

◇ 英 語

英 5－1～英 5－10 まで 10 ページあります。

Ⅰ 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。（〔 〕内の数字は段落番号を示す）

[1] Everyone knows that friendships are important. We all need our best friends. Best friends share good times and bad. We tell our close friends our secrets. But what about casual friends? They are the friends we see only now and then. They are our classmates, the customers at the cafe, or the neighbor walking his dog. When we have a lot of casual friends, it improves our lives in several ways.

[2] First, casual friends make us happy. We talk to them at the bus stop or the store. We feel like we are part of a community. Research shows that the more casual friends we have, the more positive we feel. In one study, students felt much happier when they talked to more classmates than usual. These low-key friendships become very important as we get older. We have the most friends at age 25, but the number goes down after that. As we get older, we have fewer friendships and can feel alone. But we feel less lonely when we have many casual friends.

[3] Second, casual friends connect us to other groups of people. They tell us about fun activities and possible jobs. In fact, people are 58 percent more likely to get a job through a casual friend than a close friend. Casual friends introduce us to their other friends. They help when we want to know about good restaurants or exciting movies. Research shows that casual friendships are a good way to spread all kinds of information.

[4] Finally, casual friends introduce us to a variety of new ideas. Our best friends often think like us, but casual friends may have very different opinions. When we talk to different people, we learn new ways of seeing the world. It makes us kinder and more understanding.

[5] To have a better life, make more casual friends. Talk more to strangers. These people can become casual friends. Over time, casual friends can become close friends. And the more friends you have, the happier you'll be. Casual friends may be the secret to a happy life.

1. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?

1

- ① Our casual friends should improve their lives.
- ② Casual friends can make our lives better.
- ③ We all need a best friend.
- ④ We should tell our close friends our secrets.

2. According to the passage, which best describes a casual friend?

2

- ① members of our community we don't talk to
- ② low-key people who are about 25 years old
- ③ people who are happy and positive
- ④ people we sometimes talk to in our daily lives

3. Why does having casual friends become more important as we get older?

3

- ① We might feel lonely when we get older.
- ② People start to feel old after the age of 25.
- ③ Casual friends will make us feel alone.
- ④ Older people are usually more positive.

4. What is the second benefit of having casual friends?

4

- ① Casual friends can help us make close friends.
- ② Casual friends have 58 percent more jobs.
- ③ Movies are more exciting when watching with friends.
- ④ Meeting more people leads to more opportunities and information.

5. Which is NOT mentioned as a result of casual friends introducing people they know?

5

- ① getting information about restaurants
- ② hearing about fun things to do
- ③ traveling to new countries
- ④ finding new jobs

6. What is the third benefit of having casual friends?

6

- ① We can learn to be more open-minded.
- ② It is easier to find people who think like us.
- ③ We can meet kinder people.
- ④ Our best friends can teach us a variety of things.

7. How does the article say we can make more casual friends?

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- ① Smile when you talk to your friends.
- ② Try having conversations with people you don't know.
- ③ Talk to more people who are strange.
- ④ Have longer conversations with people.

このページは白紙です。
次のページに進んでください。

II 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（[] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] One day several years ago, Valorie Salimpour took a drive that changed her life. Salimpour, a *neuroscience graduate, was struggling to decide on her career path. She felt that a drive might help clear her head. When she turned on the car radio, a piece of violin music came on: *Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 5. "Something just happened," she recalls. "I just felt this rush of emotion... It was so intense." She stopped the car so she could focus on the music. She wondered why it had such a powerful effect on her.

[2] Salimpour found a job working as a neuroscientist. Her research involved scanning people's brain activity as they listened to music. She discovered that when people listen to music they like, their brains flood with dopamine—a chemical linked with pleasure and motivation. In one experiment, people listened to the first 30 seconds of unfamiliar songs. The listeners were then given the option of buying the full songs, using their own money. By analyzing dopamine-related areas of the participants' brains, Salimpour was able to successfully predict which songs the people would choose to buy; she could tell what they liked and what they didn't based on brain activity.

[3] But why might one person like a song while another person doesn't? Salimpour says it all depends on past musical experiences. "Eastern, Western, jazz, heavy metal, pop—all of these have different rules they follow," she says. These rules are recorded as patterns, or templates, in the brain. If the new music has a familiar template, your brain releases dopamine and registers a feeling of pleasure. This might explain why most people have a preference for a certain type of music.

[4] There are questions Salimpour is still trying to answer: How does our brain make musical templates? Why do people with similar backgrounds have different preferences? Her research, though, has given her a new way to think about her experience years ago. "That day," she says, "it all seemed like such a big mystery." Now when she hears a piece of music she likes, she has a better understanding of what's happening inside her brain.

