英　語

〔注　意　事　項〕

1. 監督者の指示があるまでは，この問題冊子を開かないこと。

2. 解答用紙は，コンピュータで処理するので，折り曲げたり汚したりしないこと。

3. 解答用紙に，**氏名・受験番号を記入し，受験番号をマークする。**マークがない場合や誤って記入した場合の答案は無効となる。

受験番号のマーク例(13015の場合)

受	験	番	号	
1	3	0	1	5
万位	千位	百位	十位	一位
	⓪	●	⓪	⓪
●	①	①	●	①
②	②	②	②	②
③	●	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	●
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

4. 解答用紙にマークするときは，HBまたはBの黒鉛筆を用いること。**誤ってマークした場合には，消しゴムで丁寧に消し，消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえで，新たにマークし直すこと。**

5. 下記の例に従い，正しくマークすること。

（例えば3と答えたいとき）

正しいマーク例

①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

誤ったマーク例

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	マークが薄い
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	マークが不完全
①	②	◎	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	マークが〇印
①	②	✓	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	マークがV印

6. 解答は，すべて解答用紙の所定の位置に記入すること。

7. 最後の問題 Ⅴ に自由英作文があるので，時間配分に注意すること。

次のインタビュー記事を読み，以下の設問に答えなさい。

「ハリー・ポッター」の作家である，J. K. ローリングは現代で最も有名で人気のある作家である。しかし，彼女は作家以外に「ルーモス」という慈善事業で，子供たちの施設収容に関する活動に取り組んでいる。これは，主にこの活動についてのインタビューである。

Q (Christiane Amanpour)：What is it that got you interested from the beginning?
How did you decide that this was your mission?

J. K. Rowling： Well, like a lot of people, I had no idea — I really had no idea about the scale of this problem. I was pregnant and therefore, perhaps, particularly <u>vulnerable</u>
(a)
and emotional to anything to do with small children. And I'm <u>flicking through</u>
(b)
the Sunday paper, and I saw a ... what ... Still, I see it in my memory. It was a very disturbing image of a very small boy screaming through chicken wire. And I went to turn the page. I'm not proud of it, but I did t ... go t ... to turn the page. And then I s ... I stopped, and I thought, "If the story is as bad as the picture looks, then you have to do something about it." That's how it all began. I was just appalled[注1] and horrified.

I think my worst fear, my personal worst fear, is powerlessness and small spaces. So when you think about that little boy trapped in the cage bed, he's totally voiceless, and nobody was speaking for him. We all have something that touched us on a very <u>visceral</u> level, and I think that's mine.
(c)

Q： **You're trying to deinstitutionalize[注2] them, right, to get these kids out of institutions?**

Rowling： Our ambition is to end child institutionalization by 2050. That's the ambition.

Q： **All over the world?**

Rowling： All over the world.

Q： **So, what is it that you can do?**

Rowling： This is the key question. Possibly the most <u>staggering</u> figure in all of this is that
(d)
we know at least 80 percent of these children aren't orphans[注3]. We know that 80 percent of these children have at least one living parent, and overwhelmingly, the parent didn't want to give the child up. So, why are they in the institution? Grinding poverty. That's the number 1 reason. So, you have a lot of children with special needs or physical or mental handicaps.

Q： **And so, what do you do?**

Rowling: How do we <u>reunite</u> children with their parents? That's the number 1 goal: get
(e)
them back to families that want them. This is doable注4, because it is 10 times
cheaper to put a child, even with special needs, back into their family than to
keep them in the institution.

Q: **Really?**

Rowling: So, the family might need daycare, so we will repurpose the institution for a
daycare center. But the child's going home every night. The institution is often
a major local employer, so many people, who are not bad people, have huge
vested interests注5 in keeping the institution going. We can retrain these
people — district nurses, social workers and carers and foster carers and so
forth. So far, Lumos has retrained 30,000 professionals across 34 countries.
And we've got 18,000 children out of the institutions. There are cases where a
child can't go home. We estimate 20 percent are orphans. <u>We would firstly look</u>
<u>(　A　)</u>. Can we support the grandmother or the aunt to take the child?

