

英 語

I 次の (1)～(10) の () に入れるのに最も適切な語または句を, それぞれ a～d のうちから一つ選んで, 記号で答えなさい。

(1) A: I went to the piano concert. The pianist was only a young child and he played beautifully.

B: Oh! Everyone must () that he could play so well.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a. be amazing | b. have been amazed |
| c. have amazed | d. have been amazing |

(2) A: You seem to enjoy science a lot.

B: Yes, but I like history () science. Both are really interesting to me.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. as much as | b. as little as |
| c. as many as | d. as few as |

(3) A: Did you finish the paper for English class?

B: Not yet. I wish I () more time to finish it yesterday.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. will have | b. have had |
| c. had had | d. would have |

- (4) A: Did you hear about the job opening at the school?
B: Yes, but it's only open to people with () teaching experience.
- a. considering b. considerate
c. consider d. considerable
- (5) A: I can't believe she gave such a wonderful speech.
B: Me neither. She was really very () and confident.
- a. nervous b. clear c. noisy d. silent
- (6) A: What time can we meet after school?
B: I'm going to stay at school studying () 5:00 pm., so how about 5:30 pm.?
- a. until b. during c. for d. by
- (7) A: Hurry up! The performance is () to start and almost all the people are seated!
B: Wait. I can't walk so fast.
- a. approximately b. eager
c. inclined d. about

(8) A: Could you tell us anything you know about that man?
B: He was looking around suspiciously and () he saw us,
he ran away.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| a. by the next time | b. the time |
| c. as soon | d. the moment |

(9) A: You should ask Ken to give you some advice for the next
marathon competition. () in our school run faster than
him.
B: Okay, I'll ask him tomorrow.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a. No students | b. All students |
| c. Any other students | d. Any student |

(10) A: Did you hear the rumor about the baseball team?
B: Yes, I did. I will never believe it () may say it.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------|
| a. nobody | b. whom | c. whoever | d. who |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------|

Ⅱ 次の会話の (11)～(15) に入る最も適切な表現を, a～e のうちから一つ選んで, 記号で答えなさい。なお, 文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

Teacher: Good morning, everyone. Before we begin, I'd like to introduce a new student. This is Sara. She just transferred here from Osaka. Kenji, could you help show her around after class and sit next to her today?

Kenji: Hi Sara, I'm Kenji. Welcome to our class.

Sara: Nice to meet you, Kenji. Thanks.

Kenji: Is this your first time living in Tokyo?

Sara: Yes, it is. Tokyo feels much busier and (11), so I'm still getting used to it.

Kenji: I can imagine. Do you like the school so far?

Sara: Yeah, it seems really nice. The students and teachers have been kind.

Kenji: That's good to hear. If you have any questions, (12).

Sara: Thanks! Actually, I was wondering.... Do we always have English class this early in the day?

Kenji: Yeah, every Monday and Wednesday. It's not the easiest way to start the morning though.

Sara: I agree. I need more time to wake up.

Kenji: Same here. But (13), so it's not too bad.

Sara: Oh yeah? What makes him fun?

Kenji: Well, last week we played a quiz game using music lyrics, (14)!

Sara: No way! That sounds both fun and terrifying.

Kenji: It was. Everyone enjoyed it, and I remembered the new vocabulary better too.

Sara: Sounds like I've got something to look forward to.

Kenji: (15). English class might actually become your favorite.

- a. our teacher is pretty fun
- b. feel free to ask me
- c. more crowded than Osaka
- d. and the loser had to sing in front of the class
- e. definitely

Ⅲ

次の Email のやり取りを読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Hi Mom,

I hope your job and life are going well. Whatever happened in that tennis tournament you were excited about? Did you get a good result?

This month I'm facing some extra expenses, and my usual allowance isn't quite enough. My laptop charger suddenly broke last week, and since I use my laptop for almost everything—studying, research, and assignments—I had to buy a new one quickly. I couldn't believe how expensive it was! I did overspend a little early in the month, but got back to my budget soon enough. A few other sudden needs have really affected my ^⑱budget. I recently joined the fencing club, and there's a membership fee I need to pay (luckily they provide equipment). On top of all that, two of my classes require additional materials, which are more expensive than I expected.

I've been trying to be careful with my spending. I'm not asking for a lot, just an extra 20,000 yen this month to help cover these expenses. I know I mismanaged my allowance in the past but have been getting better. I'll certainly avoid unnecessary spending in the future. Also, I plan to look for part-time work soon to help with my expenses. I really appreciate all the ways you and dad have supported me over the years.

Love, Kenji

【注】 laptop charger = ノートパソコンのアダプター overspend = 使いすぎる

fencing = フェンシング, 剣術 mismanage = 管理を誤る

Kenji,

Just a few days before the tournament I twisted my ankle. That was a big disappointment! So I couldn't participate. Speaking of wasted money, I lost the entrance fee!

I understand that sometimes unexpected expenses happen, and do get that you've been doing better managing money in recent months. At the same time, I have to remind you how tight our ^{②①}finances are since your dad retired. Avoid buying junk! Impulse purchases are killers, especially online.

Now that you heard my lecture (ha-ha) I agree to sending you an extra 20,000 yen—this time. But you have to do better in the future. Remember to think twice before spending money and try to find cheaper options when possible. For example, you might be able to borrow books from the library or buy second-hand ones. If you get into fencing I hope money from your part-time job will cover it!

If you like I can help you make a simple budget plan to keep track of your income and expenses. Let me know if you need that. Take care and study hard!

Love,

Mom

問1 本文の内容に合致するように (16)～(18) の各文を完成させるのに、最も適切なものを、それぞれ a～d のうちから一つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(16) The unexpected expense that Kenji tells his mother about was

- a. fencing equipment.
- b. a new computer.
- c. a computer charging device.
- d. a private tutor.

