

平成 18 年度 崇城大学 薬学部 一般入学試験 (後期日程)60 分
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (平成 18 年 3 月 14 日)

I. 次の (1) ~ (15) の単語のなかで、第 2 音節 (左から 2 つ目の音節) を最も強く発音するものを五つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

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|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) prop-a-gan-da | (2) mo-not-o-nous | (3) en-thu-si-as-tic |
| (4) ap-pro-pri-ate | (5) ter-ri-to-ry | (6) ac-cu-rate |
| (7) al-ti-tude | (8) ar-is-toc-ra-cy | (9) me-chan-i-cal |
| (10) vol-un-tar-y | (11) char-ac-ter-is-tic | (12) com-pro-mise |
| (13) oc-cur-rence | (14) ex-pec-ta-tion | (15) cou-ra-geous |

II. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように () 内に適当な 1 語を入れなさい。

1. He has not more than five dollars in his pocket.
= He has at () five dollars in his pocket.
2. I haven't finished any of my homework yet.
= I have finished () of my homework yet.
3. No one knows what will happen next.
= () knows what will happen next?
4. I will not call on you tomorrow in case I disturb you.
= I will not call on you tomorrow for () of disturbing you.
5. Why didn't you join the party?
= What () you from joining the party?

III. 次の日本文の意味になるように、英文 (a) ~ (h) の空欄を 1) ~ 8) の語句で埋め、その番号を記入しなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字にしています。

1. 列車がとても混んでいたので博多まで立ち通しだった。

The train (a) (b) (c) (d) we (e) (f) (g) (h)
all the way to Hakata.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1) crowded | 2) was | 3) to | 4) standing |
| 5) keep | 6) that | 7) had | 8) so |

2. 言語は常に変化しているとよく言われるが、我々はそうした変化に気付かない。

It is often said that (a) (b) (c) (d), but we (e) (f)
(g) (h) this kind of change.

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|---------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1) constantly | 2) of | 3) not | 4) aware |
| 5) is | 6) are | 7) changing | 8) language |

3. 人の言うことなど気にしないで正しいと信じることをせよ。

(a) (b) (c) what other people say and do (d) (e)
(f) (g) (h).

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1) about | 2) don't | 3) is | 4) you |
| 5) right | 6) what | 7) believe | 8) worry |

4. 法律を知らないからといって、破ってもよいということにはならない。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) it.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1) of | 2) you | 3) breaking | 4) justify |
| 5) doesn't | 6) ignorance | 7) in | 8) a law |

5. 二年間外国に住んでいる間に、彼はいつそう母国を愛するようになったらしい。

During his two-year (a) (b), he (c) (d) (e) (f)
(g) (h) to his own country.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) attached | 2) to | 3) become | 4) stay |
| 5) have | 6) seems | 7) more | 8) abroad |

IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Tobacco companies did extensive studies of gender differences in smoking so they could design cigarettes with special appeal to women. (A)Their studies reveled that women were more likely to be concerned about their health, so cigarette companies appealed to them by offering brands low in nicotine, even though there is no evidence these brands are less harmful. Other studies examined the differences between men and women, learning that women are more likely to smoke to relive a stress. (B)While male smoking rates are declining throughout the world, female rates are expected to continue to rise and reach 20 percent by 2025, mainly because of increased smoking in developing countries. The growth represents a huge potential market for tobacco industry.

V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

Human beings are pretty good at learning language. In normal circumstances, most people usually manage to come to speak at least one language quite early and without much effort. We call this a native language. Of course, learning a foreign language is much harder than one began to acquire in your mother's womb. It also takes longer to master. But you must remember that, in order to keep up with the times, you have to continue learning both your native language and a foreign one all your life.

But it is the acquisition of a foreign language that demands the most effort. Somehow it has a very different tone, taste and feeling from the ones we are used to. The backgrand of a language needs close attention too. Accuracy is also desirable to avoid misunderstanding. For example, in English "most" does not include all, "manners" are not always equal to rules, and "I see." does not necessarily mean "I agree."

