

1 Answer questions (1)~(5).

(1) Choose the word that is most similar in meaning to the underlined word.

People are running through a dark forest, frantically glancing behind them into the shadows. No matter how fast they run, the pursuer catches up to them one by one. The camera zooms in on the terror of their faces as they let out their final piercing screams...

If you're a fan of horror movies, you've probably watched a scene just like this a hundred times, either sitting on the edge of your seat or curled into a ball, peeking out between your fingers! However, people who don't like watching horror movies simply can't understand the allure. Fear is an unpleasant emotion that humans typically try to avoid at all costs. Why, then, would anyone want to pay money to feel scared, anxious and stressed?

- a. affection
- b. alteration
- c. application
- d. attraction

(2) Choose the sentence that is true according to the following passage.

著作権の関係で問題文は掲載できません。

- a. In the USA, the Monday before Thanksgiving is known as Cyber Monday.
- b. On Black Friday in 2017, people in France spent less than people in Germany.
- c. The tradition of offering discounts on Black Friday is about a decade old.
- d. The Thanksgiving holiday is on a Friday in America.

(3) Choose the phrase that best fits the blank.

It is common sense that dog-walking is good for older people. It is a good excuse to get some healthy exercise. However, new research shows that []. A report in a medical journal says more seniors are getting injured because of dog-walking. Researchers found over 32,000 cases of over-65s suffering fractures after dog-walking. Some injuries were serious and the seniors needed emergency surgery.

Researchers advised of possible dangers to walking a dog. They said older adults with weaker bones must think about these dangers. The researchers said just one injury could cause a deadly hip fracture. It could also cause lifelong complications and lost independence. Researchers blamed a “small person/big dog” scenario for many accidents. Big dogs are often mismatched with weak seniors. An elderly dog owner said old people need dogs.

- a. dog-walking can be bad for seniors
- b. elderly people value their independence
- c. slow-walking dogs are not healthy
- d. older people should walk big dogs

(4) Choose the word that is most similar in meaning to the underlined word.

The human body is a compilation of complex organs, including the stomach, heart, kidneys, bones, muscles, cartilage, etc. All these organs are arranged in our body in an organized fashion—everything is exactly where it’s supposed to be and all of the organ systems are encapsulated on the outside by another organ—the skin.

The human skin is like an external façade* for the human body. It is also what makes up your external appearance. Therefore, it’s not surprising that when you enter a room, people notice your skin and external features first, instead of your bones, heart and other organs.

注) *external façade: the outside surface

- a. elevated
- b. enclosed
- c. enchanted
- d. exaggerated

(5) Choose the sentence that best represents the main idea of the following passage.

For nearly a year, identical twins Scott and Mark Kelly lived in different worlds—literally. Mark enjoyed Earth-bound retirement in Tucson, Ariz. Meanwhile, Scott floated in microgravity aboard the International Space Station some 400 kilometers (250 miles) above the planet. That year apart has given scientists the clearest look yet at how long-term spaceflight can affect the human body.

Ten science teams in NASA’s Twins Study examined the brother astronauts before, during and after Scott’s 340 days in space. The teams studied each twin’s body functions. They ran memory tests. And they examined the men’s genes, looking at what differences might be due to space travel.

- a. The effects of living in space were investigated.
- b. Two lost twins were reunited after one year apart.
- c. An astronaut survived a terrible accident in space.
- d. Two astronauts discovered that they were twins.

[出典]

- (1) “Why Do We Like Horror Movies?”, Sushmitha Hegde, April 17, 2019, Science ABC, <https://www.scienceabc.com/social-science/why-do-we-enjoy-horror-scary-movies.html>
- (2) “Black Friday and Buy Nothing Day”, 2018, Learn English, <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/magazine/black-friday-and-buy-nothing-day>
- (3) “Dog walking can be harmful for older people”, March 12, 2019, Breaking News English, <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1903/190312-dog-walking-4.html>, 一部改
- (4) “Functions Of The Skin: What Does Human Skin Do?”, Maneka Vig, May 21, 2019, Science ABC, <https://www.scienceabc.com/pure-sciences/skin-and-its-uses.html>
- (5) Jeremy Rehm, Science News for Students, May 17, 2019. Used with permission

2 Read the following article and answer questions (1)~(5).

[1] A third of the earth's landmass is covered by deserts. But the exploitation and deforestation* of our land is destroying vast stretches of fertile soil, leading to further desertification.

