

# 英 語

I 次の (1)～(5) の ( ) に入れるのに最も適切な語または句を, それぞれ a～d のうちから一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(1) It is such a boring movie that it would be ( ) of time to watch it.

- a. a use                      b. a period                      c. a waste                      d. an expense

(2) The students were separated ( ) smaller groups for the project.

- a. into                      b. between                      c. from                      d. in

(3) He is an optimist, ( ) we tend to be more realistic in our approach.

- a. nevertheless                      b. whereas  
c. despite                      d. similarly

( 4 ) A: Would you like to borrow this magazine?

B: Yes, if you are (        ) it.

a. done with

b. away with

c. up with

d. over with

( 5 ) A: Did you need an invitation?

B: Yes, I (        ) one or I couldn't have entered.

a. must have

b. had had

c. should have

d. had to have

Ⅱ

次の英文が意味の通る英文になるように、与えられた a～e の単語を並べ替えたとき、( 6 )～( 10 )に入る語を記号で答えなさい。

( 6 ) His (        )(        )( 6 )(        )(        ) the task.

- |            |         |           |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| a. enabled | b. them | c. finish |
| d. help    | e. to   |           |

( 7 ) He had (        )(        )( 7 )(        )(        ) to argue.

- |            |            |           |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| a. barely  | b. arrived | c. before |
| d. started | e. he      |           |

( 8 ) In my backyard, there are (        )(        )( 8 )(        )  
(        ).

- |         |            |           |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| a. all  | b. growing | c. plants |
| d. year | e. long    |           |

( 9 ) It (        )(        )( 9 )(        )(        ) the new policy will  
be effective.

- |            |         |            |
|------------|---------|------------|
| a. to      | b. seen | c. remains |
| d. whether | e. be   |            |

(10) You shouldn't attempt to (        )(        )( 10 )(        )  
(        ) another culture.

- |               |             |       |
|---------------|-------------|-------|
| a. terms      | b. evaluate | c. in |
| d. everything | e. of       |       |

### Ⅲ

次の会話文を読んで、文中の(11)～(15)に入る最も適切なものを、a～eのうちから一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

Father: Hey Son, I've been thinking about something. When you were younger, you asked about getting a pet, but we didn't have a lot of money and you were very little, but ( 11 ), I was thinking, how would you feel about getting a dog?

Son: Really? You aren't joking? Oh Dad, that would be awesome! I've always wanted a dog!

Father: I know, and I think it could be a ( 12 ). But we need to think carefully about it. Dogs require a lot of care and responsibility.

Son: ( 13 ), Dad. I'll feed it, walk it, and play with it every day!

Father: That's great to hear, but remember, ( 14 ). Depending on the breed, it could be with us for over a dozen years. We need to choose a breed that fits our lifestyle and living space.

Son: Can I pick the breed? My friend has a golden retriever, and he is a very good dog!

Father: Well, I was hoping we could do that together. I was thinking about a White Swiss Shepherd, but let's do ( 15 ) and see which one would be the best fit for us.

Son: Okay, I'll start looking online and read about their needs and characteristics.

Father: Sounds like a plan. Once we've gathered enough information, we can visit some shelters or breeders to find our new furry family member.

Son: I can't wait, Dad! This is going to be awesome!

- a. it's a long-term commitment
- b. some research on different breeds
- c. now that you are older
- d. great addition to our family
- e. I promise I'll take care of it

IV 次の文章を読んで後の設問に答えなさい。

**What is body language?**

While the key to success in both personal and professional relationships lies in your ability to communicate well, it's not the words that you use but your nonverbal cues or "body language" that speak the loudest. Body language is the use of physical behavior, expressions, and mannerisms to communicate nonverbally, often done instinctively rather than consciously.

Whether you're aware of it or not, when you interact with others, you're continuously giving and receiving wordless signals. All of your nonverbal behaviors—the gestures you make, your <sup>①9</sup>posture, your tone of voice, how much eye contact you make—send strong messages. They can put people at ease, build trust, and draw others towards you, or they can offend, confuse, and undermine what you're trying to convey. These messages don't stop when you stop speaking either. Even when you're silent, you're still communicating nonverbally.

In some instances, what comes out of your mouth and what you communicate through your body language may be two totally different things. If you say one thing, but your body language says something else, your listener will likely feel that you're being dishonest. If you say "yes" while shaking your head no, for example. When faced with such mixed signals, the listener has to choose whether to believe your verbal or nonverbal message. Since body language is a natural, unconscious language that broadcasts your true feelings and intentions, they'll likely choose the nonverbal message.

However, by improving how you understand and use nonverbal communication, you can express what you really mean, connect better with others, and build stronger, more rewarding relationships.

### **The importance of nonverbal communication**

Your nonverbal communication cues—the way you listen, look, move, and react—tell the person you’re communicating with whether or not you care, if you’re being truthful, and how well you’re listening. When your nonverbal signals match up with the words you’re saying, they increase trust, clarity, and rapport. When they don’t, they can generate tension, mistrust, and confusion.

If you want to become a better communicator, it’s important to become more <sup>20</sup>sensitive not only to the body language and nonverbal cues of others, but also to your own.

### **Nonverbal communication can play five roles:**

**Repetition:** It repeats and often strengthens the message you’re making verbally.

**Contradiction:** It can contradict the message you’re trying to convey, thus indicating to your listener that you may not be telling the truth.

**Substitution:** It can substitute for a verbal message. For example, your facial expression often conveys a far more vivid message than words ever can.

**Complementing:** It may add to or complement your verbal message. As a boss, if you pat an employee on the back in addition to giving praise, it can increase the impact of your message.

**Accenting:** It may accent or underline a verbal message. Pounding



the table, for example, can underline the importance of your message.

【出典】 <https://www.helpguide.org/articles/relationships-communication/>

【注】 mannerism = 独特のくせ      instinctively = 本能的に      consciously = 意識的に  
undermine = ごまかす      rapport = ラポート, 関係性      contradiction = 否定  
substitution = 代用      complementing = 補足  
pounding = トントンとたたくこと

問1 本文の内容に合致するように, (16)～(18) の各文を完成させるには, それぞれどう続ければよいか。最も適切なものを, それぞれ a～d のうちから一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(16) Nonverbal behaviors

- a. begin when we start speaking and end when we stop speaking.
- b. do not make as much of an impact as verbal communication.
- c. are a powerful form of communication.
- d. are usually done on purpose to help with communication.

(17) The reading uses the example of saying “yes” while shaking your head “no” to show that

- a. when verbal and nonverbal communication contradict each other, the speaker is often perceived to be dishonest.
- b. both verbal and nonverbal communication are a conscious decision by the speaker.
- c. when faced with such contradictory signals, listeners often choose to believe verbal communication.
- d. the speaker is probably confused and does not know what they are saying.

(18) Nonverbal communication

- a. shows that the speaker disagrees with listener.
- b. can help strengthen your message but cannot repeat it.
- c. is unhelpful as it creates confusion.
- d. can be used in place of verbal messages.

問2 下線部⑱, ㉔の内容を最もよく表している英語を, それぞれ a ~ d のうちから一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(19) ⑱posture

- a. the act of speaking loudly when you want to get everyone's attention
- b. the position someone holds their body in while standing or sitting
- c. a type of physical exercise to build large muscles
- d. a type of furniture often found in a person's living room

(20) ㉔sensitive

- a. to lack interest or feelings for others
- b. to have great physical strength
- c. to become more aware of
- d. to be aggressive toward others