

英語

I 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

These days, it is almost as if every single high school student in Japan owns a smartphone. And LINE, an app that allows text chat, has been extremely popular among young people for over a decade. According to a survey conducted at Kansai University, 98% of university students use LINE. You probably use it, too, to communicate with friends.

LINE has become an essential tool for communication, especially for young people. However, while the convenience is undeniable, ①this new trend can also lead to various communication troubles.

According to American psychologist Albert Mehrabian, when a message is unclear, the hearer relies more on visual cues and auditory cues than on the actual words. Visual information (like gestures, facial expressions, and eye contact) accounts for 38%, auditory information (like tone, speed, and volume) for 55%, and the words themselves for only 7% of the message. With LINE text chats, you rely mainly on text with a few visual cues such as emojis and stickers, making it hard to understand the sender's true intentions. ②This can easily lead to misunderstandings.

For example, if a friend does something silly in front of you and you say "You're so annoying!" with a smile, they probably know that you are just teasing. But if you write the same message in a text chat, the person reading it could find ③it rude. Anyone who uses LINE regularly might have experienced thinking, "Did I make him mad?" or "Is she avoiding me?" after receiving just a few words.

To avoid misunderstandings, it's important to remember that even though you can express your emotions with stickers while texting on LINE, misunderstandings can still happen because there simply isn't enough visual and auditory information. With just text, negative messages can sound stronger than intended, so both the sender and the receiver need to understand ^④this. If you need to express your complaints, it's probably better to talk to the person directly instead of using LINE. After all, LINE cannot replace face-to-face communication.

LINE is a convenient and fun communication tool, but it can also be a risky tool. By understanding LINE's downsides, you can have smoother and less stressful communication with friends.

【出典】 書き下ろし

【注】 undeniable = 疑う余地のない cues = 手がかり auditory = 聴覚の
stickers = スタンプ teasing = からかう

問1 本文の内容に合致するように(1)～(5)の各文を完成させるにはどのように続ければよいか、最も適当なものをそれぞれa～dから一つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(1) One concern the writer mentions about LINE is that it

- a. is only used by young people.
- b. might not be a common communication tool.
- c. will eventually replace face-to-face communication.
- d. can lead to misunderstandings.

(2) Mehrabian's research suggests that the actual words in a message account for

- a. 7% of the communication.
- b. 38% of the communication.
- c. 55% of the communication.
- d. 93% of the communication.

(3) Visual and auditory cues are important because they

- a. account for only a small part of the message.
- b. are less reliable than text.
- c. help convey the true meaning of a message.
- d. are not used in face-to-face communication.

(4) In the example given, if a friend does something silly in front of you and you say, “You’re so annoying!” with a smile, it

- a. is likely to be understood as a joke.
- b. will be found rude.
- c. will probably stop his silly behaviors.
- d. seems a lot better than using stickers.

(5) To avoid misunderstandings on LINE, the author suggests that people should

- a. rely more on stickers than emojis.
- b. express complaints face-to-face.
- c. send just a few words.
- d. avoid using LINE altogether.

問2 下線部①～④の内容を最もよく表している英語を，それぞれ a ～ d から一つ選んで，記号で答えなさい。

(6) ①this new trend

- a. communicating using LINE
- b. not having a smartphone
- c. life for young people
- d. difficult phrases and vocabulary

(7) ②This

- a. using emojis and stickers
- b. relying on text to a large extent
- c. relying more on visual cues
- d. understanding the sender's intentions

(8) ③it

- a. your silly behavior
- b. teasing
- c. your smile
- d. your message

(9) ④this

- a. how to use stickers more effectively
- b. that email is probably a better way to communicate
- c. that a text can sound more severe than face-to-face talk
- d. how to make messages clearer and easier to understand

問3 本文に題をつけるとすればどのような題がよいか，全体の内容を最もよく表している題を， a ～ d から一つ選んで，記号で答えなさい。

- (10)
- a. The Importance of Emojis and Stickers
 - b. The Potential Risks of LINE Chats
 - c. The Evolution of Text Communications
 - d. The Popularity of LINE among Japanese Students

II

次の文章を完成させるには (11)～(15) にどの語を入れたらよいか、最も適当なものをそれぞれ a～d から一つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

The world's population has doubled in the last 50 years and continues to increase rapidly. The figure stands at eight billion but is expected to reach nine billion by 2040. This growth can certainly create opportunities. A larger global population may (11) businesses as it will increase demand for products such as clothes, cell phones, and cars. Also, the more people there are in the world, the more (12) there will be to discuss and solve global problems.

