英　　語(筆記)

(解答番号 1 ～ 55)

第1問　次の問い(**A**・**B**)に答えよ。(配点　14)

A　次の問い(**問1～3**)において，下線部の発音がほかの三つと**異なるもの**を，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 1

① appe<u>ar</u>　② fe<u>ar</u>　③ ge<u>ar</u>　④ swe<u>ar</u>

問2 2

① atta<u>ch</u>　② <u>ch</u>annel　③ <u>ch</u>orus　④ mer<u>ch</u>ant

問3 3

① a<u>ss</u>ert　② a<u>ss</u>ociation　③ impre<u>ss</u>　④ po<u>ss</u>ess

B　次の問い(**問 1 ～ 4**)において，第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかの三つと**異なるもの**を，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1　[4]

① marine　② rapid　③ severe　④ unique

問 2　[5]

① enormous　② evidence　③ satellite　④ typical

問 3　[6]

① assembly　② correspond　③ distinguish　④ expensive

問 4　[7]

① definitely　② democratic
③ independence　④ resolution

第２問　次の問い（A～C）に答えよ。（配点　44）

A　次の問い（問１～10）の [8] ～ [17] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし，[15] ～ [17] については，（　A　）と（　B　）に入れるのに最も適当な組合せを選べ。

問１　Today, in science class, I learned that salt water doesn't freeze [8] 0℃.

① at　② in　③ on　④ with

問２　Many experts think that we need to create more job opportunities for [9].

① a young　② the young　③ young　④ younger

問３　The leaves in my neighborhood have recently [10] yellow.

① come　② developed　③ led　④ turned

問４　I think eating at home is often [11] more economical than eating at a restaurant.

① far　② high　③ too　④ very

問５　[12] as the leading actor in the film, Ramesh soon became a star.

① Choosing　② Having been chosen
③ Having chosen　④ To choose

問 6 Please give me [13] information you get as soon as possible.

① as if ② even if ③ whatever ④ whenever

問 7 The typhoon suddenly became weaker, [14] was good news for the village.

① it ② that ③ what ④ which

問 8 He (A) his umbrella (B) in the door by accident when he boarded the rush hour train. [15]

① A : got B : caught ② A : got B : to catch
③ A : made B : caught ④ A : made B : to catch

問 9 (A) in this class is as kind (B) Abbie. She always helps people who are in trouble. [16]

① A : Anybody B : as ② A : Anybody B : than
③ A : Nobody B : as ④ A : Nobody B : than

問10 Angelina (A) me whether I (B) enjoyed the festival last Saturday. [17]

① A : asked B : had ② A : asked B : have
③ A : said to B : had ④ A : said to B : have

B 次の問い(**問 1 ～ 3**)において，それぞれ下の①～⑥の語句を並べかえて空所を補い，最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は [18] ～ [23] に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問 1 Keita: You have so many things in your room.

Cindy: I know. Actually, _____ [18] _____ _____ [19] _____ it neat and clean.

① difficult ② find ③ I
④ it ⑤ keep ⑥ to

問 2 Ted: Professor Jones suggested that I rewrite this essay.

Jack: Oh, well, _____ [20] _____ _____ [21] _____, but I'm sure you'll get a higher grade on it.

① a few ② cost ③ hours
④ it ⑤ may ⑥ you

問 3 Rita: Daniel and I have to go home now.

Father: Oh, _____ [22] _____ _____ [23] _____ usual? I thought you were going to stay for dinner.

① are ② earlier ③ how come
④ leaving ⑤ than ⑥ you

C　次の問い(**問 1 ～ 3**)の会話の [24] ～ [26] において，二人目の発言が最も適当な応答となるように文を作るには，それぞれ(A)と(B)をどのように選んで組み合わせればよいか，下の①～⑧のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1　Worker: I can't do all of these jobs at the same time. Which do you think I should do first?

Co-worker: Well, the monthly report is very important and [24]

(A) you have to realize	→	(A) to turn it in	→	(A) by five o'clock.
(B) you have to remember		(B) turning it in		(B) till five o'clock.

