

## 学力試験 コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ

## I. 次の英文を読んで、以下の1～3の問いに答えなさい。

Another year has already begun. If you are like millions of people around the world, the New Year has brought with it new goals. What are your goals like? Perhaps you want to save money, lose weight, or pass an examination. Achieving a goal, no matter how small, feels good. In addition, when we do not work on our goals, we may end up feeling guilty or not successful.

So, how can we find time to work on these larger life goals? Well, many websites address this issue, and they offer some of the same advice: If you want to achieve something, clearly identify it and write it down.

As you identify your goals, be specific. If a goal is too general, it may be hard to pursue, let alone achieve it. Let's say your goal is to get in better physical shape. That's a fine idea -- but psychologists might say as a goal, it is too general.

To make the goal more specific, you could **sign up for**<sup>1</sup> a regular exercise class. So, whether you are dancing, doing yoga or kickboxing, you have a regular commitment every week. You could also say your goal is to lose a certain amount of weight in a certain amount of time.

Experts say writing down your goal is a very important step. It gets the goal out of your brain and into the real world. Some **psychologists**<sup>2</sup> suggest that writing a goal on paper is better than typing it on a device or saying it into your phone. Your brain receives information differently when it comes from handwriting. Writing things down seems to say to the brain, "I am important! Remember me!"

Writing has another benefit; you can post your goal somewhere as a reminder. As you sit down at your computer or pour your morning coffee, your goal stares you in the face and asks, "What are you going to do about me today?"

One expert, Ryder Carroll, helps people organize their life's goals by using a simple notebook. He suggests thinking about your goals not as a final **destination**<sup>3</sup>, but rather as lighthouses guiding you along.

It is the pursuit of your goals -- not the reaching of them -- that makes up the weeks, days and hours of our lives. So make sure to have fun along the way!

(註) **sign up for**<sup>1</sup>, ～に登録する      **psychologist(s)**<sup>2</sup>, 心理学者      **destination**<sup>3</sup> 最終目標

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 線部の英文を日本語になおしなさい。

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 線部の「健康増進("to get in better physical shape")」という goal の具体例として、どのようなことが提案されていますか。日本語で書きなさい。

3 以下の(1)・(2)の英問の答えとして最も適切なものを、(a)～(d)の中から選び、その記号を答えなさい。

(1) <Question 1 > Why is writing your goals on paper a good idea?

- (a) You can use colored paper and pens to make your goal interesting.
- (b) You can mail your handwritten goal to your family and friends.
- (c) Writing down your goal tells the brain it is important and makes it more real.
- (d) If you see your goal written down, you will know that it is not reachable.

(2) <Question 2> One expert in the article suggests a different way of thinking about goals. What is it?

- (a) Goals rarely change; so, there is no need to rethink them.
- (b) Goals are final destinations; so, once you reach them you are done.
- (c) Big goals are hard to achieve; so, people should have little goals.
- (d) Goals can be like guides; so, they are not always an ending.

II. 次の1~3の英文を読み、それぞれの質問に答えなさい。

- 1 Global life expectancy grew by 5.5 years between 2000 and 2016, the **World Health Organization (WHO)**<sup>1</sup> said on April 4. On average, a child born in 2016 can expect to live 72 years, up from 66.5 years in 2000, according to the annual **World Health Statistics**<sup>2</sup> report.

The first 16 years of the century saw dramatic drops in deaths among children under 5, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, where progress has been made against malaria, **measles**<sup>3</sup> and other **communicable**<sup>4</sup> diseases, the WHO said.

(註) **World Health Organization**<sup>1</sup>, 世界保健機関 **World Health Statistics**<sup>2</sup>, 世界保健統計  
**measles**<sup>3</sup>, はしか **communicable**<sup>4</sup>, 伝染性の

(問) 以下の(1)・(2)の質問に日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

- (1) WHOによると、2016年の世界の平均寿命は2000年に比べて、どれだけ延びましたか。  
(2) 21世紀初めの16年の間に、サハラ砂漠以南ではどのような現象が見られましたか。

- 2 **Pancreatic cancer**<sup>1</sup> is a disease which is so hard to treat that survival rates have barely changed for decades. But scientists in England and Spain have recently developed an inexpensive test which they believe could be used to discover the early stages of pancreatic cancer. The test checks for three proteins in the **urine**<sup>2</sup> and has proved more than 90% accurate so far.

