Ryan Nicodemus was in his 20s, and very successful. He had everything he was supposed to have: an impressive job, a high salary, and a large house that had lots of stuff in it. (ア) despite all his wealth, he felt increased stress and frustration and became very unhappy. To cheer himself up, he kept buying more and more expensive stuff: a big car, new electronics, fancy clothes, and beautiful things for the house that he rarely used. In other words, he tried to buy his way to happiness. All this stuff did not make things better, however; instead, it made things worse. Ryan paid for these things with his credit cards, which caused him to go into debt, and (1) this went on for years. It seemed as if he was living for his material things, and he couldn't do what he really wanted to do. He had no time to think about his health, relationships or passions. In the end, he became miserable, which led Ryan to speak to his also successful best friend, Joshua Millburn, who seemed truly happy.

Joshua told Ryan about a new movement called (2) minimalism. "Everything I owned wasn’t making me happy, and worse, it was distracting* me from the very things that brought me happiness," Joshua said. To move beyond this materialism, he decided to set a few clear, simple goals for himself and created a life with real purpose. Changing to a minimalist lifestyle was difficult at first. He found it especially hard to separate himself from his belongings. He got rid of one item a day for a month and soon realized that he didn't need thousands of possessions to feel happy. Gradually, it became easier to give things up. (イ), he got rid of over 90 percent of everything he owned, and he became more grateful for the few items that remained.

The philosophy of minimalism states that having fewer things is more meaningful. With fewer possessions, we spend less time and energy cleaning and organizing all our needless clutter*. We have less stress, fewer distractions and frustrations. When we make space for things that are important to us, we gain more: more time, more meaningful relationships, more experiences, more personal growth, more opportunities to follow our passions.
Joshua and Ryan are perhaps the most famous minimalists. There is no correct way to be a minimalist. It's not about getting rid of everything you own, but about simplifying your life and becoming free from the cycle of always buying the newest fashions, styles, and technology. The truth of the matter is that spending less money allows for greater wealth. We usually do not realize the amount of time, energy, and cost that is needed to take care of a big house, fancy clothes, and all the other items that we buy. Minimalism is most appealing to those in their 20s and 30s, perhaps because they want to be different from their parents, or perhaps because it's the opposite of (ウ) society encourages. But minimalism also appeals to retired people—they get rid of their "stuff" so that they can travel and do other exciting things.

Minimalism may have as much to do with decluttering* your mind as it does with decluttering your life! After you toss away* the things you do not need, your emotions, mind, and spirit also get cleaned by getting rid of the old and making room for the new. Your life becomes fuller, and this is what minimalists mean by "(3)."

【注】*distract: そらす
*clutter: がらくたの山
*declutter: 片づける
*toss away: 捨てる

(Adapted from a work by Jonathan Berman & Takashi Shimaoka)
問A 本文の（ア）～（ウ）の空所を補う最も適切な表現をa～dの中から一つ選びなさい。（3点×3）

1. (ア) a. As  b. But  c. If  d. So
3. (ウ) a. what  b. which  c. who  d. why

問B 下線部（1）の内容として最も適切なものをa～dの中から一つ選びなさい。（4点）

4. a. 欲しい物を手に入れるために休みを取らず働き続けていた。
   b. 最新の車や電化製品を購入し生活の利便性を追求し続けていた。
   c. 20代から始めた高額商品販売のビジネスが成功し続けていた。
   d. 幸福感を満たすために借金をしながら買い物を続けていた。

問C 下線部（2）の内容として当てはまらないものをa～dの中から一つ選びなさい。（4点）

5. a. To create the newest fashions and technology.
   b. To focus on personal growth.
   c. To keep fewer possessions.
   d. To spend less time on decorating a house.

問D空所（3）に入る英文として最も適切なものをa～dの中から一つ選びなさい。（4点）

6. a. few is fewer
   b. less is less
   c. less is more
   d. many is more
問題

問E本文の内容に一致するものをa〜dの中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。（4点）

7. a. 20〜30代は購買意欲が高まるが、60代で退職するとその購買意欲は弱まり晩年心が穏やかになる。
   b. 所有物を処分すると一時的に気持ちは晴れるが、長期的にはその気持ちは続かない。
   c. 高価な装飾品や車を購入することで自尊心が満たされ安定して充実した人生になる。
   d. 所有物を必要最小限にすることで心のゆとりが生まれ人生がより豊かになる。
8. Tom is so ( ). He lacks the courage to take any risks.
   a. cruel   b. fearful   c. brave   d. bold

9. Mike is usually pretty calm before he plays tennis, but for some reason he is really ( ) about this match, and he feels a lot of stress.
   a. anxious   b. happy   c. relaxed   d. positive

10. About 30% of high school graduates quit their first jobs within three years, according to the results of a survey ( ) last year.
    a. replaced   b. realized   c. related   d. released

11. Linda is ( ) about spending money. She always thinks very carefully before she buys something.
    a. considerable   b. cautious   c. courageous   d. curious

12. It was ( ) of me to think that Emily was perfect. She actually makes a lot of mistakes.
    a. graceful   b. clever   c. reasonable   d. stupid

13. I was very surprised to see Margaret at the party because I wasn’t ( ) her to be there.
    a. watching   b. finding   c. inspecting   d. expecting

