

英 語 (筆記)

(解答番号 ~)

第 1 問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 14)

A 次の問い(問 1 ~ 3)において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

- ① assign ② designer ③ resigned ④ signature

問 2

- ① comb ② go ③ lot ④ only

問 3

- ① average ② courage ③ percentage ④ teenage

B 次の問い(問1～4)において、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

4

- ① declare ② ethnic ③ logic ④ method

問 2

5

- ① initial ② ministry ③ obvious ④ recognize

問 3

6

- ① academy ② discriminate ③ institution ④ memorial

問 4

7

- ① accuracy ② psychology ③ regularly ④ temporary

第2問 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 44)

A 次の問い(問1～10)の ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし、 ～ については、(A)と(B)に入れるのに最も適当な組合せを選べ。

問1 Takashi gently took his grandmother the arm and led her to the sofa.

- ① at ② by ③ in ④ to

問2 My computer crashed last night, so it needs .

- ① having repaired ② repaired
③ repairing ④ to repair

問3 Sand is the material glass is made.

- ① from which ② on which ③ what ④ which

問4 I'm sleepy, so I'm going to drink a cup of coffee.

- ① deep ② dense ③ strong ④ tough

問5 In my family, I am the second tallest my father.

- ① after ② in ③ of ④ than

問 6 Nothing 13 from the explorer since last night.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① has been heard | ② has ever heard |
| ③ is ever heard | ④ was being heard |

問 7 Oh, it has started to rain. 14 we better stay at home?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|--------------|
| ① Are not | ② Don't | ③ Hadn't | ④ Should not |
|-----------|---------|----------|--------------|

問 8 Many British people speak (A) Spanish nor French, (B) Japanese. 15

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① A : either B : even | ② A : either B : let alone |
| ③ A : neither B : even | ④ A : neither B : let alone |

問 9 I didn't immediately recognize Professor Smith at the conference yesterday. He (A) a suit and tie although he usually (B).

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- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| ① A : didn't put on | B : does |
| ② A : didn't put on | B : was |
| ③ A : wasn't wearing | B : does |
| ④ A : wasn't wearing | B : was |

問10 If my parents (A) me study in Germany at that time, I wouldn't (B) such a good job there. 17

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| ① A : didn't let | ② A : didn't let |
| ③ A : hadn't let | ④ A : hadn't let |
- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| B : find | B : have found |
| B : find | B : have found |

B 次の問い(問1～3)において、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は 18 ～ 23 に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問1 Student: I'm getting nervous about my examination next week.

Teacher: I just 18 19
the advice I gave everyone in class.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| ① bear | ② in | ③ mind |
| ④ to | ⑤ want | ⑥ you |

問2 Ben: Hey, where did your energy go? You were so cheerful this morning.

Jim: I don't know. I guess listening to 20
21 .

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| ① boring | ② lecture | ③ made |
| ④ me | ⑤ the | ⑥ tired |

問3 Jonathan: I finally finished that huge puzzle my mom gave me.

Aunt Amy: Well done! What 22
23 !

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|
| ① a | ② have taken | ③ it |
| ④ long | ⑤ must | ⑥ time |

C 次の問い(問1～3)の会話の 24 ～ 26 において、二人目の発言が最も適当な応答となるように文を作るには、それぞれ(A)と(B)をどのように選んで組み合わせればよいか、下の①～⑧のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Richard: Are you sure that Taro went to Chicago this summer?

Gordon: Yes. Because he said so 24

(A) when I asked him	→	(A) if he had stayed	→	(A) America.
(B) when I talked to him		(B) if he had visited		(B) to America.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) → (A) → (A) | ② (A) → (A) → (B) | ③ (A) → (B) → (A) |
| ④ (A) → (B) → (B) | ⑤ (B) → (A) → (A) | ⑥ (B) → (A) → (B) |
| ⑦ (B) → (B) → (A) | ⑧ (B) → (B) → (B) | |

問2 Junko: Why do you think he is a good assistant?

