

## 2024年度 茨城キリスト教大学一般選抜入学試験 2 期

### 英 語 ( 2 期 )

(解答は解答用紙に記入すること)

#### I 次の英文を読んで、(問 1) ～ (問 4) に答えなさい。

<1> Have you ever walked to school and realized that you didn't remember any of the time between your home and the school? That's because over time the (i)repetition in your brain has made that journey a habit. For the first few times you walked that path alone, you probably had to focus ( ① ) it; your brain worked extra hard to make sure you were safe and going in the right direction. But now you don't need to think about what street to turn at or even about traffic because your brain has turned those actions into a habit.

<2> Scientists say that habits (ii)gradually form because the brain is always trying to save effort. The brain tries to make any routine into a habit because habits allow our minds to rest. In (iii)evolution, this natural desire to rest the brain was important. The more (iv)efficient the human brain is, the smaller it can be, and that means the human head can be smaller, too. Human heads are about as large as they can be and still have babies born relatively safely for the mother and child.

<3> A study conducted at Duke University shows that our habits make up about 40 percent of the actions we do each day. Importantly, they can either be (v)beneficial to our lives or create many problems. Therefore, it is wise to know how to control the habits that make us who we are. One way to achieve this goal is to divide habits into three parts: the behavior, the cue, and the reward. By knowing these three parts of habits, we can use them to (vi)improve ourselves.

<4> The behavior is the part of a habit that we recognize the most. It can be something like turning on the TV when you get home after school or buying a snack at the train station on the way home. Neither of these behaviors is good or bad on its own, but if done repeatedly, some negative (vii)outcomes can happen. For example, if you watch TV every day instead of doing homework, you will likely get bad grades at school. Likewise, if you eat a high-calory snack every day without ( ② ) proper exercise, you might start to see the effects on the shape of your body.

<5> After the behavior, the next most important part of a habit is called the cue. Cues are triggers that remind us to do a behavior. Cues are things like a particular time of day, a place you visit, an emotion you feel, or after a regular event in your day. In the example above, the cue to watch TV is the emotion you feel when arriving home. After entering the house, you feel relaxed, and your brain <sup>(viii)</sup>automatically tells you to turn on the TV. In the same way, if you take the train home every day from school, walking past the convenience store is the cue to stop to buy something sweet. In short, the cue is a regular event that tells your brain to do the behavior.

<6> The last part of a habit is something called the reward, which comes after you do the behavior. It is a feeling of <sup>(ix)</sup>satisfaction you get for doing the behavior. It is easy to understand the example of buying the sweet snack because our bodies naturally love fatty, high-calory foods. Eating the snack is a great reward for stopping at the convenience store. In the example of watching TV, the reward might be just to rest for a bit after an exhaust day at school. The rewards we get from doing the behavior are what make us want to do it again.

<7> In conclusion, if you want to create a new, healthy habit or change an old, unwanted habit, you can't just focus on the behavior. You must think about the cue and the reward of the behavior. By finding a <sup>(x)</sup>noticeable cue and a reward that truly satisfies you, you can start habits such as doing your homework, exercising, eating healthy food, or doing meditation. These kinds of habits will help you live a longer, better life.

(問1) 本文の各段落の内容について、次の(1)～(7)の質問に答えなさい。

(1) 第1段落の目的として最も適当なものはa～cのどれですか。

- a. To describe why the brain makes habits in our daily lives
- b. To explain how the brain works harder with habits
- c. To give an example of how habits form

(2) 第2段落の要点として最も適当なものはa～cのどれですか。

- a. How to rest your brain without making a habit of it
- b. The way babies are born with habits
- c. Why the brain changes our routines into habits

(3) 第3段落の目的として最も適当なものは a ～ c のどれですか。

- a. To introduce the three parts of habits
- b. To show how habits can be beneficial
- c. To explain the problems that come from habits

(4) 第4段落の要点として最も適当なものは a ～ c のどれですか。

- a. The most recognizable part of a habit called the behavior
- b. The difference between good and bad habits
- c. The habit of watching TV after school

(5) 第5段落の目的として最も適当なものは a ～ c のどれですか。

- a. To describe the way that cues tell our minds to do a behavior
- b. To explain why cues help us to relax more
- c. To give examples of how we can change cues for habits

(6) 第6段落の要点として最も適当なものは a ～ c のどれですか。

- a. The feeling we have when we eat high-calory snacks
- b. The part of the habit that makes us do a behavior again
- c. The rest we get as a reward for working hard at school

(7) 第7段落の目的として最も適当なものは a ～ c のどれですか。

- a. How to choose good cues to remember to do good behaviors
- b. How to find the best reward to motivate us to live better
- c. How to use all the parts of habits to make our lives better

(問2) この文章のタイトルとして最もふさわしいものを、(A) ～ (C) の中から選んで記号で答えなさい。

(A) Habits to Reward Ourselves

(B) Understanding our Bad Habits

(C) Using Knowledge of Habits for Good Lives

(問3) 文中の ( ① ) ～ ( ② ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを、それぞれ下の (A) ～ (D) の中から選んで記号で答えなさい。

