

1 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Are you more afraid of bird flu or the common flu? Which frightens you more, mad cow disease or heart disease? Fear is a natural human feeling. The purpose of fear is to protect us from things that harm us. However, we can't always trust our fears.

Sometimes we are afraid of things that are not likely to happen. Many people think bird flu is very dangerous, but we don't worry about the common flu. In 15 years, 454 people in the world died of the bird flu (World Health Organization, 2019). However, every year more than 290,000 people die from the common flu (World Health Organization, 2018). Many people are not afraid to eat unhealthy foods, but we're afraid of getting mad cow disease from beef. A In fact, we are much more likely to get heart disease than mad cow disease. Heart disease is the number-one cause of death in the world. In 2016 alone, 17.9 million people died of heart disease, according to the World Health Organization. Fewer than 300 people, however, ever died of mad cow disease. Why are we more afraid of things that we are unlikely to ever experience? There are a few different factors.

First of all, when something is familiar to us or common in our experience, we fear ⁽¹⁾ it less. For example, most of us get the common flu several times in our lives. However, we never get bird flu. We probably don't know anyone who has had bird flu. Bird flu is unknown, so ⁽²⁾ it's scarier.

Another factor is control. We are more afraid of things we cannot control. Mad cow disease is dangerous. B It is very difficult to know if meat contains mad cow disease. Mad cow disease cannot be stopped by doctors. We have no control over ⁽³⁾ it. Doctors can usually help people with heart disease, though. They can control ⁽⁴⁾ it. And doctors believe people can fight heart disease. They say that we should exercise and eat healthier foods. We know we can control heart disease.

So why do we do things that we know are dangerous? If something gives us pleasure, we might continue to do it despite the danger. For example, maybe your mother and your grandfather had heart disease. You know that you need to eat well, but you really like food with a lot of fat and salt. So you eat it anyway. You say, "Someday I will change the way I eat, but I'm hungry, and the unhealthy food is delicious."

Now, think about the things that you are afraid of. How likely are they to happen? Do you think your fears are reasonable? Think about your fears honestly, and [surprised be you might]. You may find out that you are living with unnecessary fears.

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注 mad cow disease : 狂牛病

scarier : より恐ろしい

fat : 脂肪

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入せよ。

1 [] 内の下線を施した語を並べかえて英文を完成せよ。

2 下線部 A を和訳せよ。

3 下線部 B を和訳せよ。

4 下線部 (1) ~ (4) の代名詞が指すものを, ア~クから選び, 記号で答えよ。

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ア the common flu | イ heart disease | ウ bird flu | エ another factor |
| オ control | カ something | キ mad cow disease | ク healthier food |

5 本文の内容と合っているものを, ア~ケから 4 つ選び, 記号で答えよ。

- ア We tend to fear something that we cannot control.
- イ We are more afraid of catching the common flu than bird flu.
- ウ We might continue to do something that gives us pleasure even though we know it is dangerous.
- エ Mad cow disease is the number-one cause of death in the world.
- オ According to doctors, we should exercise and eat healthier foods in order not to get heart disease.
- カ Less than 500 people die from the common flu each year.
- キ We can always trust our fears because they are natural human feelings.
- ク We sometimes fear things that are unlikely to happen.
- ケ If your mother and grandfather had heart disease, you never eat food with a lot of fat and salt.

2 次の各文の () 内に入れるべき語句を, ア~エから選び, 記号で答えよ。

1 If I () enough money, I would travel around Japan.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| ア having | イ had | ウ will have | エ would have |
|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|

2 Tom didn't go to () yesterday.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|------------|---------|
| ア work | イ a work | ウ the work | エ works |
|--------|----------|------------|---------|

3 They were so bored because they had nothing ().

- | | | | |
|------|--------|---------|--------------|
| ア do | イ done | ウ to do | エ to be done |
|------|--------|---------|--------------|

4 I'm sorry I'm a () here. I don't know the way to the station.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------|-------------|------------|
| ア new | イ stranger | ウ passenger | エ visiting |
|-------|------------|-------------|------------|

5 I don't feel like () much right now.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| ア to eat | イ eating | ウ to eating | エ to be eaten |
|----------|----------|-------------|---------------|

6 Peter () be ill. I just saw him jogging.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------------|
| ア must | イ could | ウ can't | エ should have |
|--------|---------|---------|---------------|

7 There () a number of people in the room when we arrived.

- | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------|
| ア are | イ is | ウ was | エ were |
|-------|------|-------|--------|

8 This desk I bought yesterday () me 50,000 yen.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| ア cost | イ costs | ウ costing | エ have cost |
|--------|---------|-----------|-------------|

9 If Alice had asked me yesterday, I could () her what happened to him.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| ア tell | イ told | ウ be told | エ have told |
|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入せよ。

3 次の各文の()内に入るものを、ア～ケから選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じ記号を2回以上使用してはならない。

- 1 What time do you usually () in the morning?
- 2 You're right. I quite () you.
- 3 I'm lonely. I don't have anybody to ().
- 4 It's dark in here. Could you () the light?
- 5 The teacher told the students to () the new word in the dictionary.
- 6 He has bad eyesight. He can't () his glasses when he drives.
- 7 If you don't want to get sunburned, you should () your hat.
- 8 We need to () our futures and make plans.
- 9 Every year in winter a lot of people () a bad cold.

ア look up	イ put on	ウ agree with
エ suffer from	オ think about	カ get up
キ talk to	ク turn on	ケ do without

4 次の各組の二文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように、(1), (2)に適当な語を入れよ。

- 1 Let's go to the party together.
(1) (2) go to the party together?
- 2 Picasso painted Guernica in 1937.
Guernica (1) painted (2) Picasso in 1937.
- 3 Besides being a singer, she is a writer.
She is not only a singer, (1) (2) a writer.

5 日本文の意味を表すように、()内の下線を施した語句を並べかえて英文を完成せよ。

- 1 彼女は私が昨日会った少女だ。
(whom the girl I she met is yesterday).
- 2 誰がその小説を日本語に翻訳したのですか。
(Japanese translated who the novel into)?
- 3 ジャックは先週から欠席しています。
Jack (absent has week been last since).
- 4 英語はたくさんの人々に話されている。
(people of spoken English is a lot by).
- 5 わが家に勝る所はない。
(home like there place is no).

受験 番号	
----------	--

1

1										
2										
3										
4	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)			
5										

2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

4

1		2		3	
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)

5

1		.
2		?
3	Jack	.
4		.
5		.

受験 番号	
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解答例

1

1	you might be surprised
2	実際には，私たちは狂牛病よりも心臓病に，はるかにかかりやすい。
3	肉が狂牛病を含んでいるかどうかを知るのは非常に難しい。 狂牛病は，医師によって止めることはできない。

4	(1)	カ	(2)	ウ	(3)	キ	(4)	イ	5	ア	ウ	オ	ク
---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---

2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
イ	ア	ウ	イ	イ	ウ	エ	ア	エ

3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
カ	ウ	キ	ク	ア	ケ	イ	オ	エ

4

1		2		3	
(1) Shall	(2) we	(1) was	(2) by	(1) but	(2) also

5

1	She is the girl whom I met yesterday.
2	Who translated the novel into Japanese?
3	Jack has been absent since last week.
4	English is spoken by a lot of people.
5	There is no place like home.