If the teacher says that *most* students study hard, you also know that a few do not. Sometimes the information conveyed is not so clear though. When driving, I often see stickers on cars with "Let's raise traffic manners" written on them in Japanese. This phrase seems odd to me. A very polite lady can also become a terrible car driver. This is because traffic safety is based not on *manners* as such but on a clear set of rules that each driver must obey. If a traffic light turns red, then the driver should stop or he or she is likely to cause an accident. This is the law all over the world. Even though you may not always be sure of how to behave yourself in some country, you know well that you must stop at a red light when you drive there. If you don't stop you may be arrested by the police, but not because of your manners.

Very often, a failure of communication between native speakers occurs. Sometimes this is due more to psychology than language. Taking things for granted is a natural but selfish human habit. Historians say that assumption can be our worst enemy. Think of what happens in international negotiations. The participants fully understand each spoken word but they make a different interpretation of what is heard. Understanding alone does not guarantee agreement. So agreeing to disagree and remain friends is really wonderful. Language enables us to do so. Thanks to language, world peace will be realized someday.

設問：本文の内容と一致するものを四つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. In order to build world peace, we should study history and at least one foreign language.
2. Learning a foreign language is a much more difficult process than learning our native language.
3. Acquiring a foreign language becomes easier if we start studying it at the same time as our native language.
4. Even if other people fully understand your way of thinking, they may still refuse to agree with you.
5. International negotiations fail if those involved do not have good linguistic and speaking skills.
6. English words when used in Japanese can have a different meaning from the original English.
7. A good knowledge of English words enables you to communicate well with people from other countries.
8. The writer of this essay seems to think that good manners alone will not prevent traffic accidents.

解答例

I. 2,4,9,13,15

- (1) prop-a-gan-da [prəpəgændə/prɒp-]
- (2) mo-not-o-nous [mənatənəs/-nɒt-]
- (3) en-thu-si-as-tic [ɪnθuːziæstɪk/-θjùː-]
- (4) ap-pro-pri-ate [əprɒpriət] 形 適切な , [əprɒpriət] 動 充当する
- (5) ter-ri-to-ry [térətɔːri/-təri]
- (6) ac-cu-rate [ækjərət]
- (7) al-ti-tude [æltɪtjùːd/-tjùːd]
- (8) ar-is-toc-ra-cy [əristókrəsi/-tók-]
- (9) me-chan-i-cal [mɪkænikəl]
- (10) vol-un-tar-y [vɒləntəri/vóləntəri]
- (11) char-ac-ter-is-tic [kærəktərístɪk]
- (12) com-pro-mise [kómpromàiz/kóm-]
- (13) oc-cur-rence [əkóːrəns/əkár-]
- (14) ex-pec-ta-tion [ekspektéɪʃən]
- (15) cou-ra-geous [kəreɪdʒəs]

II. 1. most 2. none 3. Who 4. fear 5. kept

III. 1. (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 1 (d) 6 (e) 7 (f) 3 (g) 5 (h) 4

2. (a) 8 (b) 5 (c) 1 (d) 7 (e) 6 (f) 3 (g) 4 (h) 2

3. (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 1 (d) 6 (e) 4 (f) 7 (g) 3 (h) 5

4. (a) 6 (b) 1 (c) 8 (d) 5 (e) 4 (f) 2 (g) 7 (h) 3

5. (a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 2 (e) 5 (f) 3 (g) 7 (h) 1

IV. (A) 女性のほうが(男性よりも)健康に気遣う傾向が強いことがタバコ会社の調査で明らかになったので、タバコ会社はニコチン含有量の低い銘柄を提供するなどして女性たちの関心を引きつけた。しかし、これらの銘柄が(他の銘柄に比べて)有害ではないという証拠はないのである。

(B) 男性の喫煙率は世界全体で現象している一方で、女性の喫煙率は、主に発展途上国での喫煙率増加によって上昇を続け、2025年には20パーセントに達する見込みだ。

V. 2,4,6,8