(中略)

[2] “Desertification” describes the transition of fertile land to desert. It is often connected to human behavior. When people deplete* natural resources—like water sources—in areas with a dry climate, plant life disappears and the soil becomes infertile*. This phenomenon can be seen in 70% of the world's arid* regions, such as in India, as pictured. (画像省略)

[3] Every year, about 70,000 square kilometers (27,000 square miles) of desert are created. That's equivalent to the size of Ireland. According to the German development agency, GIZ, 40% of Africa's population live in areas threatened by desertification. In Asia and South America it is 39% and 30% respectively. But places such as Germany, the US and Spain are also at risk.

[4] One reason for the proliferation* of deserts is population growth. In China, for example, the soil is being used to feed more and more people. Farmers crowd their pastures with animals that eat every last plant. The soil is loosened and eventually eroded by wind and rain. This creates some 2,500 square kilometers (965 square miles) of desert in the country every year.

(中略)

[5] European countries can also suffer from cracked soil and dried-up waterways. In Spain, desertification is accelerating—triggered by the demand to accommodate an influx* of tourists from all over the world. Whole forests are often cleared for the construction of hotels. The soil is disrupted and removed, or buried under concrete. The Guadalajara region near Madrid is particularly under threat.

[6] Desertification greatly affects lives. Without reliable sources of water and fertile soil, people struggle to survive and often have to leave places they've lived for generations. The GIZ estimates that desertification affects 485 million people in Africa. The UN predicts that more than 60 million people will have been forced to leave the desert regions of Africa by 2020.

[7] Some countries have declared war on desertification. For decades, China has been trying to counter this trend by reforestation. Its "Great Green Wall" project, which began in 1978, has an ambitious goal—to replenish an area the size of Germany by 2050. On the World Day to Combat Desertification, the United Nations wants to draw attention to this increasingly urgent problem.

[出典] Reprinted from "Human-made deserts are drying up our planet?" by Patrick Grosse.

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- 注) *deforestation: removing many trees
 *deplete: use up
 *infertile: unable to support life
 *arid: very, very dry
 *proliferation: a sudden increase
 *influx: the arrival of many people or things

- (1) In which of the following paragraphs does the author give details of what one particular country is doing to prevent desertification?
- Paragraph 1
 - Paragraph 3
 - Paragraph 4
 - Paragraph 7
- (2) In which of the following paragraphs does the author explain the effects of more and more people being born?
- Paragraph 2
 - Paragraph 4
 - Paragraph 5
 - Paragraph 6
- (3) In which of the following paragraphs does the author give details of how many people are affected by desertification?
- Paragraph 4
 - Paragraph 5
 - Paragraph 6
 - Paragraph 7
- (4) According to the article, what percentage of the people in South America are affected by desertification?
- 30%
 - 39%
 - 40%
 - 70%
- (5) According to the article, why are some forests in Spain disappearing?
- The soil in the region has become dry and infertile.
 - Farm animals have eaten all the plants in the region.
 - The land has been used to build new hotels for tourism.
 - Local water sources have been used up by human activity.

3 Follow the directions and write sentences in English.

(1) Write a question to complete the conversation below.

A: Are you enjoying your university life?

B: Oh yeah, it's great.

A: _____

B: I'm in the piano club and the tea ceremony club.

(2) Write a question to complete the conversation below.

A: I have a bad headache today.

B: That's too bad. _____

A: Actually, I did take some aspirin, but it had no effect.

B: Then maybe you should go and see a doctor.

(3) Write a question to complete the conversation below.

A: _____

B: I've studied English since I was in junior high school.

A: Oh yeah? Have you ever taken the TOEIC test?

B: Not yet, but I plan to take it once I get into university.

(4) Write a complete sentence to answer the following question, using the information written in Japanese.

A: Have you been to Kochi before?

B: No, this is my first time here.

A: Really? _____

(牧野植物園[Makino Botanical Garden]には必ず行くべきです)

B: Oh, OK. Thanks for the suggestion.

(5) Write a complete sentence to answer the following question, using the information written in Japanese.

A: Hello, this is the lost-and-found office of Kochi Prefectural Police.

B: Hello, I'm at Kochi Station and my suitcase has gone missing.

A: I see. Can you tell me what happened?

B: _____ (盗まれたと思う)

4 次の英文の要旨を、句読点も含め70字以内の日本語でまとめ、解答欄に書きなさい。

Japan's Shinkansen bullet train sped along the rails at lightning speed. But when it emerged from a tunnel, a loud boom could be heard a quarter mile away. To solve the train's noise trouble, Eiji Nakatsu, an engineer and avid* bird-watcher, looked to the kingfisher bird*.

Nakatsu noticed that the kingfisher could dive through the air and into the water with barely a splash. The bird could do this because of its streamlined* beak. Nakatsu suggested that the train's nose be modeled after the beak. Did it work? You bet! The boom was gone. What's more, the new train travels 10% faster and uses 15% less electricity.

