

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 By the time the president arrived at the conference, the keynote speech ().

- a. will have begun b. is beginning
- c. had already begun d. was beginning

② I couldn't sleep well last night. I'm not sure if I can stay () during the class this afternoon.

- a. awaken b. awake c. awakened d. awakening

③ The students are excited () they will go on a field trip next week.

- a. so that b. whether c. because d. when

④ Not only () the homework, but he also prepared for the exam.

- a. did he finish b. he finished
- c. he did finish d. does he finish

⑤ My hometown is quite different from () when I visited it 10 years ago.

- a. how it should be b. that it ought to be
- c. what it used to be d. what it would be

Ⅱ 次の会話文を読んで、文中の⑥～⑩に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ a ～ e のうちから一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

Mike: Thank you for coming to my party. Are you enjoying it?

Mary: Of course! I'm having a lot of fun.

Mike: I'm (⑥). Oh, I want to introduce one of my friends to you. This is Bob. He just moved to Gifu last week and will start teaching at our school next month.

Mary: Nice to meet you, Bob. I'm Mary.

Bob: Nice to meet you, Mary.

Mary: How do you like Gifu?

Bob: So far so good. Most of my hobbies are (⑦), so I think I can live just about anywhere.

Mary: What kind of hobbies?

Bob: I like reading books and watching movies in my free time and (⑧), I like to go camping solo.

Mary: I've never gone camping alone. I always thought of that as a thing to do with other people.

Bob: Well, (⑨). I also like being able to do things at my own pace.

Mary: I can totally relate. So, are you looking forward to teaching at our school next month?

Bob: Yes, I am. Mike tells me that the children are very motivated to learn and that really excites me. I love teaching, and (⑩), it makes the job feel so rewarding.

Mary: Totally. Well, it was a pleasure meeting you Bob and I look forward to seeing you at work next month.

Bob: The pleasure was all mine.

- a. I enjoy the peace and quiet
- b. things I can do by myself
- c. when students want to learn
- d. pleased to hear that
- e. when the weather is nice

Ⅲ 次の文章を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

Smiling is something that most of us do every day—often without even realizing it. And though psychology professionals might tell you this behavior is most often a sign of happiness, there's more to smiling than you might think. Below, we outline a few facts about smiling, from psychological health benefits to how it can be perceived by others.

You feel better when you smile.

Smiling increases mood-enhancing hormones while decreasing stress-enhancing hormones, including cortisol, and adrenaline. It also reduces overall blood pressure. And because you typically smile when you're happy, the muscles used trigger your brain to produce more endorphins—the chemical that relieves pain and stress.

Smiling can help you live longer.

According to Harvard Medical School's Harvard Health Publishing, optimism—which is linked to smiling—is associated with a lower risk of early death from cancer and infection. And according to a study in the peer-reviewed journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, people who experience higher levels of optimism have a longer life span. The research included data from two large population studies that totaled 71,400 individuals and found that both ^⑭optimistic men and women demonstrated exceptional longevity, i.e., surviving to 85 years old.

Initially, smiling can have different effects on how you're perceived.

When it comes to attraction, there's usually no accounting for taste.

However, according to a study that examined sexual attractiveness of individuals based on expressions of happiness, pride, and shame, the results were rather definitive. For men, happiness (demonstrated by smiling) was the most attractive female emotion expression; for women, happiness was among the least attractive male emotion expressions. Ultimately, it was determined that distinct expressions of emotion have differing effects on sexual attractiveness that vary by gender (but not by age).

Not all smiles are expressions of happiness.

Psychologists past and present agree that there are upward of 15 different types of smiles, all conveying different messages. Often referred to as “the chosen vehicle for all ambiguities,” smiling can convey fear, embarrassment, misery, and anger, among other emotions. Some smiles are even ^⑮forced, which can sometimes produce detrimental outcomes for an individual. In fact, one study found that customer service professionals who force a smile to appear happy in front of customers were more prone to heavier drinking after work.

Smiling isn't a learned behavior.

Believe it or not, we are actually born smiling. With the advancement of 3D ultrasound technology, doctors and medical practitioners have been able to identify that developing babies smile in the womb. Once a baby is born, they continue to smile. This is true of all babies regardless of culture and environment, as smiling is a basic and biological uniform human expression.

【出典】 The Power of Smiling

<https://www.waldenu.edu/online-bachelors-programs/bs-in-psychology/>

【注】 hormone = ホルモン cortisol = コルチゾール (副腎皮質ホルモン)

adrenaline = アドレナリン (副腎皮質ホルモン) trigger = きっかけ

endorphins = エンドルフィン (神経伝達物質) infection = 感染

peer-reviewed = 査読された definitive = 決定的な ultimately = ついに

ambiguities = あいまいさ embarrassment = はずかしさ

detrimental = 有害な prone = ～の傾向がある ultrasound = 超音波

practitioners = 実践者 womb = 胎内

問1 本文の内容に合致するように、⑪～⑬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。

⑪ The effect of smiling

- a. produces healthful hormones while reducing harmful ones.
- b. produces healthful hormones but also produces harmful ones.
- c. benefits both healthful hormones and harmful ones.
- d. benefits neither healthful hormones nor harmful ones.

- ⑫ Research regarding the effect of smiling on the opposite sex shows
- a. neither men nor women are more attracted to an opposite sex person who smiles.
 - b. both men and women are more attracted to people who smile.
 - c. women are more attracted to men who smile, but not the opposite.
 - d. men are more attracted to women who smile, but not the opposite.
- ⑬ According to the reading,
- a. babies smile while in the womb but not after birth.
 - b. babies smile while growing in the womb.
 - c. technology can encourage babies to smile more often in the womb.
 - d. smiling is a learned behavior depending on cultural and environmental surroundings.

問2 下線部⑭, ⑮の内容を最もよく表している英語を, それぞれ a～d の中から一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ⑭ optimistic
- a. being hopeful, expecting good things to happen
 - b. having no interest in something
 - c. being critical or doubtful about the future
 - d. preferring to be alone, avoid socializing

- ⑮ forced
- a. done with effort and without real feelings
 - b. happening naturally without effort
 - c. causing someone to take action
 - d. being in a fully relaxed state