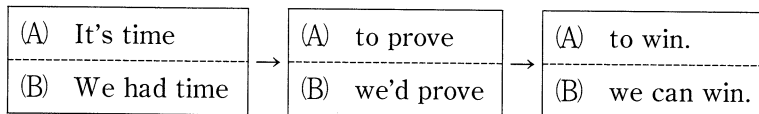
Philip: Because 25

(A) he never fails	→	(A) to turn in his reports	→	(A) with delay.
(B) it is likely		(B) turning in his reports		(B) without delay.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) → (A) → (A) | ② (A) → (A) → (B) | ③ (A) → (B) → (A) |
| ④ (A) → (B) → (B) | ⑤ (B) → (A) → (A) | ⑥ (B) → (A) → (B) |
| ⑦ (B) → (B) → (A) | ⑧ (B) → (B) → (B) | |

問 3 Player: There's no way we can win tomorrow's game.

Team captain: Don't be so negative! 26



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>① $(A) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (A)$</p> <p>④ $(A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (B)$</p> <p>⑦ $(B) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (A)$</p> | <p>② $(A) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (B)$</p> <p>⑤ $(B) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (A)$</p> <p>⑧ $(B) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (B)$</p> | <p>③ $(A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (A)$</p> <p>⑥ $(B) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (B)$</p> |
|---|---|---|

第3問 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 41)

A 次の問い(問1・問2)の会話の 27 ・ 28 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Karen: Have you handed in the homework for social studies class yet?

Misato: Yes, I finally finished it. 27 Thank you very much.

Karen: No problem. Anytime.

① I couldn't have done it without your help.

② I regret that I didn't complete it.

③ I think I should've helped you more.

④ I'm sure I can complete it with your help.

問2 Hiro: Did you see Jim Black's latest movie?

Debbie: Yes, I did. The story was outstanding, but

Hiro: What was wrong?

Debbie: Well, his acting was 28 . I can't believe that the studio cast him in that role.

Hiro: That's a shame.

① anything but excellent

② far from unacceptable

③ unexpectedly wonderful

④ well above average

B 次の問い(問1～3)のパラグラフ(段落)には、まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

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In recent years the number of houses in forested areas has increased greatly. This has caused problems for forest managers in dealing with forest fires. ①They used to allow natural forest fires to burn freely because they cleared excess forest growth. ②To keep homes in or near forests safe, they now try to prevent fires from spreading. ③When escaping from fires, smoke and gases should be avoided because they contain harmful chemicals. ④The continued control of such fires, however, allows dry, dead leaves to gather on the ground. If a fire occurs, it becomes more difficult and dangerous for them to control it. Thus, forest managers must constantly try to adapt their strategies to meet the needs of humans living in ever closer contact with nature.

問 2

30

Collecting physical information on your body's health is as simple as putting a piece of tape on your arm. This is an achievement of bioelectronics, one of the fields of science. ①Small body-data collecting devices, which can be attached to your body, have been developed. ②The information is sent to your smartphone in real time. ③When you get data about your body, you can take action about your health immediately. ④So, you can try not to go to see your doctor to save on household expenses. By knowing your body's condition, you can be warned of a potential health issue, which then can be treated. Thanks to the information detected by such devices, you may have a longer, healthier life.

問 3

31

People can show courage in dangerous situations. For example, someone pulling an injured person out of a crashed car after an accident is considered brave. However, people do not need to be in dangerous situations to show courage; they can do it in any type of situation. I will give you the example of my friend Sophie. ①Even though she was afraid of flying, she boarded a plane for the first time to see her parents. ②She knew that her parents had never flown even though they were not afraid of flying. ③Her fear was based on her belief that such a big and heavy machine should not be able to fly in the air. ④Before getting on the plane, she was shaking with fear, but she overcame that feeling. I think that Sophie getting on the plane was as courageous as someone taking a risk to help at the scene of a traffic accident.

C 次の会話は、「ジャーナリズム」をテーマとして、ある大学で行われたキャリア・セミナーでのやりとりの一部である。 32 ~ 34 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Teacher: Good afternoon, and welcome to the career seminar. Our guest speaker is Nelma Azevedo, a journalist for a national newspaper. She is going to talk about some personal and professional requirements for becoming a journalist. Nelma, would you tell the students what they need to know to become journalists?

Nelma: Well, firstly I want to say that to become a journalist, you need to enjoy both reading and writing. You should be the kind of person who likes to read every day. You should also be reading a variety of materials such as newspapers, magazines, online articles, and literary works. Reading every day will help expand your vocabulary and keep you up to date with the news. The same is true for writing. By writing a little each day, you can practice and improve your writing skills. Also, you should experiment with various writing styles. Writing daily is a good habit to get into and may help you find a style that suits you. Many professional journalists kept diaries when they were younger as a way to make sure that they wrote on a daily basis.