① (A) → (A) → (A)　② (A) → (A) → (B)　③ (A) → (B) → (A)
④ (A) → (B) → (B)　⑤ (B) → (A) → (A)　⑥ (B) → (A) → (B)
⑦ (B) → (B) → (A)　⑧ (B) → (B) → (B)

問 2　Taylor: You're watching cricket again? I don't know why you watch cricket matches all the time.

Adele: I love cricket, and this is a great match. [25] for you, too.

(A) If you knew the rules,	→	(A) it would be	→	(A) really interested
(B) If you know the rules,		(B) it would have been		(B) really interesting

① (A) → (A) → (A)　② (A) → (A) → (B)　③ (A) → (B) → (A)
④ (A) → (B) → (B)　⑤ (B) → (A) → (A)　⑥ (B) → (A) → (B)
⑦ (B) → (B) → (A)　⑧ (B) → (B) → (B)

問 3 Fritz: Some students said they heard a rumor about Naoki.

Sophia: I heard it, too, but it's false. I wonder **26**

(A) how can we	→	(A) persuade it	→	(A) from spreading.
(B) how we can		(B) prevent it		(B) to spread.

① (A) → (A) → (A)　② (A) → (A) → (B)　③ (A) → (B) → (A)

④ (A) → (B) → (B)　⑤ (B) → (A) → (A)　⑥ (B) → (A) → (B)

⑦ (B) → (B) → (A)　⑧ (B) → (B) → (B)

第3問　次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点　41)

A　次の問い(問1・問2)の会話の [27] ・ [28] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1　Student:　Do you have time later today to check the draft of my speech?

Teacher:　No, I'm afraid I don't have time today.　I have several appointments this afternoon.

Student:　I see. Well .... [27]

Teacher:　Yes. And please send it to me by email so I can read it before you come.

① Are you sure you can skip the appointments?

② Could I come to your office after school tomorrow?

③ Shall I make an appointment with you for today?

④ Would you kindly give me the draft to look at?

問2　Ken:　How about going to Memorial Park this weekend?

Ethan:　How far is it from here?

Ken:　Well, it takes about two hours by express train.

Ethan:　Oh, that's a bit far.　How much is it to get there?

Ken:　About 6,000 yen.　But I've heard it's really beautiful.

Ethan:　I know, but [28]. Let's find somewhere else to go.

① I don't feel like going out

② it helps us to get there

③ that's much too expensive

④ we can't miss this chance

B 次の問い(**問 1 ～ 3**)のパラグラフ(段落)には，まとまりをよくするために**取り除いた方がよい文**が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを，それぞれ下線部①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 29

Wearing proper shoes can reduce problems with your feet. Here are some important points to think about in order to choose the right shoes. ①Make sure the insole, the inner bottom part of the shoe, is made of material which absorbs the impact on your foot when walking. ②The upper part of the shoe should be made of breathable material such as leather or cloth. ③Some brand-name leather shoes are famous because of their fashionable designs. ④When you try on shoes, pay attention not only to their length but also to their depth and width. Wearing the right shoes lets you enjoy walking with fewer problems.

問 2 30

In Japan, there are several ways of transporting goods. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages. ①Transportation by air, though it can be expensive, is suitable for carrying goods which require speedy delivery. ②Buses can carry many passengers, and they are convenient for daily life. ③Ships, on the other hand, can carry large quantities at low cost, but it takes much time for them to reach their destinations. Trains can stop only at stations, but their arrival times can easily be estimated. ④Although trucks cannot carry much compared with trains, they are useful for carrying things from door to door. Such merits and demerits of each method of transportation should be taken into consideration, so the best way can be chosen, depending on the needs.

問 3 [31]

If you forget something you once learned, go back to the place where you originally learned it. Experimental studies support this idea. For instance, two groups of divers went into the sea. ①After listening to a list of words underwater, they came back on land and wrote down as many words as they could remember. ②A day later, one group sat on land, while the other went back into the sea. ③Researchers carefully chose the list of words, and the divers selected the diving site. ④Each group was asked to recall and write the words they had learned the day before. It turned out that the divers in the sea recalled words better than the divers on land. Thus, a person's ability to remember seems to be better if learning and recalling are done in the same environment.

