

次の英文の(1)~(6)の各段落の4つの下線部には、文脈上あるいは文法上の誤りがそれぞれ1つある。その誤った箇所を含むものを各段落からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

(1) There is a curious rule of human psychology: (1A)the moment someone becomes another person's partner, they somehow begin to shine with an extra layer of charm. (1B)Even people who never caught your attention before may suddenly look “adorable,” (1C)as if being in a relationship had unlocked some unexpected upgrade. This does not mean that romance literally changes a person's appearance. Rather, the aura of being chosen by someone else (1D)seems to cast a soft light that hides small virtues and highlights flaws—sometimes to a suspicious degree.

(2) (2A)One explanation is that people naturally value what others value. If a person you barely noticed yesterday is now loved by someone else, (2B)your mind quietly assumes that there must be a good reason. It is a mental shortcut, an efficient but sometimes misleading way to judge people. In this sense, “adorableness” works like social currency: (2C)the greater someone puts effort into their partner, the more valuable that partner appears—much like (2D)how a painting becomes famous simply because a museum decides to display it. The individual has not changed; our perception has.

(3) A second explanation involves emotional distance. When the person is not your partner, (3A)you are spared by the daily arguments, the small misunderstandings, and the everyday habits that gradually wear down affection. Others can remain ideal precisely because (3B)you are not responsible for dealing with the less pleasant sides of their personality. It is easy to find someone adorable when (3C)you are not the one arguing about weekend plans or discovering that they need forty minutes to choose a sweater. (3D)Distance becomes a kind of beauty filter—much stronger than anything on a smartphone.

(4) (4A)Another reason people find other couples charmed is that (4B)we are often moved by what we cannot step into. A couple laughing together in a café can look like a small, complete world—a world that does not include you. This distance creates a quiet, almost sweet ache, (4C)as if you were watching something fragile that exists only because you are outside it. (4D)When a moment is less reachable, it seems all the more precious.

(5) Yet the most cynical explanation is the simplest: (5A)people are naturally drawn to the idea that (5B)someone else has solved a problem they themselves have. A stable relationship, even a very ordinary one, can look strangely impressive from the outside—much like a neighbor's garden, which always seems greener until (5C)you realize how much effort went into keeping it alive. Our admiration for other couples (5D)may therefore be more about them and less about our hope that such harmony is possible for us too.

(6) In the end, (6A)finding another person's partner adorable might say more about our imagination than about the partner themselves. We admire (6B)the story that we invent around them—the story of being chosen, being valued, and (6C)being belonged to a small world of two. Perhaps what truly moves us is not the couple in front of us, but (6D)the reminder that affection still exists somewhere, even if it is politely happening to someone else.