受験番号	氏 名	クラス	出席番号	

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

2012年度 第 3 回 全 統 マーク 模 試 問 題

外 国 語 〔英 語(筆記)〕 (200点 80分)

2012年10月実施

注 意 事 項

- 1 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それ ぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。必要事項欄及びマーク欄に正しく記入・マー クされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。

 - ② 氏名欄,高校名欄,クラス・出席番号欄 氏名・フリガナ,高校名・フリガナ及びクラス・出席番号を記入しなさい。
- 2 この問題冊子は、34ページあります。 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気 付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。

(例)	解答番号	解		2	<u></u>		7	闌	
	10	1 2	4	⑤	6	7	8	9	0

4 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。

問題を解く際には、「問題」冊子にも必ず自分の解答を記録し、試験終了後に配付される「学習の手引き」にそって自己採点し、再確認しなさい。

河合塾





英 語(筆記)

(解答番号 1 ~ 54)

第1問 次の問い $(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})$ に答えよ。(配点 14)

A	次の問い(問1~4)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-	つずつ選べ。	

問1 1

- ① continue ② decision ③ lively ④ window
- 問 2 2
- 問3 3
 - ① <u>ai</u>m ② <u>pai</u>d ③ <u>sai</u>d ④ <u>wai</u>st
- 問 4
 - ① advi<u>se</u> ② ho<u>se</u> ③ loo<u>se</u> ④ surpri<u>se</u>

B 次の問い(問 $1 \sim 3$)において、与えら置が同じ語を、それぞれ下の $(1 \sim 4)$ のう				(第一強勢)の位
問 1 depend 5				
① common ② control	3	modern	4	substance
問 2 sufficient 6				
① ambulance ② difference	3	disturbance	4	management
問3 traditional 7				
① communicate③ influential	2 4	entertainment scientific	-	

第2問 次の問い(A~C)に答えよ。(配点 41)

	次の問い(問1~10 いぞれ下の ①~④ のき				に入れるのに最	も遥	当なものを,そ
問 1	You're late aga	iin.	What 8	are	you going to	use	this time?
	① admission	2	allowance	3	excuse	4	permission
問 2	The audience h his lecture.	ad 1	no sooner take	n th	eir seats 9	D	r. Smith began
	① after	2	as	3	because	4	than
問 3	All the dinner cancelled.	pre	parations wen	t fo	r 10 becau	ıse	the party was
	① anything	2	business	3	nothing	4	pleasure
問 4	After the death 11 the family			d ha	d to give up h	nis d	ream and take
	① after	2	in	3	off	4	over
問 5			t, ma'am?" ne visit me, pl	lease	e tell them I'll	be	back soon."
	① If	2	Should	3	When	4	Would

問 6		know you've moted.	wor	ked very hard	l, so	I'm 13 to	hea	ar you've been
	1	pleasant	2	please	3	pleased	4	pleasing
問7	If				ar to	get to the r	iew	shopping mall,
	(1)	however			2	no matter ho	W	
	3	no matter wh	nere		(4)	whichever		
問 8	cell	phones can c	ause	a new cell phe cancer, but I	dor	n't believe tha	t's tı	rue.
	1	said	2	saying	3	to have said	(4)	to say
問 9		is difficult to	o te	ll a genuine d	liam	ond ring 16	a	fake one just
	1	for	2	from	3	to	4	with
問10	Γ	he country pr	oduo	ces salt and su	ıgar	, neither 17	is	exported.
	1	of that	2	of which	3	that	4	which

B 次の問い(問 $1 \sim 3$)の会話の $18 \sim 20$ に入れるのに最も適当なもの を、それぞれ下の $(1) \sim (4)$ のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Phillip: I was very disappointed by the game last night.

Albert: 18 I thought the players did their best.

Phillip: Yes, all except the goalkeeper.

Albert: You're right. He missed two shots he should have saved.

