

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

There is a glass on the table, filled up halfway with water. How would you describe the glass: half empty or half full? If your answer was "half full," then prepare yourself for an exciting life in which anything is possible. If you said "half empty" on the other hand, you might just be in for a life of (1) and sorrow. It may sound crazy, but that is the (2) power of positive thinking!

Experts believe that positive thinking (ア). First off, it can make us feel happy about our life. If someone focuses on all of the good things that they have, he is much less likely to feel bad about his life. Compare that to someone who is always (3) and dwelling on the negative side of any situation. The positive thinker will generally be the happier of the two.

Positive thinking can also improve our health. Several studies have shown that human biology is linked with (4). One study in particular revealed that wounds take longer to heal for people who are exposed to (5) situations in their job. It has also been proven that people who are highly stressed are more "susceptible to catching a cold and the flu.

Some people even believe that positive thinking can affect the world around us. In the 2006 book *The Secret*, author Rhonda Byrne describes a "law of attraction." This law is (6) on the notion that positive thinking attracts positive things, and negative thinking attracts negative things. Thus, if you think about a new sports car, you might just get one. But whatever you do, (イ) try not to think about being taken hostage at the bank!

Positive thinking may improve our minds, bodies, and even the universe around us, but (ウ)? According to Richard Wiseman, a former magician turned professor of psychology, the best way to change how we think is to change our behavior. He believes that if someone practices smiling every day, he or she will think happier thoughts.

*susceptible: 感染しやすい

※Maiko Ikeda et al, *Success with Reading Book 2*, 成美堂

問1. 空所(1)～(6)に入れるのに最も適切な語を1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) a. failure b. fortune c. safety d. success
 (2) a. dangerous b. greatest c. mysterious d. specific
 (3) a. annoying b. complaining c. living d. running
 (4) a. adventure b. hunger c. psychology d. time
 (5) a. depressing b. domestic c. enjoyable d. surprising
 (6) a. added b. based c. carried d. targeted

問2. 空所(ア)に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. has been studied for a long time
 b. may change some of our prejudices
 c. can make our world a better place
 d. has several important benefits

問3. 下線部(イ)の和訳として最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. 銀行では人質にならないように考えて行動する
 b. 銀行で人質をとって立てこもるなど考えないようにする
 c. 銀行で人質になったら何も考えないようにする
 d. 銀行で人質になることは考えないようにする

問4. 空所(ウ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. how do we get started
 b. what can we improve
 c. who should be the leader
 d. why is that so important

問5. 本文の内容と一致するものをa～hより3つ選びなさい。

- a. There seems to be no benefits of being a positive thinker.
 b. Some studies show that stress has nothing to do with our health.
 c. Rhonda Byrne says that positive thinking brings positive outcomes.
 d. To get a new sports car, you just have to think about it.
 e. Positive thinking may change our minds, bodies, and universities.
 f. Richard Wiseman is currently a magician and a teacher.
 g. A negative thinker can become a positive thinker.
 h. The writer is suggesting that people should look at the good side of things.

II. 次の対話において、(1)～(8)の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

1. A : Good morning, Anna.

B : Good morning, Dave. When did you get here?

A : Oh, [(1)]

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. I'm already here. | b. about an hour ago. |
| c. I wasn't ready. | d. for a few hours. |

2. A : May I use this computer?

B : Yes, [(2)] I don't need it right now.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a. I can't. | b. I'm using it, too. |
| c. go right ahead. | d. it's not ready. |

3. A : You're very good at tennis. How long have you been playing?

B : Thank you, [(3)]

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. but I've never played. | b. I practice every day. |
| c. I'm not good at tennis. | d. for about ten years or so. |

4. A : I'm sorry but the manager isn't available right now. Would you like to leave a message?

B : [(4)] that there was a mistake with my order.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a. Please tell her | b. I think |
| c. She knows | d. Teach her |

5. A : How is your meal?

B : [(5)] that the soup is cold.

A : I'm terribly sorry. I'll bring you another one.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. I'm afraid | b. I'm sure |
| c. I'm sorry | d. I know |

6. A : [(6)] of the class?

B : It was OK, I guess. However, the tests were very difficult.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. How could you think | b. What did you think |
| c. What did you know | d. Where did you hear |

7. A : Let's meet at city hall on Friday afternoon at 4:00.

B : [(7)] Thursday afternoon? Friday is a holiday.

