

I 次の問い(問1~10)の英文の空欄 **ア** ~ **コ** に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれの①~④の中から一つずつ選べ。また、下の問い(問11~15)のAとBの二人の会話の空欄 **サ** ~ **ソ** に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ①~④の中から一つずつ選べ。

問1 (**ア**) Jimmy doesn't want to go to the clinic. He knows he's going to get a shot.

- ① What a wonder ② No wonder ③ I wonder why ④ It's a wonder

問2 I was just (**イ**) send an email about that issue.

- ① used to ② prefer to ③ about to ④ had to

問3 (**ウ**) you secure your kid in a child safety seat correctly.

- ① Make sure ② Take care ③ Being sure ④ Be careful

問4 They (**エ**) scwing machines, driven by electricity, do the work which hands and feet had done before.

- ① created ② assembled ③ made ④ invented

問5 Our dates are always the same place. My boyfriend is (**オ**) person.

- ① an interested ② an interest ③ a bored ④ a boring

問6 Whether he comes or not, (**カ**).

- ① that depends ② be dependent ③ we depend ④ depends on

問7 (**キ**) that outfit at that time.

- ① I wish I have bought ② I should buy
③ I wish I had bought ④ I should bought

問8 The research plan is subject to (**ク**).

- ① the president's approval ② the laws of nature
③ severe headache ④ unpredictable disaster

問9 (**ケ**) you to this university?

- ① What took to ② What brought
③ What happened to ④ What made

問10 When I was little, my parents and I used to (**コ**) down side by side in the shape of the Chinese character for "river."

- ① lying ② lain ③ lie ④ lay

問11 A : (サ)

B : I completely agree. We should find a more eco-friendly alternative.

- ① Don't you think we're using too much plastic?
- ② Should we reduce the number of staff in the office?
- ③ Don't you think the new packaging design looks cleaner?
- ④ Do you think we should replace the chairs in the meeting room?

問12 A : (シ)

B : Maybe you should try making a study schedule. It helps me stay organized.

A : That's a good idea. I've never tried that before.

- ① I've been thinking about joining a study group.
- ② Do you usually study at the library or at home?
- ③ I think I did well on the last exam.
- ④ I'm having trouble keeping up with my assignments.

問13 A : I can't decide whether to buy this coat or not.

B : (ス)

- ① I'm not sure what time the store closes.
- ② I think the weather will be colder next year.
- ③ If you really like it and it fits well, I'd say go for it.
- ④ When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

問14 A : I'm sorry I forgot to bring your book today.

B : (セ)

- ① Don't mention it.
- ② Keep at it.
- ③ Take it away.
- ④ Not today.

問15 A : I just read an article about how artificial intelligence might take over many jobs in the future.

B : (ソ)

- ① That's a growing concern. A lot of industries will have to adapt.
- ② I don't care for AI so you should forget it.
- ③ Do you want to go to see the newsagent?
- ④ Many people tend to use AI to make their job easier.

II 次の問い(問1～5)の日本語に合うように、それぞれの①～⑧の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし解答は ～ に入る番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で記してある。

問1 彼は私が今まで出会った中で最も親切な人だった。

He was () () () () () () () () .

- ① I ② person ③ kindest ④ the
⑤ ever ⑥ have ⑦ who ⑧ met

問2 国際協力とは異なる価値感を持つ人々と協働することを意味する。

International cooperation means () () () () () () () () .

- ① who ② backgrounds ③ different ④ working
⑤ with ⑥ people ⑦ have ⑧ together

問3 異文化を理解するには、偏見を取り除く必要がある。

To understand other () , () () () () () () () .

- ① let ② biases ③ must ④ our
⑤ of ⑥ we ⑦ go ⑧ cultures

問4 彼らが去ったからといって、何か問題があるとは限らない。

() () () () () () () () .

- ① something's ② just ③ left ④ mean
⑤ they ⑥ wrong ⑦ because ⑧ doesn't

問5 A：来週出すレポート、もう始めた？私は昨日から少しずつ資料を集め始めたよ。

B：さすがだね。私はまだテーマすら決まっていないよ。どんなテーマにしたの？

A：SNSが若者のメンタルヘルスに与える影響について。

B：それ興味ある！私も似たテーマにしようかな。

A：いいと思うよ。先生もそれは今の若者文化にとって決して無視できないことだって言っていた。

A : Have you started working on next week's report? I started gathering some materials yesterday.

