

英 語

解答は、(1)～(35) まではマークシートに記入し、それ以外は記述式解答用紙に記入しなさい。

- 1 次の文章中の空所 (1)～(10) に入れるのに最も適切な表現を1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

[記事1]

More than 24,000 people were transported to hospitals in Japan in July (1)_____ heatstroke, a record for the month, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency* said Aug. 18. Of the total, 39 (2)_____ dead upon arrival.

The record for July — 24,567 people — was the (3)_____ -largest of all months, following August 2010 and August 2013, when 28,448 people and 27,632 people were transported to hospitals, (4)_____. The agency began compiling* the figures in 2008.

Of the country's 47 prefectures, Tokyo topped the list with 2,293 such people, followed by Saitama at 2,016 and Aichi at 1,524.

(5)_____ the number of people rushed to hospitals per population of 100,000, Gunma ranked top with 33.76 people, followed by Fukushima at 29.13 and Saitama at 28.02.

(注) the Fire and Disaster Management Agency 消防庁 compile 集める

[記事2]

Japan's most common bicycle, the *mamachari* (literally mom's bike), is used by people of all ages. But now these utility* bicycles are becoming increasingly popular with Londoners.

Mechanic Noah Fisher, who (6)_____ live in Japan, has imported 475 secondhand *mamachari* from Japan and is selling them at an East London shop he opened in June. So far, he has sold 60 *mamachari*, and interest is growing.

The bikes are sold (7)_____ between £100 and £300 (¥16,000 to ¥48,000).

Fisher hit (8)_____ the idea after coming across many bike theft victims who were looking for a cheaper, quality replacement*.

“We don’t have bikes in Britain which can (9)_____ the *mamachari* on price and quality,” he said. “Their materials and components are carefully selected. They are functional, sturdy* and (10)_____ over a long time.

(出典 : *Intro to Reading The Japan Times ST*. 富永美喜 . 松柏社)

[記事1] : The Japan Times ST. 2015年8月28日付. 共同通信社配信

[記事2] : The Japan Times ST. 2013年11月29日付. 共同通信社配信

(注) utility 実用的な replacement 代替品 sturdy 頑丈な

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) : 1. due to | 2. such as | 3. along with | 4. in case of |
| (2) : 1. declared | 2. have declared | 3. were declaring | 4. were declared |
| (3) : 1. three | 2. third | 3. triple | 4. quarter |
| (4) : 1. particularly | 2. equally | 3. lately | 4. respectively |
| (5) : 1. By means of | 2. In contrast to | 3. In terms of | 4. On top of |
| (6) : 1. used | 2. used to | 3. are used to | 4. are using to |
| (7) : 1. for | 2. on | 3. with | 4. in |
| (8) : 1. above | 2. upon | 3. against | 4. over |
| (9) : 1. lose | 2. buy | 3. ride | 4. beat |
| (10) : 1. drive | 2. meet | 3. last | 4. break |

2 (11) ~ (15) に示した語義をもつ単語を□および■にアルファベットの文字を1つずつ入れて完成させるとき, ■に入るアルファベットの文字を選んで番号で答えなさい。

(11) a situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement or argument

con □ ■ □ □ t

1. d 2. l 3. p 4. r

(12) a scientific test to find out what happens to someone or something in particular conditions

ex ☒ nt

1. a 2. e 3. i 4. o

(13) arriving, happening, or being done at exactly the time that has been arranged

p ☒ ual

1. e 2. h 3. o 4. u

(14) worried or frightened about something, and unable to relax

ner ☒

1. b 2. p 3. t 4. v

(15) to make a loud high noise with your voice because you are hurt, frightened, excited etc.

s ☒ m

1. e 2. i 3. u 4. y

3 次の各和文の意味に合うように、{ } 内の語（句）を並べ替えて英文を作るとき、(16) ～ (25) に入る語（句）の番号を答えなさい。なお、文頭に来るべき語（句）も語頭は小文字で示してあります。

これが John の話していた車ですか。

Is this () (16) () () (17) ?

{1. John 2. was 3. about 4. the car 5. talking}

その機械の操作の仕方が分かりませんでした。

I () (18) () (19) () operate the machine.

{1. how 2. had 3. idea 4. no 5. to}

Susan は目の検査を受けることになっています。

Susan is () () (20) () (21).

