

英 語 (全9の1)

1 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

Animals, including humans, can be classified in various ways. One of the most basic methods is to separate them into those with and those without an internal bone structure.

Among all of Earth's creatures, those without such a structure ( 1 ) in terms of figures. In fact, 98% of all animal species are of this kind. That leaves humans within the 2% minority. Yet despite this position, we have had more of an ( 2 ) on the planet than any other living creature. Therefore, it can be concluded that being a creature with bones brings greater advantages.

One of the merits is the ability to adapt. Creatures without bone structures are found within a variety of settings, including woods, deserts, caves and the mud of rivers and seas. However, they are unable to spread to new and ( 3 ) areas. In contrast, those with bones have adapted to a vast range of environments. Apart from humans, examples include the different fish and birds in different parts of the planet. A key factor in our ability to fit into new ( 4 ) is the possession of a complex nervous system. For example, it allows our skin to send information about hot or cold temperatures to our brains.

A second benefit is the size and speed of our bodies. In general, animals without bone structures, such as snails and worms, tend to be small and move slowly. The main reason for this is the lack of an effective way to support a large body and the muscles needed to ( 5 ) it. In contrast, animals with bone structures tend to be large and strong and can move quickly. However, ( 6 ) to size, humans cannot move as fast as spiders or flies. Similarly, we are quite weak. Every little ant can support up to 5,000 times its own body weight, whereas the ratio is probably one or two times for humans. Therefore, the size of an animal is an important factor.

So, what has made humans the most successful species on earth so far? Apart from the physical characteristics already mentioned, the answer must be the brain. Animals without bone structures do not ( 7 ) one. However, if all the other animals could speak, what would they say to us? They would probably tell us to use our brains and bodies for the benefit of all living creatures, not just the key characters in the 2%.

(Shizuka, T., Mochizuki, M., & Kumazawa, T. (2018). *Ambitions* より一部改変)

英 語 (全9の2)

1. 本文の空所(1)～(7)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- |                     |                |                |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) (a) distinguish | (b) dissuade   | (c) distrust   | (d) dominate    |
| (2) (a) influx      | (b) influence  | (c) initiative | (d) intake      |
| (3) (a) universe    | (b) unfamiliar | (c) uniform    | (d) unavailable |
| (4) (a) habitats    | (b) habits     | (c) harnesses  | (d) handicaps   |
| (5) (a) power       | (b) provide    | (c) proclaim   | (d) postulate   |
| (6) (a) reluctant   | (b) relentless | (c) reloaded   | (d) relative    |
| (7) (a) pretend     | (b) possess    | (c) postpone   | (d) preclude    |

2. 本文の内容と適合するものを下記の(a)～(h)から3つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) Having a brain has been pivotal in the development of 98% of animal species.
- (b) Animal species without bones are able to thrive wherever they go.
- (c) A complex nervous system facilitates living in diverse environments.
- (d) Having a skeleton has been shown to be of little benefit to animals.
- (e) A large majority of living creatures have skeletal frames to support their bodies.
- (f) Intellect has proven more useful to humans than physical strength over the years.
- (g) Well-developed nervous systems are irrelevant when sensing temperature.
- (h) Some small creatures on this planet lack bone structures.

英 語 (全9の3)

- 2 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、文意に沿って、(1)～(4)の(a)から(f)を並べ替えた後、それぞれ1番目、3番目、6番目にくるものの記号をマークせよ。

You probably have a vague sense that exercise is good for you, and you have probably heard that it is “healthy for the heart.” But if you are like most people, that is not enough motivation to get you to break a sweat with any regularity. Only 20% of Americans get the recommended 150 minutes of strength and cardiovascular physical activity per week and 80 million Americans over age 6 are entirely inactive. That is bad news, but (1) [(a) start moving at any age (b) there are plenty of (c) even if (d) emerging evidence shows that (e) you are ill or pregnant (f) compelling reasons to]. Indeed, scientists are learning that exercise is, actually, medicine.

Exercise is great for your brain. It is linked to less depression, better memory and quicker learning. Studies also suggest that exercise is the best way to prevent or delay the onset of Alzheimer’s disease, a major fear for many people. So far, (2) [(a) of new blood vessels (b) blood flow (c) scientists have found (d) to the brain, (e) that exercise improves (f) feeding the growth] and even new brain cells. It may also help people focus, according to recent research. Countless studies show that many types of exercise, from walking to cycling, make people feel better and can even relieve symptoms of depression. Aerobic exercise increases blood flow to the skin, delivering oxygen and nutrients that improve skin health and even help wounds heal faster. That is why when people have injuries, they should get moving as quickly as possible—not only to make sure the muscle does not atrophy, but to make sure there is good blood flow to the skin. The skin also serves as a release point for heat. When you exercise, (3) [(a) to give up (b) so that your body temperature (c) your muscles generate (d) which you have (e) to the environment (f) a lot of heat,] does not get too high, according to one expert. The heat in the muscle transfers to the blood, which shuttles it to the skin; it can then escape into the atmosphere.

