XC060E10 2022年　英語　学習院大学　2/6,一般(コア)　経済

**【３】**

Some people think that language is all about communicating information. Nothing could be further from the truth: another important role of language is to build relationships. One type of communication that is almost ( 1 ) about establishing and maintaining relationships is small talk. That means small talk is much more than the exchange of simple phrases it may seem. It’s actually an important form of social glue. If you hate making small talk with strangers, consider the following three tips.

The weather makes a great small talk topic because everyone knows about it and is affected by it. However, ( 2 ) you are chatting with a climate scientist, the weather probably will exhaust itself pretty quickly. When that happens, you want to move on to similar topics. If that fails, topics from the media (news, sports, celebrities, TV shows, etc.) can be used to establish common ground.

In order to establish common ground, you have to find out about the other person’s interests and concerns. The way to do that is to ask questions that allow the other person to talk at some length, rather than just respond with “yes / no” or a simple statement of fact. However, don’t ask questions ( 3 ) talking about yourself. Remember the key to all relationships involves mutual exchange.

Remember that event ( 4 ) you knew no one and were a complete outsider? And you were tense and nervous and didn’t know how to start a conversation? And then the relief you felt when someone who seemed a member of the in-group came up to you and talked to you? The initiative of that stranger set you on a journey to becoming an insider. Small talk is easier if you are an insider and on your home turf. It is good to be the kind of person who ( 5 ) a point of starting a conversation with any shy newcomers.

(1)　(イ) effectively (ロ) excessively　(ハ) exclusively　　(ニ) extensively

(2) (イ) although (ロ) since (ハ) unless (ニ) whereas

(3) (イ) despite (ロ) from (ハ) over (ニ) without

(4) (イ) what (ロ) where (ハ) which (ニ) who

(5) (イ) gives (ロ) has (ハ) makes (ニ) proves

**【４】**

(1) The flight to Paris leaves ( ) fifteen minutes.

(イ) at (ロ) by (ハ) in (ニ) on

(2) I wanted some cake, but there was ( ) left.

(イ) any (ロ) much (ハ) no (ニ) none

(3) The man looked ( ) with his child’s performance.

(イ) please (ロ) pleased (ハ) pleasing (ニ) pleasure

(4) I’ll lend you the money ( ) condition that you return it within six months.

(イ) for (ロ) of (ハ) on (ニ) over

(5) It was getting dark, and ( ) was worse, we couldn’t find our hotel.

(イ) but (ロ) that (ハ) what (ニ) which

**【５】**　間違っている箇所を(イ)～(ニ)の中からそれぞれ1つ選べ。

(1) Experts and economists (イ)across the world (ロ)has raised (ハ)concerns over (ニ)rising inflation in the U.S.

(2) Scotland has (イ)seen the biggest house price (ロ)grow in the U.K., (ハ)up by an average of 11% in the (ニ)past year.

(3) Today, there are more than 7,000 languages (イ)speaking in the world, but (ロ)by 2100, more than half of (ハ)those may (ニ)disappear.

(4) Apes and humans are (イ)so similar it is (ロ)impossible not to wonder (ハ)how exactly separates us from our (ニ)closest relatives on Earth.

(5) Water is a valuable resource, (イ)especial for (ロ)generating electricity, and many dams and power stations have (ハ)been built since (ニ)the mid-20th century.

**【６】**

(1)

A： Hello. How can I help you?

B： My watch is broken. I’d like to ( ).

A： May I have a look at it? I’ll see what I can do for you.

(イ) be repaired (ロ) have it repaired

(ハ) make you repair it (ニ) repair it

(2)

A： You shouldn’t have said that.

B： Why not? Do you think I upset him?

A： Well, yes. How ( ) you feel if someone said that to you?

(イ) can (ロ) do (ハ) will (ニ) would

(3)

A： Thank you for finding time to see me. I won’t ( ) you any longer.

B： Don’t worry, I’m not so busy these days. Come and see me again if you have a problem.

(イ) have (ロ) hear (ハ) keep (ニ) see

(4)

A： I really want to go on that trip, but I can’t afford it.

B： That’s ( ). Can’t you get your parents to lend you the money?

(イ) a help (ロ) a mistake (ハ) a relief

(ニ) a shame

(5)

A： It’s 8:00 already. We ( ) by now. We aren’t going to get there in time.

B： Why don’t you phone to say we’ll be late?

A： I will. But let’s hurry.

(イ) couldn’t have left (ロ) might have left

(ハ) ought to have left (ニ) won’t have left

**【７】**

(1) ここであなたに会うとは予想もしていなかった！

You are the ( ) person I ( ) to see here!

(2) 週末には，父と母は交代で夕食を作ります。

My father and mother ( ) ( ) cooking dinner ( ) weekends.

**【解答３】**

(1) (ハ) (2) (ハ) (3) (ニ) (4) (ロ) (5) (ハ)

**【解答４】**

(1) (ハ) (2) (ニ) (3) (ロ) (4) (ハ) (5) (ハ)

**【解答５】**

(1) (ロ) (2) (ロ) (3) (イ) (4) (ハ) (5) (イ)

**【解答６】**

(1) (ロ) (2) (ニ) (3) (ハ) (4) (ニ) (5) (ハ)

**【解答７】**

(1) (You are the) last (person I) expected (to see here!)

(2) (My father and mother) take turns (cooking dinner) on (weekends.)