

第1問 次の問い（問1～15）の〔1〕～〔15〕に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は〔1〕～〔15〕の該当欄にマークしなさい。

問1 〔1〕 my English improved, I came to love English more and more.

- ① If ② Although ③ As ④ During

問2 He talked 〔2〕 he had known nothing about the event.

- ① even if ② if so ③ as if ④ if only

問3 She hid the ring in a place 〔3〕 no one could find it.

- ① where ② which ③ when ④ what

問4 My grandfather sees his doctor 〔4〕 two months.

- ① on ② by ③ other ④ every

問5 I've had 〔5〕 time to clean up my room lately, so it's a mess.

- ① much ② many ③ little ④ few

問6 Was 〔6〕 Mr. Hayashi that you talked with at the party?

- ① who ② it ③ what ④ he

問7 〔7〕 tired after the game, I went to bed early.

- ① Being ② Was ③ Have been ④ Be

問8 The risks of the operation must 〔8〕 to patients.

- ① explain ② have explained
③ be explaining ④ be explained

問9 I don't need a big present — a simple card will 〔9〕.

- ① have ② take ③ get ④ do

問10 We saw the 〔10〕 car parked near the station.

- ① damaged ② damaging ③ damage ④ damages

問11 I couldn't 〔11〕 out the puzzle on my own.

- ① speak ② figure ③ hang ④ fill

問12 I told 〔12〕 bring her dog to my house.

- ① not to her ② her not to ③ her not ④ to her not

問13 She always tries to help 〔13〕 who are in trouble.

- ① them ② these ③ those ④ that

問14 She practices the piano every day. Otherwise, she 〔14〕 play that well.

- ① could ② couldn't ③ can't ④ can

問15 She held her child 〔15〕 the hand and crossed the street.

- ① with ② for ③ to ④ by

第2問 次の問い（A・B）に答えなさい。

A 次の問い（問1～4）の下線部の意味に最も近いものを、①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は〔16〕～〔19〕の該当欄にマークしなさい。

問1 The old man passed away peacefully. 〔16〕

- ① died ② survived ③ slept ④ crossed

問2 The rumor turned out to be true after all. 〔17〕

- ① actually ② eventually ③ surprisingly ④ conversely

問3 Her idea was out of the ordinary. 〔18〕

- ① useful ② difficult ③ unusual ④ perfect

問4 She looks down on people who don't work for a big company. 〔19〕

- ① ignores ② respects ③ helps ④ despises

B 次の問い（問1～4）の〔20〕～〔23〕に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は〔20〕～〔23〕の該当欄にマークしなさい。

問1 A 〔20〕 is a short piece of advice or useful information.

- ① tip ② plan ③ note ④ memo

問2 A 〔21〕 thing or person is very important and necessary for success or life.

- ① terrible ② vital ③ narrow ④ casual

問3 If something happens 〔22〕 it takes place often.

- ① frequently ② strictly ③ suddenly ④ accidentally

問4 To 〔23〕 means to give someone confidence or hope to do something.

- ① force ② blame ③ encourage ④ reply

第3問 次の問い(問1~3)の日本語の意味に合うように、①~⑤の各語をそれぞれ最も適当な順に並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。完成文の[24]~[29]に配置される語の番号を答えなさい。解答は[24]~[29]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

問1 この音楽を聞くと、彼女は踊りたくなる。

This music () ([24]) () ([25]) ().

- ① feel ② makes ③ like
④ her ⑤ dancing

問2 私はほかに3つの提案も出したが、そのどれも受け入れられなかった。

I also made three other proposals, () ([26]) () ([27]) ().

- ① either ② were ③ none of
④ which ⑤ accepted

問3 彼がこの話を信じてくれるかどうかわかりません。

I () ([28]) () ([29]) () will believe this story.

- ① if ② no ③ he
④ have ⑤ idea

第4問 次の「動物のカモフラージュについて」の英文を読み、あとの問い(問1~8)に答えなさい。[1]~[7]は段落の番号です。解答は[30]~[37]の該当欄にマークしなさい。

[1] In nature, there are typically two different types of animals: prey and predators. Predators hunt other animals for food while prey must learn to avoid being eaten. One adaptation that many species have used in both cases, hunting or hiding, is to camouflage themselves. Predators use camouflage to sneak up on their potential meals. ①Other animals are experts at blending into their environment. Some do not even try to hide, but rather try to look like something dangerous. The use of camouflage varies from species to species.