Dr. Robert Sallis, a family (4) [(a) has prescribed exercise (b) physician in California, (c) giving out less (d) the early 1990s (e) to his patients since (f) in hopes of] medication. “It really worked amazingly, particularly in my very sickest patients,” he says. “If I could get them to do it on a regular basis, even just walking, I would see dramatic improvements in their chronic disease.”

(Oaklander, M. & Heather, J. (2016). *TIME* より一部改変)

3 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いの答えを、それぞれ(a)～(d)より1つずつ選びその記号をマークせよ。

According to a 2018 report, two doses a year of an antibiotic can sharply cut death rates among infants in poor countries, perhaps by as much as 25% among the very young. A study of nearly 200,000 children in three African countries raises the possibility that deploying antibiotics as doctors do vaccines could rapidly reduce deaths among newborns and infants. Death rates in this age group have remained stubbornly high in poor countries even though deaths among all children under age 5 have dropped by half, thanks to vaccines against childhood diseases.

About 35 million youngsters live in the countries where a child now has a 1-in-10 chance of dying before age 5. In a study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, 190,238 children under age 5 in 1,500 villages in Malawi, Niger and Tanzania were given one dose of azithromycin or a placebo every six months for two years. Overall, there were 14% fewer deaths among children getting the antibiotic; the reduction was strongest in Niger, where infant mortality is highest. The protection appeared to be greatest for infants aged 1 month to 5 months; the antibiotic prevented one in four deaths in this group. The researchers have not found why it worked. Azithromycin made by Pfizer kills many species of bacteria that cause pneumonia and diarrhea, which are major killers of newborns. It also kills malaria parasites.

The new trial grew out of a 2009 study of ways to prevent trachoma, a blinding eye disease, in 18,000 Ethiopian children. The group of children there who got one dose of azithromycin as part of their regimen suffered about half as many deaths as other children. Other small studies have shown similar benefits. Another study of Gambian women given one antibiotic dose during labor showed that both they and their babies had fewer overall infections and less often caught the bacteria responsible for lethal neonatal sepsis.

Some experts argued that distributing antibiotics could hasten the appearance of drug-resistant bacteria because this would broaden rather drastically the way antibiotics are used and that the study did not look at how the antibiotics interact with infants' bacteria. Other experts considered, though, the risk is relatively low for several reasons. The drugs would be given only to youngsters, only infrequently and probably only for a few years. In the former study where Pfizer had donated more than 700 million azithromycin doses to the International Trachoma Initiative, which gives them to people of all ages, no permanent resistance mutations have emerged in any bacteria. According to the Trachoma Initiative's director, some pneumococcal bacteria resistant to it appear when azithromycin is given out, but those strains fade out within weeks or months; the resistance is limited to macrolides, the drug class to which azithromycin belongs. Macrolides are not heavily used in Africa, where World Health Organization guidelines still recommend penicillins and even older sulfa drugs because they are cheap and effective.

Pharmaceutical supply chains in some poor countries are plagued by theft, and antibiotics are tempting targets because they cure sexually transmitted diseases and other ills. Contrarily, less than 1% of Pfizer's donations have been lost to theft or expiration. For enhanced security, azithromycin is distributed in special purple packaging saying it is to be used only for trachoma. Also, pediatric doses are liquids, which adults do not normally take.

(McNeil, D. (2018). *New York Times* より一部改変)

英 語 (全9の5)

1. Choose the correct statement.
  - (a) Vaccines have not been effective for any group of children so far.
  - (b) Nearly 200,000 children die of childhood diseases every year.
  - (c) The death rate of newborns and infants has dropped in poor countries recently.
  - (d) Deploying antibiotics is not equally effective for children of all ages.
  
2. What was found in a recent study conducted in African countries?
  - (a) the kinds of bacteria that azithromycin kills
  - (b) the reason azithromycin prevents newborns' deaths
  - (c) The children who were given azithromycin did not die.
  - (d) The antibiotic affected infant mortality rates.
  
