

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で20ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	●	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

問題 1. 次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

King Solomon built the First Temple in Jerusalem and was known throughout the land for his wisdom.

David Lee Roth fronted the rock band Van Halen and was known throughout the land for his extreme character.

What did these two men possibly have in common?

The answer: They both practiced a kind of game theory. One of the most famous stories about each man involves a clever piece of strategic thinking.

Solomon, a young man when he became the king, was eager to prove his judgment was sound. He was soon given a chance to do that when two women came to him and presented a difficult problem. The women lived in the same house and, within the space of a few days, had each given birth to a baby boy. The first woman told the king that the second woman's baby died, and that the second woman "arose at midnight, and took my son from beside me . . . and laid the dead child in my bed." The second woman disputed the story: "No; but the living is my son, and the dead is her son."

One of the women was (1) lying, but which one? How was King Solomon supposed to tell who was the mother of the living child?

"Bring me a sword," he said. "Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other."

The first woman begged the king to not hurt the baby, and instead give it to the second woman.

The second woman, however, embraced the king's solution: "It shall be neither mine nor hers," she said. "Divide it."

King Solomon promptly ruled in favor of the (2) woman. "Give her the living child," he said. "She is the mother." The Bible tells us that "all Israel heard of the judgment" and they "saw that the wisdom of God was in him, to do justice."

How did Solomon know the true mother?

He reasoned that a woman cruel enough to go along with a baby-carving plan was cruel enough to steal another's child. And further, [die / give up her child / see it / than / that / the real mother / would rather]⁽³⁾. He had set a trap that encouraged the guilty and the innocent to sort themselves out.^(B)

⁽⁴⁾ As clever as that was, David Lee Roth may have been a bit cleverer. By the early 1980's, Van Halen had become one of the biggest rock-and-roll bands in history. They were known to party particularly hard while on tour. "No matter where Van Halen goes," *Rolling Stone*, a monthly magazine, reported, "a crazy, massive, and ridiculously noisy festival is bound to follow."

The band's touring contract would always come with a fifty-three-page document laying out technical instructions and security-related details as well as food and drink requirements. On even calendar days, the band was to be served roast beef, fried chicken, or spaghetti bolognese, with sides of roasted peppers, sour cabbage, or boiled potatoes. Odd days meant grilled fish or Chinese food with green beans, peas, or carrots. Under no circumstances was dinner to be served on plastic or paper plates.

On page 40 of the exhaustive Van Halen document was the "Snacks" section. It demanded potato chips, nuts, cookies, and "M&M's (*WARNING: ABSOLUTELY NO BROWN ONES*)."

What was up with that? The nuts and chips requests weren't too strange. Nor the dinner menu. So what's the problem with brown M&M's? Had someone in the band had a bad experience with them? Did Van Halen somehow take pleasure in making some poor food-supplier pick out hundreds of candy-coated little chocolates by hand?

When the M&M's clause received attention from the media, it was seen as a classic case of rock-star excess, of the band "being abusive of others simply because we could," Roth said years later. But, he explained, "the reality is quite different."

Van Halen's live show was famous for its extraordinariness, with a huge stage set, a very loud sound-system, and spectacular lighting effects. All this equipment required a great deal of structural support, electrical power, and the like. But many of the concert halls they played were out of date. "They didn't have even the doorways to host a huge-scale, super-forward-thinking, and magnificent Van Halen production," Roth recalled.

Thus the need for such a fifty-three-page document. "Most rock-and-roll bands had a contract document that was like a pamphlet," Roth says. "We had one that was like a phone book."⁽⁵⁾ It gave point-by-point instructions to ensure that the promoter at each concert hall provided enough physical space, load-bearing capacity, and electrical power. Van Halen wanted to make sure no one got killed by a collapsing stage or a short-circuiting light tower.

But every time the band pulled into a new city, how could they be sure the local promoter had read the document and followed all the safety procedures?

A clue to this is the brown M&M's. When Roth arrived at the concert hall, he'd immediately go backstage to check out the bowl of M&M's. If he saw brown ones, he knew the promoter hadn't read the contract document carefully — and that "we had to do a serious line check" to make sure the important equipment had been properly set up.