Teacher: So Nelma, you are recommending that students interested in journalism should 32 .

- ① be aware of current ways to increase their vocabulary
- ② engage in daily reading and writing practice
- ③ read the diaries written by professional journalists
- ④ try to write interesting newspaper articles

Nelma: Yes, I am. And secondly, I'd like to offer some advice on the different types of journalism and the different requirements. Journalists work in all areas of media including newspapers, magazines, and television. Journalists do different jobs and get paid very different salaries. So, it is important to decide which type of journalist you want to be and learn the skills that will help you in your selected field. For example, if you are interested in photo journalism for magazines, you should always carry a camera and develop your ability in photography. For those interested in the field of online journalism, knowledge of how the Internet functions is essential these days. If television journalism is your area of interest, then understanding how news shows are produced will be helpful.

Teacher: That's really useful information. You are suggesting that students who are interested in journalism as a career should

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- ① become a field journalist for a national newspaper
- ② consider what is needed for a chosen area of journalism
- ③ gain experience in a variety of fields of journalism first
- ④ improve various styles of journalism in advance

Teacher: Is there any other information that you think is important for our students to know?

Nelma: Actually, there is. There are three rules that journalists should follow. The first is "be impartial." This means that you should report on all sides of a story and not just take one side, even if that side appears to be right. The second rule is "be timely." Journalism happens in the immediate present, so if you are reporting on historical events, there needs to be a connection with current events. It also means that journalists have to be good at working under time pressure

to meet deadlines and keep information up to date. The last and most important rule is “stick to the facts.” The information reported must be truthful. Good journalists always check and then double-check their facts. If you follow these three rules, then you will surely become a good journalist.

Teacher: Thanks, Nelma. But isn't it true that many journalists, even some really famous ones, decide not to follow the impartiality rule? And isn't there a case to be made in defense of journalists who are partial?

Nelma: It is true that many such journalists do exist. However, if you are aiming to be trusted by the general public, it is important to show that you are impartial.

Teacher: Yes, I see your point. So, you are saying that those who want to be reliable journalists need to

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- ① decide which side of a story to report on
- ② focus their reporting on general public stories
- ③ take their time when reporting on a story
- ④ treat all aspects of a story with fairness

Teacher: Thank you, Nelma. You have given the students a lot to think about. Now, any questions so far?

第4問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 35)

- A 次の文章はある説明文の一部である。この文章と表を読み、下の問い(問1～4)の

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 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

In recent years, there has been increasing public support in the US for the development of city transportation networks that include support systems for those using non-motorized travel, particularly pedestrians and bicyclists. Because of this, numerous city governments have begun to consider the needs of non-motorized travelers in their transportation planning. Some cities have even started sidewalk improvements and created pedestrian-only business districts and bicycle lanes. However, the popularity of using non-motorized transportation depends on many factors, including social and economic issues.

A 2012 nationwide survey was conducted to examine the preferred methods of commuting — traveling between home and the workplace — in the US. While it found that walking and bicycling still made up a relatively small proportion of commuting activity overall, these non-motorized travel methods did play important roles within a number of US cities. The survey found that this was especially true in smaller towns (particularly those formed around large universities, also known as “university towns”) and where several state and local agencies had taken steps to promote pedestrian and bicycle travel.

Table 1

Highest Rates of Walking and Bicycling to Work for Small Cities in the US

WALKING	%	BICYCLING	%
1. (A)	42.4	1. (B)	18.6
2. Athens	36.8	2. Key West	17.4
3. (C)	36.2	3. (D)	11.2
4. North Chicago	32.2	4. Santa Cruz	9.2
5. Kiryas Joel	31.6	5. Palo Alto	8.5
6. Oxford	29.7	6. Menlo Park	7.6

Table 1 shows the six highest rates of walking and bicycling to work for small cities in the US. Again, most of these are university towns where students make up a large percentage of the total population. Towns in the northeast—including Ithaca and State College—tended to have the highest rates of walking to work. Towns in the west—including Corvallis and Davis—tended to have the highest rates of bicycling to work. Davis and Ithaca had the highest rates in their different categories.