(注) * neuroscience 「神経科学」

* Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 5

「ドイツの作曲家ヨハネス・ブラームスの『ハンガリー舞曲 第5番』」

1. What helped Salimpoor decide to get a job related to music and neuroscience?

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- ① She was tired of driving and listening to the same piece of music on her way to school.
- ② She suddenly realized that her emotions were easily understood when listening to music.
- ③ She was wondering why music had a powerful effect on other people, but not her.
- ④ She was curious about a strong reaction she had had when hearing a piece of music.

2. What type of songs did people listen to in Salimpoor's experiment?

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- ① songs that they could buy for a discounted price
- ② songs the participants had not heard before
- ③ songs that were about brain activity
- ④ songs that Salimpoor had predicted people would like

3. How could Salimpoor predict what songs people would buy?

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- ① by measuring the dopamine levels in participants' brains
- ② by analyzing the number of songs participants listened to
- ③ by looking at the songs participants had purchased in the past
- ④ by asking people about the type of music they often listened to

4. According to Salimpoor, what would make people like a certain type of music?

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- ① They were born with high dopamine levels in their brains.
- ② They often listened to music that followed different musical patterns.
- ③ They had heard similar types of music in the past.
- ④ They had created new music using an unfamiliar template.

5. In Paragraph 4, what does “That day” refer to?

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- ① the day that Salimpoor designed an experiment related to music
- ② the day that Salimpoor heard the Brahms music while driving
- ③ the day that Salimpoor successfully predicted what songs people liked
- ④ the day that Salimpoor completed her research on music

6. Which statement is true?

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- ① Salimpoor has answered all of her questions about music and the brain.
- ② Salimpoor has learned how to make musical templates.
- ③ Salimpoor still does not know everything about music’s effect on the brain.
- ④ Salimpoor’s experience has changed her musical preferences.

Ⅲ 次の電話での会話の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～⑨の選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（選択肢は一度しか使えない）。

Staff: This is the Terrace Café. How can I help you?

Customer: Hi. () Would it be possible to make a reservation for 20 people?

Staff: Let me check. What day would you like to make a reservation for?

Customer: Monday, September 4th at 6:00 pm.

Staff: () However, if you come at 7:30 pm, we have space.

Customer: 7:30? That would be fine.

Staff: We can seat people at two large tables or four smaller tables. Which would you prefer?

Customer: Hmm. Can we reserve the four small tables?

Staff: Certainly. () Your reservation will be for 20 people on September 4th at 7:30. Is that correct?

Customer: Yes, that is perfect. ()

Staff: I'm sorry, but there isn't. However, we are only a 2-minute walk from the nearest station. ()

Customer: No, that's all. Thank you for your help.

Staff: You're welcome. Thank you for calling and have a nice day.

■ 選択肢

- ① By the way, is there a train station near your restaurant?
- ② Two large tables will be fine.
- ③ I want to change my reservation for 20 people.
- ④ I'm afraid we already have several reservations for that time.
- ⑤ I'm organizing a dinner for a school club.
- ⑥ Is there anything else I can help you with?
- ⑦ Let me just confirm that information with you.
- ⑧ Oh, and is there any parking at your restaurant?
- ⑨ That time fits our schedule, so it shouldn't be a big problem.

IV 次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な語（句）を、①～④の選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. Laura wanted to () her friends by winning the 200 meter dash at the track meet. 19

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① impress | ② impressive |
| ③ impressed | ④ impression |

2. He is taking extra lessons to make up () the time he missed. 20

- | | |
|-------|------|
| ① at | ② to |
| ③ for | ④ in |

3. When they eventually arrived at the party, all the food (). 21

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| ① was eating | ② have eaten |
| ③ had ate | ④ had been eaten |

4. Here are some tips to stay fit and avoid () on extra weight during the holidays. 22

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| ① put | ② putting |
| ③ to put | ④ to have put |

5. This new product () I worked on will be released by the end of this month. 23

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| ① those | ② whom |
| ③ that | ④ when |

6. I asked Oliver if he'd seen Alice (), but he shook his head. 24

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ① promptly | ② scarcely |
| ③ equally | ④ lately |

V 次の()内の語(句)を、日本語の文に合うように並べ替えて、指定された場所にくるものの番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべきものも小文字にしてある。

1. オフィスで働くか自宅で働くかは、私たちにはどちらでもかまわない。

(① whether ② to ③ difference ④ it ⑤ makes ⑥ us ⑦ no) we work in the office or at home.

()()()()()
()() we work in the office or at home.

2. セールスマンとは絶対に口をきかないように自分で決めている。

I (① to ② it ③ talk ④ rule ⑤ a ⑥ make ⑦ never to) salespeople.

I ()()()()()
()() salespeople.

3. 空飛ぶ車は何十年間もSFの夢だったが、それはいつ現実になるだろう？

Flying cars (① but ② have ③ will ④ been ⑤ when ⑥ for decades ⑦ they ⑧ a sci-fi dream) become reality?

Flying cars ()()()(),
()()()() become reality?