- 1 Oh, did you?
- 2 Oh, were you?
- 3 Well, aren't you?
- Well, didn't you?

問2 Susan: Hi, Hanako. What's up? You look so happy!

Hanako: Guess what happened yesterday.

Susan: Your son? Did he pass the entrance examination?

Hanako: Yes, 19.

- 1 he was depressed to hear the result
- 2 he will try it again next year
- 3 I've never been happier
- 4 nothing has made me more disappointed

問3 Kei: I had a ticket for the Northern Stars concert last night.

Yuko: How lucky you are! Did you have a good time?

Kei: 20 I had a bad cold and was in bed all day.

Yuko: Oh, that's too bad. I could have gone instead.

1 No, because I didn't go.

2 No, I wasn't satisfied with their performance.

3 Yes, I'll never forget it.

4 Yes, it was a fantastic night.

C を)問い(問1~3)におい えさせよ。解答は 21		それぞれ下の語句を ~ 26 に入れるもの		いえて空所を被 番号のみを答う	
問1		The more money you 22 for your futur		end, <u>21</u>	<u>]</u> _		
	1	can	2	less (3	save	
	4	the	⑤	you			
問 2		he villagers warned		vised me to take end	ougl	n food for a v	24 week.
	1	conditions	2	like (3	the	
	4	were	⑤	what	-		
問 3		Not until the train pu t he had left his wa		at home.			26
	1	did	2	into (3	Jim	
	4	realize	⑤	the station			

(下書き用紙)

英語(筆記)の試験問題は次に続く。

第3間 次の問い(A~C)に答えよ。(配点 46)

A 次の問い(問1・問2)の英文を読み、下線部の語句の意味をそれぞれの文章から推測し、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

My brother is quite obstinate about the way he lives. He still refuses to have a cell phone, though everybody he knows has one. He won't even touch a computer and still writes letters instead of sending e-mails when he has to contact other people about something. Such a traditional way of living seems to me to be <u>incongruous</u> in an age of technology. I'm afraid he'll fall further and further behind the times if he goes on living as he does now.

In this situation, <u>incongruous</u> means 27

- 1 appropriate
- **2** desirable
- 3 realistic
- 4 strange

問 2

Cathy: Hi, Jason. I saw you talking to Cindy. Did you say anything to make her annoyed? She looked furious.

Jason: Nothing really. She doesn't have much patience. It doesn't take much to make her <u>fly off the handle</u>. She should learn to control herself.

In this situation, <u>fly off the handle</u> means 28

- (1) become controlled
- **2** feel relieved
- 3 grow calm
- 4 lose her temper

B 次の英文は、大学のキャンパスで学生 4 人が、ある建物の改築について話をしている場面の一部である。 29 ~ 31 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。

Howell: I've heard a rumor that the old building near the canal bridge in front of the supermarket is going to be knocked down and replaced by a new building.

Akina: I've heard someone say that, too. I don't like the idea of tearing it down and building a new one. The antique shop in that building is really good. The old wooden building perfectly matches the atmosphere of the shop. Well, it's true it's a very old building. I confess that when I go shopping in it I sometimes even feel a little bit scared at the thought that it might collapse, but still I love its atmosphere.

Jiro: So 29, right?

- ① you are fond of its architectural design because it goes with the town
- 2 you like the antique shop in the building but not the building itself
- 3 you love the old building because of its traditional style and atmosphere
- you will probably like the new building because the antique shop will reopen

Akina: Yeah, that's right.

Howell: But as you're already aware, the wooden building is unsafe. It could easily catch fire, so it should be destroyed, or at least they should restrict the kinds of stores and shops that are in the building. I don't think restaurants should have been allowed in it because they are a fire risk. Furthermore, some experts predict that there could be a big earthquake around here in the not-so-distant future. If it were to hit this area, that building would be the first to suffer

damage.

Jiro: Oh, here comes Ellie at last. Hi, Ellie. We're talking about the rumor that the old building near the canal bridge will be pulled down. Howell was saying 30.

