

以下の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

🕒 25min

Deserts are dry because it almost never rains. Desert plants collect the rain and store it so that they can live during the dry season. *Cactus plants have stems that become fat when they are full of water. They also have sharp *spikes to stop thirsty animals from breaking the stems to drink the water inside. The spikes don't stop birds from making nests on the cactus plants.

Like other food chains, desert food chains start with plants. Desert bats drink nectar from cactus flowers, and insects and other small animals eat leaves or seeds from desert plants. Scorpions and lizards eat insects like crickets, and other small animals. Animals that hunt and eat other animals are called predators. Some big predators in the desert are hawks, snakes, and foxes.

Meerkats are desert animals that eat plants and insects, but they also eat scorpions. In their tail, scorpions have venom — a juice that can kill other animals. So how do meerkats eat scorpions and live? They quickly break the tail and throw it away. Then it's safe for the meerkat to eat the scorpion!

People can take a bottle of water with them when they visit a desert, but how do animals get water in these hot, dry ecosystems? Most desert animals don't drink water, but they get water from their food. Lizards get

water from the insects that they eat, and desert tortoises get water from the plants that they eat. Desert tortoises can also store water inside their body so that they can use it later. Tortoises can live for about a year without drinking new water!

A nocturnal animal is an animal that's busy at night and sleeps in the day. Most desert animals sleep or hide from the heat in the day. Some animals like desert squirrels, rabbits, and foxes, go into burrows underground. Some animals hide in caves. Then at night, when it's cool, they come out to feed or hunt. Many nocturnal animals like fennec foxes have large eyes to help them see at night. Fennec foxes also have big ears so they can hear small animals like lizards and rabbits that they hunt in the dark.

*cactus: サボテン

*spike: とげ

設問レベル 1

🕒 20min | Question level 1

問 1 下線部(1)を They の指している内容を明らかにして和訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の説明として最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① material consisting essentially of protein, carbohydrate, and fat, along with minerals, vitamins, etc., taken into the body of a living organism and used to provide energy and sustain processes essential for life
- ② a hierarchical arrangement of organisms ordered according to each organism's use of the next as a food source
- ③ an electrical appliance that performs a range of operations in preparing food
- ④ any of various dishes in which small pieces of food are dipped in a hot liquid, e.g. oil or a sauce of melted cheese, at the table

問3 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

問4 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① off ② in ③ into ④ out

問5 本文の内容と合致するものを①～⑧のうちから二つ選びなさい。

- ① Meerkats are afraid of scorpions.
 ② Cactus plant stems become thin when they are full of water.
 ③ Desert plants and animals adapt to desert ecosystems.
 ④ Animals that hunt and eat plants are called predators.
 ⑤ Desert tortoises get water from the plants that they eat.
 ⑥ It's impossible for most desert animals to live in a hot desert.
 ⑦ Desert tortoises can't store water inside their body.
 ⑧ Desert squirrels rarely hide from the heat in the day.

問6 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① Oceans ② Forests ③ Grasslands ④ Hot Deserts

問7 本文中に出てくる次の単語の中でアクセントの位置が異なるものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① desert ② tortoise ③ insect ④ collect

設問レベル2

5min | Question level 2

要約 空所に適する語句を選択肢から補って、要約文を完成させましょう。

- ① 砂漠の植物は (a) 。
- ② 砂漠での食物連鎖は、コウモリが (b) , 昆虫などの小動物が (c) , サソリやトカゲが (d) , タカ、ヘビ、キツネなどの捕食動物が (e) 。
- ③ 砂漠の動物の大半は、 (f) 。
- また、夜行性で、 (g) するように目が大きい。 (h) するように耳が大きいものもいる。

選択肢

- ①他の動物が動く音がよく聞こえ ②他の動物を捕って食べ ③花の蜜を飲み ④夜でも目が見え
 ⑤その顔である昆虫や植物から水分を摂取す ⑥昆虫などの小動物を食べ ⑦その内部に水分を蓄え
 ⑧葉や種を食べ

DAY 4

出題校 甲南大学

語数 332語

難易度 

正解&解説 p. 97

Warming up

次の語(句)の正しい意味を選びましょう。▶重要語句リストは別 p.35 参照。

- (1) **complex**
 ① 自信のない ② 素直な ③ 劣った ④ 複雑な
- (2) **conclude**
 ① 結論を出す ② 包含する ③ 競争する ④ 協力する
- (3) **false**
 ① まぐれの ② 滑稽な ③ 偽りの ④ 奇妙な
- (4) **alarmed**
 ① 真剣な ② 活発な ③ 見事な ④ 懸念して
- (5) **create**
 ① 創り出す ② きしむ ③ 這う ④ 想像する
- (6) **claim**
 ① 不平を言う ② 主張する ③ 驚嘆する ④ 宣言する
- (7) **convincing**
 ① 有罪の ② 説得力のある ③ 魅惑的な ④ 逆説的な
- (8) **tend to do**
 ① ~する傾向がある ② ~しようともがく
 ③ ~しそこなう ④ ~することを意図する
- (9) **psychologist**
 ① 経済学者 ② 考古学者 ③ 天文学者 ④ 心理学者
- (10) **be capable of doing**
 ① ~する意思がある ② ~する広さがある
 ③ ~する能力がある ④ ~する心配がある