕は、経営学部または人間環境学部を志望する受験生のみ解答せよ。

〔Ⅳ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Like the rest of us, airport security screeners like to think they can read body language. The Transportation Security Administration (T.S.A.) has spent some \$1 billion training thousands of “behavior detection officers” to look for facial expressions and other nonverbal clues that would terrorists.

But critics say there’s no evidence that these efforts have stopped a single terrorist or accomplished a year. The T.S.A. seems to have fallen for a classic form of self-deception: the belief that you can liars’ minds by watching their bodies.

Most people think liars give themselves away by avoiding eye contact or making nervous gestures, and many security officers have been trained to look for slight movements, like gazing upward in a certain manner. But in scientific experiments, people do a lousy job of spotting liars. Security officers and other presumed experts are not consistently better at it than ordinary people even though they’re more confident in their abilities.

“There’s an illusion of insight that comes from looking at a person’s body,” says Nicholas Epley, a professor of behavioral science at the University of Chicago. “Body language speaks to us, but only in whispers.”

The T.S.A. program was reviewed last year by the federal government’s Government Accountability Office, which recommended cutting funds for it because there was no proof of its effectiveness. That recommendation was based on the limited results of the program as well as a survey of the scientific literature by the psychologists Charles F. Bond Jr. and Bella M. DePaulo, who analyzed more than 200 studies.

In those studies, people correctly spotted liars only percent of

the time, less than chance. Their accuracy rate was higher, (G) percent, when it came to spotting truth tellers, but that still left their overall average, (H) percent, only slightly better than chance. Their accuracy was even lower in experiments when they (I), and had to make a judgment based solely on watching the person's body language.

"The common-sense notion that liars give themselves away through body language appears to be (J) a cultural fiction," says Maria Hartwig, a psychologist at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. Researchers have found that the best clues to deceit are verbal — liars tend to be less open and (K) less convincing stories — but even these differences are usually too subtle to be discerned reliably.

One technique that has been taught to security officers is to watch the upward eye movements of people as they (L). This is based on a theory that people tend to glance upward to their right when lying, and upward to the left when telling the truth.

But this theory didn't (M) when it was tested by a team of British and North American psychologists. They found no pattern in the upward eye movements of liars and truth tellers, whether they were observed in the laboratory or during real-life news conferences. The researchers also found that people who were trained to look for these eye movements did not do any better than a control group at detecting liars.

(N)
"There is no one cue that will always accompany deception," says an author of the eye-movement study, Leanne ten Brinke, a psychologist at the University of California, Berkeley. She argues that it may nonetheless be possible to detect certain kinds of serious lies by training experts to look for a set of body cues.

Stephen Porter of the University of British Columbia also says the poor success rate in studies is caused partly by the limitations of laboratory experiments in which participants are often asked to lie about things that

don't really matter to them. Liars may more stress in a real-life situation when much depends on being believed.

1. 空所 に入る最も適切な語を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

<input type="text" value="(A)"/>	a. identify	b. read	c. speak	d. talk
<input type="text" value="(C)"/>	a. read	b. show	c. speak	d. talk
<input type="text" value="(K)"/>	a. read	b. show	c. talk	d. tell
<input type="text" value="(L)"/>	a. identify	b. read	c. talk	d. tell
<input type="text" value="(O)"/>	a. identify	b. read	c. show	d. tell

2. つぎの a ~ f の 6 語(句)を並べ換えて空所 に入れ、意味が通るようにせよ。ただし解答欄には 2 番目と 4 番目の語(句)の記号をマークせよ。

a. beyond	b. inconveniencing
c. much	d. passengers
e. tens of	f. thousands of

3. 下線部(D) give themselves away の内容に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. abandon themselves	b. deceive themselves
c. exhaust themselves	d. reveal themselves

4. 下線部(E) do a lousy job of spotting liars の内容に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. almost never fail to spot liars
 - b. frequently work at spotting liars
 - c. very often fail to spot liars
 - d. work hard at spotting liars
5. 空所 (F) (G) (H) に入る最も適切な数字の組み合わせを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. (F) 47 (G) 54 (H) 61
 - b. (F) 47 (G) 61 (H) 54
 - c. (F) 50 (G) 54 (H) 58
 - d. (F) 50 (G) 58 (H) 54
6. つぎの a ~ g の 7 語を並べ換えて空所 (I) に入れ、意味が通るようになせよ。ただし解答欄には 3 番目と 6 番目の語の記号をマークせよ。
- a. being b. could c. hear d. not
 - e. said f. was g. what
7. 空所 (J) に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. anything but b. far from
 - c. little more than d. no less than
8. 空所 (M) に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. give up b. hold up c. shut up d. sit up

9. 下線部(N) a control group の内容に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. those who were experienced at detecting liars
- b. those who were not interested in detecting liars
- c. those who were not trained to watch eye movements
- d. those who learned about the pattern of liars' eye movements

10. つぎの (1) (2) について、最も適切なものを a ~ d の中から一つずつ選び、その記号をそれぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。

(1) ① According to Nicholas Epley, although we can obtain information from body signs, it can be difficult to understand them completely.

② According to Leanne ten Brinke, training people to observe certain body signs associated with specific types of lies may be achievable.

- a. ①と②の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
- b. ①は本文の内容に合致しているが、②は合致していない。
- c. ②は本文の内容に合致しているが、①は合致していない。
- d. ①と②の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。

(2) ① Charles F. Bond Jr. and Bella M. DePaulo were psychologists, who also wrote science fiction.

② The Government Accountability Office made a judgment partly based upon a survey by Charles F. Bond Jr. and Bella M. DePaulo.

- a. ①と②の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
- b. ①は本文の内容に合致しているが、②は合致していない。
- c. ②は本文の内容に合致しているが、①は合致していない。
- d. ①と②の両方が本文の内容と合致していない。