

25 英 語

(解答番号 ~)

第1問 次の英文を読み、空所 **1** ~ **6** に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下段の①~④の中から一つ選び、その番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

1 Most people feel lonely sometimes, but it usually only lasts between a few minutes and a few hours. This kind of *loneliness is not serious. In fact, it is quite normal. For some people, though, loneliness can last for years. Psychologists are studying this complex phenomenon in an attempt to better understand long-term loneliness. These researchers have already identified three different types of loneliness.

2 The first kind of loneliness is temporary. This is the most common type. It usually disappears quickly and does not require any special attention. The second kind, *situational loneliness, is a natural result of a particular situation—for example, a divorce, the death of a loved one, or moving to a new place. Although this kind of loneliness can cause physical problems, such as headaches and sleeplessness, it usually does not last for more than a year. Situational loneliness is easy to understand and to predict.

3 The third kind of loneliness is the most severe. Unlike the second type, chronic loneliness usually lasts more than two years and has no specific cause. People who experience habitual loneliness have problems socializing and becoming close to others. Unfortunately, many *chronically lonely people think there is little or nothing they can do to improve their condition.

4 Psychologists agree that one important factor in loneliness is a person's social contacts, e.g., friends, family members, coworkers, etc. We depend on various people for different reasons. For instance, our families give us emotional support, our parents and teachers give us guidance, and our friends share similar interests and activities. However, psychologists have found that the number of social contacts we have is not the only reason for loneliness. It is more important how many social contacts we think or expect we should have. In other words, (1) though lonely people may have many social contacts, they sometimes feel they should have more. They question their own popularity.

5 Most researchers agree that the loneliest people are between the ages of 18 and 25,

so a group of psychologists decided to study a group of college freshmen. They found that more than 50% of the freshmen were situationally lonely at the beginning of the *semester as a result of their new circumstances, but had adjusted after a few months. Thirteen percent were still lonely after seven months due to *shyness and fear. They felt very uncomfortable meeting new people, even though they understood that their fear was not rational. The situationally lonely freshmen overcame their loneliness by making new friends, but the chronically lonely remained unhappy because they were afraid ⁽²⁾ to do so.

6 Psychologists are trying to find ways to help habitually lonely people for two reasons. First of all, they are unhappy and unable to socialize. Secondly, researchers have found a connection between chronic loneliness and serious illnesses such as heart disease. While temporary and situational loneliness can be a normal, healthy part of life, chronic loneliness can be a very sad, and sometimes dangerous, condition.

(Source: Miwako Yamashina, *Reading Choice: Skills for Academic Success*, Cengage Learning, 2016)

*loneliness 孤独

*situational ある状況により生じた

*chronically 慢性的に

*semester 学期

*shyness 臆病

問 1 According to the second paragraph, which one of the following statements about situational loneliness is true?

1

- ① It can result in headaches and a lack of sleep.
- ② It disappears almost instantly and does not require any special attention.
- ③ It is a very serious condition and often lasts for many years.
- ④ It is a complex phenomenon that is impossible to comprehend or predict.

問 2 According to the third paragraph, which one of the following statements about chronic loneliness is true? 2

- ① As it is similar to situational loneliness, there are several ways it can be controlled.
- ② It is temporary and usually has clear reasons behind it.
- ③ People who have chronic loneliness find it easy to make friends and interact with others.
- ④ People who have chronic loneliness often think there is almost no way to make their situation better.

問 3 The underlined phrase ⁽¹⁾“though lonely people may have many social contacts, they sometimes feel they should have more” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to: 3

- ① Lonely people generally have few social contacts and little popularity, but most feel satisfied with their present condition.
- ② Lonely people tend to think that they do not have enough social contacts even when this may not be true.
- ③ Lonely people try to have many friends and social contacts in order to overcome their loneliness.
- ④ More and more lonely people are worried about how to get along with other people because they have too many social contacts.

問 4 According to the fifth paragraph, a group of psychologists decided to study a group of college students because 4

- ① it is believed that people between the ages 18 and 25 feel lonelier than those in any other age group.
- ② more than 50% of the freshmen were situationally lonely for the whole first year.
- ③ they instantly adjusted to their new circumstances.
- ④ they understand every situation rationally.

問 5 The underlined phrase ⁽²⁾“to do so” in the fifth paragraph indicates:

5

- ① to find ways to help lonely people.
- ② to make new friends.
- ③ to remain unhappy.
- ④ to understand that their fear was not rational.

問 6 What is the writer’s main point in this passage?

6

- ① Among psychologists there is much variety of opinion about society’s loneliest generation of people.
- ② Psychologists divide lonely people into several types, and want to better help people suffering from the most serious cases.
- ③ Researchers believe that lonely people should try to have more social contacts even though they may already have plenty.
- ④ Researchers want to cure every kind of loneliness because all lonely people are unhappy.

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第2問 次の会話文を読み、空所 **7** ~ **10** に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下段の①~④の中から一つ選び、その番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

John: Tomatoes, milk, cat food ... Is there anything else we need?

Sally: John, we need to get some more cereal. Hey, look how expensive these corn flakes are!
I can't believe the price!

John: Haven't you noticed that the price of corn has increased?

Sally: Not at all. I thought corn was really cheap.

John: It was. But a lot of it is being used to make *ethanol these days.