- ① even if a big earthquake occurred, you could seek safety in the nearby supermarket
- 2 he agrees that it should be torn down because it is unsafe
- 3 he doesn't like eating in the restaurants in the building because of their menu items
- 4) he wouldn't choose a wooden building if he were to run a restaurant

Ellie: Well, even though it was built a long time ago, it's still fashionable and a kind of treasure in our town. I think everyone likes to shop and eat in the building. I myself have my hair cut in the beauty salon on the third floor once a month. But I realize that people may not feel completely safe inside it. So it would be best to renovate it without changing its exterior and atmosphere. And after it is renovated, it will probably be even more popular than it is now.

Akina: So you think that 31

- ① it's necessary to make the building strong enough to accommodate more people
- 2 it's nice to have your hair cut in a rather old-fashioned style at the beauty salon there
- 3 the best idea would be to remodel its interior without changing its exterior
- 4) the outside of the building should be rebuilt to please young people in town

Ellie: Right.

Howell: Look at the time! I've got to go to a class now. Can we talk

after the class?

Jiro: Sure.

The theater of the Orient is very different from that of the western world. An American watching a Chinese or Japanese play for the first time 32. The language and the symbolism that make up a good part of the action are very different.

In a Chinese play, there is little scenery, but the costumes are of lovely brocades and silks. Each actor's face is painted with a color that indicates his or her character. Women sometimes play men's roles and men may play women's. One person that is seldom seen on a western stage is always on view on a Chinese stage. He or she is the property person. This person 33. Dressed all in black, he is meant to seem invisible.

Traditional Chinese plays begin at noon and go on for six to seven hours. The playgoers move around, sip tea, and chat with friends. Meanwhile, they keep up with what is going on on the stage. They are probably watching not one play, but parts of different plays. This would seem quite strange to a western audience.

The Japanese have a traditional theater that produces Noh plays. Noh actors wear masks and men play all of the roles. The only scenery is a painted pine tree. The plays are about religious and historical subjects, usually tragic. The popular theater of Japan is called Kabuki. It began in the 17th century and consists of plays that are concerned with material from everyday life and history. Bunraku is the doll theater of Japan. It has been in existence much longer than Kabuki. The puppets are three or more feet tall. 34 The chief handler operates the head and right arm. An assistant operates the left arm. The other assistant operates the feet. The assistants are dressed in black and are also "invisible" to the Japanese audience.

- 32
- 1) might find it quite familiar
- 2 might not see it as strange
- 3 would like it immediately
- 4 would not understand it
- 33
- 1 acts himself, or instructs other actors how to act on the stage
- 2 moves chairs, hands out swords and fans, and changes props
- 3 performs as a main character like in most western theaters
- 4) sings or dances to the music performed on the side of the stage
- 34
- 1 It takes three people to operate one.
- ② One doll is operated by five people.
- 3 Only their arms are operated by handlers.
- 4 They move automatically by themselves.

(下書き用紙)

英語(筆記)の試験問題は次に続く。

第4問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 33)

A 次の文章とグラフを読み、下の問い(間 $1 \sim 3$) に対する答えとして 35 \sim 37 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の $(1) \sim (4)$ のうちから一つずつ選べ。

According to a new analysis of census data in 2008, 49 million Americans, or 16.1% of the total U.S. population, lived in a multi-generational family household—that is, a household of two or more generations, but not consisting just of parents with children under 25. Of the 49 million Americans living in such a household, 52% lived in a household made up of two adult generations of the same family (with the youngest adult at least 25 years of age); 41% lived in a household with three or more generations of family members; and 7% were in a "skipped" generation household made up of at least one grandparent and grandchild, but no parent.