Q: **And are they happy to take them?**

Rowling: Overwhelmingly, yes. <u>But because the poverty is the thing that o ...</u>
<u>overwhelmingly has driven the (　B　) into the (　C　), we need to support</u>
<u>them and their community.</u>

Q: **I read that you were considering writing a political book for children,**
young people.

Rowling: Oh, that was a fairy tale. I don't know whether I'll ever publish that. But I ... I
will tell you this. The theme of my 50th birthday, which I held at Halloween,
even though that's not really my birthday, was "Come as your own private
nightmare." And I went as a lost manuscript. And I wrote over a dress most of
that book. So that book — I don't know whether it will ever be published. (途中
略).

Q: **This is a J. K. Rowling scoop! I'm sorry. There's a hidden book**
somewhere!

Rowling: Well, we're talking about a lot of <u>grim</u> stuff, so I thought I'd throw in something
(f)
fun, you know.

注 1 ：appalled　びっくりする

注 2 ：deinstitutionalize　～を施設から出す

注 3 ：orphan　孤児

問１　英文の内容に合うように，⑴〜⑻の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを，それぞれ選択肢１〜４の中から選びなさい。

⑴　What does the word <u>vulnerable</u> refer to?
(a)
1．healthy　　　　　2．valuable　　　　　3．effective　　　　　4．sensitive

⑵　What does the word <u>flicking through</u> refer to?
(b)
1．tearing pages　　2．testing on　　　　3．turning pages　　　4．taking off

⑶　What does the word <u>visceral</u> refer to?
(c)
1．slow　　　　　　2．deep　　　　　　3．calm　　　　　　4．usual

⑷　What does the word <u>staggering</u> refer to?
(d)
1．dull　　　　　　2．amazing　　　　　3．sacred　　　　　4．sophisticated

⑸　What does the word <u>reunite</u> refer to?
(e)
1．talk back to　　　　　　　　　　2．project ideas on

3．catch up with　　　　　　　　　4．bring back together

⑹　What does the word <u>grim</u> refer to?
(f)
1．depressing　　　2．derived　　　　　3．threatening　　　4．imagined

⑺　What is J. K. Rowling's ambition?

1．to ban foreign adoption of orphans in the UK

2．to give rewards and train children's parents

3．to stop poor children from being sent to institutions

4．to encourage children to support similar institutions

⑻　J. K. Rowling has an unpublished tale for children.　What is it written on?

1．a computer file　　2．clothing　　　　3．a notebook　　　4．a birthday card

問 2　英文の内容に合うように，(1)～(2)の空所を補うものとして最も適したものを，それぞれ選択肢 1 ～ 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1)　We would firstly look (　A　).

　　1.　among close friends　　　　　　　2.　among social workers

　　3.　in the extended family　　　　　　4.　in the institution

(2)　But because the poverty is the thing that o ... overwhelmingly has driven the

　　(　B　) into the (　C　), we need to support them and their community.

　　1.　B：parent　　　　C：institution

　　2.　B：child　　　　　C：charity

　　3.　B：parent　　　　C：charity

　　4.　B：child　　　　　C：institution

次の英文を読み，下記の設問に答えなさい。①～⑭は段落番号を表す。

① For years, doctors have been told to look at the patient — not the computer — when providing medical care. What we haven't been told is what to do when there's only a computer.

② Telemedicine is perhaps the most rapidly evolving area in health care. About 15 million Americans receive some form of remote medical care every year. Investment in on-demand health-care services is estimated at $1 billion annually, according to Accenture Consulting. Kaiser Permanente, the nation's largest integrated delivery system, provides more visits virtually than it does in person. All of which raises an important but overlooked question: Do
(a)
doctors know how to use telemedicine?

③ As is often the case with technological change, our capacity to generate innovation has exceeded our capacity to understand its implications. With telemedicine, we've done what we generally do: introduce a new treatment, technology or care model, and assume doctors will figure out how to use it.

④ But as telemedicine moves from a technology used to manage minor ailments — coughs, rashes, sore throats — to one that affects nearly every field of medicine, it's important to consider whether its increasingly complex application is being matched with increasingly sophisticated training.