B : That's impressive. I haven't even picked a topic yet. What topic did you choose?

A : The impact of social media on young people's mental health.

B : That sounds interesting! Maybe I'll pick a similar topic.

A : Good idea. The professor said () () () () easily
() () () () youth culture.

① today's

② in

③ it's

④ ignored

⑤ be

⑥ that

⑦ can't

⑧ something

Ⅲ 次の文章〔英文1・2〕を読み、下の問い(問1～9)に答えよ。なお、*印のある語句には注がある。

〔英文1〕

A recent study published in *Social Indicators Research* suggests that having a pet can increase life satisfaction by 3 to 4 points on a 7-point scale. Even more eye-catching, the researchers estimate this happiness boost is equivalent to an extra \$87,500 in annual income. (ウ), they're putting a dollar value on the joy pets bring into our lives.

On the surface, this might seem like heartwarming validation for all the pet lovers out there. After all, many of us already know the comfort, companionship, and love that animals can offer. But when we look a little deeper, studies like this raise some important questions about how we think about — and treat — our animal companions.

This particular study uses a method called the “life satisfaction approach,” which attempts to measure the monetary value of non-material things like friendship, love, or — here — pet companionship. While the intention may be to highlight how meaningful pets are to our well-being, framing that value in economic terms can be problematic.

When we reduce a relationship to dollars and cents, we risk seeing animals more as services or products than as fellow beings. Pets, in this light, start to look like emotional (エ) — furry *antidepressants that offer returns in the form of reduced stress or healthcare savings.

It's certainly true that animals bring immense joy to human lives. They provide companionship, routine, and comfort during tough times. But a model that focuses solely on how pets serve us doesn't capture the full picture, especially not from the animal's perspective.

For example, many pets struggle with behavioral issues, isolation, or health challenges that come from selective breeding or from being kept in environments that don't meet their needs. *Exotic pets, in particular, often face significant welfare problems when housed in conditions far removed from their natural habitats.

When we talk about the benefits of pet ownership without also considering these challenges, we risk painting an incomplete — and perhaps overly rosy — picture of the human-animal bond.

One of the most important shifts we can make is to think less about what pets do *for* us and more about what kind of relationship we want to build *with* them. What do we owe the animals we care for? How can we respect their needs, desires, and autonomy — not just our own?

A healthy human-animal relationship is ideally one of (オ) enrichment. Yes, we may feel better because of our pets, but ideally, they thrive because of us, too. That means being thoughtful about how we breed, buy, train, and care for them — and questioning assumptions that cast them primarily as tools for human happiness.

The study also hints at the idea that pets could play a larger role in public health policy as a ^(ア) cost-effective way to improve well-being. While it's understandable that policymakers are looking for creative ways to support mental health, we should be cautious about turning animals into *wellness interventions.

Public policies based on the idea that animals are resources to be deployed — like medication or therapy — can unintentionally encourage practices that (カ) human benefits over animal welfare. Instead, policies should support responsible, ethical pet stewardship and acknowledge the full complexity of animal lives.

In the end, it's clear that pets hold tremendous value — but not the kind that can be fully captured in an economic model. The love we feel for our animals isn't something that needs to be justified in dollar terms. And perhaps more importantly, the worth of a dog, a cat, or any animal doesn't depend on how much they improve our lives.

So while it's tempting ^(コ) to feel validated by a number like \$87,500, maybe the more meaningful question is not how much our pets are worth to us, but how we can make sure *we're* worthy of *them*.

Let's keep celebrating the joy animals bring — while also doing everything we can to honor, respect, and protect the beings behind those wagging tails and gentle purrs.

(Study Reveals That Pets Bring Us \$87,500 Worth of Happiness by Jessica Pierce from Psychology Today, June 5, 2025. Reproduced with permission of the author.)