There were significant differences by race and ethnicity in both the rate of multi-generational family households and the proportion of the different types of multi-generational households. Hispanics, blacks and Asians were all significantly more likely than whites to live in multi-generational family households (see *Figure 1*). As *Figure 2* shows, among whites living in such households, 64% were in two-adult-generation households, 28% in three-generation households and 7% in skipped-generation households. Among Hispanics, on the other hand, the share of three-generation households was slightly higher than that of two-adult-generation households. Among Asians and blacks, the shares of two-adult-generation households were higher than those of three-generation households, but the differences were not as large as among whites. The proportion in skipped-generation households was lowest for Asians and, at 13%, highest among blacks.

The rate of multi-generational family households had increased

significantly since 1980 among whites, Hispanics, and Asians, with blacks the lone exception. However, the rates for all four groups rose between 2006 and 2008—a time when the recession brought on job losses and higher unemployment rates.

In recent years, young adults—especially those aged 25 to 34—appear to have been responsible for the increase in multi-generational family households. In 1980, 11% of adults aged 25 to 34 lived in multi-generational family households, but by 2008 20% did. In 2009, about 37% of 18-to-29-year-olds were unemployed, and one in eight of them said that, because of the recession, they had come back to live with their parents after being on their own.

Figure 1
Share of Population in Multi-Generational
Family Households, by Race/Ethnicity, 2008

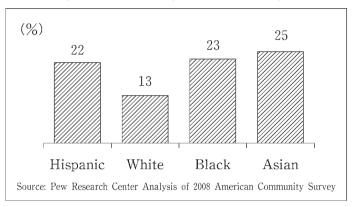
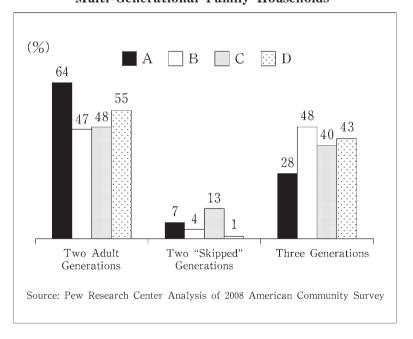


Figure 2

Living Arrangements among Those in Multi-Generational Family Households



問1 According to the passage, how many Americans lived in skipped generation households in 2008? 35
 1 About 3,500,000 2 About 7,800,000 3 About 20,000,000 4 About 49,000,000
問2 Which ordering of othnicity matches the letters A—R—C—D on

- 問2 Which ordering of ethnicity matches the letters A-B-C-D or *Figure 2*? 36
 - ① Hispanic White Asian Black
 - ② Hispanic White Black Asian
 - 3 White Hispanic Asian Black
 - ♠ White Hispanic Black Asian
- 問3 Which of the following statements is true? 37
 - ① Living arrangements of blacks in the U.S. have not been influenced by economic factors.
 - **2** The rate of multi-generational family households has increased because of the recession.
 - 3 The trend toward multi-generational family households is influenced by the aging population.
 - ④ Young people who have lost their jobs tend to stop living with their parents.

~ [のページのレンタカーに関する広告を読み、次の問い(問 1~3)の 38 40 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つ選べ。
	A 24-year-old person who reserves a medium-sized car for 14 hours (8 m. to 10 p.m.) with no optional extras will have to pay 38 in total.
① ② ③ ④	\$132
問 2	Drivers will have to pay extra if 39.
1	they cancel a car reservation 5 days before the date of rental
2	they refuel the rented car before returning it
3	they rent any type of car with a navigation system
4	they return the rented car around 2 a.m.

- ① A driver can smoke in a rented car without paying an extra charge.
- ② An international driver's license would be required for a Japanese tourist.
- 3 The basic charges don't change at any time of year.

問3 Which of the following statements is true? 40

4 You can't make a reservation through the Internet.

http://www.rent.Bee



Bee Rent-a-Car Charges



Car Type (number of passengers)	Compact (4)	Medium (5)	Premium (5)	SUV (7)	Van (12)
Up to 12 hours	\$48	\$65	\$98	\$110	\$120
Up to 24 hours	\$90	\$120	\$180	\$200	\$220
More than 24 hours (per day)	\$60	\$100	\$150	\$175	\$190

- Drivers under 25 years old will be charged an additional 10% of the above rental charges.
- All drivers will be charged \$10 per day for insurance.