C　次の会話は，「市の発展」をテーマとして，ある町で行われた住民による話し合いでのやりとりの一部である。 32 ～ 34 に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Alice: The mayor has asked me to lead this meeting to discuss ways to develop our town. Tom, how about beginning with you?

Tom: Sure. If a new factory is built here, more people will move to our town. This would help local shops and restaurants because there would be more customers. Also, some of our residents working in the next town could find jobs here. Many people have complained about their long drive back and forth to work. Working closer to home would improve their family life by giving them more time to spend together.

Alice: Tom, are you saying that 32 ?

① many of our residents prefer traveling to another town to work
② new businesses should do much more to increase their sales
③ people in our town would benefit from a new workplace here
④ working in the next town may make people's lives better

Tom: Yes, that's correct.

Carol: Well, I think it would be better to build a shopping mall. It would be good for both customers and shop owners. When the new housing complex is completed in the northeastern part of town, people living there would be pleased with a nearby mall to shop at. Lots of my fellow merchants have been wishing they could move to a new place. Such a mall would be a benefit to shop owners because more people would visit their shops.

Rick: I agree. A mall would also be useful for people in other parts of town because they could do all of their shopping at one place. It would save everyone time, and families would enjoy their lives more. And the highway exit is in the same area. So, not only would people in our town shop at a mall built there but people from other towns would also have easy access to it. That would increase our local businesses' profits.

Carol: Right. It would make family life here much better as well as bring more customers to our town.

Alice: So, you both feel that a mall would help [33].

① bring money into our town to fix the highway
② develop downtown and the northeastern areas
③ give rise to a lot of controversies and arguments
④ improve our town's economy and convenience

Leslie: I don't think building a mall or opening a business is the only way to help our economy grow. We should find ways of using the beauty of nature, which our town is already famous for. It makes our town a nice place for families to live in.

Ellen: I think so, too. We should try to develop without changing the things that families living here and visitors enjoy. Using the beautiful scenery of our town in more creative ways would encourage people to come and live here. That would bring more money into our town.

Leslie: I completely agree. In the long run, our town will be hurt if its natural surroundings are not preserved.

Alice: So, Leslie and Ellen are talking about the importance of maintaining the natural features of our town. Well, from our discussion so far, it seems everyone thinks, when developing our town, we should [34]. Let's see if there are any other points we need to take into account.

① build a large shopping center
② consider residents' family lives
③ increase the number of employees
④ think of the natural environment

第４問　次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点　35)

A　次の文章はある説明文の一部である。この文章と図を読み，下の問い(問１～４)の [35] ～ [38] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Physical activity in your childhood, such as playing sports and exercising, can greatly benefit your health when you are older. Therefore, it is important to promote physical activity in childhood for one's good health. The schoolyard is one place where children and adolescents can be encouraged to take part in physical activity. Thus, knowing how schoolyards are used by students may give us some helpful ideas to promote their physical activity.

A study was conducted at four schools in Denmark in order to investigate how much different types of schoolyard areas were used and whether students were active or passive in those areas. In the study, schoolyard areas were classified and defined by their primary characteristics. *Grass* represented playing fields and natural green lawn areas, often used for soccer, but without any marked lines or goals. *Multi-court* referred to fenced areas on various surfaces, like artificial grass and rubber, designed for tennis and other such ball games. *Natural* represented areas with, for example, bushes, trees, and natural stones. *Playground* represented areas with play equipment, such as swings and slides on safe surfaces like sand. *Solid Surface* described the areas with the hardest surfaces, like concrete. These areas were identified by flat open spaces, often having numerous markings painted for games and benches set in different places.

Using GPS devices and other instruments, the researchers measured the lengths of time the students spent in the different schoolyard areas as well as the degrees of their physical activity. Figure 1 displays the average amounts of time spent per day in each area for All students and those averages divided

into Children (aged 12 and under) and Adolescents (aged 13 and over). Solid Surface was clearly the area in which All students spent most of their time, followed by Multi-court then Grass. Natural and Playground showed similar averages for All students, with the average for All students in Playground being just over two minutes.