He also made sure to destroy the dressing room if there were brown M&M's. This would be interpreted as nothing more than an angry rock star's violence, thereby keeping his trap safe from detection. But probably he enjoyed it all the same.

⁽⁶⁾ And so it was that David Lee Roth and King Solomon both engaged in a fruitful bit of game theory — which, narrowly defined, is the art of beating your opponent by anticipating her next move.

設問A

- 1) カッコ内に入れるべき最も適切な語はどれか。
 1. equally
 2. plainly
 3. usually
- 2) カッコ内に入れるべき最も適切な語はどれか。
 1. first
 2. innocent
 3. second
- 3) []内を適切な語順に並べる場合、6番目に来るのはどれか。
 1. give up her child
 2. see it
 3. than
- 4) 下線部が意味するのはどれか。
 1. As long as that was clever
 2. So that that was clever
 3. Though that was clever
- 5) 下線部が意味するのはどれか。
 1. as cheap as a pamphlet
 2. as old as a pamphlet
 3. as thin as a pamphlet
- 6) “it” が指しているのはどれか。
 1. destroying the dressing room
 2. detection
 3. equipment
- 7) ヴァン・ハイレンの契約条項を満たす食物はどれか。
 1. 紙皿に盛られた中華料理
 2. すべて黄色の M&M's
 3. ローストビーフが出た翌日のスパゲティ・ボロネーゼ

- 8) ヴァン・ヘイレンの楽屋に茶色の M&M's があつた場合に起こることはどれか。
1. 普段以上に打ち上げが盛り上がる。
 2. 普段以上に演奏に熱が入る。
 3. 普段以上に機材の確認が慎重になる。
- 9) ゲーム理論の説明として適切でないものはどれか。
1. 相手の出方の裏をかくこと
 2. 戦略的思考法
 3. 名を売るための計略
- 10) 本文の内容と合致するものはどれか。
1. ゲーム理論はソロモン王が創始し、デイビッド・リー・ロスが完成した。
 2. ソロモン王の裁きの公正さは、多くの小さな命の犠牲の上に成り立っていた。
 3. デイビッド・リー・ロスは、型破りなイメージの裏で、細部にまで神経を使っていた。

設問 B

下線部(B)を和訳しなさい。(解答用紙(その2)を使用すること)

問題 2 英訳しなさい。(解答用紙(その2)を使用すること)

ぼくは第二次世界大戦中に東京で生まれたんですが、終戦後まもなくは食べるものがなく、砂糖はとくに貴重でした。

問題 3 次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In 1965, Diana Vreeland, the editor-in-chief of *Vogue*, coined a phrase “youth-quake” to describe how baby-boomers were shaking up popular culture. Today the developed world is in the early stages of a “grey-quake.” Those over 60 constitute the fastest-growing group in the populations of rich countries, with their number set to increase by more than a third by 2030. Older consumers are also the richest, thanks to house-price inflation and generous pensions. The over-60s currently spend some \$4,000,000,000,000 a year and that number will only grow.

Yet companies have been relatively slow to focus on this expanding market — certainly slower than they were to attend to the youth-quake. The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) calculates that less than 15% of firms have developed a business strategy focused on the elderly. The Economist Intelligence Unit, a sister organization to *The Economist*, found that only 31% of the firms took into account increased lifetime when making plans for sales and marketing.

One reason for this slowness is that young people dominate marketing departments and think that the best place for the old is out of sight and mind. Germaine Greer, a feminist, speaks for her generation, when she says that “simply because I’m over 60, nobody wants to sell to me.” One study found that 68% of British people aged 65-74 “don’t relate” to advertising that they see on television.

But the biggest reason is that elderly people are such unreliable customers. The definition of what it means to be “old” is complicated and dynamic. 65-year-olds are not the same as 85-year-olds. Age affects people in different ways: some grow old early while others march on. Class divisions are more marked now than for previous generations of retirees: the winners, sitting in suburban mansions and with defined-benefit pensions, cannot spend

their money fast enough, while losers go to charities. Most greying baby-boomers in the rich world are in denial about aging: 61% say that they feel at least nine years younger than their actual age.

