

[1]

問 1

良好な社会的関係は幸福な人生を最も確実に予測するものであり、幸福の必要条件であるという調査結果は、人種、年齢、性別、収入、そして社会階級を大きく超越するものであり、比較すると、他の幸福の予測因子が全て些細なものに見える。

問 2

(例 1)

Americans in general are spending less and less time actually socializing with others.

(例 2)

they are generally spending less and less time really interacting with other people.

問 3

近頃の 10 代から 20 代前半の若者は、近年のどの世代と比べても、ただ「友達と一緒に過ごす」ことを重要視せず、実世界での交流をスマートフォンで代用している。

問 4

(ア) applies (イ) reveals (ウ) devotes
(エ) covers (オ) go

問 5

驚いたことに、幸福になるには一人でいる時間を減らすべきという調査結果は、自分を外向的だと考える人々だけでなく、比較的内向的な人々にも当てはまる。

問 6

Currently, I spend enough quality time with others. First, I have a lot of friends from whom I can learn something new. Almost every day, I talk to some of them, either face-to-face or on the phone. Those are great opportunities for me to learn things like new knowledge and perspectives. Interaction with them broadens my horizons. Second, time spent with them encourages me. Whenever I am sad or depressed, they try not only to soothe my feelings but also to inspire and cheer me up. Thanks to them, I have managed to overcome many difficulties. Therefore, I prefer to spend more time with other people. (103 words)

[II]

問 1

Some foreigners say they don't understand the Japanese sense of humor. They complain that they don't see why Japanese humor is funny. But it's just because what is funny in one culture may not be in another. Therefore, it's more important for them to try to find similarities. (48 語)

問 2

- (1) money → attention
- (2) accept → deny
- (3) false → true
- (4) rude → polite
- (5) appreciation → dislike / hatred
- (6) flattered → insulted / offended / denounced / criticized

問 3

- (あ) 3 (い) 12 (う) 2 (え) 9
- (お) 14 (か) 15 (き) 11 (く) 5
- (け) 7 (こ) 10

問 4

(例 1)

the other members of the group can laugh at him when he finally comes back to reality.

(例 2)

it is not until he comes to his senses again that the rest of the group can laugh at him.

(例 3)

the other members cannot laugh at him until he becomes fully awake again.

問 5

(A)

- (例 1) Are you awake?
- (例 2) Are you still up?

(例 3) Are you there?

(B)

- (例 1) If you eat natto, you may die.
- (例 2) If you ate natto, you might die.
- (例 3) If you eat natto, your life will be put at risk.

(C)

- (例 1) People often say so.
- (例 2) People frequently say that.
- (例 3) I get that a lot.

(例 4) That is what people often say to me.

(D)

- (例 1) Your Japanese is very good.
- (例 2) You speak Japanese very well.

(例 3) You are a good speaker of Japanese.

(例 4) You are very good at Japanese.

(例 5) You have a good command of Japanese.

(E)

(例 1) Your body smells bad today.

(例 2) Your body stinks today.

問 6

実際は自分の外見を女性にはめられることが全く無いこと。

(27 字)

[III]

1

- (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 2
- (e) 4 (f) 1 (g) 3 (h) 4
- (i) 3 (j) 3 (k) 1 (l) 3
- (m) 3 (n) 2

2

白い紙タオルを使わなくなても犠牲は大きくないだろう
が、事務用紙を使わなくなると、その損失は大きいだろう。

3

特定の文章がページのどの位置にあったかを記憶させる、紙
ならではの空間的な側面。(39字)

4

紙製品の消費が、森林伐採と環境破壊を引き起こすという点。
(28字)

5

- (1) C (2) B (3) A (4) B
- (5) B (6) A (7) C