⑤ Misdiagnosis[注1], for example, remains a fundamental problem in medicine, and it's not clear whether telemedicine will ameliorate or exacerbate[注2] it. (途中略) Should doctors feel comfortable making some diagnoses remotely, but not others? Should they adjust their threshold[注3] for ordering more tests, or dismissing minor complaints, when caring for patients on a screen instead of in an office?

⑥ Building rapport with patients remotely is also more difficult than in person. The subtle[注4]
(b)
cues that bond doctor and patient are largely absent during a virtual visit, and some argue we should teach not just bedside manner but also "webside manner." (途中略)

⑦ "Today, telemedicine usually means a video chat," said Eric Topol, digital health expert and executive vice president of the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California. "But soon, telemedicine will be a data-exchange platform, in which patients are generating and transmitting data — vital signs, genetic scores, microbiome information — in real time to doctors. Are we preparing physicians for that kind of future?"

⑧ The case of "telestroke" services is illustrative. By some estimates, patients going to rural hospitals with stroke symptoms are only 10 percent as likely as certain patients in urban areas to get the clot-busting[注5] drug tPA. (A tissue plasminogen activator, or tPA, must be

given within hours of symptom onset[注6].) ┌─── 1 ───┐ This has prompted growth of telestroke programs around the country.

⑨ ┌─── 2 ───┐ A neurologist must review images remotely, evaluate subtle changes in patients, consult with on-the-ground physicians and nurses, and manage delicate conversations with patients and families about complex trade-offs[注7]. (途中略)

⑩ "It's different caring for patients on screen, especially when it comes to stroke," said Amanda Jagolino-Cole, an assistant professor at McGovern Medical School at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston and a member of the teleneurology team. ┌─── 3 ───┐ "How do you build trust? How do you get clinicians in the room to help with exam maneuvers? It all needs to be taught and practiced. These are life-changing events (c) for patients." ┌─── 4 ───┐

⑪ Rahul Sharma, emergency physician in chief at New York Presbyterian-Weill Cornell Medical Center, thinks we need not just more training but a new medical specialty entirely: the "medical virtualist." Medical virtualists would be doctors who spend most or all of their time caring for patients remotely and who receive dedicated training and certification. He argues that specialties such as intensive care, interventional radiology[注8] and surgical subspecialties were born from advances in medical knowledge and technology, and the same should now hold true for telemedicine.

⑫ Sharma helped launch one of the country's first telemedicine programs based in an emergency department. When patients with minor complaints enter the emergency department, they're given a standard in-person triage[注9] evaluation, but then they are offered the option to be seen virtually. (途中略) Wait times for those with non-urgent conditions have dropped from more than two hours to less than 40 minutes, and fewer than 2 percent of patients have had to return to the hospital unexpectedly.(途中略)

⑬ ┌───┐
  │   │
  │   │
  │   │
  │   │
  └───┘

⑭ We often assume that if we get the finances and regulation right, telemedicine will be incorporated into clinical practice and create positive health outcomes for patients. But its (d) integration and effectiveness may depend in part on whether doctors feel comfortable using it.

注1：misdiagnosis　誤診断

注2：ameliorate or exacerbate　～を緩和する，または悪化させる

注3：threshold　境目　　　　　　注4：subtle　微妙な，かすかな

注5：clot-busting　血栓溶解　　　注6：onset　始まり，開始

注7：trade-off　代償　　　　　　注8：interventional radiology　画像診断的介入治療

注9：triage　トリアージ(緊急度による治療優先順位づけ)

出典：Khullar, D.（2018）．*The Washington Post*. April 22, 2018. Retrieved from

　　　https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/

問1　英文の内容に合うように，(1)～(4)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものを，それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から選びなさい。

(1)　The word virtually in paragraph ② is closest in meaning to _____.
　　　(a)
　　1.　on the computer　　　　　　2.　over the telephone