Optional Equipment Charges

- · Child Seat; \$8 for up to 24 hours or \$15 per rental
- · Navigation System; \$9 for up to 24 hours or \$18 per rental
 - → This does not apply to Premium Cars, in which Car Navigation System is standard equipment.

Additional Charges (at the time of car return)

- If the car is returned between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., \$10 will be imposed.
- If you return the car without refueling, the cost of refueling will be added to your bill.

Cancellation

• If a reservation isn't canceled 4 days prior to the date of rental, a cancellation charge will be applied.

◆Driver's License Requirements

- A driver's license valid for the entire rental period must be presented at time of rental.
- → If your license is from a country other than USA, you will need to show an international driving license.

◆Usage Notes

- · All our cars are 100% smoke-free.
- Additional drivers are subject to the same conditions regarding age and driving license as the renter.
- Charges may differ depending on the season and may change without prior notice.

Make a reservation NOW! Click HERE

第5問 次の文章は、職場の同僚である二人がレストランで一緒に食事をした時の話である。文章を読み、下の問い(問 $1 \sim 5$)の 41 ~ 45 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ1 ~ 40 のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点 30)

Tomomi's speech

My name is Tomomi Nakamura, and I work for a trading company. Today, I had lunch with my colleague, Masayo Sakurai, at a buffet restaurant. She isn't working at the moment; she had a baby last year and took maternity leave. She is coming back to work in a month, so she wanted to have lunch with me and find out what was happening at work. I'm getting married soon myself, so I wanted to ask her what married life is like.

We went to a restaurant in the Tiger Hotel. That restaurant offers a really wonderful buffet at lunchtime. I really like buffets, because I can try a wide range of dishes. We paid, and then Masayo and I walked around the tables filled with plates, and selected what we wanted to eat. First, I noticed curry and rice, which is my favorite. I thought I'd try it, but on second thoughts, I gave up the idea; curry and rice soon makes me feel full. Then I saw a man cooking some steaks in a corner stall, and I asked him to cook two slices for me. There was another stall, where a woman was cooking omelets, so I asked her to give me one. I also picked up some pumpkin soup, salad, and chocolate cake.

Masayo talked a lot about her baby boy, who can crawl but can't walk or say anything except "mama". She said that although she adores him, being alone with him all day sometimes drives her crazy. According to her, he is not really a human being yet. He can communicate with her to some extent, but she can't make him understand what she wants to say. She looked happy because she would soon be coming back to work.

Masayo's speech

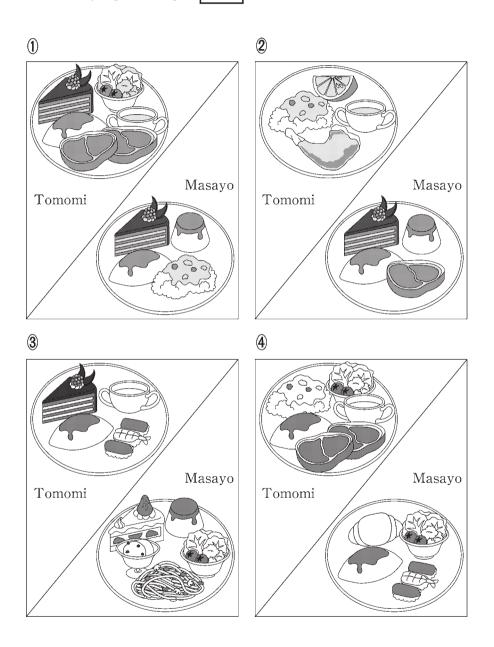
My name is Masayo Sakurai, and I am an employee of a trading company. Last October, I gave birth to a baby, and the maternity leave system made it possible for me to take some time off on a reduced salary. Women at our office can take 26 weeks' maternity and childcare leave in the twelve months after their baby's birth. Several women in our company took maternity leave in the past; the system is more widely used in our company than I thought. In a month, my leave will end and I will have to go back to work again, leaving my baby to a day care center. A few days ago, I was wondering what was going on in the workplace, so I asked Tomomi to have lunch with me on Sunday—that's today. I asked my husband to take care of our baby, in spite of the fact that he isn't used to looking after him.

