

平成 18 年度 崇城大学 薬学部 一般入学試験 (前期日程)60 分
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (平成 18 年 1 月 30 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。

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| (1) ig-no-rant | (2) in-dus-tri-al | (3) si-mul-ta-ne-ous |
| (4) cir-cum-stance | (5) de-lib-er-ate | (6) in-tel-lec-tu-al |
| (7) dem-on-strate | (8) in-se-cure | (9) au-thor-i-ty |
| (10) bar-be-cue | (11) del-i-ca-cy | (12) su-per-fi-cial |
| (13) ba-rom-e-ter | (14) con-se-quence | (15) par-tic-i-pate |

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。

- We couldn't help laughing at his joke.
= We couldn't help () laugh at his joke.
- He is two years older than I
= He is two years () to me.
- My success is due to your kindness.
= I () my success to your kindness.
- Try as you may, you'll not be able to cheer him up.
= () hard you may, you'll not be able to cheer him up.
- He is anything but diligent.
= He is () from diligent.

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おります。

1. 彼が怒るのも無理はない。一週間近く待たされたのだから。

It (a) (b) (c) that he is angry, for (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) for nearly a week.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|---------|
| 1) wonder | 2) waiting | 3) has | 4) kept |
| 5) been | 6) no | 7) he | 8) is |

2. 僕たちが一緒に遊んでいた時に起きた事故のことは君の責任ではない。

You (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) the accident (f) (g) (h) we were playing together.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1) blame | 2) not | 3) when | 4) happened |
| 5) are | 6) that | 7) for | 8) to |

3. 彼を訪れて初めて彼の病気がどんなに重いかわかった。

It (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) him (f) (g) (h) how ill he was.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|----------|
| 1) not | 2) realize | 3) was | 4) that |
| 5) visited | 6) I | 7) I | 8) until |

4. 五分早く着いていたら汽車に間に合っていたのに。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e), I (f) (g) (h) in time for the train.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1) earlier | 2) arrived | 3) been | 4) five minutes |
| 5) have | 6) I | 7) could | 8) had |

5. 人の価値は財産にあるよりむしろ人柄にある。

A man's (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) in what he is.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1) what he has | 2) much | 3) as | 4) so |
| 5) worth | 6) not | 7) in | 8) lies |

IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Japanese travel agencies often arrange package tours abroad that include frequent stops at local gift shops, but such “shopping tours” are on the decline. (A) Some agencies point out that shopping was selling point about a decade ago but is not popular now as customers feel they are being forced into it. In some cases, tourists have to spend more time shopping at souvenir shops than sightseeing. (B) Tourists have been increasingly complaining that they want more free time and to be able to shop on their own while on tours. One travel company recently introduced a “no shopping” tour to South Korea and found it was very popular.

V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

The movement or spread of culture is an interesting phenomenon that happens in various ways. One natural channel for the transfer of culture opens up when people travel to some unfamiliar place. On returning home, travelers usually bring back some customs, idea, or object that attracted them when they were staying in that place. After eagerly showing the new cultural property to neighbors, they too come to like it and the imported item begins to set down root in that area. Let’s look at *gyoza* as an example.

Among the legends of Manchuria, there is a story set during the early Ching Dynasty(1644–1912) which tells of a young man who goes off on a journey through the northeast part of China. After a few days of traveling, he gets hungry and stops at a small village to ask for food. However, none of the people in the village opened their doors. They were afraid of a monster that was stalking the neighborhood. The people thought that the stranger outside the door might be the monster who had changed its shape.

The poor traveler was at a loss as what to do. Finally he got an idea. He told some villagers that the real purpose of his travel was to find and slay the monster that was threatening them. On hearing this, they offered the man warm hospitality and shelter. When the monster eventually appeared, it mistook the young man for a powerful king and it dropped dead in awe. The villagers celebrated the monster’s death by mincing its flesh with vegetables and wrapping the ingredients in thin skin-like folds made of flour, which they then fried. The curved shape of the *gyoza* is said to derive from the pieces of silver that were used as money at that time. Money was believed to bring food luck and the *gyoza* was therefore shaped to resemble it. According to the legend, this is how *gyoza* was born and is one reason why it is eaten in China on New Year’s Eve, the day when the slaying of the horrible monster is celebrated.

Why *gyoza* is popular in Japan is also a very interesting tale. However, Japan was not the first country to make this tasty Chinese dish part of its diet. Legend has it that Marco Pole, during his travels in China, became fond of the *gyoza* dumplings that were served him. On returning to Italy, he introduced them to his fellow countrymen. The dish resulting from this cultural import was called *ravioli*. You will find this dish on the menu in any Italian restaurant in Japan today. Few diners hardly realize or care how it got there.

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. The purpose of this essay is to describe the origin of *gyoza* during the early Ching Dynasty.
2. The essay also gives a brief explanations of how *gyoza* came to Japan and Italy from China.
3. Without knowing it, very often people's lifestyle is deeply related to transfer of culture.
4. A certain Italian dish closely resembles what was originally the Chinese dish *gyoza*.
5. Chinese dumplings that Marco Polo is said to have liked are now available in Japan as Italian food.
6. The traveler described in the legend persuaded the villagers to help him by telling them a lie.
7. The traveler was able to stay the monster became the villagers gave him food eventually.
8. New Year celebrations in China include *gyoza*, money, dumplings and telling legends.

解答例

I. 2,5,9,13,15

- (1) ig-no-rant [ígnərənt]
 (2) in-dus-tri-al [indástriəl]
 (3) si-mul-ta-ne-ous [sàiməltéiniəs/sì-]
 (4) cir-cum-stance [só:rkəmstæns/só:kəmstəns]
 (5) de-lib-er-ate [dilíberət] 形 故意の, 慎重な, [dilíberèit] 動 熟慮する
 (6) in-tel-lec-tu-al [intələktʃuəl/-tju-]
 (7) dem-on-strate [démənstreit]
 (8) in-se-cure [isikjúər]
 (9) au-thor-i-ty [əθó:rəti/ɔ:θó:rəti]
 (10) bar-be-cue [bá:rbikju:]
 (11) del-i-ca-cy [délíkəsi]
 (12) su-per-fi-cial [sù:pərfiʃəl]
 (13) ba-rom-e-ter [bərəmítər/-rómitə]
 (14) con-se-quence [kánsəkwəns/kónsikwəns]
 (15) par-tic-i-pate [pɑ:rtísipèit]

II. 1. but 2. senior 3. owe 4. However 5. far

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

- IV. (A) いくつかの旅行会社の指摘によると, 約十年前には買い物が(ツアーの)セールス・ポイントになっていたが, 旅行客が買い物を強制されているように感じるということで, 今では人気がない。
 (B) 旅行客が次第に漏らすようになった不満とは, ツアー中により多くの自由時間があって自分達だけで買い物できるようになりたいということだ。

V. 3,4,5,6