第１問〜第４問まではマークシートに解答しなさい。**[ ]** 内の数字はマークシートの解答番号を示しています。該当する解答番号の解答記入欄に答えをマークしなさい。

第１問 次の**問い**(**問１〜５**)について，**空所[１]〜[５]**に入れるのに最も適切なものを，それぞれ下の**選択肢①〜④**の中から１つ選びなさい。

問１ He apologized   **[１]**   being late.

  ① for   ② at   ③ to   ④ on

問２ She needs to call   **[２]**   the meeting due to a family emergency.

  ① up   ② on   ③ out   ④ off

問３ He studied hard,   **[３]**   , he didn't pass the exam.

  ① therefore   ② however   ③ even as   ④ because

問４ These two products are quite similar, so you can't   **[４]**   the difference.

  ① tell   ② compare   ③ favor   ④ reduce

問５ He   **[５]**   the report by the time you arrive today.

  ① has finished   ② finishes   ③ will finish   ④ had finished

第 2 問　次の**問い**（**問 1 ～ 5**）について，与えられた日本語の内容になるように，それぞれ下の**選択肢 ①～⑤** の語句を空所に入れて，最も適切な文を完成させなさい。ただし，**空所 [6]～[15]** に入るもののみを答えなさい。また，文頭にくるものも小文字にしてあります。

問 1　警察は違法駐車の車を撤去した。

The police ＿＿＿ **[6]** ＿＿＿ **[7]** ＿＿＿.

① illegally　② parked　③ removed　④ car　⑤ the

問 2　彼は週末に星を眺めるのが好きです。

He ＿＿＿ **[8]** ＿＿＿ **[9]** ＿＿＿ on weekends.

① to　② the stars　③ likes　④ at　⑤ stare

問 3　あと少しだけ時間をください。

＿＿＿ **[10]** ＿＿＿ **[11]** ＿＿＿ minutes.

① a　② more　③ like　④ couple　⑤ I'd

問 4　昨年，その仕事のオファーを受けなかったことを後悔している。

＿＿＿ **[12]** ＿＿＿ **[13]** ＿＿＿ last year.

① not　② regret　③ that job offer　④ I　⑤ taking

問 5　順番が来るまでお待ちください。

Please ＿＿＿ **[14]** ＿＿＿ **[15]** ＿＿＿.

① for　② come　③ to　④ wait　⑤ your turn

第 3 問 次の**問い**（**問 1 ～ 5**）について，**空所 [16]～[20]** に入れるのに最も適切なものを，それぞれ下の**選択肢①～④**の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

問1 **A:** Did you catch the news last night?

B: No, I missed it. What happened?

A: ____[16]____

B: That's fantastic news for many patients.

① The weather forecast was quite interesting.

② They aired a new episode of a popular show.

③ They closed a famous hospital.

④ They approved a new cancer treatment.

問2 **A:** How is your new coworker?

B: ____[17]____

A: That's good to know.

B: Yes. He seems to handle everything well.

① Nothing seems to trouble him at all.

② He is very difficult to work with.

③ He is quite reluctant to do many things.

④ I'm not sure if he's very good at anything.

問3 **A:** Did you hear the news about the company being sold?

B: Yes, it came as a bit of a shock.

A: ____[18]____

B: It really did.

① I know! I wasn't expecting that.

② It surprised a lot of people.

③ I think everyone was unprepared.

④ It had been coming for a while.

問4　**A:** What did you think of James's proposal?

　　　　B: 　　[19]　　

　　　　A: Yes. I agree.

　　　　B: It was quite detailed and thorough.

　　　　　① I said yes!

　　　　　② I think he skipped the most important points.

　　　　　③ I thought it was due last month.

　　　　　④ It was well-prepared and comprehensive.

問5　**A:** How did you find the new movie?

　　　　B: 　　[20]　　

　　　　A: I see. I also heard that.

　　　　B: The ending was slightly disappointing, too.

　　　　　① It was good, but a little slow.

　　　　　② It was a real thriller from start to finish.

　　　　　③ I looked it up on google.

　　　　　④ A friend told me it was great.

第 4 問　次の英文を読んで，**空所 [21]～[30]** に入れるのに最も適切なものを，それぞれ後の
選択肢 ①～④ の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

A 3-year-old dog named Ninja walks into a lab at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia.
When she notices the MRI, a loud machine that looks like a coffin, she happily jumps on the
table.

Ninja has been trained to sit still in the MRI. This allows nerve scientist Gregory Berns
to see **[　　21　　]** her brain. Berns wants to find out more about how dogs' minds work.
Dogs don't have language, but they communicate with their eyes, their barks, and their
bodies. They rub our hands with their noses when we feel sad. We believe they can
understand us, and maybe they do.

"**[　　22　　]** is it like to be a dog?" Berns asks. "No one can know with **[　　23　　]**.
But I think our dogs experience things in a way that is very similar to us."

Berns is not the only scientist trying to understand how dogs see things. There are dog
research **[　　24　　]** in Hungary, Austria, Germany, Italy, Australia, and elsewhere.

Researchers have found that the dog's brain is simpler than the human brain, but its
structure is very much **[　　25　　]**. Berns has used his MRI to study how dogs recognize
the faces of humans and other dogs, and how they recognize voices and words. He has even
studied how dogs experience jealousy.

Researchers in Vienna, Austria, recently tested dogs to see **[　　26　　]** they can
form friendships. Two dogs were placed in cages side by side. One dog pulled a lever to give
food to the other dog although the first dog didn't get any food itself. It was happy to pull
the lever, so long as the dog on the other side was a playmate. **[　　27　　]** it was less
likely to pull the lever for an unknown dog.