The surest way of putting off older consumers is to treat them as “old.” When Procter & Gamble, a consumer-goods company, repackaged some of its products as “selected for aged 50-plus consumers,” it saw sales drop. Bridgestone produced poor sales when they promoted a new line of golf clubs as one for pensioners.

Yet change is in the air. Some industries such as health care and cars have been thinking about the grey market for a while. Others, such as retailing and consumer goods, started paying attention more recently. Now comes the “silver” rush. A report by the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) points out that older consumers are one of the few engines of growth in an otherwise inactive global economy. The emerging-market boom is slowing in some countries, such as China, and collapsing in others, such as Brazil. Young people suffer from the twin burdens of student debt and the persisting effects of the 2008 financial crisis. They are starting families and buying houses later than their parents, if at all. MGI calculates that pensioners in the rich world spend an average of \$39,000 on consumption compared with \$29,000 for the 30-44 age group. The old are becoming the new new thing.

Some firms are trying to understand older people better. Kimberly-Clark, a maker of consumer products, has built a sample of what a senior-friendly shop might look like in the future. Ford has created a “third-age suit” for car designers to wear to help them understand the needs of older people: the suit thickens the waist, stiffens the joints and makes movement more difficult. Thick gloves reduce the sense of touch and goggles simulate weakened vision. BCG research on older people suggests that they are less eager to acquire material possessions than preceding generations and much happier to acquire experience, particularly through travel and study.

Understanding is giving birth to new products and business models. NTT DoCoMo not only produced a phone with large keys and a big display screen, but it also redesigned its marketing, promoting the new phones during bus tours for pensioners and providing classes in shops to explain the “ins-and-outs” of applications. Electronics makers are producing devices that are designed for old people: for example, a company called Independa manufactures a monitor that sends an alert if something unexpected happens, making it easier for weak elderly people to stay in their own homes rather than move to nursing homes.

Companies are also mastering the art of consideration — addressing older people, but not too directly. Retailers are secretly lowering shelves and putting in carpets to make it harder to slip and fall. Package-goods firms are also using larger print types and more white space. Sabi, a design company, now sells walking sticks in bright colors. Car firms don’t make a song and dance about the fact that old people with stiff necks and weakened vision will benefit much from self-parking cars.

Yet this is only the early stage of a revolution. Baby-boomers have spent their lives making noise and demanding attention. They are not going to stop now. They will be the biggest and richest group of pensioners in history. They will also be the longest lived: many will spend more time in retirement than they did working. The baby-boomers have changed everything they have touched since their teenage years, leaving behind them a trail of inventions, from pop culture to two-career families. Retirement is next on the list.

設問

- 11) Which of the following is false about today's retired people?
 1. They do not spend as much as the younger working generation.
 2. They have become a powerful economic force.
 3. They have increased in number.
- 12) Which is among factors that contribute to the wealth of older generations in rich countries?
 1. A decline in pension payments.
 2. A rise in home prices.
 3. A shortage of suitable job opportunities.
- 13) Which of the following is true about the "grey-quake"?
 1. It developed in the 1960's and before.
 2. It has been persistent in all parts of the world.
 3. It is now being taken into account by companies.
- 14) Which of the following is true about the relationship between the "youth-quake" and the "grey-quake"?
 1. The "grey-quake" is caused by those who were once involved in the "youth-quake."
 2. The "youth-quake" and the "grey-quake" are in the same category of natural disasters.
 3. The "youth-quake" and the "grey-quake" tend to occur at the same time.
- 15) Which of the following is NOT a reason why companies have been relatively slow to focus on the "grey-quake"?
 1. Elderly people are difficult to persuade into purchasing.
 2. Many of those who work for marketing departments are young.
 3. There is too great diversity among elderly people to focus on.

