

I 和文の意味を表わすように、( ) に入る最適なものを [ ] 内のイ～ヌよりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。ただし、各選択肢は 1 回しか使えない。

- (1) 「徹夜してサッカーの試合を見るつもりなんだ。」  
“I’m going to ( ) up all night and watch the soccer game.”
- (2) 「ねえサチエお願いがあるんだけど。」  
「いいよ, 何でも言ってごらん。」  
“Will you do me a favor, Sachie?”  
“Sure, ( ) it.”
- (3) 「これ君にあげるよ。絶対に気に入ると思う。」  
“Here is something for you. I ( ) you’ll like it.”
- (4) 「彼の否定的な態度にはもう我慢できない。」  
“I can’t ( ) up with his negative attitude any longer.”
- (5) 「持ち帰って一晩検討し、明日ご連絡ということでよろしいでしょうか。」  
“Do you mind if I ( ) on it and let you know tomorrow?”

イ bet	ロ doubt	ハ help	ニ let	ホ look
ヘ name	ト put	チ sleep	リ stay	ヌ wake

II 英語の記述が意味する 1 語となるように破線部を補充する際に [ ] に入る 2 文字を [ ] 内のイ～ネよりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。（破線の数文字数を表わす）各選択肢は 2 回以上使ってよい。

- (1) Something that grows on a plant or tree, can be eaten as a food, and is usually sweet: f \_ [ ] \_ .
- (2) A special vehicle equipped to take people who are injured or ill to the hospital: \_ \_ \_ [ ] \_ \_ ce.
- (3) Make a fire stop burning: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ [ ] \_ sh.
- (4) Able to continue without causing damage to the environment: s \_ \_ \_ \_ [ ] \_ ble.

イ an	ロ en	ハ eu	ニ ew	ホ ge
ヘ gi	ト gu	チ in	リ la	ヌ lu
ル ne	ヲ ng	ワ oo	カ ra	ヨ ru
タ ue	レ ui	ソ ul	ツ ur	ネ ut

III 和文の意味を表わすように、( ) 内の語(句)を**全て使って**並べ換え、英文を完成しなさい。(なお、文頭に  
来る語も小文字で示されている)

(1) それは、爆買いツアーからインターネット通販に変わったことが大きく影響している。

It is mostly ( due / e-commerce / from / shift / shopping spree tours / the / to / to ).

(2) 驚くほど多くの十代の若者が読み書き出来ないまま教育を終える。

A ( able / being / leave / number / of / school / surprising / teenagers / to / without ) read and write.

(3) 時が経てば彼の任期中の辞任が正しいかどうか分かる。

( during / his resignation / his term / if / is / right / tell / time / will ) or wrong.

IV 各文章において下線部分が入るべき最適な位置をイ～トよりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(1) the only time

People's nervous systems are organized according to the principles of negative feedback; that is, (イ) the whole thing works so smoothly and automatically that (ロ) the control system is (ハ) consciously brought into play is (ニ) when the input signals deviate from the norm. Therefore, (ホ) people individually and collectively are (ヘ) for the most part unaware of the patterns and reference signals governing behavior (ト).

(2) is

Atoms are not solid; they are more like clouds of energy — mostly empty space dotted (イ) with even smaller subatomic particles. Experiments have shown (ロ) that there are more than 70 different subatomic particles. However, only three of these have any significant effect on the way materials behave (ハ), so the structure of the atom is usually described (ニ) in terms of three particles. At the atom's heart (ホ) a dense nucleus made (ヘ) of two kinds of particles, protons and neutrons. Protons have a positive electrical charge; neutrons have none. Revolving around the nucleus are much smaller negatively charged particles called electrons. Most atoms have the same numbers of protons and electrons, so the electrical charges balance each other; in other words, atoms are electrically neutral (ト).

(3) because

Crowds of pedestrians can move about on the pavement (イ) of a busy shopping road without colliding with one another, not so much because they are all the time looking out for obstructions, but mainly (ロ) their speed of movement is so slow (ハ) that they can change their pace and direction in time (ニ) to avoid collision. The length and breadth of their view may be short when they move slowly. If, however, one of them wishes to get along quickly (ホ) he begins to look further ahead, (ヘ) to pick out the places where the crowd is thinnest and to direct his course and increase his speed accordingly. He then finds that his view (ト) of other pedestrians at close quarters becomes worse, so that quite often, if one of them comes into his path suddenly, he narrowly avoids collision.

V 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

The idea for the fundraising walk that was to change my life first came to me a few weeks after I'd returned from another routine check-up at the local doctor's surgery and — as usual — had taken the staff some chocolates to keep them going.

'You're ( a ) an inspiration, Tom,' said Clare, one of my favourite nurses, after I told her I was considering ordering a treadmill. 'I can't think of many ninety-nine-year-olds who'd be thinking about buying a running machine!'