In some areas, dogs can do things better than humans. One study found that dogs were
better than 4-year-old children at ignoring wrong instructions. Children and dogs were taught
to use a lever to open a box and get a reward. When the box was always unlocked, the dogs
quickly learned to open the lid without using the lever. The children kept turning the lever,
[　　28　　] it was no longer needed.

What can we learn from this science about how dogs experience emotions? They seem
to feel joy. They sense when it's time for you to come home. They wake up from a nap, look
at the front door, or get excited. They jump and make happy sounds when you come through
the door. "Dogs can sense a lot of things," says Juliane Kaminski, a scientist at the University
of Portsmouth, in England. "Both humans and dogs **[　　29　　]** each other's signals."

[30   ], our curiosity about dogs will always be driven mostly by our love for them. Dogs are like us in how they feel joy, care for others, and are always curious. When we spend time with them, we start to act more like them. Our connection helps both of us grow.

[出典 https://www.timeforkids.com/g56/whats-up-dog-2/ 改変あり]

選択肢

[21]: ① above   ② inside   ③ along   ④ beside

[22]: ① What   ② Which   ③ When   ④ Where

[23]: ① confusion   ② guess   ③ fear   ④ certainty

[24]: ① facilities   ② factories   ③ fabrics   ④ functions

[25]: ① alive   ② definite   ③ alike   ④ decent

[26]: ① while   ② unless   ③ until   ④ whether

[27]: ① Also   ② Yet   ③ Thus   ④ Besides

[28]: ① even though   ② provided that   ③ in case   ④ if only

[29]: ① give up   ② take out   ③ attend to   ④ insist on

[30]: ① Accidentally   ② Ultimately   ③ Suddenly   ④ Casually

第５問　次の英文を読み，以下の**問い**（**問１〜６**）に対して**記述用解答用紙**に解答しなさい。

Are you an honest person? (ア)**常に本当のことを伝えようとしていますか？** Or are there times when you lie? Sometimes (イ)**( )(2)( )(4)( )(6)( )** someone's feelings, right?

In fact, nearly everyone lies from time to time. Some scientists even believe that to lie is human. In other words, lying is a part of our human nature. Research several decades ago showed that just about everyone lies once or twice a day.

Not every lie is a big one, of course. Many of our lies occur in social situations where we aren't honest with people in order to avoid 【　あ　】 them feel bad. At other times, we may lie to improve our own self-image. How big was the fish you 【　い　】? Well…maybe you made the fish a bit longer to impress your friends.

There are endless reasons why humans tell lies. We lie to make an effort to hide our mistakes or bad behavior. We stretch the facts to improve our image and impress others. We may make up many lies to gain power or rewards we don't 【　う　】.

Scientists believe lying started not long after humans developed language. As ancient man competed for food, partners, and other resources, lying became a way to influence others without using strength.

Today, children begin to learn to lie between the ages of two and five. Experts often see lying as a sign that shows a child's brain is developing well. As we develop the ability to understand what others believe and want, lying also develops.

As we get older, we get better at lying. By the time we're adults, 《　　　**A**　　　》. Ironically, humans also have a fundamental need to trust other people. This makes it difficult for most of us to see when someone is lying.

The fact that people can lie easily and others struggle to detect lies has led to a big issue in our time. With the rise of social media, 《　　　**B**　　　》. We also often fail to notice when others are 【　え　】 us.

Scientists who have studied lying have noticed an interesting phenomenon. Despite learning to lie at an early age, being very good at it, and lying on a daily basis, 《　　　**C**　　　》.

We generally have limits on how much we allow ourselves to lie. Why? Most of us learn honesty as a value taught by society. Since we want to see ourselves as sincere people, we tend to set limits on the types and frequency of the lies we'll tell.

Researchers who have studied the brain believe there may be some physical explanations of lying. For example, frequent liars have 20 percent more nerve cells in the front part of their brains. Scientists think (ウ)**this could make their brain work better, allowing quick lies**.

Other studies showed that the brain part involved in emotional responses reacts less strongly to lies each time someone tells a lie. This explains why one lie can lead to telling additional lies and making things more complicated.

問1 **下線部(ア)**を **英語**にしなさい。

問2 **下線部 (イ)** の空所に下記の語句を並べかえ入れ 最も適切な文にするとき，**2番目(2)**，**4番目(4)**，**6番目(6)**にくるものを，それぞれ下の**選択肢 (a)〜(g)** の中から選び，**記号**で答えなさい。ただし，同じものを複数回用いないこと。

Sometimes (イ)(　)(2)(　)(4)(　)(6)(　) someone's feelings, right?

(a) to make sure	**(b)** people	**(c)** hurt
(d) tell	**(e)** don't	**(f)** little lies
	(g) they	

問3 空所【あ】〜【え】に入れるのに最も適切なものを，それぞれ下の**語群**の中から1つ選び，**必要であれば適切な形に変えて**答えなさい。ただし，同じものを複数回用いないこと。

deserve　　deceive　　make　　catch

問4 空所《A》〜《C》に入れるのに最も適切なものを，それぞれ下の**選択肢 (1)〜(4)** の中から1つ選び，**番号**で答えなさい。ただし，同じものを複数回用いないこと。

(1) most of us learn lying by ourselves
(2) most of us lie only a little
(3) most of us are quite good at lying
(4) most of us tell more lies

問5 **下線部(ウ)**を **this** の具体的な内容がわかるように，**日本語**にしなさい。

問6 本文の内容と**合わない**ものを，下の**選択肢 (1)〜(5)**の中から**2つ**選び，**番号**で答えなさい。

(1) People lie to cover mistakes and to make a good impression.
(2) Lying started when humans learned to talk to get what they wanted.
(3) When kids lie more, it might indicate slower brain development.
(4) In order to maintain an honest image, we tend to lie more.
(5) Studies explain why one lie leads to another, creating more problems.