① (A) at (B) in (C) of (D) on

② (A) get (B) getting (C) got (D) gets

(問4) 文中の下線部 (i) ～ (x) の単語の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ下の a ～ j から選んで記号で答えなさい。

a . the act of repeating, or doing, saying, or writing something again

b . by a gradual process; little by little; by degrees

c . easy to see or recognize

d . a final product or an end result

e . functioning in the best possible way with the least waste of time and effort

f . helpful or advantageous

g . the historical development of a species

h . to make more useful, desirable, valuable

i . a pleasant feeling that you get when you receive something you wanted, or when you have done something you wanted to do

j . without conscious thought or attention

Ⅱ 次に示すのは、成田国際空港に到着したばかりの2人の留学生の会話である。この会話を読んで、下の(問1)～(問5)に対する答えの下線部に適切な語句(1単語とは限らない)または時刻を入れなさい。

Sam: Hi, do you know the local time?

Pat: Yes, it's about 4:10 pm.

Sam: Thanks. My watch is still set for the time in Dallas.

Pat: My phone automatically switched from New York to Tokyo when we landed. By the way, I saw you studying Japanese on the airplane. Are you here to study abroad?

Sam: Yes. I will be in Chiba City for 6 months. How about you?

Pat: Me too. I hope one year will be long enough for me to get better at speaking Japanese. I'm nervous. I'll be living in Tsukuba in Ibaraki Prefecture.

Sam: How are you getting there?

Pat: I have to take three different trains. I will get on Keisei Narita Sky Access first and go to Higashi-Matsudo Station. It says it's five stops from here. At Higashi-Matsudo Station, I have to find the Musashino Line in eight minutes. I'm going to try to take the 5:37 train to Minami-Nagareyama Station. From there, I'll get on the Tsukuba Express. If I can catch my first train at 4:47, I should be able to make it to Tsukuba by 6:18. How about you?

Sam: I just have to get on the Narita Express. There is one leaving at 4:48. It takes about thirty minutes to get to Chiba Station. From there, I will get on the Chiba Urban Monorail for two minutes to Shiyakusho-Mae Station. A person from the school is going to meet me there. Is someone meeting you?

Pat: Of course. I'd be lost if there wasn't. Well, good luck!

Sam: You too.

(問 1) Q. Where is Sam most likely from?

A. He is most likely from \_\_\_\_\_.

(問 2) Q. Where is Pat most likely from?

A. He is most likely from \_\_\_\_\_.

(問 3) Q. What is the purpose of their visit to Japan?

A. They plan to \_\_\_\_\_.

(問 4) Q. What time will Pat's train to Minami-Nagareyama Station leave Higashi-Matsudo Station?

A. It will leave at \_\_\_\_\_.

(問 5) Q. How many times does Pat have to change trains after getting on Keisei Narita Sky Access?

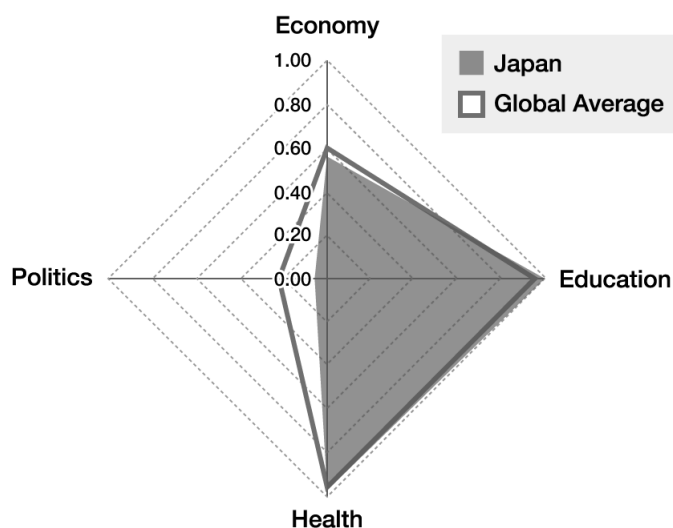
A. He has to change trains \_\_\_\_\_.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、図表も参考にしながら、(問1)～(問4)に答えなさい。

<1> According ( ① ) the Global Gender Gap report, Japan has one ( ② ) the lowest levels of gender equality in ( A ) in the world, contributing to its overall ranking of 125th out of 146 countries.

<2> The Global Gender Gap Report issued ( ③ ) the World Economic Forum ( ④ ) June 21, 2023, found that Japan ranked 125th out of 146 countries in terms of gender equality, as compared to its 116th ranking the ( B ) year.

**Japan and Global Average**



Created by *Nippon.com* based on data from the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report 2023.

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<3> The WEF report analyzes various statistical data on the status of women using four categories of economy, education, health, and politics. The gender gap index is based on one being the ( C ) possible score, indicating that gender parity has been achieved, while zero means complete gender disparity.