- 16) How are companies responding to the “grey-quake”?
1. They all rush to seize the business opportunity.
 2. They differ in degrees of speed and interest.
 3. They mostly ignore the growth of the grey economy.
- 17) Which of the following can help to attract more elderly customers?
1. Emphasizing that products are designed especially for elderly people.
 2. Organizing bus tours to nursing homes for selected elderly customers.
 3. Providing face-to-face instructions after purchases of electronic devices.
- 18) Which of the following is an example of firms trying to sell to the grey market?
1. Car designers wearing awkward suits to simulate old people’s conditions.
 2. Electronic makers offering high-tech systems to keep old people in nursing homes.
 3. Golf cart companies reducing their production to encourage more exercise.
- 19) Which of the following is true for older consumers?
1. They want products that are mainly colored in silver and white.
 2. They want their special needs to be addressed in an obvious and direct way.
 3. They want their specific requirements to be met in a subtle way.
- 20) In the final paragraph, what does “Retirement is next on the list” mean?
1. Retirement will no longer mean a withdrawal from the market economy.
 2. The baby boomers will cease to purchase after retirement.
 3. The list of retired people will be made soon.

問題 4 次の文章を読み、下線部の書き換えとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

Carla Kaplan was an assistant professor at Yale University, a young scholar in her late twenties. Carla was also a dedicated quilter. While quilting, she could be transported to faraway places of pattern and color, oblivious to all (21) but the world she was creating.

One evening, while she was washing a bowl in her kitchen, it accidentally slipped from her hands and broke, and the jagged (22) edge made a long cut in her hand from mid-palm to wrist. Blood was all over the floor, and her boyfriend rushed her to the Emergency Room (ER) of the university-attached hospital.

At the ER, Carla's boyfriend made it clear to the doctor that Carla's quilting was very important to her and that he feared the injury might impair (23) the fine motor control she needed for this activity she loved so much. The doctor seemed to understand this concern and expressed confidence that all would be well if they could just "treat it quickly."

As the doctor prepared Carla's hand for the treatment, a student volunteer who had been working nearby recognized Carla and exclaimed, (24) "Professor Kaplan! What are you doing here?" and this sentence seemed to stop the doctor in his tracks. "Professor?" he asked. "You're a professor at Yale!" Within seconds Carla found herself in the hospital's surgery department. The best hand surgeon in the state was called in, and a team worked for hours to restore Carla's hand to perfection. The good news is that Carla regained (25) full use of her hand.

Can you spot the discrimination in Carla's ER visit? The act of discrimination here is not easy to spot because it was an act not of hurting but of *helping*, triggered when the doctor registered "Yale professor." Those two words transformed the bloody-handed quilter into a fellow member of the Yale in-group, someone who suddenly qualified for elite care.

Perhaps the future of Carla's hand never would have been in any doubt

had Carla been Carl, who ⁽²⁶⁾ arrived at the hospital in a rumpled tweed jacket with a pipe sticking out of his pocket. No student volunteer would have been needed to trigger the in-group identification in that case.

Carla the quilter was discriminated against by a failure to take appropriate action. Discrimination is hard to perceive because it does not present itself in obvious comparisons, where we must decide in a single moment whether to help one or the other. Actually, the bias involved in Carla's story is hidden in at least four ways.

First, it was hidden from the doctor himself in the sense that he was almost certainly unaware of having attitudes that favored members of one ⁽²⁷⁾ group over others. Second — and, again, this is a matter of its being hidden from the doctor himself — the fact that he was not doing anything obviously harmful would have made it hard for him to see that in choosing the better of two helpful options to pursue for Carla the Yale professor, he was expressing a bias.

The third way in which the bias was hidden was that no one in the situation was hurt by the doctor's action. Carla, the only person who was affected, was *helped* by the revealing of her identity as a Yale professor. Finally, there was no easily identifiable disadvantaged group in the situation. If pressed to say what group was being discriminated against, we would have to define it as consisting simply of "all those who would not get the same ⁽²⁸⁾ special care."

The importance of Carla's story is that by capturing not just acts of commission but acts of omission, ⁽²⁹⁾ we expand our sense of how hidden bias operates. It also allows us to see that the people responsible for such acts of omission are, like the doctor who is the main actor in this story, by and large good people who believe that helping is admirable. So far as we can tell, the doctor was a responsible and caring professional who had no conscious intention to discriminate against Carla the quilter. Nevertheless, he did

discriminate and the harm that could have been done to Carla's hand had she not been recognized as a member of the in-group is a real one.