However, a larger global population could also present challenges. Some experts worry that the Earth's (13) might not be enough for billions of new people. Currently, a quarter of the world's population cannot access clean water, while millions live without electricity and essential medicines. Inequality is another issue. Although we produce enough food for (14) on Earth, almost a billion people suffer from hunger.

Population growth will force countries to work more (15) together. For example, many developed countries have good roads, schools, and hospitals but need more workers. On the other hand, many developing countries are experiencing the opposite situation. How well we work together and care for each other is perhaps more important than the number of people on Earth.

【出典】書き下ろし

【注】inequality = 不平等

- (11) a. believe
b. hurt
c. find
d. benefit

- (12) a. countries
b. dangers
c. chances
d. festivals

- (13) a. surfaces
b. resources
c. oceans
d. creatures

- (14) a. everyone
b. everything
c. someone
d. something

- (15) a. separately
b. softly
c. closely
d. silently

Ⅲ 次の (16)～(35) の () に入れるのに最も適当な語または句を, それぞれ a～d から一つ選んで, 記号で答えなさい。

(16) If it () tomorrow, we will put off our picnic.

- a. will rain b. rains c. is rained d. rain

(17) Will the time come () robots will do everything for us?

- a. which b. where c. why d. when

(18) We sat () to the music.

- a. singing b. sung
c. to be singing d. sing

(19) His house is three times () my house.

- a. bigger as b. the bigger
c. big to d. as big as

(20) I () to the soccer club.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. am belonging | b. belong |
| c. join | d. am joining |

(21) As I did not know what (), I just held her hand.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| a. say | b. saying | c. to say | d. said |
|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|

(22) I am interested () the ancient history of Japan.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| a. in | b. with | c. of | d. on |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|

(23) We have warned the government () the danger.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a. in | b. to | c. of | d. at |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(24) The man fell into a () sleep.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
| a. strong | b. bad | c. wide | d. deep |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|

(25) Can you lend me something to write with? Oh, that pen will ().

- a. make b. do c. write d. take

(26) This app always has the () news on our economy.

- a. late b. later c. latest d. latter

(27) Don't () a book by its cover.

- a. borrow b. write c. lend d. judge

(28) We must () another meeting this month.

- a. hold b. meet c. give d. open

(29) There is no () that the animal is alive.

- a. doubt b. request c. answer d. study

(30) The service is () of charge.

- a. none b. free c. full d. enough

(31) I started to go to the gym three times a week to stay ().

- a. out of harm b. on top
c. in shape d. up to date

(32) We must leave (), or we will miss the bus.

- a. far away b. right away
c. at the time d. about time

(33) () when you find things that need to be changed.

- a. Call on b. Talk back
c. Say over d. Speak out

(34) The construction of the new road is ().

- a. under way b. on the way
c. in the way d. either way

(35) They left their home country ().

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a. to end | b. by far |
| c. in the wrong | d. for good |

IV 次の会話の (36)～(40) に入る最も適当な表現を, それぞれ a～d から一つ選んで, 記号で答えなさい。

Sam: Ouch!

Tom: (36)

Sam: That cat of yours scratched me earlier and it still hurts!

Tom: Oh no! She got you again?

Sam: I was just trying to hug her, and she suddenly jumped and scratched my leg! (37)

Tom: Those scratches can be nasty. Did you wash it?

Sam: I cleaned it with some alcohol, but it still looks red.

Tom: You should put some cream on it, too. (38), I had a scratch once that made my hand get really big and red. I had to see a doctor about it.

Sam: Really? How long did it take to get better?

Tom: About a week. You should really keep an eye on it.

Sam: I will. Thanks for the advice.

Tom: (39) Shall I put Snowy outside?

Sam: (40) Thank you—I don't want to see her again today!

Tom: Aw! She's a sweet thing really.

Sam: I know.

- (36) a. What's the matter?
b. What for?
c. What's new?
d. What's your problem?
- (37) a. Think!
b. Listen!
c. Look!
d. Show me!
- (38) a. Let me think
b. By the way
c. Strangely
d. Seriously
- (39) a. You, too!
b. No problem.
c. Don't say that!
d. Don't bother.
- (40) a. No way!
b. I'll do it in a minute.
c. Would you?
d. There's no need to do that.