14. The newspaper ( ) public opinion polls to determine what people thought about important national issues.
    a. conducted   b. convinced   c. controlled   d. contacted
15. Kate's idea was a bit (  ) to my way of thinking. I couldn't understand what she meant.
   a. identical    b. similar    c. perfect    d. alien

16. Kyoto is one of the most beautiful cities in Japan, and it is (  ) by mountains on three sides.
   a. surrounded    b. pictured    c. extended    d. arranged

17. The concert was (  ), so Henry completely forgot everything he had been worried about.
   a. boring    b. marvelous    c. irrelevant    d. terrible
18. John always arrives \underline{lately} for his chemistry class even though \underline{he leaves his dormitory in plenty of time.}

19. “We can fix anything” \underline{said} a sign on the repair shop door, but \underline{written below was the words, “Please knock. The doorbell’s broken.”}

20. Not until some \underline{200 years ago did} the world population \underline{began increasing at a rapid rate.}

21. Improvement of technology consists of a series of changes, each link \underline{of which form a necessary part of the total operation.}

22. During her first week at college, Jane \underline{had to buy her textbooks, meet her professors, and trying hard not to miss any classes.}
[4] 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。本文の[A]～[E]はパラグラフを表す記号です。なお、*の付いた表現には本文の後に注があります。

【2019年11月15日実施分】

[A] The internet and the web are not exactly the same thing? No, actually. The internet has been around since the early 1970s—twenty years longer than the web. It is basically a huge network made up of smaller networks of computers. The World Wide Web is built on top of the internet. It's a way of sharing information in the form of webpages, using a kind of computer language called HTTP. That's why URLs often start http://www—because http is the language and www means World Wide Web. By the way, no one knows why web addresses use // Even the web’s inventor, Tim Berners-Lee, says these “forward slashes*” are not really necessary and if he could go back in time thirty years and invent the World Wide Web again, he would take them out.

[B] In 1989, when British scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the web, he was working at CERN in Switzerland. They had computers, of course, and email already existed (Queen Elizabeth II sent an email in 1976). The idea of domain names—web addresses showing the name of the organization they belong to (like “britishcouncil.org”)—also existed. They used hypertext to jump from one document to another, but none of these things worked together so they weren't very useful.

[C] Berners-Lee was frustrated at CERN because all the scientists had different kinds of computers that couldn't “speak” to each other. If you wanted information you had to remember exactly which computer that information was on and know how to use the specific programs for that computer. Berners-Lee had an idea for an “imaginary information system which everyone can read.” He wrote a report that suggested a way of putting the internet, domain names and hypertext together into one system. His idea was so abstract that his boss called it “vague but exciting.” Two years later, in 1991, the world’s first website was built at CERN, http://info.cern.ch (the site you can see now is a copy made in 1992).
[D] Today, thirty years later, that idea is no longer vague and is part of many people's everyday reality. The web connects about 55 percent of the world's population to the rest of the world via the internet. But because only half the world is connected, there is a "digital divide" between communities with regular internet access and those without. In North America, 95 percent of people have internet access and so do 85 percent of Europeans. Compare this with Asia, where only half the population has internet access, and Africa, at 36 percent. In some of the least developed countries, young people are three times more likely to be online than older adults.

[E] The United Nations says the world's least developed countries will have universal internet access by 2020. They expect to achieve this with the help of low-cost cell phone services which include internet. This is the key to ending the digital divide. When the web is available to everyone, just like Tim Berners-Lee imagined, people everywhere can enjoy the social, educational, and economic advantages it brings.

[注] *forward slash: スラッシュ、斜線
(Adapted from a work published by the British Council, author unknown)
問A 本文の内容に基づいて、次の英文を完成するのに最も適切なものをa〜dの中から一つ選びなさい。（3点×4）

23. "Forward slashes" in web addresses
   a. are an essential part of computer language for the web.
   b. are no longer used because Berners-Lee took them out.
   c. have a necessary role in the creation of webpages.
   d. have no specific purpose as far as the inventor is concerned.

24. Tim Berners-Lee invented the web
   a. because CERN’s scientists were not good at speaking to each other.
   b. because he wanted to make a system for sharing information.
   c. so that communities around the world could build webpages.
   d. so that developed countries could use hypertext more easily.

25. According to the passage, the United Nations would like to improve access to the web,
   a. and this aim was also the hope of Tim Berners-Lee.
   b. as well as educational tools for developing countries.
   c. but it does not expect to achieve this at a low cost.
   d. so people will provide a free universal phone service.

26. The best title for this passage would be
   a. Berners-Lee’s Divisive Invention.
   b. CERN and the Origins of the Web.
   c. The Past, Present, and Future of the Web.
   d. The World’s Very First Email.
問B パラグラフ [D] の内容を日本語で80字以内（句読点を含む）にまとめ、横書きで書きなさい。（10点）

[5] 以下の対話を読んでBの内容を英語で応答しなさい。解答する際は、解答用紙の(　　)内にYesかNoを書き、becauseの後ろを20〜30語で完成させなさい。2文以上になっても構いません。ただしAの表現をそのまま引用してはいけません。（8点）【2019年11月15日実施分】

A：Do you think it would be better to study for a test with a friend?

B: (Yes/No), because