The lesson from Carla's story is that discrimination of even the most apparently well-intentioned kind has significant impact on both those who are not part of the in-group *and* those who are. If we study hidden bias by the traditional method of looking for expressions of negativity or aggression directed against out-groups, we may fail to see the far more pervasive ways in which hidden biases maintain the status quo.
(30)

<注> quilter キルト作りを趣味とする人

設問

- 21) 1. careful of
2. forgetful of
3. mindful of
- 22) 1. deep
2. high
3. sharp
- 23) 1. damage
2. improve
3. obtain
- 24) 1. claimed
2. protested
3. shouted
- 25) 1. recovered
2. refused
3. repeated
- 26) 1. appeared to have enough money for expensive treatment
2. could certainly be recognized by appearance as a professor
3. was dressed just like a doctor
- 27) 1. doctors over patients
2. doctors over student volunteers
3. Yale professors over quilters
- 28) 1. all those who are discriminated against
2. all those who are not Yale faculty
3. all those who cannot afford expensive surgery
- 29) 1. discovery
2. friendship
3. neglect
- 30) 1. mind-bending
2. time-consuming
3. wide-ranging

問題 5 空所に入れるべき最も適切な語句を選びなさい。(同じものを二回以上用いてはいけません)

31) As no one has owned up to the crime, we should let the police () it.

32) As we're so near Mary's house, we might as well () and say hello.

33) Could you please help me () this application form? I don't know what to put down.

34) I need to get out of the car and () for a minute. I feel car sick.

35) If the employer promises not to () any more workers, we will call off the strike.

36) She doesn't want the government to () to terrorist threats.

37) Thank you for your invitation. What time should I () arriving?

38) The detective will have to () a way to acquire more evidence.

39) This computer will () almost the entire desk. I wish I had gotten a smaller one!

40) What do you () the new boss? I think I like her.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. figure out | 2. fill out | 3. give in | 4. go ahead |
| 5. lay off | 6. lie down | 7. look into | 8. make of |
| 9. plan on | 0. take up | | |

問題 6 空所に入れるべき最も適切な文を選びなさい。(同じものを二回以上用いてはいけません)

Since 1980, Mattel, a toy company, has produced numerous versions of its best-selling product, the Barbie doll: Jamaican, Nigerian, and Kenyan Barbie; Malaysian, Chinese, and Indian Barbie; Brazilian, Hawaiian, and Japanese Barbie, and on and on. These colorized Mattel toys are a good example of mass production. By Mattel's reckoning, Barbie enjoys 100% brand name recognition among girls aged 3-10, 96% of whom own at least one doll, with most owning an average of 8. When Barbie turned 30 in 1989, *Newsweek* noted that nearly 500,000,000 Barbies had been sold. (41)

Barbie dolls have been a real force in the toy market since they were first introduced in 1959. (42)

The first Barbie dolls were manufactured in Japan. Even though these white dolls sold well, Mattel reportedly discovered that many US consumers — war with Japan and Korea still on their minds — were concerned that the doll's features were too "Oriental." Mattel spokespersons and doll experts maintain that the alleged Asian cast of the original Barbie was an illusion that had more to do with the doll's face paint than with its actual design. Heavy black mascara gave the doll's eyes an "almond shape," which some have described as stereotypically Oriental. (43) These cosmetic accidents were quickly corrected in subsequent editions of the doll by changing the face paint.

If any difference from a white, all-American-girl look was a cosmetic accident in the original Barbie, Mattel in the late 1960's and early 1970's began producing what it marketed first as "colored," then as "black" versions of the doll. (44) Like white Francie Fairchild introduced the year before, Colored Francie was presumably Barbie's younger cousin. White Francie had been an international sensation, but Colored Francie was not as successful. (45)

Evelyn Bukhalter, owner of the Barbie Museum, attributes Colored Francie's commercial failure to the racial climate of the 1960's. (46) In her implied family ties to white Barbie, Colored Francie suggested more than simple unity, however. She implied a make-believe mixing of races that may have threatened the doll's market value.

