

I. 次の英文を読んで、下の各問に答えなさい。解答はすべて解答欄に書きなさい。

The year 2018 will mark the 100th anniversary of the deadliest influenza outbreak in history.

Scientists estimate that the influenza pandemic of 1918 killed more than 50 million people around the world. Others estimate it did much more. Because of a lack of medical record-keeping, we may never know the ① (a. accurate b. approximate c. correct d. exact) number.

However, (A) it was a global disaster, killing more people than World War I. In the United States, historians at the National Archives state that over 25 percent of the U.S. population suffered the flu. In one year, the average life expectancy in the United States dropped (a) 12 years.

(B) It was a fast killer. Again, according to the records at the National Archives, some victims died within hours of their first symptoms such as cough or fever, and others died after a few days with their lungs filled with fluid and without the function of breathing.

(C) The 1918 flu pandemic was different from other ones. Though *viruses usually affect sick or old people, it struck many healthy young people. Scientists now explain its reason (b) follows:

In 1918, people born after 1889 were most (c) risk because they had not been exposed to an earlier virus as children. The exposure would have protected them somewhat from the 1918 flu.

*viruses: ウイルス

Creating an effective flu *vaccine is difficult

② (a. Although b. Because c. If d. Once) modern medicine effectively controls many diseases, influenza remains difficult to protect (d). The World Health Organization estimates that every year influenza kills 250,000 to 500,000 people around the world.

Each year, medical scientists develop flu vaccines. But they can only guess which *strain of the virus will spread.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP) in the United States writes on its website that “flu viruses are constantly changing from one season to the next, or they can even change (e) the same flu season.” And the CDCP also says that recent studies show that “flu vaccination reduces the risk of flu illness by between 40% and 60% among the overall population.”

Dr. Anthony Fauci at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in the United States says, “Even on a good year, the overall effectiveness of an influenza vaccine is about 60%. It is always better to get vaccinated against influenza than not to get vaccinated, no doubt about (E) that, but we still need to get a better vaccine.”

Vaccine makers are also ③ (a. anxious b. concerned c. courageous d. worried) about the low rate of effectiveness for flu vaccines.

*vaccine:ワクチン *strain:菌株

Will there be another deadly flu pandemic?

Health officials remain concerned about another flu pandemic. New strains of the flu virus appear regularly. One example was the “*swine flu” or H1N1 outbreak in 2009.

However, outbreaks (F) [1. affect 2. all 3. do 4. not 5. of 6. parts 7. the 8. world] equally. Pandemics hit the developing world harder because of low vaccination rates.

*swine flu: 豚インフルエンザ

A Universal flu vaccine

To stop the next pandemic, scientists are now researching how to create a universal influenza vaccine.

In October 2017, Vanderbilt University Medical Center in the U.S. announced *the Universal Influenza Vaccine Initiative*. The university said, “Researchers are leading an international effort to develop a universal influenza vaccine that would protect everyone against all strains of the flu anywhere in the world.”

However, until a universal influenza vaccine is available, today’s seasonal flu vaccine remains ④ (a. important b. significant c. useless d. vital) . Experts say that they may prevent the spread of the flu virus and may lower the risk of a deadly pandemic like the one in 1918.

(VOA News December 4, 2017 一部改変)

問 1. 100 年前のインフルエンザ大流行時には何人の人が死亡したか、日本語で答えなさい。

問 2. ①、③、④ のかっこ内の語から、ふさわしくない語を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

問 3. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4. (a) ~ (e) に入る前置詞を下から選びなさい。但し、同じ語を 2 回以上使ってははいけません。

as	at	against	by	within
----	----	---------	----	--------

問 5. (B) It was a fast killer. について、次の文のかっこ内にふさわしい日本語を入れなさい。

国の保管文書によれば、犠牲者の中には (1) や (2) のような初期症状がでて (3) に死亡する者もいれば、肺が体液でいっぱいになり (4) を失い、2～3日で死亡する者もいた。

問 6. (c) The 1918 flu pandemic was different from other ones. とありますが、どのような点が異なるのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 7. ②のかっこ内の語から、ふさわしい語を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

問 8. (E) that の that が表す内容を、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 9. (F) の大かっこ内の語を並べ替えて、意味の通る文にしなさい。

解答は番号で書きなさい。

問 10. 本文を読んで、次のかっこ内にふさわしい日本語を入れなさい。

2017年10月、アメリカのバンダービルト大学医療センターは、国際インフルエンザワクチン戦略を発表した。大学によると、(1) は、世界中の (2) すべてのインフルエンザ菌株からすべての人を守ることできる、普遍的インフルエンザワクチンを (3) するための、国際的 (4) を先導している。

問 11. 次の A~E から、本文の内容に合っているものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. 1889年以降に生まれた人は、子供のころにインフルエンザにかかり免疫をつけていたので、1918年のインフルエンザ大流行時に感染を免れた。
- B. WHO世界保健機関は、毎年、世界でインフルエンザで死亡する人は25万人から50万人と見積もっている。
- C. インフルエンザワクチンにより、インフルエンザ感染者は、全人口の60%から40%へと減った。
- D. Fauci博士によれば、インフルエンザワクチンの有効性は良くても約60%である。
- E. 発展途上地域においては、インフルエンザワクチン接種率の低さが改善されつつある。

II. 日本語を参考にして、次の各英文のかっこ内にふさわしい語を入れなさい。

1. 私は彼とスマートフォンで5時間も話した。

I talked with him on the smart phone for as () as 5 hours.

2. 彼は賢いのではなく、巧妙なのだ。

He is not wise () clever.

3. 一般的に言って、欧米人は日本人よりも背が高い。

() speaking, Western people are taller than Japanese people.

4. 私は英語の授業についていかなければならない。

I must () up with the English class.

5. お久しぶり！

Long time () see!

6. 全学生のうち男子学生が80%を占めています。

Male students account () 80% of all the students.

7. 中国の空気汚染は近年ますます悪化している。

Air pollution in China gets worse () worse these days.

8. 良い天気のおかげで、旅行を楽しめた。

We could enjoyed our trip () to the good weather.

9. 始発に間に合うように早起きした。

I got up early () that I could catch the first train.

10. サッカーに興味はありますか。

Are you () in soccer?

【英 語】

I.

問 1								
問 2	①		③			④		
問 3								
問 4	a	b	c	d	e			
問 5	1		2		3		4	
問 6								
問 7	②							
問 8								
問 9								
問 10	1		2		3		4	
問 11								

II.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10