"If you want the answer to a tough question, ask nature first," biologist Janine Benyus told *Time for Kids*. "You'll find in the natural world an incredible library of solutions that have already been tested and proved."

The science behind nature-inspired inventions is called biomimicry. The term comes from *bio*, meaning "life," and *mimic*, meaning "to imitate." Benyus is a longtime champion of this branch of science. Since she cofounded the Biomimicry Institute in 2006, she has worked with hundreds of companies, including Kraft, Levi's, Nike, and NASA, to develop products based on nature's best ideas.

Marine geologist Brent Constantz was inspired by coral reefs to create concrete that's better for the planet. Concrete, made up of cement and sand, is a top building material. It is used in bridges, skyscrapers, and miles upon miles of highways. The problem? Making one ton of concrete results in the emission of one ton of the polluting greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Constantz decided to borrow a recipe from corals. When the tiny animals die, their skeletons form the foundation for colorful reefs. Saltwater mixes with CO₂ to make these formations. To make his concrete, CO₂ from a power plant's smokestacks* is mixed with saltwater. The process actually removes polluting CO₂ from the air. "This is a huge win for the planet," says Constantz, founder of the concrete company Blue Planet and a professor at Stanford University, in Northern California.

The possibilities for copying nature are limitless. Trouble is, thousands of species go extinct each year. That amounts to thousands of lessons lost. “We’ve got to get out into the natural world and fall in love with all these wonderful creatures,” says Beth Rattner, executive director of the Biomimicry Institute. “The more we learn from nature, the more we’ll want to protect it.”

Are you up to the challenge? Put down the phone. Step away from that video game. Go outside and look around. Wait for a squirrel to scamper up a tree. Watch a bee buzz from flower to flower. Listen to the leaves rustle in the breeze. But tread* lightly. Such seemingly small details may hold the key to solving big problems.

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注) *avid: keen and eager

*kingfisher bird: カワセミ

*streamlined: designed to offer minimal wind resistance

*smokestack: a tall chimney of a factory

*tread: walk

5 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Great leaders move us. They ignite our passion and inspire the best in us. When we try to explain why they are so effective, we speak of strategy, vision, or powerful ideas. But the reality is much more primal*: Great leadership works through the emotions.

No matter what leaders set out to do—whether it’s creating strategy or mobilizing teams to action—their success depends on how they do it. Even if they get everything else just right, if leaders fail in this primal task of driving emotions in the right direction, nothing they do will work as well as it could or should.

Consider, for example, a pivotal* moment in a news division at the BBC, the British media giant. The division had been set up as an experiment, and while its 200 or so journalists and editors felt they had given their best, management had decided the division would have to close.

It didn’t help that the executive sent to deliver the decision to the assembled staff started off with a glowing account of how well rival operations were doing, and that he had just returned from a wonderful trip to Cannes. The news itself was bad enough, but the brusque*, even contentious* manner of the executive incited something beyond the expected frustration. People became enraged*—not just at the management decision, but also at the bearer of the news himself. The atmosphere became so threatening, in fact, that it looked as though the executive might have to call security to usher* him safely from the room.

The next day, another executive visited the same staff. He took a very different approach. He spoke from his heart about the crucial importance of journalism to the vibrancy* of a society, and of the calling that had drawn them all to the field in the first place. He reminded them that no one goes into journalism to get rich—as a profession its finances have always been marginal, with job security ebbing* and flowing with larger economic tides. And he invoked the passion, even the dedication, the journalists had for the service they offered. Finally, he wished them all well in getting on with their careers.

When this leader finished speaking, the staff cheered.

The difference between the leaders lay in the mood and tone with which they delivered their messages: One drove the group toward antagonism and hostility, the other toward optimism, even inspiration, in the face of difficulty. These two moments point to a hidden, but crucial, dimension in leadership—the emotional impact of what a leader says and does.

[出典] Reprinted from "Primal Leadership" by Daniel Goleman, Richard Boyatzis, Annie McKee.
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- 注) *primal: basic
*pivotal: important
*brusque: impolite
*contentious: controversial
*enraged: very angry
*usher: escort
*vibrancy: liveliness
*ebbing: declining

- (1) 文中に登場する 2 人のリーダーの違いは何か、本文の事例に即して、句読点を含めて日本語 50 字以内で説明しなさい。
- (2) 次の問いに対するあなたの答えを、50 語程度の英語で書きなさい。

The author says, "Great leadership works through the emotions." Explain why you agree or disagree with this idea.