[2] The natural behavior of the animal and the environment play a role in how their camouflage develops over many generations. For example, an insect hiding in a tree will develop a different type of camouflage than an animal with fur. Fish that swim in large schools will hide differently than an animal that flies but finds shelter in trees. In addition, animals do not use camouflage in the same way. This is especially true if a type of camouflage is incompatible with helping the animal survive. For example, if a predator is color blind, the prey will not need to match the color of its habitat.

[3] The easiest camouflage technique is for animals to simply blend in with their environment by using the background as their model. This technique, known as ②concealing coloration, is the most effective approach to avoid being seen. Some animals that use concealing coloration to blend into the snow in the Arctic are polar bears and the *snowshoe hare. However, the snowshoe hare has an advantage during the summer when

it grows brown fur to hide it from predators. The annual change of the seasons, which includes the amount of light available during the day, triggers the production of hormones in some animals that cause them to change colors.

[4] Mammals cannot change their colors rapidly; however, some fish and reptiles certainly can. The octopus is well-known for its ability to change both its color and texture quickly when frightened. The *cuttlefish is even faster! It can change color within one second and has the most advanced camouflage of any other animal. The most famous color-changing animal is the chameleon. However, despite the belief that animals adapt according to their environment, scientists have discovered that they actually change based on differences in mood. Some small sea creatures are able to change the color of their skin with their diet. This allows them to hide within coral reefs without detection.

[5] ③Disruptive coloration is another technique used by animals to hide the outline of their bodies. This type of camouflage is useful for prey animals that live in large groups. They may use spots, stripes, or other patterns to either appear larger or to hide in shadows. Zebras use the conformity of stripes to look like one large animal to lions trying to hunt them. Lions are unable to determine who the smallest or weakest member of the herd is as a result of the pattern. Predators, such as leopards, also use neutral disruptive coloration to remain well-hidden in their environment. Their spots enable them to hide themselves within the brush and tall grass, which allows them to hunt more effectively.

[6] The use of ④disguise is very similar to that of concealing coloration. However, the difference is that animals and insects use their shape and texture, rather than color, to blend into their surroundings. Some examples are the *stick insect and the *Indian leaf butterfly. The integration of such insects and parts of the tree is almost perfect. The *thorn bug looks like a sharp spike on a plant stem, which protects both it and the plant. The purpose of this type of camouflage is to look like another object in the animal's environment.

[7] Some animals use *mimicry to avoid capture or to make themselves appear more dangerous. Harmless animals or insects are made to look like other creatures that are actually predators. The non-poisonous king snake has similar markings and colorings to the poisonous coral snake. Similarly, the *hawk moth caterpillar has modified markings on its back that look like a snake head to any predator attempting to sneak up on it from behind.

注) *snowshoe hare カンジキウサギ *cuttlefish コウイカ目のイカ

*stick insect ナナフシ *Indian leaf butterfly コノハチョウ

*thorn bug トゲムシ *mimicry 真似, 擬態

*hawk moth caterpillar スズメガの幼虫

Averil Coxhead and Paul Nation, *Reading for the Academic World 2*, 2018

出典: Source: *Reading for the Academic World 2* (pp. 34-35)

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問 1 第[1]段落の下線部(1)が指すものとして正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [30] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 捕食者。
- ② 被食者。
- ③ ほ乳類。
- ④ 爬虫類。

問 2 第[1]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [31] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① カモフラージュを使うのは主に被食者で、捕食者が使うのは稀である。
- ② カモフラージュは被食者が身を守るための唯一の方法である。
- ③ 捕食者は気づかれずに獲物に近づくためにカモフラージュを使う。
- ④ 自分の姿を危険に見せかけることは、捕食者だけが使う方法である。

問 3 第[2]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [32] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 木に隠れる昆虫は、毛皮のある動物と同じ種類のカモフラージュを使う。
- ② 木に隠れる昆虫は、魚と同じ種類のカモフラージュを使う。
- ③ すべての被食者は体の色を周囲の色に合わせる必要がある。
- ④ 動物の習性や環境がカモフラージュの進化に影響を与える。

問 4 第[3]段落の下線部(2)に関する記述として正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [33] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① カンジキウサギは一年を通して体の色が変わらない。
- ② 単純なカモフラージュの手法なので、あまり効果がない。
- ③ 一部の動物はホルモンの働きによって体の色を変える。
- ④ 動物は気温だけを頼りに季節を判断し、体の色を変えている。