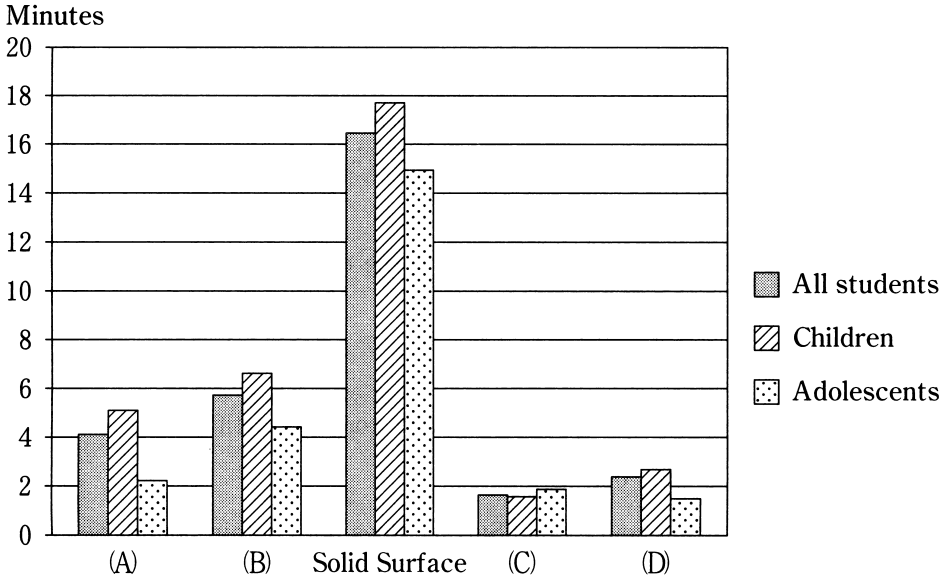

Figure 1. Average times spent in each area by All students, Children, and Adolescents.

Furthermore, the study revealed differences between the average amounts of time spent in schoolyards by Children and Adolescents. In comparison with Adolescents, Children spent more time in all schoolyard areas except for Natural areas. The greater amount of time spent by Children might be explained by the fact that, according to the regulations at all four schools, Children could not leave the schoolyard during lunch time, but Adolescents could when they wanted to.

When looking at the degree of physical activity, researchers discovered differences among the schoolyard areas. Students were most active in Grass

and Playground areas. On the other hand, students were quite passive in Solid Surface areas, with Adolescents spending only 7% of their time there being physically active.

The findings of this study show the importance of investigating the potential of various environments and features in schoolyards. To promote students' health, it is also beneficial to observe how varieties of games Children and Adolescents play affect the length of time spent taking part in physical activity. Let us now take a look at these relationships.

(Henriette Bondo Andersen 他(2015) *Objectively Measured Differences in Physical Activity in Five Types of Schoolyard Area* を参考に作成)

問 1 According to the passage, what is the difference between Multi-court and Solid Surface? **35**

① Unlike Multi-court, Solid Surface contains artificial grass for younger students to play on.

② Unlike Multi-court, Solid Surface does not contain boundaries marked for students' games.

③ Unlike Solid Surface, Multi-court has a relatively soft surface made of various materials.

④ Unlike Solid Surface, Multi-court is not surrounded by anything, which makes it easy to access.

問 2 In Figure 1, which of the following do (A), (B), (C), and (D) refer to? 36

① (A) Grass (B) Multi-court (C) Natural (D) Playground
② (A) Grass (B) Multi-court (C) Playground (D) Natural
③ (A) Multi-court (B) Grass (C) Natural (D) Playground
④ (A) Multi-court (B) Grass (C) Playground (D) Natural

問 3 The main purpose of this passage is to 37 .