'It's you who are the inspirational ones,' I ( b ). 'For all the patience and kindness you've shown me over the last eighteen months, for the doctors who saved the life of my son-in-law, and for those who cared so wonderfully for my late wife Pamela. I only wish I could do more.'

Clare's parting advice to keep mobile was what sparked my mini challenge two weeks later, by which time we were all ( c ) lockdown. It was Sunday, 5 April 2020, the first really sunny day of the year, and my daughter Hannah and her family, with whom I live in Bedfordshire, decided to have a barbecue. Instead of doing my exercises in my room that day, I decided to take my walker outside for the first time and try a few laps of our 25-metre driveway. In what was a typical, fun conversation, my family began to tease me.

'Keep going, Granddad,' Benjie, sixteen, called as he flipped the burgers. Georgia, eleven, ( d ) the table and Hannah said casually, 'Let's see how many you can manage.' Her husband Colin added, 'We'll give you £1 per lap, so see if you can do a hundred by your hundredth birthday.' I thought they were joking, but as I kept walking, step after step, I began to think about what they'd said. What if I did raise a bit of money and gave it to the nurses and other healthcare workers who'd looked after us over the years? Even £100 would be a nice ( e ). And how much might I raise if I could manage enough laps before my 100th birthday to help them combat Covid-19?

Two years earlier I'd have managed 1,000 laps or more, but after a silly fall in my kitchen I'd fractured my hip, broken a rib and punctured a lung. I have to admit that my subsequent loss of mobility knocked my confidence and badly affected my ( f ). Before that I'd been fit and well — driving, mowing the lawn and managing much of the gardening myself, even using the chainsaw. In my nineties I'd travelled to India and Nepal on my own because I wanted to see Mount Everest.

Once I'd finished the first lap that Sunday and earned myself a pound, I turned my walker carefully and attempted lap number two. 'That's it,' Hannah encouraged, laughing. 'You might even make a fiver!' Secretly, I wondered if I could, but with the family egging me on, there was no way I was going to ( g ). They knew me well enough to accept that I'd do my best. A Yorkshireman's word is his bond. Before I knew it, though, they'd set up a fundraising page for me with a £1,000 target, contacted the local media to help drum up support for what they called my 'Walk with Tom', and left me to do the ( h ).

I find the events that followed hard to understand, even now. All I did was go for a walk, but it seemed to touch a nerve. As I ticked off my laps slowly and steadily, step by step, ten each day, my modest little fundraiser went viral and my target was ( i ) within twenty-four hours. Before I knew it there were journalists at the gate, TV crews in the garden, and I was on breakfast television.

(注) driveway: a short road leading from a public road to a house or garage.

(出典 Captain Tom Moore. Tomorrow Will Be A Good Day. Penguin Books, 2020 一部改変)

問1. ( a ) ~ ( i ) に入る最適なものをイ〜リよりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。ただし、各選択肢は1回しか使えない。

- |             |           |                |         |        |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|---------|--------|
| イ countered | ロ gesture | ハ independence | ニ laid  | ホ rest |
| ヘ stop      | ト such    | チ surpassed    | リ under |        |

問2. イ〜ハの記述のうち、本文の内容に合うものを全て選び、その記号を書きなさい。合うものが1つもなければ「なし」と書きなさい。

- イ The motivation for Tom to raise funding was that he wanted to give back to the medical staff who had devoted themselves to taking care of him and his family.
- ロ Just before completing his 1,000-lap target, Tom fell over and was seriously injured, breaking his hip bone and a rib, and making a hole in one of his lungs.
- ハ What Tom did for the donation campaign was only to take a walk but it seemed to stimulate his nervous system, making him able to walk a longer distance.

VI 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

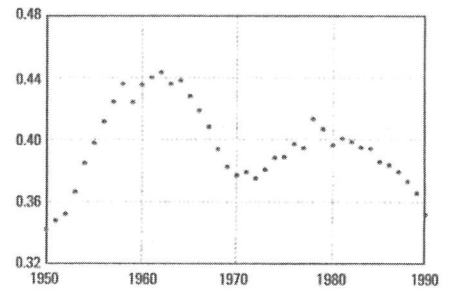
My brother, Noah, is four years younger than I. Most people, upon first meeting us, find us quite similar. We both talk too loudly, are balding in the same way, and have great difficulty keeping our apartments tidy.

But there are differences: I count pennies. Noah buys the best. I love Bob Dylan. For Noah, it's Cake and Beck.

Perhaps the most notable difference between us is our attitude toward baseball. I am obsessed with baseball and, in particular, my love of the New York Mets has always been a core part of my identity. Noah finds baseball impossibly ( a ), and his hatred of the sport has long been a core part of his identity. How can two guys with such similar genes, ( b ) by the same parents, in the same town, have such opposite feelings about baseball? What determines the adults we become? There's a ( c ) field within developmental psychology that mines massive adult databases and correlates them with key childhood events. It can help us tackle this and related questions. We might call this increasing use of Big Data to answer psychological questions Big Psych.