My salary is small while I'm on childcare leave, so the buffet restaurant was a good choice. Customers pay a fixed amount and can then help themselves to as much food as they wish to eat in a single meal. But what made me happy above all was the fact that I didn't have to do any cooking. Anyway, I took a plate and started to hunt for dishes I like. There was a long line of people in front of the steak stall, which discouraged me from having a steak. There was also a line in front of the omelet stall, but it wasn't long enough to put me off, so I got one. These days I don't cook or eat spicy food because babies can't eat that sort of food. So I was in the mood for curry and rice. And when I saw pudding and chocolate cake, I couldn't resist them.

Tomomi talked about the situation at work. The economic downturn is making business tougher. The company is trying to cut its labor costs. According to Tomomi, when someone leaves the company, the management assigns his job to the other employees instead of employing someone new. I have the right to work shorter hours—an hour less a day—so I'll ask my boss to shorten mine until my baby is three. I think this will be possible. I had a great time talking with Tomomi for the first time in a while.

問1	V	Why did Tomomi decide to meet Masayo? 41
	① ② ③ ④	She didn't know if she could get back to work in a month. She wanted to ask Masayo what married life was like. She wanted to help Masayo to take care of the baby. She wanted to know about the current situation at the office.
問 2	V	What does Masayo think about child-rearing? 42
	① ② ③ ④	Every day is fresh and exciting, so she never gets bored. Her baby is always crying, which makes her irritated. Her baby is so quiet that she finds him easy to take care of. She sometimes gets fed up with being with her baby all the time.
問3	V	What kind of system does the restaurant have? 43
	① ② ③ th	Customers help themselves to anything they want and pay by weight. Customers pay a fixed amount and order anything on the menu. Customers pay in advance and eat as much food as they want. Waitresses walk with a wheeled trolley and customers take whatever ney want.
問 4	V	Which of the following statements is true? 44
	2 3	Masayo's baby can't say a single word yet though he has started to rawl recently. Masayo's husband looks after their baby almost every weekend. The company is reluctant to spend much money employing new eople. Tomomi is sick and tired of hearing Masayo talk about her baby.
	J	romonn to sick and thed of hearing masayo tark about her baby.

問5 Which of the following pairs of pictures best represents what Tomomi and Masayo picked up? 45



- **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)~(7)は段落の番号を表している。(配点 36)
 - (1) Have you ever been talking to someone when suddenly she crosses her arms? In that moment, the whole atmosphere of your conversation shifts. You start to feel a little defensive because you think that's how she's feeling. But are you reading her right, or just jumping to conclusions? The truth is, if you misread people's body language or worse, don't pick up on it at all you're missing more than you think.
 - (2) We relate to people in three ways: verbally (with words), vocally (tone of voice), and visually (body language). But the three Vs don't always line up. Think about someone who tries to put a good face on a difficult time in her life. She may tell you she's doing fine, but she frowns a bit when she says it. That's why body language matters so much: it tells the truth, even when our words lie. If there's an inconsistency between the verbal, vocal and visual, our words convey the least information. Our facial expressions play the greatest role.
 - (3) How do you learn to pick up on telltale facial expressions? Start by doing what national poker champion Annie Duke does: constantly study people's faces. "Poker players are good at hiding nonverbal cues," she says. "But I always watch them very closely, and if I see them blinking fast, licking their lips or flashing a quick frown before they smile, chances are they're pretending."
 - (4) You can catch even the briefest facial clue, but it takes a lot of practice. The key? Watch the mouth. That's where most of our nonverbal information comes from. Suppose a waitress moves her lip slightly to one side when you order an inexpensive dish instead of a pricey one: it's a sign of contempt because she knows she'll be getting less of a