① discuss the benefits of being physically active at school in childhood
② give advice to increase the number of physically active adolescents
③ introduce schools that encourage students to play on grassed areas
④ show that types of schoolyards affect students' behavior there

問 4 What topic is most likely to follow the last paragraph? 38

① The benefits of studying various school environments for different activities
② The connections between types of games and lengths of time being active
③ The influence of the schoolyard environment on Adolescents' physical activity
④ The way schoolyard surfaces affect the time spent doing physical activity

B 次のページのビデオ制作コンテストに関するウェブサイトを読み，次の問い（問 1 ～ 3）の [39] ～ [41] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 The purpose of the IAYP Video Clip Competition is to provide [39].

① a place to meet new friends of the same age
② an airplane ticket to Australia to create a video clip
③ instructions to create a video clip on a computer
④ opportunities for young people to exhibit their works

問 2 Members of a high school baseball team will submit a four-minute video clip about their bonds with players from a sister school abroad. Under which category should the video clip be entered? [40]

① Category A
② Category B
③ Category C
④ Category D

問 3 Which of the following meets the submission requirements for this competition? [41]

① A nine-minute mystery drama featuring a young Japanese detective
② A six-minute video clip showing students practicing for a rugby game
③ A three-minute video clip that won third prize at a local film festival
④ A three-minute video clip uploaded to this website on October 30, 2017

Video Clip Competition: Call for Entries

The International Association of Young Producers (IAYP) is proud to open its annual Video Clip Competition again this year. This is a great way to share your creations with a wide audience. Anyone aged 25 and under can participate. The IAYP invites submissions in the following four categories:

	Theme	Maximum length
Category A	A topic related to a team sport	3 minutes
Category B	An idea connected to friendship	5 minutes
Category C	A social problem based on a true story	5 minutes
Category D	A mystery with a dramatic ending	7 minutes

The deadline is 11:59 pm, October 31, 2017 (Japan Standard Time). The three best clips in each category will be selected by a committee of famous video creators and posted on this website in December. One overall grand champion will be awarded a ticket to the next IAYP Conference in Sydney, Australia. So, don't miss this chance! Get out your video camera and start filming!

Follow these steps:

- Shoot a video and edit it on a computer to an appropriate length for the category you choose.
- Click here to enter your details and upload your video clip.

Rules and conditions:

- Each person or group can choose only one category.
- Only clips sent before the deadline will be accepted.
- Clips must be original and submitted to a competition for the first time.

第５問 次の物語を読み，下の問い(問１～５)の [42] ～ [46] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点　30)

Ahhhhhhhhhhh!

With a big yawn I woke up. What a fresh morning! I felt very sharp, much sharper than usual. I was able to hear the singing of birds more clearly than ever before. I noticed the smell of coffee coming up from downstairs. I stretched out my arms in front of myself and raised my back; it felt so good. I sat up straight, licked my hand, and started to clean my face with it.... Huh?... Something was strange. Why was I licking my hand with my tongue? Why was my body covered with fur? I tried to say something, but the sound that came out of my mouth was... "Meow."

It was certainly my bedroom that I was in. It was certainly my bed that I was sitting on. Everything was as usual except that... I seemed to have changed into a different creature. I was so surprised that I couldn't move. I couldn't do anything. I wondered — would I have to spend the rest of my life as an animal? I began to feel afraid.... But after a few moments those feelings passed. So, with a wave of my tail, I started to explore my surroundings. A cat's mind is said to be changeable like that.

As I went down the stairs, the smell of coffee grew stronger and I could tell what was for breakfast. Maybe the senses of a cat are sharper than those of a human. When I got to the dining room, what I saw almost stopped my heart. It was *me*! The human *I* was sitting at the dining table! I couldn't take my eyes off *myself*.

The human *I* was absorbed in a smartphone, maybe writing responses to friends' messages or playing an online game. Bending *my* head down toward the phone, *I* was sitting with rounded shoulders and a curved back. *I* looked very uncomfortable.

I sometimes took a little bite of toast, but it appeared that *I* was not

noticing any taste in *my* mouth. Actually, the taste of toast in my memory was vague. I couldn't remember what else had been served for breakfast recently, either. The human *I* was just mindlessly putting in *my* mouth anything that was on the plate while handling the phone. *I* was so focused on the text messages or games that *I* took little interest in what was happening around *me*. In fact, *my* face had no expression on it at all.