　　3.　on demand　　　　　　　　 4.　over the counter

(2)　The word rapport in paragraph ⑥ is closest in meaning to _____.
　　　(b)
　　1.　fulfilling presentations　　　2.　favorable relationships

　　3.　fascinating designs　　　　　4.　faithful tools

(3)　The word maneuvers in paragraph ⑩ is closest in meaning to _____.
　　　(c)
　　1.　preferences　　2.　procedures　　3.　lectures　　4.　laboratories

(4)　The word incorporated in paragraph ⑭ is closest in meaning to _____.
　　　(d)
　　1.　financed　　　2.　accompanied　　3.　occupied　　4.　included

問2　英文の内容に合うように，(1)～(5)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを，それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から選びなさい。

(1)　What is the most likely reason why the author included the word "perhaps" in paragraph ②?

　　1.　He wrote similar newspaper articles before.

　　2.　He is one of the leading writers in this field.

　　3.　He does not have enough data to support the claim.

　　4.　He thought he should respect other health care fields.

(2)　What do paragraphs ③ and ④ imply?

　　　1.　Doctors may not be ready to handle new technology.

　　　2.　Telemedicine is most suited for minor diseases.

　　　3.　The new type of medicine has improved doctor training.

　　　4.　New treatments help doctors heal patients more quickly.

(3)　According to paragraphs ⑪ and ⑫, what was the point that Rahul Sharma argued?

　　　1.　Strengthening doctor training for telemedicine is the top priority for hospitals.

　　　2.　Knowledge and skills for intensive care can be obtained through training.

　　　3.　Patients should be allowed to choose to see a doctor face to face before the initial screening.

　　　4.　A new specialty will be created in the same way other specialties have been created.

(4)　Paragraph ⑬ is missing. What does paragraph ⑬ most likely discuss?

　　　1.　types of content included in a training program

　　　2.　types of knowledge required for in-person medicine

　　　3.　difficulties in managing patients' expectations

　　　4.　difficulties in organizing department priorities

(5)　What is the best title for this passage?

　　　1.　Medical care: Is technology ignoring real needs?

　　　2.　Medical care: Is technology advancing with research?

　　　3.　Telemedicine: Are doctors keeping up with the trend?

　　　4.　Telemedicine: Are doctors trying new strategies?

問 3　次の文は文中の ┃　　　1　　　┃ ～ ┃　　　4　　　┃ で示したいずれかの位置に入る。最も適した場所を選択肢 1 ～ 4 の中から選びなさい。

The decision to administer tPA is not easy.

1.　┃　　　1　　　┃　　　　　　　2.　┃　　　2　　　┃
3.　┃　　　3　　　┃　　　　　　　4.　┃　　　4　　　┃

①　Why do you look so angry? This article hasn't even begun and already you disapprove. Why can't I ever win with you? I see it in your face.

②　If this sounds unfamiliar, good for you. You don't need this.

③　For the rest of us, it may be helpful to know that some people seem to have outsize[注1] difficulty with reading neutral faces as neutral, even if they are exceptionally accurate at interpreting other facial expressions. ┌─────1─────┐

④　A study published in March in the Journal of Social and Personal Relationships suggests that some people who grew up with parents who fought a lot never learned to properly read those in-between faces, perhaps because they spent so much time watching out for signs of conflict. ┌─────2─────┐

⑤　"Angry interactions[注2] could be a cue for them to retreat[注3] to their room," said Alice
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(a)
Schermerhorn, a developmental psychologist at the University of Vermont and the author of the study. "By comparison, neutral interactions might not offer much information, so children may not value them and therefore may not learn to recognize them."

⑥　These findings build on previous research indicating that depression, anxiety and irritability can affect how a person perceives other people's faces. It has also been shown that adults who were exposed to violence, neglect or physical abuse in childhood are more likely to see hostility[注4] where there is none. This can create a self-reinforcing cycle.

