

平成 19 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 19 年 3 月 14 日)

I. 次の (1) ~ (15) の単語のなかで、第 3 音節 (左から 3 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) i-mag-i-na-tion | (2) di-am-e-ter | (3) hon-or-a-ble |
| (4) sen-ti-men-tal | (5) in-ter-mis-sion | (6) ob-vi-ous-ly |
| (7) pan-ta-loon | (8) re-li-ance | (9) mod-i-fy |
| (10) op-po-si-tion | (11) kin-der-gar-ten | (12) me-trop-o-lis |
| (13) a-tom-ic | (14) jus-ti-fy | (15) i-de-ol-o-gy |

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. Can we get to the railway station by this road?
= Does this road () to the railway station?
2. I made friends with him while I was staying in London.
= I made friends with him () my stay in London.
3. His lifestyle was very simple.
= His lifestyle was () itself.
4. He always keeps his promise.
= He never () to keep his promise.
5. The project should be carried out by all means.
= The project should be carried out at all ().

III. 次の日本語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あります。

1. 私は彼女に部屋の掃除を手伝ってもらいたいと思っている。

I (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) the home.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| 1) her | 2) thinking | 3) help | 4) of |
| 5) clean | 6) me | 7) having | 8) am |

2. 水面上に見えるのは氷山のほんの小さな部分に過ぎない。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) above the water.

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|------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 1) appears | 2) a small part | 3) that | 4) only |
| 5) is | 6) an iceberg | 7) it | 8) of |

3. 意味のあまりわかりにくい単語がでてきたら、私は必ず辞書で調べます。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) I don't know very well, I (g) it (h) in a dictionary.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) come across | 2) whose | 3) a word | 4) whenever |
| 5) up | 6) meaning | 7) I | 8) look |

4. 悪天候のために、列車は時間通りに駅に着くことができなかった。

Bad weather (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) on time.

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|---------------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| 1) impossible | 2) the train | 3) reach | 4) it |
| 5) to | 6) made | 7) for | 8) the station |

5. 彼女は健康をそこねたためダンサーになる夢を捨てた。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) be a dancer.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 1) robbed | 2) to | 3) of | 4) health |
| 5) poor | 6) her dream | 7) has | 8) her |

IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Bread made from domestic wheat flour is drawing attention in the middle of growing consumer concerns for food safety. (A) Rising consumer interest in food safety and consumption of domestic agricultural products is causing increased demand and production of wheat for bread. More and more bread makers and bakeries have started to use domestic wheat to response to increasing consumer demand. (B) Many experts comment that domestic wheat is popular with mothers of little children because there is less doubt about agricultural chemicals than in imported wheat.

V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

It is probably correct to say that all cultures and even individuals have superstitions of one kind or another. Superstition is a belief that some object, action, place or days are lucky and some are unlucky. Most people in Britain will never walk under a ladder. People in some countries will say, “Oh, it’s my lucky day!” if a black cat passes in front of them. In Japan, however, some drivers would probably much prefer seeing a snake crawling along the road when going to work in the morning.

Humans have always been quite superstitious, especially about important events such as birth and death, marriage and traveling. Russia is particularly well know for its various superstitions. When many Russian women get out of bed every morning, they try to touch the floor with their right foot first in order to avoid bad luck. Some women, who had a bad dream during the night, usually will turn on the water tap and then retell the dream to the running water so that it will disappear down the pipe or drain. If a really superstitious woman puts on her sweater inside out, she takes it off at once, throws it on the floor and steps on it before putting it on the right way. By doing so, she believes that she has pushed the bad luck caused by her mistake out of the clothes.

Many Russians regard certain colors as unlucky. For example, yellow flowers are considered as sad and so are hardly ever given as gifts. In Russia, you will have bad luck if you whistle indoors, celebrate your birthday in advance or return something that was borrowed at night. And, if you go ever to Russia, you should never try to shake hands with someone in a doorway there.

Several years ago, viewers saw an interesting scene on TV which showed that superstitions are not limited to planet Earth. At that time, the American space shuttle connected with the Russian space station. After the space station and space shuttle joined, a door between the two ships was opened and the American astronaut reached out his hand through the doorway to greet the Russian cosmonaut. The Russian refused to do the same. At first, viewers thought that the Russian did not

like the American coming to his ship. No, it was just that the American did not know the culture of his fellow sailor to the stars. After a few moments of hesitation, the Russian decided to shake hands anyway even though he probably felt that the action might be unlucky to risky.

Superstitions are usually connected to some religious beliefs, old ideas of magic, instability in society or natural disasters. But the most common characteristic of superstitions anywhere is fear of the unknown, whether this is real or merely imagined. All colors appear the same in the dark. However, we know from experience that they just look alike and that bright yellow is not equal to burning red. Knowledge and experience are like the two sides of the same coin. They enable humans to live with each other and to shake hands even when in doubt as to what may happen next.

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. Superstitions vary a lot from culture to culture and from even one person to another.
2. The British dislike to walk under ladders; the Russians don't mind having bad dreams.
3. Some Japanese may think that a snake is a better symbol of good luck than a black cat is.
4. Superstition prevented the Russian cosmonaut from shaking the American's hand at once.
5. Russian people will be glad to receive yellow flowers but only if they get them in the dark.
6. Russian women believe that worn clothes can be made safe to wear again.
7. Russians generally don't think that it is a good idea to celebrate your birthday early.
8. Without knowledge and experience people will surely be superstitious everywhere.

解答例

I. 4,5,7,10,15

- (1) i-mag-i-na-tion [imædʒənɛɪf(ə)n]
- (2) di-am-e-ter [daɪəmetər]
- (3) hon-or-a-ble [ʌn(ə)rəb(ə)l/ɔn-]
- (4) sen-ti-men-tal [sɛntəməntl]
- (5) in-ter-mis-sion [ɪntərmɪʃ(ə)n]
- (6) ob-vi-ous-ly [ɒbvɪəsli/ɔb-]
- (7) pan-ta-loon [pæntəlú:n]
- (8) re-li-ance [rɪlaɪəns]
- (9) mod-i-fy [mɒdɪfài/mɒd-]
- (10) op-po-si-tion [ɒpəzɪʃ(ə)n/ɒp-]
- (11) kin-der-gar-ten [kɪndərgɑ:rtɪn]
- (12) me-trop-o-lis [mætrɒp(ə)lis/-trɒp-]
- (13) a-tom-ic [ətəmɪk/ətóm-]
- (14) jus-ti-fy [dʒʌstɪfài]
- (15) i-de-ol-o-gy [àidiólədʒi,ɪd-/-ɔl-]

II. 1. lead (go) 2. during 3. simplicity 4. fails (forgets) 5. cost(s)

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

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

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

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

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

IV. (A) 食の安全と国産農作物の消費に対する消費者の関心の高まりによって、パン用の小麦の需要が生産量が増加している。

(B) 多くの専門家たちの指摘によると、国産小麦は輸入小麦よりも農薬の疑いが少ないという理由で幼い子供を持つ母親たちに好まれている。

V. 1,3,4,7