In addition, in a number of large cities, local governments have taken steps to promote either pedestrian or bicycle travel. Table 2 shows the six highest walking and bicycling rates among large cities in the US.

Table 2

Highest Rates of Walking and Bicycling to Work for Large Cities in the US

WALKING	%	BICYCLING	%
1. Boston	15.1	1. Portland	6.1
2. Washington, DC	12.1	2. Madison	5.1
3. Pittsburgh	11.3	3. Minneapolis	4.1
4. New York	10.3	4. Boise	3.7
5. San Francisco	9.9	5. Seattle	3.4
6. Madison	9.1	6. San Francisco	3.4

Portland has the highest rate of bicycle commuting among large cities at 6.1 percent, partly because of its mild climate. However, Portland is also among places such as Madison and Minneapolis that have made investments aimed at creating more bicycle-friendly roads. Furthermore, in some large cities, evidence of neighborhood improvements to make walking and bicycling easier is now included in business promotion and real estate advertising. Madison is among several large cities that have promoted both walking and bicycling, making it one of two such cities ranking among the top six in both categories.

As more cities invest in making walking and bicycling easier, the popularity of non-motorized travel should also increase. Still, the 2012 study also identified several social and financial factors that will need to be overcome before higher rates of use for these transportation methods can be achieved.

(Brian McKenzie (2014) *Modes Less Traveled — Bicycling and Walking to Work in the United States: 2008-2012* を参考に作成)

問 1 In Table 1, which of the following do (A), (B), (C), and (D) refer to? 35

- ① (A) Davis (B) Ithaca (C) Corvallis (D) State College
- ② (A) Davis (B) Ithaca (C) State College (D) Corvallis
- ③ (A) Ithaca (B) Corvallis (C) State College (D) Davis
- ④ (A) Ithaca (B) Davis (C) State College (D) Corvallis

問 2 According to the passage and Table 2, which characteristic is most likely shared by San Francisco and Madison? 36

- ① They are highly-populated university towns.
- ② They encourage walking and cycling.
- ③ They have car-only business districts.
- ④ They have pleasant mild climates.

問 3 The main purpose of the passage is to

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- ① describe the problems with promoting non-motorized transportation use
- ② discuss government policies to discourage non-motorized transportation use
- ③ provide suggestions for improving non-motorized transportation use rates
- ④ report on the current situation regarding non-motorized transportation use

問 4 What topic is most likely to follow the last paragraph?

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- ① Challenges facing non-motorized transportation use
- ② Financial issues limiting motorized transportation use
- ③ Rates of use for non-motorized transportation
- ④ Strategies to promote motorized transportation use

B 次のページのスポーツ施設に関するウェブサイトを読み、次の問い(問1～3)の ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 A group of teachers is going to make a reservation for an outdoor basketball court for 2 hours, 20 days before they play. How much will they have to pay?

- ① \$30
- ② \$40
- ③ \$50
- ④ \$60

問2 Reservations may only be made by .

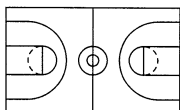
- ① calling the office
- ② going to the office
- ③ sending a fax to the office
- ④ sending an email to the office

問3 Under which of the following conditions would a group get all of its money back?

- ① A group rents an outdoor basketball court but cancels 2 days before using it.
- ② A group rents an outdoor basketball court with late booking, and it rains on the day of use.
- ③ A group rents the soccer field but cancels 3 weeks before using it.
- ④ A group rents the swimming pool with early booking, and it rains on the day of use.

LIR University Sports Facilities

Office: LIR Building Room 102 Tel/Fax: 212-555-0121 Email: admin@lir.edu



Hourly and daily rentals for the pool, soccer field, and basketball courts are available for students, teachers, and the general public.

	Student Groups		Teacher Groups		Others	
	Per hour	Per day	Per hour	Per day	Per hour	Per day
Indoor Basketball Court	\$30	\$200	\$45	\$300	\$60	\$500
Outdoor Basketball Court	\$20	\$150	\$30	\$200	\$40	\$300
Indoor Swimming Pool	\$50	\$300	\$70	\$400	\$80	\$700
Outdoor Soccer Field	\$60	\$350	\$80	\$500	\$90	\$800

Reservations

All requests for reservations must be made in person at the LIR Sports office.