tip. Or suppose you give a friend a gift she doesn't like. She may smile, but her lips will be the only part of the face to move. If it were a genuine smile, her eyes would crinkle at the corners and her cheeks would lift, too. While the eyes can convey surprise or fear, the mouth is the real determining factor that helps you tell the difference. The mouth drops open when we're surprised, but pulls back when we're scared.

- (5) While the face reveals key clues, the body fills in the rest of the story. The starting point? The feet. They're the most honest part of the body and really let you know how someone feels about you. Whether you're sitting or standing, if a person's feet are pointed toward you, that's a signal that she enjoys your company and wants to stick around. But if her feet are angled away from you, odds are she'd rather be somewhere else.
- (6) Some other body movements are signs of negativity. If you notice a person's hand balled into a fist with the thumb inside while he's staring down, he's feeling defensive. Or if your husband turns his belly away from you, even if he's still looking your way, he is letting you know that he doesn't like what you just said.
- (7) When it comes to your own body language, don't worry about trying to fine-tune your every movement. Behavior patterns associated with temperament or personality are at least 50 percent genetically determined. But you can learn to change some of the nonverbal cues you send out, and it's well worth the effort. An easy place to start: mirroring. For instance, take a moment to assess someone's handshake and match it, using the same strength or gentleness as the other person. Other ways to put people at ease: Pay attention to your posture. In one-on-one situations, stand or sit at a slight angle to the person, but not too close. Make eye contact, too, but don't stare. And pay attention to what the other person's eyes

are doing: match your look to hers, as you would with a handshake. With these few adjustments, you'll make a good impression without saying a word.

- A 次の問い(問 $1 \sim 5$)の 46 \sim 50 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の $(1) \sim (4)$ のうちから一つずつ選べ。
- 問 1 According to paragraph (2), when there is an inconsistency between the verbal, vocal, and visual, 46 .
 - (1) it is the verbal message that matters most
 - 2 the facial expression cannot be trusted
 - 3 the verbal information is likely to be false
 - 4 you can only rely on the tone of voice
- 問 2 According to paragraphs (3) and (4), when a person smiles though she's in fact not very happy, 47.
 - 1 her mouth drops wide open
 - 2 only her mouth moves
 - 3 she frowns quickly before blinking
 - 4 she just moves her eyebrows
- 問3 According to paragraph (5), when you are talking to a person, if her feet are not pointed toward you, it is likely that 48.
 - ① she is willing to stand and talk
 - 2 she likes being with you
 - 3 she thinks you are having fun
 - 4 she wants to go somewhere else

問4 According to paragraphs (6) and (7), 49 .

- ① if a person is looking you in the eye, it always means that he agrees with what you just said
- 2 it is impossible to change your behavior patterns because they are genetically determined
- 3 to match the strength of the other person's handshake makes a good impression
- When your husband intends to defend himself, he turns his belly away from you

問5 The author's main argument is that 50

- ① body language can tell you a lot, but you should still focus mainly on verbal communication
- 2 if you can't understand people's body language, you may be missing how they really feel
- 3 if you try to make eye contact with people, they will look back and smile
- 4 you should imitate the other person's every movement if you want to communicate more effectively

B 次の表は、本文の段落と内容を表すものである。 51 ~ 54 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)	Reading people's body language
(2)	The importance of visual cues
(3)	How a poker master reads facial expressions
(4)	51
(5)	52
(6)	53
(7)	54

- 1 How to make a good impression
- 2 Other body movements with negative meanings
- 3 The most revealing part of the body
- 4 The most revealing part of the face