

1 次の文章を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

The number of \*measles cases reported worldwide in the first three months of 2019 has \*quadrupled compared with the same time last year, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

The UN body said \*provisional data indicated “a clear trend,” ( ① ) all regions of the world seeing outbreaks. Africa had (a) witnessed the most dramatic rise-up 700%. The agency said actual number may be far greater, since only one in 10 cases globally reported. Measles is a highly (b) infectious viral illness that can sometimes lead to serious health \*complications, including infections of the lungs and brain.

Ukraine, Madagascar and India have been worst affected by the disease, with tens of thousands of reported cases per million people. Since September, (c) (in Madagascar / have / at least / alone / died / 800 people). Outbreaks have also hit Brazil, Pakistan and Yemen, “causing many deaths—mostly among young children,” while a \*spike in case number was, ( ② ), reported for countries including the US and Thailand, with high levels of \*vaccination coverage. In total, some 170 countries reported 112,163 measles cases to WHO in comparison to 28,124 cases across 163 countries during the same period in 2018.

The UN says the disease is “entirely preventable” with the right vaccine, but global coverage of the first immunization stage has “stalled” at 85%, “still short of the 95%” needed to ( ③ ) outbreaks. In an opinion piece for \*CNN, WHO head Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus and UNICEF head Henrieta Fore said the world was “in the middle of a measles crisis” and that “the \*proliferation of confusing and contradictory information” (d) (partly / vaccine / was / blame / about / to).

James Gallagher, \*BBC NEWS health and science correspondent, says as follows. Measles is one of the most contagious viruses around. However, nothing about measles has changed. It has not \*mutated to become more infectious or more dangerous. Instead the answers are entirely human as to the question of why the sudden “(e) global measles crisis” has happened.

There are two stories here—one of poverty and one of misinformation. In poorer countries fewer people are vaccinated and a larger portion of the population is left vulnerable to the virus. This creates the environment for a large outbreak to occur—( ④ ) those in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kyrgyztan and Madagascar.

But rich countries with seemingly high vaccination rates are seeing cases spike too. This is ( ⑤ ) clusters of people are choosing not to vaccinate their children due to the spread of untrue \*anti-vax messages in social media. The WHO says the true figures will be much higher, so (f) it is worth noting that these figures are provisional. And that measles is far from harmless. It kills around 100,000 people, mostly children, every year.

(Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-47940710>/ 16 April 2019 一部改編)

[注] \*measles cases 麻疹の患者    \*quadruple 4倍になる    \*provisional 暫定的な    \*complications 合併症  
 \*spike 急上昇    \*vaccination 予防接種    \*CNN 米国のニュース専門のテレビ局    \*proliferation 拡散  
 \*BBC 英国放送協会    \*mutate 変異する    \*anti-vax 反ワクチンの

問 1 空所 ①～⑤ に当てはまる最も適切な語句を、それぞれ (ア) ～ (エ) の中から 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

① :

(ア) in                      (イ) with                      (ウ) on                      (エ) of

② :

(ア) therefore              (イ) nevertheless              (ウ) in addition              (エ) for example

③ :

(ア) cause                      (イ) trigger                      (ウ) affect                      (エ) prevent

④ :

(ア) such as                      (イ) as to                      (ウ) much as                      (エ) as if

⑤ :

(ア) why                      (イ) though                      (ウ) how                      (エ) because

問 2 下線部 (a) の意味に最も近い動詞を、本文中の他の動詞を用いて言い換えなさい。ただし、(a) と同じ時制で答えること。

問 3 下線部 (b) の意味に最も近い形容詞を、本文中の他の形容詞で言い換えなさい。

問 4 下線部 (c) の語句を、文意に合うように並べ替えなさい。

問 5 下線部 (d) の語句を、文意に合うように並べ替えなさい。

問 6 下線部 (e) の原因は何か。日本語で具体的に 2 つ答えなさい。

問 7 下線部 (f) を和訳しなさい。

問 8 本文の内容に合っているものを、次の (ア)～(オ) の中からすべて選び記号で答えなさい。

(ア) 麻疹は主に空気感染によって拡大する。

(イ) 国連は、麻疹は正しい予防接種さえすれば完全に予防できるとしている。

(ウ) アメリカやタイのような予防接種率が高い国では麻疹患者の数は急増していない。

(エ) 麻疹の病原体は突然変異することなく年々感染力を増している。

(オ) 毎年約十万人が麻疹によって亡くなっており、そのほとんどが子供である。

- 2 次の文章中の空所 ① ～ ⑤ に当てはまる最も適切なものを、それぞれ (ア) ～ (オ) の中から 1 つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

The \*Human Genome Project, ( ① ) and in which several other countries collaborated, was formally launched in 1990 and finished in 2003. As a result, the correct \*sequence of all three billion \*bases of DNA within the whole human genome was identified and published in the journal *Nature*. On the basis of this analysis, there are ( ② ) such as \*molecular anthropology, molecular evolution and astrobiology, so a new \*paradigm shift is taking place.

Dr. Kenichi Shinoda, ( ③ ), is trying to explain where Japanese people originated by ( ④ ). He says in his book “*On the origin of Japanese people*” that Japanese people originated in both North and South Asia.

Dr. Takafumi Matsui, whose majors are geophysics, \*comparative planetology and astrobiology, says in his book “*Where did life come from?*” that viruses can be the key player for biological evolution. This is not only because meaningful functional genes, ( ⑤ ), account for only 1.5% of the whole human genome but also because a portion of the rest retains some information provided by retroviruses.

(Adapted from Keishou Nishi “Think about the origin of life”)

[注] \*Human Genome ヒトゲノム \*sequence 配列 \*base 塩基

\*molecular anthropology 分子人類学 \*paradigm shift 規範的な概念の転換 \*comparative planetology 比較惑星学

- (ア) which retain necessary information to produce proteins
- (イ) which was coordinated by the US
- (ウ) who has been studying molecular anthropology
- (エ) comparing various kinds of mitochondria DNA
- (オ) emerging many different areas of science

3 次の英文の下線部の意味に最も近い語句を、それぞれ (ア) ~ (エ) の中から 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

問 1 They have a good opinion of cats.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (ア) hate           | (イ) despise         |
| (ウ) make little of | (エ) think highly of |

問 2 Tom sometimes takes advantage of John's generosity.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (ア) sacrifices | (イ) respects   |
| (ウ) holds on   | (エ) imposes on |

問 3 They quarrel with each other now and then.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (ア) sometimes  | (イ) infrequently |
| (ウ) over again | (エ) on purpose   |

問 4 I am anxious for a smartphone.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| (ア) worried | (イ) eager     |
| (ウ) liking  | (エ) disgusted |

問 5 For all the effort he had made, he still failed chemistry.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (ア) All in all  | (イ) Due to     |
| (ウ) In spite of | (エ) Because of |

4 次の英文の(ア)～(エ)の下線部のうち、間違いのあるものを記号で答え、正しい語(語句)を答えなさい。

問1 Three police cars were (ア)parking (イ)outside the building (ウ)across (エ)from our house.

問2 Not (ア)until yesterday (イ)did he (ウ)explained why he (エ)told a lie.

問3 In the (ア)traffic accident, (イ)there was no (ウ)fewer than one person (エ)injured.

問4 All students have to make (ア)most of various (イ)kinds of (ウ)advices (エ)teachers give to them.

問5 He (ア)managed to (イ)take the exam, but the result (ウ)remains to (エ)see.