*antidepressant : 抗うつ薬

*exotic : 外国産の

*wellness intervention : ウェルネス介入(健康な生活を送れるように介入すること)

問 1 下線部(ア)と(イ)の意味に最も近いものはどれか。それぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

equivalent

① distinctive ② comparable ③ dissimilar ④ miscellaneous

immense

① essential ② pathetic ③ actual ④ enormous

問 2 本文中の空欄(ウ)~(カ)に入る最も適当な語句を、それぞれ次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

空欄(ウ)

- ① Otherwise ② In other words ③ However ④ On the contrary

空欄(エ)

- ① investments ② computers ③ animals ④ descendants

空欄(オ)

- ① personal ② domestic ③ exterior ④ mutual

空欄(カ)

- ① isolate ② prioritize ③ organize ④ separate

問 3 下線部(キ)の内容として最も適当なものを次の①~④から選べ。

- ① 人間関係やペットとの生活における充足感を経済価値として測ろうとする方法
② 日々の人間関係に疲れた人々からストレスや不安を取り除くための方法
③ 人間とペットの生物学的な価値を金銭的な価値に置き換えようとする方法
④ ペットに触れ合うことがどれだけ人間の健康に影響を与えているかを測る方法

問 4 下線部(ク)の内容に合致するものを、次の①~④から選べ。

- ① Import of any exotic animals like alligators should be banned because they may threaten our welfare.
② Some pet animals have to live in an environment that might be the cause of their health problems.
③ Some pet animals are selectively bred, so we should ignore their environment.
④ Exotic animals are often provided a living space similar to their habitats.

問 5 下線部(ケ)の内容に含まれないものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① 犬や猫のようなペットは人間の健康や幸福の増進に貢献する可能性がある。
② 人間の心のケアにペットを活用しようという動きが政策立案者たちの中にある。
③ ペットが人間の薬物治療や精神療法のような医療の一つとして見なされる。
④ 人間の健康増進にペットの利用は有用ではあるが、コスト面で懸念が残る。

問 6 下線部(コ)の意味として最も適当なものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① telling somebody that something bad may happen in the future
② causing weariness, restlessness, or lack of interest
③ something that is attractive, and makes people want to have it
④ something that makes you feel very tired and boring