Early Booking	Reservations made more than 14 days prior to date of use	\$10 discount off the total
Late Booking	Reservations made less than 4 days prior to date of use	No refunds in the event of rain

Cancellations / Money Back Policy

- 100% money back if cancellation occurs 14 days or more prior to event
- 50% money back if cancellation occurs 13 to 5 days prior to event
- No refunds if cancellation occurs 4 days or fewer prior to event

Note

Refunds in the event of rain will be made only when all the following conditions are met:

- 1) outdoor booking; 2) unplayable court or field; and 3) not late booking.



第5問 次の物語を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の

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 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点 30)

Tomorrow would be the last day of my dream trip. In the spring, I had started on a 3,500-kilometer hike. Now, as the leaves were changing color and with 10 kilometers left, I was about to fulfill my dream of hiking the Rainbow Trail.

While I relaxed by my campfire, various thoughts went through my mind. I laughed softly at myself as I remembered the first tiring day. When I started out that day, it did not take me long to realize how foolish I was; I had packed too much. I was carrying almost 30 kilograms, and it was killing me. At my first stop, I took out a lot of canned goods, books, and other heavy things. From then on, with my load lighter, I was able to make good time.

I had decided to do this long hike after quitting my job in the city. I really liked my job, but I had been working 80 hours a week and traveling a lot on business. It seemed I was only working, and there was no other meaning to my life. Finally, it all had become too much. I decided to take some extended time off.

Tonight I had cooked the last of my food — pork and beans. Boy, it had taken me a while to get used to cooking over a fire. My first weeks of hiking were filled with horrible meals — undercooked rice, overcooked vegetables, and burnt beans. And sleeping outside on the ground — well, that also took some time getting used to.

But my biggest challenge was that I had to push myself to go on, rain or shine, hot or cold. There were no days off when I could stay indoors because of the weather. There were some days when I walked 15 to 20 kilometers in pouring rain. In the beginning, on colder days the walking helped me stay warm, but later on, the really hot days were difficult. Fortunately, I could take breaks whenever there was a stream or a lake nearby.

Although I spent most days alone, occasionally I met some interesting people during this trip. There was Sam, the postal worker, who was walking

the long hike in shorter sections. He could only hike during his vacation when he often hiked 100 to 200 kilometers. He had five more years to go to complete the entire trail. And there was a happy couple, Suzanne and David, who were hiking as part of their honeymoon. But the person who moved me the most was Mary, a retired teacher, who was doing the hike in memory of her husband, who had loved the outdoors all his life.

After tomorrow, I would be back in civilization. I knew it would take a while to become comfortable again with all its conveniences at my fingertips. For the past six months, just to be able to do laundry or eat fresh vegetables at a salad bar had been a treat. I did these two things every time I was able to go into a town, which was not often. But the best thing about being in towns was . . . ice cream! An ice-cream cone could make my aches and pains disappear as I let the ice cream slowly melt in my mouth.

Well, I needed to get some sleep. This would be my last night sleeping outside for some time. Over the last few weeks, it had started getting chillier. As I prepared my sleeping bag, I thought about what I had learned. Now I was much more relaxed and calm. Being by myself had given me a lot of time to think. I had gained the ability to enjoy silence and be silent. At the same time, challenging myself physically taught me that I had the ability to do more than I had thought. And I now had a new and deep respect for nature. As I gradually fell asleep, I knew I was ready for whatever the future would hold, thanks to the inner strength I had developed during these past months.

問 1 The author laughed when he remembered the first day because he

42 .

- ① felt it was the happiest day for him
- ② had known very little about hiking
- ③ had met many interesting people
- ④ spent that day in front of the fire

問 2 The author decided to take a long hike because he 43 .

- ① could stop at small towns along the way
- ② lost his well-paid job in the city
- ③ wanted to stop and think about his life
- ④ was dedicated to spending time in nature

問 3 Sam needed five more years to finish the trail because he 44 .

- ① walked only a limited distance every year
- ② walked too much while doing his job
- ③ was carrying too much in his pack
- ④ was walking with his wife and friends

問 4 The phrase at my fingertips is closest in meaning to 45 .

- ① clearly marked
- ② easily reached
- ③ finally finished
- ④ softly touched

問 5 What did the author do on a typical day on the trail? 46

- ① He ate ice cream and did laundry in town.
- ② He enjoyed meeting interesting people.
- ③ He waited in his tent for the weather to improve.
- ④ He walked in the wild and cooked by himself.