3. What is common to the 2009 and 2018 studies?
  - (a) type of medicine used
  - (b) purpose of studies
  - (c) country of studies
  - (d) health status of participants
  
4. Why can the deployment of antibiotics be problematic?
  - (a) They enhance the treatment of drug-resistant bacteria.
  - (b) It may reduce the effect of other antibiotics.
  - (c) It will provoke some inequality among the people.
  - (d) They are so costly that few can afford them.
  
5. Which of the following probably records the lowest usage in Africa?
  - (a) macrolides
  - (b) penicillins
  - (c) sulfa drugs
  - (d) bacteria
  
6. Why has most of the azithromycin donated by Pfizer NOT been stolen?
  - (a) It is only effective for trachoma.
  - (b) Adults normally take liquid doses.
  - (c) Various usages of the drug are not specified on the package.
  - (d) Sexually transmitted diseases are not widespread in Africa.
  
7. How was the effectiveness of azithromycin for reducing deaths among the very young discovered?
  - (a) vividly
  - (b) coincidentally
  - (c) confidently
  - (d) disappointingly

英 語 (全9の6)

4 下の英文1～8の  に入れるのに最も適切な文を作るには、それぞれ(ア)と(イ)をどのように選んで組み合わせればよいか、下の(a)～(h)の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. She was not able to attend because she

(ア) got involved in	(ア) a traffic accident	(ア) campus halfway through.
(イ) met	(イ) her automobile mishap	(イ) on her way to campus.

- (a) (ア)→(ア)→(ア)      (b) (ア)→(ア)→(イ)      (c) (ア)→(イ)→(ア)      (d) (ア)→(イ)→(イ)  
 (e) (イ)→(ア)→(ア)      (f) (イ)→(ア)→(イ)      (g) (イ)→(イ)→(ア)      (h) (イ)→(イ)→(イ)

2. My nephew is going to start school in April. He is

(ア) pretty low,	(ア) and he looks a bit funny	(ア) in his uniform.
(イ) quite short,	(イ) so it makes fun	(イ) to wear his uniform.

- (a) (ア)→(ア)→(ア)      (b) (ア)→(ア)→(イ)      (c) (ア)→(イ)→(ア)      (d) (ア)→(イ)→(イ)  
 (e) (イ)→(ア)→(ア)      (f) (イ)→(ア)→(イ)      (g) (イ)→(イ)→(ア)      (h) (イ)→(イ)→(イ)

3. He knocked on the door, and a voice said to come in. He

(ア) did a profound	(ア) breath, and entered	(ア) meeting face-to-face.
(イ) took a deep	(イ) breath, and walked	(イ) the interview room.

- (a) (ア)→(ア)→(ア)      (b) (ア)→(ア)→(イ)      (c) (ア)→(イ)→(ア)      (d) (ア)→(イ)→(イ)  
 (e) (イ)→(ア)→(ア)      (f) (イ)→(ア)→(イ)      (g) (イ)→(イ)→(ア)      (h) (イ)→(イ)→(イ)

4. I found an article written by the novelist's daughter, and

(ア) her piece got me	(ア) really interested	(ア) in this topic.
(イ) she pieced	(イ) some really interesting	(イ) to this topic.

- (a) (ア)→(ア)→(ア)      (b) (ア)→(ア)→(イ)      (c) (ア)→(イ)→(ア)      (d) (ア)→(イ)→(イ)  
 (e) (イ)→(ア)→(ア)      (f) (イ)→(ア)→(イ)      (g) (イ)→(イ)→(ア)      (h) (イ)→(イ)→(イ)

5. They are busy trying to settle down,

(ア) but my question	(ア) they don't want to	(ア) group so early that this stage.
(イ) so I bet	(イ) why do they want to	(イ) join the group at this early stage.

- (a) (ア)→(ア)→(ア)      (b) (ア)→(ア)→(イ)      (c) (ア)→(イ)→(ア)      (d) (ア)→(イ)→(イ)  
 (e) (イ)→(ア)→(ア)      (f) (イ)→(ア)→(イ)      (g) (イ)→(イ)→(ア)      (h) (イ)→(イ)→(イ)

英 語 (全9の7)

6. This is actually not so difficult.

(ア) I confide	(ア) it out for you if you	(ア) give me a second.
(イ) I think I can sort	(イ) you can sort whether you	(イ) second for me to give.

- (a) (ア) → (ア) → (ア)      (b) (ア) → (ア) → (イ)      (c) (ア) → (イ) → (ア)      (d) (ア) → (イ) → (イ)  
 (e) (イ) → (ア) → (ア)      (f) (イ) → (ア) → (イ)      (g) (イ) → (イ) → (ア)      (h) (イ) → (イ) → (イ)

7. The deadline is approaching, but they

(ア) did not clue	(ア) as to how they can	(ア) preparations to take the presentation.
(イ) have no clue	(イ) for the method to do	(イ) prepare for the presentation.

