確認問題
357

時事英語 CHECK TEST

時事英語：医療・健康・感染症50 確認問題集

医療・健康・感染症の確認問題30問。case＝感染者のようなニュース特有の意味と、数え方を入試形式で。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／30問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

◆ Ⅰ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

1 Health officials confirmed an ＿＿ of measles at a local school, where twelve students became sick.
a outbreak　b outlook　c outcome　d output

2 The virus is highly ＿＿, so it spreads easily from person to person.
a contagious　b preventive　c generic　d chronic

3 Travelers who had been in close contact with infected people were placed under ＿＿ for five days, even though they had no symptoms.
a quarantine　b screening　c isolation　d transplant

4 The hospital was ＿＿ by the sudden rise in patients and had to turn some people away.
a hydrated　b screened　c overwhelmed　d approved

5 Before a new drug can be ＿＿, it must be tested on volunteers in clinical trials.
a vaccinated　b transplanted　c approved　d detected

6 Patients in remote areas can now see a doctor through ＿＿, using video calls.
a transplants　b screening　c quarantine　d telemedicine

7 Regular cancer ＿＿ helps doctors find the disease at an early stage.
a outbreak　b overwork　c screening　d variant

8 Many people suffer from hay ＿＿ in spring because of pollen.
a fever　b stroke　c flu　d disorder

9 Breathing in smoke from other people's cigarettes, called ＿＿ smoke, can harm your health.
a ultra-processed　b generic　c homemade　d secondhand

10 As the population ages, more families rely on ＿＿ care insurance to pay for nursing homes.
a travel　b car　c long-term　d fire

◆ Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

11 Scientists have found a new <u>variant</u> of the virus.
a a treatment　b a changed form　c a test　d a vaccine

12 The disease is now considered <u>endemic</u> in the region.
a found only in animals　b completely gone
c spreading rapidly around the world
d regularly present at a fairly stable level

13 The government is spending more on <u>preventive medicine</u>.
a research on rare diseases
b medicine sold without a prescription
c health care aimed at stopping illness before it starts
d treatment for serious injuries

14 Doctors warn that <u>physical inactivity</u> is a growing problem among children.
a too much homework　b poor eating habits　c a lack of sleep
d a lack of exercise

15 Schools should help students develop <u>health literacy</u>.
a the ability to read medical textbooks in English
b knowledge of how to become a doctor
c the habit of exercising daily
d the ability to understand and use health information

16 The number of <u>hospitalizations</u> fell for the third week in a row.
a people admitted to hospital　b hospitals built
c doctors hired　d people who visited a doctor once

◆ Ⅲ 次の架空のニュース英文を読み、設問に答えよ

Health officials in the province of Halden reported 820 new <u>cases</u>(ア) of seasonal flu last week, up from 510 the week before. The number of hospitalizations also rose, although most patients had only mild symptoms. Officials say the current strain is not a new variant, but it is highly contagious, especially in crowded places such as schools. To slow transmission, they are urging people to wash their hands often and to stay home when they feel sick. Flu shots are available at local clinics, and officials hope to raise the vaccination rate among older people, who are more likely to become seriously ill. Officials expect the number of cases to (1) within the next two weeks and then begin to decline.

17 下線部(ア)の cases の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。
a boxes used to carry medicine　b matters decided in court
c people who have the disease　d situations in general

18 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。
a approve　b recover　c peak　d prevent

19 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ。
a Most patients became seriously ill.
b Officials expect cases to keep rising for months.
c Officials have identified a new variant.
d The number of new cases rose compared with the previous week.

20 当局が高齢者の接種率を上げたいと考える理由は何か。

a Older people spend more time in schools.
b Older people are more likely to become seriously ill.
c Older people cannot visit local clinics.
d Older people have already received flu shots.

21 当局が人々に求めていることとして本文に書かれているものを1つ選べ。

a wearing masks outdoors　b closing all schools
c staying home when feeling unwell　d avoiding local clinics

◆ Ⅳ 日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れよ

22 熱中症を防ぐために、こまめに水を飲もう。Drink water often to prevent ＿＿＿.

23 彼女は臓器移植を受けた。She received an organ ＿＿＿.

24 iPS細胞は再生医療への応用が期待されている。iPS cells are expected to be used in ＿＿＿ medicine.

25 介護者の多くは家族だ。Many ＿＿＿ are family members.

26 私はピーナッツアレルギーだ。(allergy を適切な形にして)I am ＿＿＿ to peanuts.

27 過労死は日本の深刻な問題だ。Death from ＿＿＿ is a serious problem in Japan.