(17) Regarding his spending habits before writing this message, Kenji

- a. tells about wages earned.
- b. reminds how much he saved.
- c. admits he has overspent.
- d. wonders why she didn't repay him.

(18) The economic hardship that Kenji's mother writes about is

- a. she was recently hospitalized.
- b. her husband is no longer working.
- c. inflation is costing more and more.
- d. her tendency to buy luxury goods.

問2 本文の内容に合致するように (19), (20) の語の意味として最も適切なものを, それぞれ a ~ d のうちから一つ選んで, 記号で答えなさい。

(19) budget

- a. life goal
- b. fascination
- c. money owed
- d. amount planned

(20) finances

- a. disagreements
- b. money situation
- c. fixed income
- d. confusion

IV 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

What is the secret to happiness? Does happiness come from within, or is it shaped by external influences such as our jobs, health, relationships and material circumstances?

A new study published in *Nature Human Behaviour* shows that happiness can come from either within or from external influences, from both, or neither—and which is true differs across people.

People have long contemplated the sources of happiness. In recent years, efforts such as the World Happiness Report seek to improve wellbeing across the world.

“We have to understand the sources of happiness to build effective interventions,” said Emorie Beck, assistant professor of psychology at the University of California, Davis and first author on the paper.

There are two major models of happiness. The “bottom-up” perspective holds that overall happiness comes from our satisfaction with domains of our life, such as wealth, enjoyable work and satisfying relationships.

Surveys such as the World Happiness Report tend to follow this model, suggesting that we improve happiness at a societal level, for example through policies that improve people’s income or environmental quality, rather than by targeting factors intrinsic to an individual.

“But we all know people in our lives who experience traumatic events yet seem to be happy,” Beck said.

Surveys have shown that across populations, only part of the happiness gap between groups of people can be assigned to factors such as wealth and life expectancy.

This suggests a “top-down” perspective, where happiness comes not from external circumstances, but from personal attitudes and qualities, implying that we can improve happiness by improving our

mental states through practices such as mindfulness meditation or therapy, rather than by targeting external factors.

A third model is ²⁴bidirectional: The bottom-up and top-down influences interact with each other to generate overall happiness. From this perspective, targeting either intrinsic or external factors should improve well-being.

Beck and coauthors Joshua Jackson of Washington University in St. Louis; Felix Cheung of the University of Toronto; and Stuti Thapa of the University of Tulsa, Oklahoma looked at what determines individual happiness for a group of over 40,000 people.

These were nationally representative panels of respondents who had taken part in separate surveys of life satisfaction in Germany, Britain, Switzerland, The Netherlands and Australia repeatedly for up to 30 years.

The surveys captured both global life satisfaction over time and satisfaction in five domains: health, income, housing, work and relationships.

“What comes out is that we see roughly equal groups that demonstrate each pattern,” Beck said.

“Some are bottom up; some are top down, the domains don’t affect their happiness; some are bidirectional and some are unclear.”

In the latter group, the researchers could not find any clear connection between the five subdomains and global wellbeing.

While these individuals may feel satisfied with their lives as a whole as well as with certain domains, they don’t appear to influence each other over time.

One possibility is that other things in their lives, from broader structural issues to specific events, may override these influences, Beck said.

The findings imply that measuring subjective wellbeing at the

population level does not really reflect the experience of individuals.

If the goal is to improve happiness across society, policies need to address both external factors such as health, income, housing and jobs and also individual qualities such as personal resilience and purpose in life.

Importantly, the most effective policies will be ㊦tailored to the individual themselves, Beck said. Targeting external factors for individuals whose happiness is not determined by them would likely be ineffective.

“These things are treated separately, but they aren’t really. They feed into each other at a personal level,” Beck said.

【出典】 <https://neurosciencenews.com/happiness-unique-psychology-28798/>

【注】 contemplate = 熟考する

intervention = 介入（問題や状況を改善するための）対応策や行動

domain = 領域 intrinsic = 本来備っている traumatic = トラウマ的な

mindfulness = 目の前のことに集中する状態 therapy = 療法

override = 無視する resilience = 困難に打ち勝つ力

問1 本文の内容に合致するように、(21)～(23)の各文を完成させるには、それぞれどう続ければよいか。最も適切なものを、それぞれa～dのうちから一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(21) According to the article, what is the main finding of the new study on happiness?

- a. External factors like income are the only reliable way to increase happiness.
- b. Happiness is mostly determined by wealth and life expectancy.
- c. People who are happy usually ignore negative events.
- d. Happiness can be influenced by a variety of things, or nothing at all, depending on the person.

(22) What does the “top-down” model of happiness suggest?

- a. People cannot change their happiness once it is set.
- b. People obtain happiness from personal attitudes and their way of thinking.
- c. Happiness can only be increased through social policies.
- d. Happiness is shaped by material circumstances.

(23) According to the article, what is necessary to improve happiness across society?

- a. Policies must address both external conditions and individual qualities.
- b. Governments should focus on raising income levels.
- c. Mindfulness meditation should be mandatory.
- d. Housing and jobs have no real impact on happiness.

問2 本文の内容に合致するように (24), (25) の語の意味として最も適切なものを, それぞれ a ~ d のうちから一つ選んで, 記号で答えなさい。

(24) bidirectional

- a. the mutual interaction between two sides
- b. the influence flowing in one direction to another
- c. being influenced only by external factors
- d. a state of being unaffected by any factors

(25) tailored

- a. carefully observed
- b. randomly chosen to apply to anyone
- c. specifically adjusted to suit an individual
- d. adjust to bring greater harmony