- (a) (ア) → (ア) → (ア)      (b) (ア) → (ア) → (イ)      (c) (ア) → (イ) → (ア)      (d) (ア) → (イ) → (イ)  
 (e) (イ) → (ア) → (ア)      (f) (イ) → (ア) → (イ)      (g) (イ) → (イ) → (ア)      (h) (イ) → (イ) → (イ)

8. Companies are spending considerable amounts of money to

(ア) image up for them	(ア) on	(ア) an appeal against advertisers.
(イ) improve their images	(イ) through	(イ) appealing advertisements.

- (a) (ア) → (ア) → (ア)      (b) (ア) → (ア) → (イ)      (c) (ア) → (イ) → (ア)      (d) (ア) → (イ) → (イ)  
 (e) (イ) → (ア) → (ア)      (f) (イ) → (ア) → (イ)      (g) (イ) → (イ) → (ア)      (h) (イ) → (イ) → (イ)

英 語 (全9の8)

5 次の1～3において、(a)～(d)の中から、英文として最も自然な2つの文を選び、その組合せの番号をマークせよ。

1

- (a) I tried to lend some money from a bank to buy a house, but they would not give it to me.
- (b) You can always earn a little extra income by taking a part-time job, although you need to set reasonable expectations about how much you might earn.
- (c) It was his success on a national radio show that led to his hosting a TV program at a salary that is said to be some \$10 million over five years.
- (d) The result is both chilling and beautiful and the most inspiring moment at a Christmas album this season.

(1) (a)と(b)    (2) (a)と(c)    (3) (a)と(d)    (4) (b)と(c)    (5) (b)と(d)    (6) (c)と(d)

2

- (a) She is thin, shy, reserved, and almost childish compared to me, and I'm already twenty years old.
- (b) He said it had a profound impact on his academic and social progress, includes teaching him how to swim and play golf.
- (c) By then, the rescue attempt had become a recovery mission as the flooding had left the gas and electric lines exposed.
- (d) The information strongly supports the fact that traveling by air is by far the safe form of public transportation.

(1) (a)と(b)    (2) (a)と(c)    (3) (a)と(d)    (4) (b)と(c)    (5) (b)と(d)    (6) (c)と(d)

3

- (a) Ensuring that early primary students acquire appropriate foundational skills prevails as one of the most critical concerns for educators.
- (b) In 2006, 63% of children had played a sport which had been organized by a school, club or association, an increase from 59% in 2000.
- (c) I am a student who enter major solar endurance races worldwide and am looking forward to future competitions.
- (d) A great thing about this city is that it almost always has good weather, summer or winter.

(1) (a)と(b)    (2) (a)と(c)    (3) (a)と(d)    (4) (b)と(c)    (5) (b)と(d)    (6) (c)と(d)



英 語 (全9の9)

6 次の(1)~(12)の( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) Arteries are blood vessels which ( ) blood in and out of the heart and to all parts of the body.  
(a) file (b) mention (c) prefer (d) transport
- (2) Exercise in leisure time is beneficial to health while exercise required at work can be ( ).  
(a) confluent (b) harmful (c) regional (d) specific
- (3) It did not take the analysts ( ) to see the commercial possibilities.  
(a) long (b) important (c) main (d) sure
- (4) Many elderly and disabled people could soon lose their medical benefits because the state faces a huge ( ).  
(a) asset (b) consent (c) deficit (d) fate
- (5) People need trustworthy online digital forums to protect their social ( ).  
(a) candidates (b) identities (c) resorts (d) threats
- (6) She was taken to the Memorial Hospital, where her condition remained ( ).  
(a) alternate (b) durable (c) nutritional (d) unstable
- (7) The blood flow in the mice's brains and their cognitive ( ) returned to normal.  
(a) appearances (b) decades (c) dues (d) functions
- (8) The nursing care insurance premium is ( ) to increase even further.  
(a) completed (b) concerned (c) expected (d) offered
- (9) The total fertility rate ( ) at the average number of children a woman will have over her lifetime.  
(a) feels (b) keeps (c) looks (d) questions
- (10) They ( ) ways to improve their services for international patients.  
(a) explore (b) extract (c) append (d) suspect
- (11) We decided that we would go outside for 20 minutes daily and see if we could ( ) up our stamina.  
(a) build (b) drill (c) post (d) press
- (12) Would you say this may be ( ) more damage than good?  
(a) doing (b) going (c) taking (d) thinking