"Yuji, you never study these days. Are you ready for your final exams? You're making me a little bit worried," said Mom.

"Mmm," said *I*. A sign of frustration briefly appeared on *my* face, but it disappeared in an instant. *My* face was again as expressionless as it had been before.

"I don't like this guy," I thought. But this guy was me. I couldn't deny it. For the first time, I realized how I really looked to other people.

Then, as *I* started to leave the table, our eyes met. "Wow! Mom, look! There's a cat in the dining room!"

I didn't know why, but I was running. I felt I had to escape. Running up the stairs, I found the window in my room was open. I jumped! I had a strange feeling. The world suddenly seemed to have shifted. I felt my body falling down and . . . .

Bump!

I was awake, lying on the floor of my room. I slowly sat up and looked around. Everything looked like it usually did. I looked at my hands. I was relieved to see they were no longer covered with fur. I stood up and, with a yawn, extended my arms above my head to stretch my back. Without thinking, as was my usual habit in the morning, I started to walk to my desk where my smartphone had completed charging and . . . I stopped.

After pausing for a moment, I turned around and went downstairs for breakfast.

問 1 When Yuji realized that he had turned into a cat, he first felt [42].

① astonished
② embarrassed
③ excited
④ satisfied

問 2 When Yuji's mother spoke to him, he was annoyed because [43].

① he wanted to please her
② her words disturbed him
③ his mouth was full of food
④ she interrupted his studies

問 3 The cat thought, "I don't like this guy," because Yuji [44].

① could not recall the taste of food he had eaten at breakfast
② tried to hide his efforts to study for the final exams
③ was making fun of his mother's concern for his future
④ was not showing respect for people or things around him

問 4 At the end of the story, Yuji did not pick up his smartphone because he [45].

① decided it was time to improve his attitude
② realized that it was not yet fully charged
③ wanted to stick to his old priorities
④ was afraid of being scolded by his mother

問 5 What is the theme of this story? [46]

① Cats have much better senses than humans.
② Observing yourself can lead to self-change.
③ People using smartphones look strange.
④ Unbelievable things can happen in dreams.

第6問 次の文章を読み，下の問い(**A**・**B**)に答えよ。なお，文章の左にある(1)～(6)はパラグラフ(段落)の番号を表している。(配点　36)

(1) For most people, their friendships are a valuable and important part of who they are. Psychologists have pointed out that well-established friendships lead us to a better understanding of ourselves. They have also noted that we might face conflicts not only with acquaintances but even with our good friends, which could result in ends to some of our friendships. Fortunately, even when such conflicts occur, it is possible to find ways to maintain or save the friendships.

(2) One way to help save a friendship in trouble is to keep in touch. When we think a friend has done something that hurt our feelings, our first response may be to cut off contact. However, it may be better to swallow our pride and avoid doing that. For example, Mary watched her friend Susan's children every week until Susan finished night school and graduated. But after that, Mary did not hear from Susan for several months. So, she felt that Susan had been just using her. She decided not to talk to her any more. In the end, however, Mary forced herself to ignore her own feelings and told Susan about her disappointment. Susan immediately apologized and told her that she had been just trying to catch up with things after completing her studies. Susan would never have known there was a problem if Mary had not mentioned it. Not cutting off contact, even when we may be angry, is very important for maintaining good relationships.

(3) Another way to help a friendship is to see things from our friend's point of view. For example, Mark was very upset at his good friend, Kate, because she had not visited him in the hospital. Later, he learned from Kate's friend that she had been afraid of hospitals ever since she had been hospitalized as a little girl for a serious illness. Mark then understood why Kate hadn't come and, instead of being angry, he felt sympathy for her.

(4) An important part of dealing with friendships is to recognize and accept that they can change as our needs and lifestyles evolve. For example, we may have a good friend in high school, but once we graduate, move to a different city for work or study, or get married, we may see that friend less frequently and our feelings may change. In other words, sometimes a close friendship may alter in nature. We should keep in mind that we may still be friends but not in the same way as before.