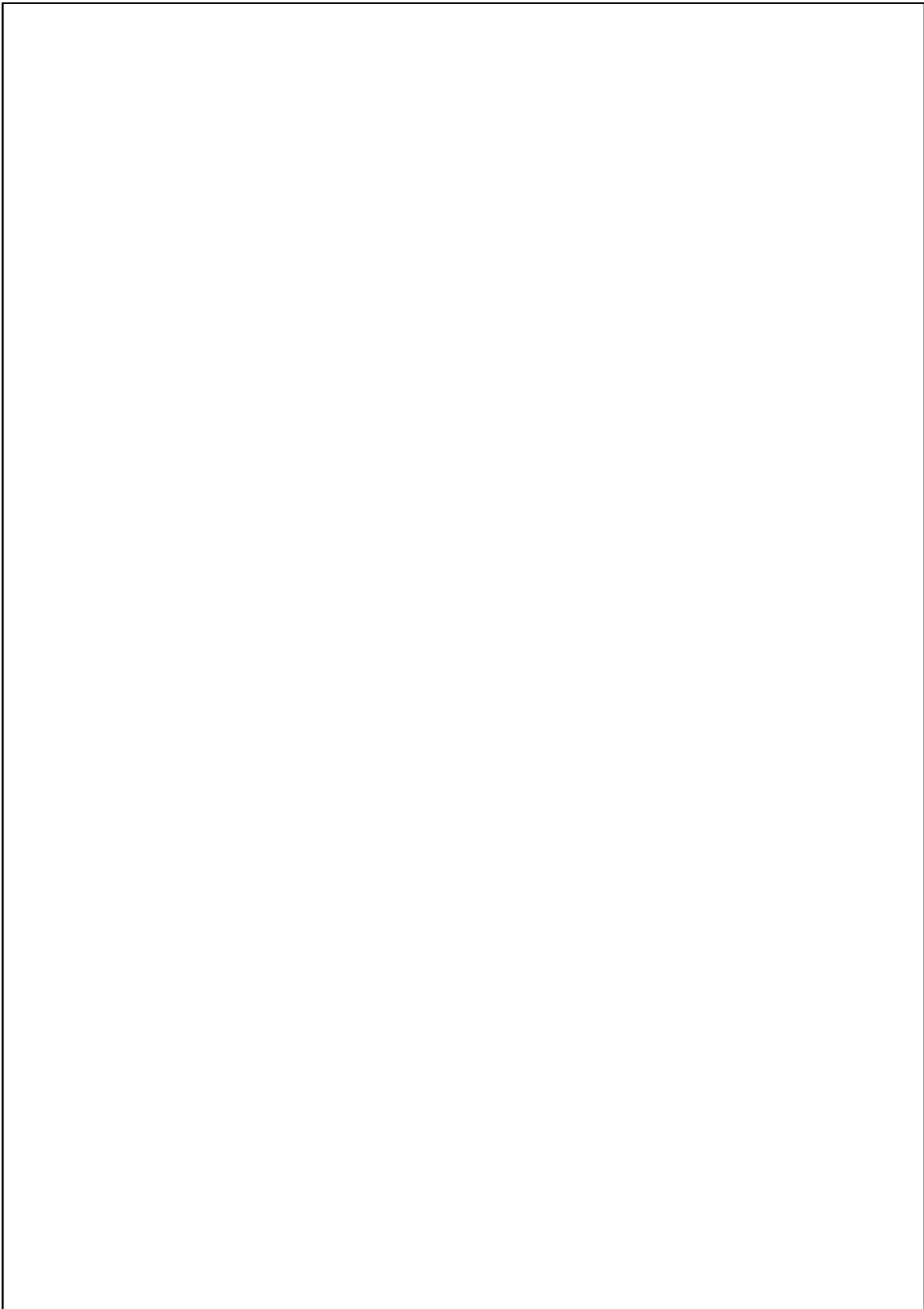
問 7 本文内の記述に合致するものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① ペット産業は、ペットの経済的な価値や医療的な効能をさらに広めるべきである。
- ② ペットを飼う人々は、自分たちに利益をもたらすかどうかという指標によってペットについて考えるべきであろう。
- ③ ペットの価値は、人間の生活に良い影響をもたらすかどうかのみで考えるべきではないだろう。
- ④ ペットを飼う人々は、自分たちがペットのように扱われることを恐れている。

問 8 本文内の記述に合致しないものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① ペットに関する政策はペットに対する倫理的な配慮をすべきである。
- ② 人間とペットとの共存をさらに推し進めることができれば、飼い主の年収は増加する見込みがある。
- ③ 筆者は、今回発表された研究結果に対して、倫理的な問いを投げかけている。
- ④ 筆者は、ペット動物がもたらしてくれる喜びや幸せを否定しているわけではない。

著作権処理中のため公開できません。 [英文2]



問 9 [英文2]を読み、次の[A群]～[F群]の設問への答えをそれぞれ①～③の中から一つずつ選べ。

[A群] According to the passage, what are children especially aware of?

- ① The importance of playing games with each other.
- ② The time when someone is not giving them their full attention.
- ③ The role of the teacher as an authority figure.

[B群] According to the passage, what transfers to adult relationships?

- ① The nature of the dependency within a teacher and student relationship.
- ② The dual nature of wanting to be happy and trying our best to play the game well.
- ③ Not feeling valued in a poor relationship and feeling a part of a healthy relationship.

[C群] Which of the following best describes the effect of negative comments?

- ① If we believe someone else's opinion, it stops us from really getting to know people.
- ② We can trust that what someone tells us is the truth and should be believed.
- ③ People are always changing and so it is best to believe how they were in the past.

[D群] According to the passage, what is important to understand about distraction?

- ① It is a magical and mystical state of being to be enjoyed at leisure.
- ② It is something that we all experience but can control through awareness.
- ③ It determines how we view others and their place in our world view.

[E群] According to the passage, what is the importance of Be There?

- ① That to be successful we need to keep a healthy distance from others.
- ② If we give presents to other people they will be more willing to work with us.
- ③ It shows us the importance of showing respect to others by truly listening to them.

[F群] Which of the following is the most suitable subtitle for the last paragraph?

- ① Awareness, commitment, practice
- ② Catch yourself simply
- ③ Be There in the present