⑦　"If you think they look angry then you may respond angrily," said Abigail Marsh, the director of the Laboratory on Social and Affective Neuroscience at Georgetown University. ┌─────3─────┐

⑧　What interested Dr. Schermerhorn was whether an even more common issue — conflict between parents — might also take a toll.
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(b)

⑨　She tested this by gathering 99 children, ages nine to 11, who lived in households with their two married biological parents. After the children completed a questionnaire with statements such as, "My parents get really mad when they argue," she tested their ability to gauge emotions in a series of photos. ┌─────4─────┐
(c)

⑩　Her original hypothesis was that children with higher interparental conflict scores would be worse at reading happy, angry and neutral faces. What she found instead was that children in high-conflict households fared just as well as the other children in discerning happy and angry expressions.

⑪　"They just couldn't identify neutral accurately," she said.

⑫　The study has limitations: The children were reacting to posed photos of the same

youthful white actors. In real life, of course, faces are moving — something that limits the applications of numerous studies in this area. The children also misread neutral as happy about as often as they misread it as angry, which is different from some other studies in this area. And it's possible that they will grow out of the tendency as they age, she acknowledged.

⑬   Still, the findings support a point other researchers in this field sometimes make: Those most in need of a benign interaction often have the hardest time recognizing one. (途中略)
(d)

⑭   "People with anxiety disorders are likely to see fear when it's absent," and to "misclassify neutral expressions as angry, fearful, or just generally negative," said Dr. Marsh, the Georgetown professor, who recently published a book called "The Fear Factor: How One Emotion Connects Altruists, Psychopaths, and Everyone In-Between."

⑮   Depression, similarly, has been found to function almost like distortion goggles[注5], filtering out signs of joy and happiness while magnifying signs of sadness or anger.

⑯   The good news is that there is some evidence that people can learn to see ambiguity in a more positive light.

⑰   Melissa Brotman, a clinical neuroscientist at the National Institute of Mental Health who develops treatments to help chronically irritable[注6] children, has found that they have a tendency to "perceive neutral or ambiguous faces as more hostile and fear-producing than typically developing youth." But after a week of training with a computerized feedback tool in a small early pilot study, not only did the children stop seeing so much hostility in ambiguous faces, but parents and clinicians also noticed that their moods improved considerably.

⑱   So what do you do if you're an adult who often thinks friends and colleagues are upset with you? Dr. Schermerhorn advised trying to remember that just because a face is not brimming with[注7] positivity, it does not mean that it is conveying something negative. Also remember that what you're picking up on might just be a person's eyebrows. Low brows and brows that slope in like a V have a tendency to telegraph anger, researchers have found, even when none is present.

注 1 ：outsize　特大の　　　　　　　注 2 ：interaction　やりとり
注 3 ：retreat　逃げる，引きこもる　　注 4 ：hostility　敵意
注 5 ：distortion goggle　物事が歪曲して見えるゴーグル
注 6 ：chronically irritable　慢性的に怒りっぽい
注 7 ：brim with　あふれる
出典：Murphy, H.（2018）. *The New York Times*. April 24, 2018. Retrieved from
　　　https://www.nytimes.com/

問 1　英文の内容に合うように，(1)〜(4)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものを，それぞれ選択肢 1 〜 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1)　The phrase <u>cue</u> in paragraph ⑤ is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿＿＿.
　　(a)
　　1.　relation　　　　　2.　line　　　　　3.　channel　　　　4.　sign

(2)　The phrase <u>take a toll</u> in paragraph ⑧ is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿＿＿.
　　(b)
　　1.　ask questions　　　　　　　　　2.　have a bad effect
　　3.　end the quarrel　　　　　　　　4.　deny the question

(3)　The word <u>gauge</u> in paragraph ⑨ is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿＿＿.
　　(c)
　　1.　show　　　　　2.　change　　　　3.　measure　　　　4.　control

(4)　The word <u>benign</u> in paragraph ⑬ is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿＿＿.
　　(d)
　　1.　harmless　　　　2.　accurate　　　　3.　unique　　　　4.　lively

問 2　英文の内容に合うように，(1)〜(5)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを，それぞれ選択肢 1 〜 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1)　What do paragraphs ③ through ⑤ imply?
　　1.　Children with parents who always fought have few problems reading angry faces.
　　2.　To avoid their angry parents, the children tried to keep neutral expressions.
　　3.　Parents who fought constantly valued their children's neutral attitudes.
　　4.　Children with parents who fought constantly learned how to read in-between faces.