<4> Among Group of 7 countries, Germany was ranked the highest in terms of gender equality, placing sixth overall in the world ranking, as compared to tenth in 2022. Britain (15) was the next-highest G7 country, followed by Canada (30) , France (40) , the United States (43) , and Italy (79) . Only Japan failed to even place within the top 100 countries.

<5> Japan's low proportion of women in parliamentary or ministerial positions places it near the bottom of the politics category at 138th. Japan also ranks low in the ( D ) category,

at 123rd, reflecting such aspects as the low labor participation of women and the wage gap ( ⑤ ) men and women. Japan's education ranking fell to 47th as ( E ) women pursued higher education.

### 2023 Gender Equality Ranking

Rank (2022 Ranking)	Country	Index
1 (1)	Iceland	0.912
2 (3)	Norway	0.879
3 (2)	Finland	0.863
4 (4)	New Zealand	0.856
5 (5)	Sweden	0.815
6 (10)	Germany	0.815
7 (7)	Nicaragua	0.811
8 (8)	Namibia	0.802
9 (11)	Lithuania	0.800
10 (14)	Belgium	0.796
15 (22)	Britain	0.792
18 (17)	Spain	0.791
30 (25)	Canada	0.770
40 (15)	France	0.756
43 (27)	United States	0.748
71 (68)	United Arab Emirates	0.712
79 (63)	Italy	0.705
105 (99)	South Korea	0.680
107 (102)	China	0.678
125 (116)	Japan	0.647
134 (129)	Egypt	0.626
146 (146)	Afghanistan	0.405

Created by Nippon.com based on data from the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report 2023.

注：＜第3段落＞

※parity: 対等

※※disparity: 格差

(問1) 文中の空欄 ( ① ) ～ ( ⑤ ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを、以下の語群から選んで記号で答えなさい。ただし、1つ不要な語が含まれている。また、同じ語は一度しか使えない。

(A) between	(B) by	(C) of	(D) on	(E) to	(F) with
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(問2) 文中の空欄 ( A ) ～ ( E ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを、それぞれ下の1) ～ 4)の中から選んで番号で答えなさい。

- |                  |                |             |              |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| (A) 1) economy   | 2) education   | 3) health   | 4) politics  |
| (B) 1) following | 2) next        | 3) previous | 4) same      |
| (C) 1) higher    | 2) highest     | 3) lower    | 4) lowest    |
| (D) 1) economic  | 2) educational | 3) healthy  | 4) political |
| (E) 1) fewer     | 2) less        | 3) many     | 4) more      |

(問3) 本文や図表に基づき、以下の英文について、正しい場合には解答欄のTを○で囲み、間違っている場合は解答欄のFを○で囲みなさい。

- (A) The 2023 Gender Equality Ranking shows that Japan ranks 125th out of 146 countries.
- (B) Norway had the second highest level of gender equality in the 2022 ranking.
- (C) Among Group of 7 countries, Britain has the second highest level of gender equality.
- (D) The United States has a higher level of gender equality than France.
- (E) Both South Korea and China have lower levels of gender equality than Japan.

(問4) 本文や図表に基づき、以下の英文の ( ) 内に入れるのにふさわしい国名を英語で書きなさい。

- (1) The 2023 Gender Equality Ranking shows that ( ) has the highest level of gender equality among 146 countries.
- (2) Among the Group of 7 countries, ( ) has the highest level of gender equality.
- (3) Among the Group of 7 countries, ( ) ranks third in terms of gender equality.
- (4) Among the Group of 7 countries, ( ) has the lowest level of gender equality.
- (5) Among 146 countries, ( ) has the lowest level of gender equality.



英語解答用紙

I

(問 1)

( 1 )	c	( 2 )	c	( 3 )	a	( 4 )	a	( 5 )	a
( 6 )	b	( 7 )	c						

(問 2)

(C)

(問 3)

①	(D)	②	(B)
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(問 4)

i	a	ii	b	iii	g	iv	e	v	f
vi	h	vii	d	viii	j	ix	i	x	c

II

(問 1)

He is most likely from Dallas.

(問 2)

He is most likely from New York.

(問 3)

They plan to study (Japanese) / study in Japan (etc.).

(問 4)

It will leave at 5:37.

(問 5)

He has to change trains twice / two times.

III

(問 1)

①	(E)	②	(C)	③	(B)	④	(D)	⑤	(A)
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(問 2)

(A)	4	(B)	3	(C)	2	(D)	1	(E)	1
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(問 3)

(A)	<u>T</u> / F	(B)	T / <u>F</u>	(C)	<u>T</u> / F	(D)	T / <u>F</u>	(E)	T / <u>F</u>
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(問 4)

( 1 )	Iceland	( 2 )	Germany	( 3 )	Canada
( 4 )	Japan	( 5 )	Afghanistan		

受験番号

総 計