To see how this works, let's consider a study I ( d ) on how childhood experiences influence which baseball team you support — or whether you support any team at all. For this study, I used Facebook data on “likes” of baseball teams.

To begin with, I downloaded the number of males of every age who “like” each of New York's two baseball teams. Here are the percent that are Mets fans, by year of birth (Figure 1).



PERCENT OF MALE NEW YORK BASEBALL FANS WHO LIKE THE METS, BY YEAR OF BIRTH

Figure 1

The higher the point, the more Mets fans. The popularity of the team rises and falls then rises and falls again, with the Mets being very popular among those born in 1962 and 1978. I'm guessing baseball fans might have an idea as ( あ ) what's going on here. The Mets have won just two World Series: in 1969 and 1986. These men were roughly seven to eight years old when the Mets won. Thus a huge predictor of Mets fandom, for boys at least, is whether the Mets won a World Series when they were around the age seven or eight.

In fact, we can extend this analysis. I downloaded information on Facebook showing how many fans of every age “like” every one of a comprehensive selection of Major League Baseball teams.

I found that there are also an unusually high number of male Baltimore Orioles fans born in 1962 and male Pittsburgh Pirates fans born in 1963.

Those men were eight-year-old boys when these teams were champions. Indeed, calculating the age of peak fandom for all the teams I studied, then figuring out how old these fans would have been, gave me this chart (Figure 2).

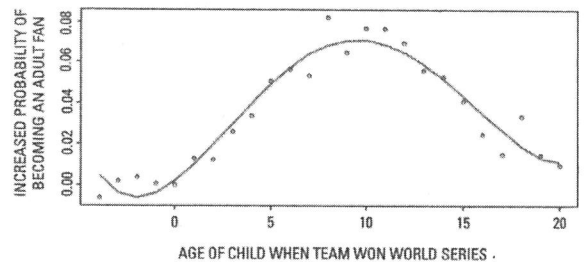


Figure 2

Once again we see that the most important year in a man's life, for the purposes of cementing his favorite baseball team as an adult, is when he is more or less eight years old. Overall, five to fifteen is the key period to (1) win over a boy. Winning when a man is nineteen or twenty is about (2) as / determining / he / important / in / one-eighth / who / will root for as winning when he is eight. By then, he will already either love a team for life or he won't.

Now, baseball is not the most important topic in the world, or so my Ph.D. advisors repeatedly told me. But this methodology might help us tackle similar questions, including how people develop their political preferences, musical taste, and financial habits. My prediction is that we will find that many of our adult behaviors and interests, even those that we consider fundamental to ( A ), can be explained by the arbitrary facts of ( B ) and ( C ) in certain key years while we were young.

(注) New York Mets, Baltimore Orioles, Pittsburgh Pirates 米国メジャーリーグ球団のうちの3球団の名称

(出典) Seth Stephens-Davidowitz. Everybody Lies: What the Internet Can Tell Us About Who We Really Are. Bloomsbury, 2018 一部改変)

問1. ( a ) ~ ( d ) に入る最適なものをイ〜へよりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。ただし、各選択肢は1回しか使えない。

イ booked      ロ boring      ハ conducted      ニ growing      ホ nodding      ヘ raised

問 2. ( あ ) に入る最適なものをイ～ホより選び、その記号を書きなさい。

イ if      □ in      ハ is      ニ to      ホ with

問 3. 下線部 <sup>(1)</sup> win over の意味に最も近いものをイ～ホより選び、その記号を書きなさい。

イ attract      □ defeat      ハ insist      ニ rely      ホ respect

問 4. 下線部 ( 2 ) の語を文脈に合うように、並べ換えなさい。

Winning when a man is nineteen or twenty is about <sup>(2)</sup> as / determining / he / important / in / one-eighth / who / will root for as winning when he is eight.

問 5. ( A ) ~ ( C ) に入る最適なものをイ～ホよりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。ただし、**各選択肢は 1 回しか使えない。**

イ who we are  
□ why we live  
ハ what was going on  
ニ when we were born  
ホ how we like certain things

問 6. イ～ハの記述のうち、本文の内容に合うものを全て選び、その記号を書きなさい。合うものが 1 つもなければ「なし」と書きなさい。

- イ What the author does for a living is to count money as a banker, while his brother's job is to select and purchase good quality items for his customers.
- From what the author says, it can be calculated that Baltimore Orioles won the championship in 1970 and Pittsburgh Pirates won in 1971.
- ハ The author believes that the methods used in this study may be useful in analyzing people's orientation to politics, music, or spending.