問 5 第[4]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [34] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① タコは獲物を見つけると体の色と質感を変える。
- ② コウイカはタコよりも素早く体の色を変えることができる。
- ③ カメレオンは周囲の環境に合わせて体の色を変えている。
- ④ サンゴは食べるものによって体の色が変わる。

問 6 第[5]段落の下線部(3)に関する記述として正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [35] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① ヒョウが体を大きく見せるのに役立っている。
- ② シマウマが群れの中の弱い個体を守るのに役立っている。
- ③ ライオンが効率的な狩りをするのに役立っている。
- ④ 動物が暗がりで見つけるのに役立っている。

問 7 第[6]段落の下線部(4)に関する記述として正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [36] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 体の色によって周囲に溶け込むことである。
- ② 体の形や質感を使って周囲に溶け込むことである。
- ③ 住みかとなる植物を守ることが目的である。
- ④ 他の動物の姿を真似ることが目的である。

問 8 第[7]段落の内容に一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は [37] の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 被食者である動物が捕食者の姿を真似ることがある。
- ② 毒を持つ蛇が無毒の蛇の模様を真似ることがある。
- ③ 擬態は獲物を引き寄せるために使われる。
- ④ スズメガの幼虫は自分の体を枝のように変える。

第5問 次の英文（A～C）を読み、あとの問い（問1～6）に答えなさい。

解答は38～43の該当欄にマークしなさい。

A:

問題文・問題・解答につきましては、著作権の関係上、掲載しておりません。

B. Yama Dixit and David Hodell have found the first definitive evidence of climate change affecting the plains of north-western India thousands of years ago. By collecting the shells of snails and analysing them, they discovered evidence of a change in water levels in a lake in the region. This occurred when there was less rainfall than *evaporation, and suggests that there was an extended period of drought.

Petrie and Singh's team are using *archaeological records to look at grains from five *millennia ago, in order to know whether people had adapted their agricultural practices to changing climatic conditions. They are also examining objects including pottery, so as to find out about links between inhabitants of different parts of the region and whether these changed over time.

注) *evaporation 蒸発 *archaeological 考古学的な

*millennia millennium (千年間) の複数形

IELTS Academic 13, 2018

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問3 本文の要旨として最も適するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は40の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① カタツムリの殻や穀物の分析によって、数千年前の気候変動についての調査が行われている。
- ② インド北西部では数千年前に長期間の干ばつが起きていたことがわかった。
- ③ 穀物の考古学的記録から、人々が気候変動に適応できたかどうかを調べようとしている。
- ④ 地域住民の交流の実態を調べるために、土器などの遺物が調査されている。

問4 本文につける題名として最も適するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は41の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① Archaeological Studies of Indian Agriculture
- ② Snails that Lived in Ancient India
- ③ Evidence of Ancient Climate Change
- ④ The History of Pottery and Grain in India

C. It's long been known that like much of the natural world, human biological processes follow regular patterns throughout the day. We may follow clock time in modern life, but these *circadian rhythms have always acted as our inner body clocks, telling us when to eat and sleep, whether we know the time of day or not. As more research is carried out into our body clocks, it's now becoming apparent how much we could benefit from taking their workings into account more. For example, scientists have discovered that the flu vaccine is four times more effective taken between 9-11 a.m. than between 3-5 p.m.! Heart surgery, on the other hand, is much safer in the afternoon.

So what does a typical day look like from the point of view of our body clocks?

注) *circadian 24時間周期の

Liz & John Soars and Paul Hancock, *Headway Fifth Edition*, 2019

出典: Headway 5th Edition, Liz Soars, John Soars, Paul Hancock (c) Oxford University Press 2019. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.



問5 本文の要旨として最も適するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は42の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① 人間の体内時計の働きに注目すれば、健康面などで多くの利益があることが分かってきた。
- ② 人間の体の働きは、1日の中で規則的なパターンに従っていることが昔から知られている。
- ③ インフルエンザワクチンは、午後に打つよりも午前に打った方が効果的である。
- ④ 体内時計によって、時刻がわからなくても食事や睡眠のタイミングはわかる。

問6 本文につける題名として最も適するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。解答は43の該当欄にマークしなさい。

- ① How to Improve Your Sleep Schedule
- ② How Our Body Clock Affects Us
- ③ Vaccines and Their Effectiveness
- ④ The Safest Heart Surgery