Other Barbie fans have suggested that Colored Francie failed because of her straight hair and white features. (47) Kitturah Westenhauser writes: "To realize the African-American features in a doll required a whole new pattern. For Mattel, however, the challenge to complete the task of producing a doll was up against the deadline of the New York City Toy Fair of 1967. (48) The doll chosen to fill the role until the black ethnic doll could be produced was the Francie doll."

Although the doll's white features may have played some role in its failure to win a following, it's likely that Mattel's decision to call its first black Barbie "Colored Francie" also contributed to the doll's failure. (49) In any case, neither black nor white audiences bought the idea of Barbie's colored relations, and Mattel promptly replaced her with a black doll called Christie.

Christie, who was given her own black profile as Barbie's friend rather than as part of the family, sold well and remained on the market for a long time. (50) And these new dolls were made from the basic Barbie pattern. Cynthia Roberts writes: "It's no longer necessary or desirable for Barbie to be identified exclusively as a white. So this year, rather than expanding the ethnic base of Barbie's line by creating new 'friends,' Mattel simply comes out with black and Hispanic Barbies. It's an important moment in the doll's history. Now little girls of various backgrounds can relate *directly* to Barbie."

1. Although a number of other black dolls appeared throughout the late 1960's and 1970's, it was not until 1980 that Mattel introduced black dolls that were called Barbie.
2. Although toy store buyers — who at the time were primarily male — had expected they wouldn't sell well, the first shipment of half a million dolls sold out immediately.
3. Colored Francie, as the first black Barbie-like doll was called, came out in 1967.
4. Doll-purchasing patterns reflected the same resistance to racial unity that was felt elsewhere in the nation.
5. Indeed, Mattel's first black doll was made from the same pattern as white Francie, but less by design than for convenience.
6. Others maintain that their make-up made the original Barbie dolls look more European than like the American girl next door.
7. The black-is-beautiful theme of the time may have suggested that there was a ready market for a beautiful black doll, but Colored Francie did not sell well.
8. The shortage of time would deny Mattel the marketing of a doll with uniquely African-American qualities by the end of 1966.
9. The use of the term "colored" in the middle of civil-rights and black-power activism suggested that Mattel was still in the dark ages.
0. Those figures increased dramatically over the next five years, bringing the world-wide Barbie population to 800,000,000 by the time the doll turned 35 in 1994.

問題 7 次の二組の会話において空所に入れるべき最も適切な文を選びなさい。(同じものを二回以上用いてはいけません)

A : Welcome back! How was it?

B : Terrible.

A : Really? I'm surprised. (51)

B : I know, but I sure am glad to be back.

A : So tell me. (52)

B : First of all, there was the weather. It rained every day. Not just a little, but all day! There we were with these gorgeous beaches and no sun in sight!

A : (53)

B : Look at me! I'm as pale as I was before I went.

A : (54)

B : Rest! The second day we were there, my husband got sick. He was sneezing and coughing for three days. Then I caught his cold and felt awful.

A : (55)

B : That was the only good thing about the whole trip. Except that we were too sick to enjoy it most of the time. Anyway, what's new here in the office?

A : Not much. It's been a slow week.

C : What's got into you? (56)

D : Do I? Well, I've been working my fingers to the bone at work. It's all a bit too much. My wife says I should find a new job. But looking for something else is a lot of trouble. (57)

C : (58) Actually, I'm also in a bit of a difficult situation.

D : Why? What's up with you?

C : It's my situation at home. My landlord is threatening to raise my rent. It's really difficult to find another good place to live. But at least my math exam is over.

D : Great! (59)

C : Not bad. It's a relief just knowing that it's over. Anyway, I hope you manage to get through this week at work and start to feel better.

D : Thanks. (60)

1. At least you must have gotten some rest.
2. How did that go?
3. I guess you didn't get much of a tan.
4. I really can't deal with that right now.
5. I'll be a lot happier once this project is over.
6. Well, how was the food?
7. What a headache!
8. What happened?
9. You look really upset!
0. You were so excited about going.