{1. going 2. tested 3. have 4. her eyes 5. to{

Kate が誕生日にこの本をくれました。

Kate () (22) () (23) () birthday.

{1. this book 2. for 3. gave 4. my 5. me{

あれはなんという素晴らしい写真だろう。

(24) () () () (25)!

{1. that 2. a 3. good photo 4. what 5. is{

4 次の文章を読み、(26)～(35) および問ア～問イに答えなさい。

Deep breathing

[1] When you breathe deeply, the air coming in through your nose fully fills your lungs, and the lower belly rises. On its website, Harvard Medical School notes that deep breathing may slow the heartbeat, lower blood pressure and lower stress. Deep breaths help your body fully exchange incoming oxygen with outgoing carbon dioxide*.

[2] However, many people do the opposite of deep breathing. They take short breaths and have shallow breathing. Experts call this “chest breathing.”

[3] Shallow breathing limits the expansion of the diaphragm* and its movement. The lowest part of the lungs does not get a full share of oxygenated air*. This can make you feel short of breath and worried, or anxious.

[4] The American Lung Association notes that shallow breathing, over time, leaves old, stale* air in the lungs. This leaves less room for the diaphragm to bring in fresh oxygen. And that means lower oxygen levels and less oxygen for exercise and activity.

Easy deep breathing exercise

[5] Several health websites explain an easy deep breathing exercise.

[6] Find a place to sit or lie down. Place one hand just below your ribs. Take a slow, deep breath — or inhale — through your nose. Feel your hand go up. Your stomach should rise and expand. Now breathe out slowly through your mouth. Make sure to breathe out — or exhale — all the way. Feel your hand and stomach go down.

[7] The American Lung Association website states that if done repeatedly, breathing exercises can help remove stale air from the lungs. This will increase oxygen levels and get the diaphragm to return to its job of helping you breathe.

[8] Pulmonologist* James Hoyt adds that “deep breathing is a good way to reduce stress and relax.”

[9] Hoyt tells patients to avoid smoking, to eat a good diet and to get a good night’s rest. He also urges them to seek help for respiratory conditions* as soon as they are observed.

[10] Shortness of breath happens when you are worried, frightened, or are in poor physical shape. But it can also be a sign of health problems.

(出典 : Deep Breathing Helps the Lungs. <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/deep-breathing-helps-the-lungs/5562324.html>)

(注) carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素 diaphragm 横隔膜
oxygenated air 酸素を含んだ空気 stale 新鮮でない
pulmonologist 呼吸器科医 respiratory conditions 呼吸の異常

(26－30) 次の (26) ～ (30) それぞれについて deep breathing に当てはまるものは 1、shallow breathing に当てはまるものは 2 で答えなさい。

(26) 横隔膜の動きを制限する

(27) 心拍数を減らす

(28) 胸式呼吸とも呼ばれる

(29) 不安な気持ちにさせる可能性がある

(30) ストレスを軽減する

(31) 第4段落の下線部 that が指す内容として正しいものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. shallow breathing
2. shallow breathing, over time, leaves old, stale air in the lungs
3. old, stale air in the lungs
4. old, stale air in the lungs leaves less room for the diaphragm to bring in fresh oxygen

(32) Easy deep breathing exercise の手順に含まれないものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 腰掛けるか横になる
2. 肋骨の真上に手を置く
3. 鼻から息をゆっくり深く吸う
4. 口からゆっくり息を吐く

(33) 第7段落の下線部の意味として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. アメリカ肺学会のウェブサイトで繰り返し述べられているにせよ
2. 呼吸運動を繰り返し行おうと
3. たとえ呼吸運動を繰り返しても
4. もしも肺から新鮮でない空気を繰り返し取り除けば

(34) James Hoyt が患者に勧めていることとして本文には述べられていないものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 身体に良い食事をする
2. 定期的に健康診断を受ける
3. 夜十分な睡眠を取る
4. たばこを吸わない

(35) 第 [10] 段落で息切れはどういう場合に起こると書かれているか。正しいものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 大笑いしたとき
2. 喧嘩をしたとき
3. おびえているとき
4. 身体がやせたとき

問ア. 第 [6] 段落の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。

問イ. 第 [10] 段落の下線部を it の指すものを明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。