◆ Ⅴ 下線部のうち誤りを含むものを1つ選べ

28 The number of new cases(A) were(B) much higher(C) than expected(D).

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

29 He was suffered(A) from heatstroke while(B) playing(C) soccer in(D) the sun.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

30 Measles(A) are(B) a highly contagious(C) disease(D).

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

解答・解説 時事英語：医療・健康・感染症50

1 **a　outbreak**
outbreak＝(感染症の)発生・集団感染。break out(発生する)の名詞。outcome は結果、outlook は見通し。

2 **a　contagious**
contagious＝人から人へうつる。spreads easily from person to person が言い換え。chronic は「慢性の」。

3 **a　quarantine**
うつった可能性がある(まだ症状がない)人の待機＝quarantine。感染が確定した人の隔離は isolation。→ シートの『紛らわしい医療語』。

4 **c　overwhelmed**
overwhelm＝圧倒する・対応しきれなくする。患者を断るほど逼迫した状態。overwhelmed hospitals＝逼迫する病院。

5 **c　approved**
approve a drug＝薬を承認する。臨床試験 clinical trial で効果と安全性を確かめてから承認される、という順序。

6 **d　telemedicine**
telemedicine＝遠隔医療(tele- 遠く)。using video calls と remote areas が根拠。telework・telephone と同じ接頭辞。

7 **c　screening**
cancer screening＝がん検診(screen＝ふるいにかける)。find … at an early stage＝早期発見 early detection。

8 **a　fever**
hay fever＝花粉症(pollen allergy とも)。名前に fever とあるが熱はふつう出ない。stroke は heatstroke の形。

9 **d　secondhand**
secondhand smoke＝(他人の)たばこの煙。それを吸うことは passive smoking(受動喫煙)。secondhand は「中古の」の意味もある。

10 **c　long-term**
long-term care＝介護(長期にわたる世話)。long-term care insurance＝介護保険。nursing home＝介護施設。

11 **b　a changed form**
variant＝変異株(vary＝変わる)。variety(種類)とつづりが似ているので注意。

12 **d　regularly present at a fairly stable level**
endemic＝(ある地域に)定着した＝ふだんから一定程度見られる。世界的大流行は pandemic、ふだんを超える流行は epidemic。

13 **c　health care aimed at stopping illness before it starts**
preventive medicine＝予防医療(prevent＝防ぐ)。治すより防ぐことで医療費の抑制にもつながる、という文脈で出る。

14 **d　a lack of exercise**
physical inactivity＝運動不足(in- 否定＋activity)。lack of exercise と同じ。

15 **d　the ability to understand and use health information**
health literacy＝健康情報を正しく理解し使う力。literacy は本来「読み書き能力」だが、ここは「活用する力」の意味。

16 **a　people admitted to hospital**
hospitalization＝入院(hospitalize＝入院させる)。感染症の報道では cases・deaths と並ぶ数字の主語。in a row＝連続で。

17 **c　people who have the disease**
感染症の報道の case＝感染者・症例。「ケース・場合」と訳すと意味が通らない。→ シートの『感染症ニュースは「数え方」で読む』。

18 **c　peak**
peak＝ピークに達する。直後の then begin to decline(その後減り始める)と流れが合う。recover(回復する)の主語は人や経済。

19 **d　The number of new cases rose compared with the previous week.**
510→820 の言い換え。mild symptoms なので seriously ill は逆、not a new variant と矛盾、2週間後に減る予想なので for months も矛盾。

20 **b　Older people are more likely to become seriously ill.**
who 以下(who are more likely to become seriously ill)は高齢者についての補足で、この文脈では接種率を上げたい理由として働いている。

21 **c　staying home when feeling unwell**
stay home when they feel sick の言い換え(sick→unwell)。休校やマスクはありそうだが本文にない。clinics はむしろ接種の場所。

22 **heatstroke／heat stroke**
heatstroke＝熱中症(不可算、a はつけない)。「熱中症になる」は get[suffer from]heatstroke。脱水は dehydration。

23 **transplant**
organ transplant＝臓器移植(trans 移す＋plant 植える)。organ donor＝臓器提供者。

24 **regenerative**
regenerative medicine＝再生医療(regenerate＝再生させる)。失われた組織・臓器の機能を取り戻す医療。

25 **caregivers／carers**
caregiver＝介護者(英は carer)。care for ～＝～を介護する。Many の後なので複数形。

26 **allergic**
be allergic to ～＝～にアレルギーがある。allergy(名詞)は[ǽlərdʒi]、allergic は[ələ́ːdʒik]で強勢の位置が変わる。

27 **overwork**
death from overwork＝過労死(karoshi として英語にもなった)。overwork は不可算名詞・動詞同形。

28 **b　(B)**
主語は The number なので単数扱いで was。cases に引きずられない。than expected は than was expected(予想されていたより)の省略で正しい。

29 **a　(A)**
suffer from は能動で使い、受け身にしないので suffered from。熱中症になるは get／suffer from heatstroke で、うつる病気に使う catch は避ける。→ シートの『英作文で落とす！医療語のミス』。

30 **b　(B)**
measles(はしか)は -s で終わるが単数扱いで is。補語も a … disease と単数。news・mathematics と同じ型。