第6問 次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。なお、文章の左にある(1)～(6)はパラグラフ(段落)の番号を表している。(配点 36)

- (1) Did you know that reading good novels may improve your ability to handle social and business situations such as job interviews? Recent scientific research has shown that people who read novels are better able to read an interviewer's body language and figure out what they are thinking or feeling. People who read literary works also have greater emotional awareness and superior social skills.
- (2) Researchers have investigated the reasons why reading literature has this impact. They found that in literary fiction more work is left to the imagination. Therefore, the reader has to try harder to understand subtle points and complexities of the characters' thoughts. More effort is required to understand each character's behavior and be sensitive to small hints of emotion. Through reading literature readers learn to empathize with people and view the world from another person's perspective. When observing people, they become more skilled at interpreting gestures and facial expressions.
- (3) One research experiment, called "Reading the Mind in the Eyes," has provided strong evidence that reading novels, even for a few minutes, greatly affects our ability to detect emotion in other people. In this experiment, two groups of participants looked at 36 photographs of pairs of eyes and chose in each case one word from a set of four which, in their judgment, best fitted the emotion shown. Those who had read a novel beforehand scored significantly better than the other group which had not. The results of this experiment were exciting because they suggested a direct connection between reading novels, even for a short time, and the perception of other people's feelings.
- (4) Contemporary experiments have looked into the reasons for this direct connection. They have shown that the same brain networks used to understand stories are also used to figure out the thoughts and feelings of others; the brain treats conversations and actions among fictional characters as if they were actual social encounters. When we recognize an emotion in a character in a story, our brains generate the same emotion, so we are

simulating the character's emotional state. This working out of what fictional characters are thinking and feeling becomes a powerful rehearsal for living in the real world.

- (5) Research done today has allowed us to reinterpret brain research done decades ago. That earlier research showed that reading detailed descriptions in literary works activates many areas of the brain besides the language regions. For example, in one experiment it was found that words like “lavender,” “cinnamon,” and “soap” excite not only the language-processing areas but also those connected to smells. Another experiment showed that metaphors involving the sense of touch, like “The singer had a velvet voice” and “He had leathery hands,” affect the part of the brain responsible for perceiving touch. Indeed, it appears that the brain makes almost no distinction between reading about an experience and actually experiencing it. This feeling by the reader of having a live experience is what makes literature so effective in “reading” others.
- (6) Fiction, at its best, is more than just enjoyable. It seems to improve our capacity to understand and feel the emotions of other people, as well as connect with something larger than ourselves. The ability to interpret the signals given by other people, and to respond effectively, is clearly important for success in life. So, the next time you need to interact with others, whether it is being introduced to someone new or going for a job interview, you might like to first read from the pages of a great novel. Then, you may have a better experience.

A 次の問い(問1～5)の 47 ～ 51 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 The word empathize in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to 47 .

- ① copy a character's behavior
- ② feel what others are feeling
- ③ question others' thoughts
- ④ state your opinion strongly

問 2 What did the experiment described in paragraph (3) show?

48

- ① Fiction readers can identify emotions well.
- ② Participants' emotions change over time.
- ③ The mind can influence how we see.
- ④ There are limits to reading literature.

問 3 According to paragraph (4), how is the brain affected by fictional characters?

49

- ① It attempts to produce different networks.
- ② It predicts what should happen in an experiment.
- ③ It reacts as if the reader were directly involved.
- ④ It recognizes the outcome of the conversation.

問 4 According to paragraph (5), brain research has shown that reading

50

- ① allows us to create metaphors
- ② helps us to describe smells
- ③ makes our experiences enjoyable
- ④ stimulates areas linked to senses

問 5 What would be the best title for this passage?

51

- ① Impressive Interviews in Novels
- ② New Reasons for Reading Fiction
- ③ Problems with Brain Research
- ④ The Importance of Body Language

B 次の表は、本文のパラグラフ(段落)ごとの内容をまとめたものである。

52 ~ 55 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選び、表を完成させよ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

Paragraph	Content
(1)	Introducing the topic
(2)	52
(3)	53
(4)	54
(5)	55
(6)	Conclusion and recommendation

- ① An experiment looking at the effects of reading
- ② How readers must work hard to comprehend fiction
- ③ How the brain treats fictional situations as real
- ④ Taking a fresh look at past brain research