(5) How do people keep friendships for a long time? In one study, researchers interviewed many people who had been friends for a long time in order to find out the secret. They found that those people kept small misunderstandings from growing into large disputes which might cause their friendships to end. By taking their friends' viewpoints and not being afraid to express their honest feelings, those who were interviewed were able to keep something minor from growing into a major argument.

(6) We all know that friendships are precious, but we also understand that friendships are not always stable. The challenge in maintaining friendships is keeping the connections strong during the ups and downs that happen in all relationships. When things are going well, we enjoy our friendships. If things go bad, we should remember the points above. Sometimes we can get the relationship back on track, but at other times we should accept and appreciate that relationships can change. However, regardless of the states of our friendships, they will continue to be an important part of our lives.

A　次の問い(問 1 ～ 5)の [47] ～ [51] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1　According to paragraph (1), what do psychologists say about friendships? [47]

① They are frequently compared to one's possessions.
② They are impossible to fix when they become unstable.
③ They can lead us to have conflicts with our acquaintances.
④ They help us know about ourselves but can have problems.

問 2　Which of the following is closest to the meaning of swallow our pride in paragraph (2)? [48]

① Give our thanks to someone
② Hold back our feelings
③ Realize that problems happen
④ Stop seeing someone

問 3　According to paragraph (5), research found it is important to [49].

① hesitate to express one's true feelings
② ignore misunderstandings and disputes
③ put up with problems whenever one can
④ solve problems while they are small

問 4　According to paragraph (6), what is difficult about maintaining friendships? [50]

① Finding new and interesting friends
② Knowing when to change relationships
③ Seeing if friends have problems
④ Staying close during bad times

問 5 What would be the best title for this passage? [51]

① Advice for Friendships That Will Last

② Defending Yourself and Your Friends

③ Strength as the Key to Friendships

④ The Changing Nature of Friendships

B 次の表は，本文のパラグラフ(段落)ごとの内容をまとめたものである。[52] ～ [55] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び，表を完成させよ。ただし，同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

Paragraph	Content
(1)	The realization that friendships are important
(2)	[52]
(3)	[53]
(4)	[54]
(5)	[55]
(6)	What is important to keep in mind

① A report about the results of a study on long-term friendships

② The importance of looking at a situation from our friend's perspective

③ The significance of understanding that friendships undergo transformations

④ The value of staying in contact and interacting with your friends

Q

英語（筆記）（200点満点）

問題番号(配点)	設問		解答番号	正解	配点
第1問 (14)	A	1	1	4	2
		2	2	3	2
		3	3	4	2
	B	1	4	2	2
		2	5	1	2
		3	6	2	2
		4	7	1	2
第2問 (44)	A	1	8	1	2
		2	9	2	2
		3	10	4	2
		4	11	1	2
		5	12	2	2
		6	13	3	2
		7	14	4	2
		8	15	1	2
		9	16	3	2
		10	17	1	2
	B	1	18	2	4*
			19	6	
		2	20	5	4*
			21	1	
		3	22	6	4*
			23	2	
	C	1	24	5	4
		2	25	2	4
		3	26	7	4

問題番号(配点)	設問		解答番号	正解	配点
第3問 (41)	A	1	27	2	4
		2	28	3	4
	B	1	29	3	5
		2	30	2	5
		3	31	3	5
	C		32	3	6
			33	4	6
			34	2	6
第4問 (35)	A	1	35	3	5
		2	36	1	5
		3	37	4	5
		4	38	2	5
	B	1	39	4	5
		2	40	2	5
		3	41	4	5
第5問 (30)	1		42	1	6
	2		43	2	6
	3		44	4	6
	4		45	1	6
	5		46	2	6
第6問 (36)	A	1	47	4	6
		2	48	2	6
		3	49	4	6
		4	50	4	6
		5	51	1	6
	B		52	4	6*
			53	2	
			54	3	
			55	1	

(注) ＊は，全部正解の場合のみ点を与える。