(2)　According to this passage, which of the following is <u>NOT</u> stated or implied as a limitation to the study conducted by Dr. Schermerhorn?
　　1.　The participants were only children.
　　2.　Still image, instead of moving image was used.
　　3.　The actors were all of similar age and race.
　　4.　Only children of high-conflict parents participated.

(3) Why does the author mention the findings by Melissa Brotman in paragraph ⑰?

    1. to show an example that children can learn to recognize neutral faces

    2. to question the result of the study conducted by Dr. Schermerhorn

    3. to provide additional information to children who grew up in high-conflict households

    4. to explain that people must learn to read facial expressions properly at a young age

(4) What paragraph mentions suggestions to people who always feel that people are angry at them?

    1. paragraph ⑮

    2. paragraph ⑯

    3. paragraph ⑰

    4. paragraph ⑱

(5) What is stated in the passage?

    1. People with depression might misread neutral faces as happy.

    2. Chronically irritable children can learn to stop seeing neutral faces as angry.

    3. The shape of a person's face can help others correctly read emotions.

    4. Children whose parents have conflicts are likely to hide their emotions.

問 3　次の文は文中の ｜ 1 ｜ ～ ｜ 4 ｜ で示したいずれかの位置に入る。最も適した場所を選択肢 1 ～ 4 の中から選びなさい。

Over the past decade psychologists have been piecing together why this occurs.

1. ｜ 1 ｜   2. ｜ 2 ｜

3. ｜ 3 ｜   4. ｜ 4 ｜

次の英文を読み，下記の設問に答えなさい。①〜⑩は段落番号を表す。

① Families tend to have lots of goals. They might include helping a child pass exams or mum or dad gain promotion. They might involve motivating the whole family to get fitter or eat more healthily. Whatever they are, science has found that simply setting goals is the first step to making them happen.

② Perhaps the most famous example of that is John F Kennedy's 1961 speech in which he set the goal of safely landing a man on the moon by the end of the decade. This was a project (a) fraught with danger and strewn with[注1] technological obstacles. And in 1969, Neil Armstrong stepped safely out onto the lunar[注2] surface.

③ JFK had a goal, and he set it in a way that made it more likely to be successful. For a start, his ambition was specific and time limited. The scientists, engineers and astronauts all knew what had to be achieved, and when.

④ And there was another factor that helped America achieve its lunar ambition. JFK's goal was written down. It was written down in his speech, and then printed countless times by the world's press. The goal was documented. And one thing we now know is that documenting our goals helps us achieve them.

⑤ By writing down JFK's goal, the newspapers ensured they held the project to account. They made failure potentially humiliating[注3], and success a national triumph. Even on a much smaller scale — when it comes to the goals we set as families — writing down our goals provides an additional motivation to achieve them. We create a tangible[注4] document of ambition. The goal is always there (b) in black and white, impossible to forget or fudge[注5].

⑥ Writing down our goals is scientifically proven to work. In 2014 Dr Gail Matthews, a psychology professor at Dominican University in California, gathered people (c) from all walks of life and split them into groups. Some wrote down their goals and some didn't. The group that put pen to paper were 42% more likely to achieve their stated ambitions.

⑦ Why does writing our goals down work? For a start, it helps us to properly define them, and makes us think about what constitutes[注6] a realistic target, and what steps we need to take to achieve it. A 2010 study found that students chasing goals they found difficult often benefited from writing down how they saw their goals being achieved.

⑧ What else makes a successful written goal? Other research has shown that goals should be specific rather than woolly[注7], challenging but not too difficult, and meaningful rather than trivial[注8] The outcome of the goal should be something you value, like more quality family time or a healthier lifestyle. If you think you deserve a promotion but don't especially want the extra work and responsibility the new role will entail[注9], it's unlikely you will achieve your goal.

⑨ There's something even more basic about writing down goals. We can take written goals with us for motivation. We can pin them to the kitchen notice board so the whole family is continually reminded of them. We can make copies for everyone concerned.