(註) **pancreatic cancer**<sup>1</sup>, すい臓がん **urine**<sup>2</sup>, 尿

(問) 以下の(1)~(3)の文が、うへの英文の内容に一致する場合はT、一致しない場合はF、を記入しなさい。

- (1) The new test can help people who have not yet developed pancreatic cancer.  
(2) The new test can find signs of pancreatic cancer before the disease is very advanced.  
(3) The new test can help 90% of people who have developed pancreatic cancer.

- 3 We often find it difficult to communicate with foreign people in English. Almost all of us, I suppose, have had the experience of not being able to come up with the right words to **get across**<sup>1</sup> our meaning, of being misunderstood, and of finding that we don't make ourselves understood clearly.

(註) **get across**<sup>1</sup>, ~をわからせる、理解させる

(問) 「私たちのほとんど全員が経験したことがある」と筆者が考えているのは、どのようなことか、日本語で三つ述べなさい。

III. 次の各英文の( \* )内に入る最も適切な語(句)を選び、その記号を答えなさい。

- (1) He has wanted to travel alone, so his parents ( \* ) him do so.  
(A) allow (B) force (C) let (D) make
- (2) This is the hall ( \* ) the famous singer held the concert last month.  
(A) who (B) where (C) which (D) what
- (3) I have a fever and I would like to ( \* ) by Dr. Sato.  
(A) be seen (B) saw (C) see (D) have seen
- (4) I ( \* ) go to expensive restaurants because I don't have much money.  
(A) always (B) often (C) usually (D) seldom
- (5) Take your umbrella with you ( \* ) you are caught in the rain.  
(A) in case (B) so that (C) even when (D) as if

IV. 次の日本語の意味に合うように、【     】内の英単語を並べ替え、2番目と4番目にくる語(句)の記号を答えなさい。

1 私たちは、渋滞ではあったが、何とか会議に間に合った。

Despite the heavy traffic, we 【ア in / イ to / ウ time for / エ managed / オ the meeting / カ arrive】.

2 彼は店員さんにスマートフォンを修理してもらった。

He 【ア the staff / イ had / ウ repair / エ his smartphone】 at the store.

3 田中医師がその傷の痛み止めを処方します。

Dr. Tanaka 【ア to / イ is / ウ for the wound / エ going / オ a pain killer / カ prescribe】.

4 私は3日間入院する必要がある。

【ア be / イ I / ウ need / エ admitted / オ to】 to the hospital for three days.

5 その男は両脚の筋肉を使ってできる限り高く跳びあがった。

The man used every muscle in his legs to 【ア as he / イ could / ウ jump / エ as / オ high】.

V. 次の(1)~(10)の語(句)の定義として最も適切なものを、下の欄のア~コから選び、その記号を答えなさい。

- |             |                |              |                      |              |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| (1) surgeon | (2) pregnant   | (3) therapy  | (4) cold             | (5) allergy  |
| (6) patient | (7) transplant | (8) pharmacy | (9) informed consent | (10) stomach |

ア a person who is receiving medical treatment, especially in a hospital

イ a shop or store that sells medicines and drugs

ウ a common illness that affects the nose and/or throat, making you cough, sneeze, etc.

エ the organ inside the body where food goes when you swallow it ; the front part of the body below the chest

オ having a baby or young animal developing inside her/its body

カ agreement or permission to do something from someone who has been given full information about the possible effects or results

キ a medical condition that causes you to react badly or feel sick when you eat or touch a particular substance

ク a doctor who is trained to perform medical operations in a hospital

ケ to take an organs, skin, etc. from one person, animal, part of the body, etc. and put it into or onto another

コ a treatment that helps someone feel better, grow stronger, etc. especially after an illness