Sally: Ethanol? You mean that *biofuel that's added to our gas?

John: That's right.

Sally: But it's better for the environment than fossil fuels, right?

John: Yes, it does produce less pollution than some other fuels.

Sally: And I heard it helps solve the problem of global warming.

John: Actually, it doesn't.

Sally: But burning ethanol doesn't create CO₂.

John: That's true about burning ethanol as fuel. But that's not the whole picture.

Sally: What do you mean?

John: Well, it takes a lot of energy to turn corn into ethanol. Fossil fuels like oil and gas are used to produce it. And think about all the machines used to harvest the corn. And the trucks that transport it. All those activities release CO₂ into the air. And because more corn is being made into ethanol, that means less corn for food.

Sally: Wow. I never thought about the whole process like that. So that's why the price of corn is going up. It's more complicated than I thought.

(Source: Karl Nordvall, Listening to the News 2: Voice of America, Compass Publishing, 2012)

*ethanol エタノール

*biofuel 生物燃料

問 1 What are John and Sally probably doing while having this conversation?

7

- ① They are buying fuel in a gas station.
- ② They are shopping in a supermarket.
- ③ They are studying in a chemistry class.
- ④ They are working in a factory.

問 2 According to the dialog, which one of the following statements about ethanol is true?

8

- ① Burning ethanol creates much more CO₂ than simply burning corn.
- ② Ethanol is useful for solving the problem of global warming.
- ③ Everyone agrees that ethanol is the best energy source for our environment.
- ④ When producing ethanol from corn, fossil fuels are used.

問 3 Based on the dialog, which one of the following statements is NOT true?

9

- ① Corn is being grown in greater volumes, so its price is going down.
- ② John understands why the price of corn flakes is rising.
- ③ Large quantities of corn are grown for use as fuels these days.
- ④ Sally had not noticed that the price of corn flakes was going up.

問 4 Which one of the following statements best describes what Sally knew BEFORE the dialog took place?

10

- ① She believed that ethanol produces less pollution than some other fossil fuels.
- ② She believed that the price of corn was increasing.
- ③ She understood the connection between ethanol and CO₂.
- ④ She understood the entire process involved in producing ethanol.

第3問 次の各会話文の空所 **11** ～ **15** に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下段の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 A: This computer is the latest model, sir.

B: It's nice, but (**11**)

A: How about this one? It's around half the price.

B: That might be a better option.

- ① I don't have my wallet.
- ② I want something newer.
- ③ It's a little out of my price range.
- ④ It's just what I am looking for.

問2 A: I thought you were going to the library today.

B: I wanted to, but I missed the bus.

A: (**12**)

B: That'll be a big help. It's not far from there.

- ① I can drive you as far as the post office.
- ② I don't like to go to the library.
- ③ There's another one at 11:30.
- ④ You can find interesting books there.

問3 A: If you have a minute, could you give me a hand?

B: Sure. (**13**)

A: I have to put this sofa in that room. It's a little heavy.

B: No problem.

- ① I'm afraid I can't hand it out to you.
- ② I'm so busy I don't have the time.
- ③ What can I do for you?
- ④ When shall I go?

問 4 A: How did you become interested in studying Chinese, Carol?

B: Well, I went to China on a friendship tour for high school students last year.

A: (**14**)

B: Only a few phrases. The trip motivated me to study the language after I got back.

- ① Are you going to keep studying about China?
- ② Did you speak Chinese before going there?
- ③ What was your purpose for visiting China?
- ④ Why did you start studying Chinese?

問 5 A: Dr. Louis' Clinic, how can I help you?

B: This is Donald Bush. Does Dr. Louis have any openings today? I have a very bad headache and feel dizzy.

A: Well, (**15**), but he may be able to squeeze you in around eleven.

B: Thanks so much. I'll be there.

- ① he has a very full schedule
- ② I'm feeling much better now
- ③ you can come any time next week
- ④ you have the wrong number

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問9 I've never touched a snake, (**24**) do I want to.

- ① and ② but ③ nor ④ not

問10 Are you (**25**) or against raising the consumption tax rate?

- ① for ② over ③ under ④ with

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第5問 次の各日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、それぞれ下段の①～⑤の語または語群を正しく並べかえ、**2番目**と**4番目**にくるものの番号を選び、その番号を **26** ～ **35** の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 お弁当を作るのは面倒だと思いませんか。

Don't _____ **26** _____ **27** _____ a bother?

- ① is ② making ③ packed lunches ④ think ⑤ you

問2 「一番忘れてはいけないのはだれの批判もしないこと」と母はいつも言っています。

My mother always says, "The most important _____ **28** _____ **29** _____ to criticize anyone."

- ① is ② not ③ remember ④ thing ⑤ to

問3 私は毎日朝食前に運動することにしています。

I _____ **30** _____ **31** _____ every day before I have breakfast.

- ① a rule ② exercise ③ it ④ make ⑤ to

問4 すぐにその虫歯を抜いてもらいなさい。

You'd _____ **32** _____ **33** _____ immediately.

- ① better ② have ③ out ④ pulled ⑤ that bad tooth

問5 近年、異文化の人たちと働くのはごく当たり前のことです。

These days, _____ **34** _____ **35** _____ cultures is quite common.

- ① different ② from ③ people ④ with ⑤ working

以上で問題は終わりです。