⑩ So what form should your family's written goals take? That's really up to you. You can simply write down the goal, the date you want to achieve it by, and the steps you will take to help you get there. Or you can try 'bullet journalling', a method that uses bullet points to track progress towards goals, allowing you to quickly and easily note everything you've done (d) that day to help achieve an ultimate aim. Bullet journaling may be particularly useful if your goals are quite long-term and require lots of small everyday actions to achieve.

注1：strewn with　～がばらまかれた　　注2：lunar　月に関する

注3：humiliating　屈辱的な　　注4：tangible　具体的な

注5：fudge　はぐらかす　　注6：constitute　～とみなされる

注7：woolly　ぼんやりとした　　注8：trivial　ささいな

注9：entail　～を持つ

出典：Wilson, H. (2018). *Huffpost UK*. March 26, 2018. Retrieved from
　　　https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk

問1　英文の内容に合うように，(1)～(4)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものを，それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から選びなさい。

(1) The word fraught in paragraph ② is closest in meaning to _____.
(a)
1. scared　　　2. serious　　　3. furious　　　4. filled

(2) The phrase in black and white in paragraph ⑤ is closest in meaning to _____.
(b)
1. not colorful　　2. in the old days　　3. clearly shown　　4. actively targeted

(3) The phrase from all walks of life in paragraph ⑥ is closest in meaning to _____.
(c)
1. getting exercise　　　　　　　2. considering all goals

3. understanding everything　　　4. having many backgrounds

(4) The word track in paragraph ⑩ is closest in meaning to _____.
(d)
1. race course　　　2. deny　　　3. follow　　　4. large vehicle

問 2　英文の内容に合うように，(1)～(6)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを，それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から選びなさい。

(1)　In paragraph ②, why did the writer mention John F Kennedy?

1. as an example of someone who made unachievable goals

2. as an example of someone who had difficult goals

3. to show how America made substantial progress

4. to show why America landed men on the moon

(2)　What is the main idea in paragraphs ① through ②?

1. Families should make goals together.

2. Going to the moon was a great act.

3. Deciding your goals can help you achieve them.

4. We must do our best while there is time.

(3)　What is the main idea in paragraphs ③ through ⑤?

1. People who do not write down their goal will certainly fail.

2. Putting goals on paper will certainly help you reach them.

3. There are many techniques and benefits to setting one's goals.

4. Most people need different ways to remember their goals.

(4)　What do paragraphs ⑥ through ⑨ imply?

1. An advantage of writing down goals is the ease of remaining constantly aware of them.

2. Writing down goals is the most basic thing you can do to guarantee success in your life.

3. Writing out all the steps in detail could lead your attention away from realizing your goals.

4. Copying goals from others can give you some useful ideas on how to fulfill your dreams.

(5)　What does the last paragraph imply?

1. Families should keep a goal diary every day.

2. There are a few ways to write down one's goals.

3. Bulleting is a difficult way to document your goals.

4. Writing down goals should be a simple solution.

(6) What is the best title for the passage?

　　1. Why committing your goals to paper makes you more likely to achieve them

　　2. Why there is power in writing creatively and finishing what you have started

　　3. Why it is possible to go to the moon if you firmly set your mind to it

　　4. Why writing easy-to-read memos makes you smarter and more capable

下記テーマについて，英語で自分の考えを述べなさい。書体は活字体でも筆記体でもよいが，解答は所定の範囲内に収めなさい。

The writing will be evaluated from the viewpoint of both quantity and quality. The evaluation will also consider whether what you write responds to the question.

You are expected to write one complete essay (not separate answers to questions). Your essay should also include an introduction, main text, AND conclusion. Please write as if you are writing for someone who has not read the topic question.

In America, some state governments have proposed that parents pay a penalty if their children perform poorly academically in school. Opponents of this idea believe that making parents pay a penalty is too extreme. They think the teachers should be responsible for students' academic performance. In your opinion, what factors influence students' academic outcomes? To what extent are the individual students themselves or others, such as parents or teachers, responsible for these outcomes?