A : Sorry, you're right. Thursday afternoon.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Can't you say | b. Isn't it impossible to do on |
| c. Isn't Friday better than | d. Don't you mean |

8. A : Do you know who that was?

B : The guy wearing a hat?

A : [(8)]

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a. That's not it. | b. You see. |
| c. No, he isn't. | d. No, the other guy. |

Ⅲ. 次のロボットについての説明を読み、その内容と合っているものを a～j より 3つ選
びなさい。

1. Agriculture robots



Industrial robots are widely introduced in agriculture farming technology. The robot in the picture takes pollen from one flower to another so that new plant seeds can be produced. Other robots spray chemicals, pick up fruits and vegetables, remove weeds or cultivate the farming ground. AI can be used to collect and analyze data from the farming practices and the surrounding environment. The technology will change the future of sustainable agriculture.

2. Robot vacuum cleaners



Cleaning the house is one of the necessary daily chores. It would be nice if someone could help you clean your house. Robot vacuum cleaner runs on the floors to clean your rooms automatically at a certain time. Recently, a number of new manufacturers have offered more useful features of the vacuum cleaner, such as intelligent voice control or a variety of cleaning methods. These products are getting more affordable every year.

3. Nursing care robots



A shortage of nursing care workers is becoming a very serious problem in aging Japan. Nursing care robots serve an important role in reducing the burden on care receivers and caregivers. Different types of robotic equipment have been developed: walk assisting electric carts, robotic companions, and bathing support lifts which can carry a person from bedroom to bathroom. According to a survey, 80% of Japanese people are positive about receiving nursing care from robots.

4. Self-driving cars



Self-driving cars are computer assisted cars which can sense their environment and operate without a driver. They use a system of advanced technology such as cameras, GPS systems, speed and distance measurement, and radar. They have highly sophisticated control systems which can determine the best possible route. More than 40 companies are working with self-driving car technology, but the products are still in the testing stage. Running a self-driving car on the public street is not approved yet in Japan.

- a. The agriculture robot in the first picture is watering the farm products.
- b. AI will help farmers work in more productive ways.
- c. At present, you cannot control robot vacuum cleaners with your voice.
- d. Robot vacuum cleaners are so expensive that many people can't buy them.
- e. Not many elderly people are happy about being served by nursing care robots.
- f. Robotic equipment increases the burden on nursing care workers.
- g. More than 40 models of self-driving cars are sold in Japan.
- h. A self-driving car is operated by a computer.
- i. AI technology has made people's lives easier.
- j. Robots are not used to help people.

IV. 各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) We will go camping () it rains tomorrow.
a. and b. or c. so d. unless
- (2) I need to get this homework () by Tuesday.
a. finish b. finished c. finishing d. to finish
- (3) Don't forget to pick up your package before () this building.
a. being left b. leave c. leaving d. left
- (4) It is important () us to wear a mask and keep a good distance from other people.
a. for b. of c. on d. with
- (5) Let's play outside, ()?
a. do we b. shall we c. will you d. won't you
- (6) Could you () my dog while I am away?
a. run out of b. take care of c. take up d. try on
- (7) Recently, I am scared of going to places () many people are gathering.
a. at which b. which c. who d. whose
- (8) This laptop computer was given () me as a gift by my grandfather.
a. about b. from c. to d. with
- (9) Since I am really tired, I () go out tonight.
a. don't had better b. had better not
c. had not better d. not had better
- (10) My sister can use the computer keyboard () I can.
a. as fast twice as b. fast as twice as
c. twice as fast as d. twice fast as

V. 次の各文の [] 中の単語を並べ換えて日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成させるとき、[] 内で3番目と5番目にくるものを、それぞれ選びなさい。

- (1) 彼はバリでの新しい生活に満足している。
He [a. his b. in c. is d. life e. new f. satisfied
g. with] Paris.
- (2) ここからホテルまで、どのくらい時間がかかりますか。
How [a. does b. from c. here d. it e. long f. take
g. to] the hotel?
- (3) 彼は野球だけではなく、フットボールでもプロとして活躍した。
He [a. also b. baseball c. but d. football e. not
f. only g. played] in professional sports leagues.
- (4) 医療従事者は、そのウイルスが日本で流行するのを防ごうとしている。
Medical workers are trying [a. from b. in c. prevent
d. spreading e. the f. to g. virus] Japan.
- (5) ここは私の父が生まれた町だ。
This [a. city b. father c. is d. my e. the f. was
g. where] born.