

平成19年度 崇城大学一般入学試験問題(前期日程)1日目  
英語I・II(平成19年1月31日)工学部・情報学部・生物生命学部

I. 次の(1)~(15)の単語のなかで、第1音節(左端の音節)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) a-broad         | (2) pol-i-tics  | (3) in-di-vid-u-al   |
| (4) suc-cess        | (5) con-sid-er  | (6) cal-en-dar       |
| (7) in-ter-fere     | (8) pho-to-grah | (9) cre-ate          |
| (10) ap-par-ent-ly  | (11) dif-fer    | (12) per-son-al-i-ty |
| (13) sym-pa-thet-ic | (14) en-e-my    | (15) con-trol        |

II. 次の1.~10.の文には文法的に誤りのある文が四つある。その番号を書きなさい。

1. Tom is taller than any other boy in our class.
2. He took a taxi to the Tokyo Station.
3. He was a German, that I knew from his accent.
4. Who was the computer invented by?
5. I couldn't make myself understood in English.
6. My mother was opposed to smoke cigarettes.
7. I went to the store to buy some bread.
8. My cousin runs a beauty parlor in Tokyo.
9. I'm afraid he did it in purpose.
10. I feel like going to a movie tonight.

III. それぞれの日本語の意味になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成しなさい。

1. 前もって東京行きの切符を買ってください。  
( advance / a ticket / buy / for / in / make / sure / Tokyo / you ).
2. どうもいろいろお世話になりました。  
( done / everything / for / for / me / much / thank / very / you / you've ).
3. このレンガ造りの建物は200年間使われています。  
( been / brick / building / for / has / hundred / this / two / used / years ).
4. 転地療法は大いに君のためになるでしょう。  
( a / a / air / change / do / good / lot / of / of / will / you ).
5. 我々は何も食わずに何時間も働き続けました。  
( anything / eating / for / hours / kept / on / we / without / working ).

#### IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Studying an unrelated subject can often improve your ability at others. It is known that (A) children can improve their scores on reading and math tests by studying music. In one experiment, researchers gave tests to 96 children between the ages of four and six. After that, the children were divided into two groups: one group received music lessons every day and the other group didn't. The next year, both groups took the same tests in reading and math results were compared with those from the year before. (B) The average grades of the children who had received music lessons were much higher than those in the other group. The researchers said that parents should add music to their children's education or at least let them listen to some kind of music every day.

#### V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

The market for used personal computers is expanding, thanks to more people buying them to replace old PCs or to use as second or third computers. Secondhand PCs appeal to consumers because of their low prices. Relatively new models released about one year before are usually offered at 30% to 40% off their original price. A model selling for more than ¥200,000 a few years ago can be bought for as little as ¥50,000 to ¥60,000 today.

According to a private research company, 1.39 million secondhand PCs are expected to be sold in 2005, which is 1.7 times more than the 831,000 sold in 2001. It is estimated that the ratio of used PCs to new PCs on the market will increase to 9.9% in 2005 from 6.9% in 2001.

A change of the nature of core PC users is believed to be behind the market expansion. Consumers are now believed to choose PCs according to the functions they need. Consumers used to buy PCs just because they were new, as they had little knowledge about PCs and were unable to determine the functions they needed. As they have more knowledge of technology, they are said to have become satisfied with limited functions, such as Internet access or word-processing.

The enhanced performance of recent PC models is believed to be one more reason behind the used PC market expansion. Previously, PCs became outdated only a few years after their release. But today, the performance of new PCs has improved so much that customers can now use new software without problems, even with two or three-year-old PCs.

Under the revised law for the promotion of efficient utilization of resources, PC users must pay electronic manufacturers a collection fee of several thousand yen when discarding PCs purchased on 30 September, 2003 and before. This is expected to

increase the number of people trying to sell used PCs that they would otherwise discard, in the belief that it would be better to sell them than pay more money to dispose of them.

Electronic manufactures are concerned that the used PC market may have an adverse effect on the market for new PCs. However, a computer company official said the two markets will not compete with each other as they satisfy two different groups of users. It is said that new PCs will appeal to consumers needing advanced functions, while secondhand PCs will attract those wanting limited functions, such as Internet access. The used PC market is now one-tenth of the new PC market. "The secondhand market is no longer something electronic manufacturers can ignore," said the chief researcher at the private research company.

注) この文章は 2003 年 8 月 19 日の *The Daily Yomiuri* の記事に基づくものです。

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. All used PCs are 30 % are to 40% cheaper than new PCs.
2. New PCs selling at ¥200,000 went down to half their price within a year.
3. The number of used PCs sold in 2005 is expected to become 1.7 times more than that in 2001.
4. In 2001, the ratio of used PCs to new PCs was 6.9% but is estimated to increase double in 2005.
5. Consumers used to buy computers depending on how recently they have been produced.
6. The used PC market has become bigger, while the new PC market has become smaller due to the competition.
7. Some people prefer PCs with limited functions.
8. The seconhand PC market is about 10% of the new PC market.

## 解答例

## I. 2,6,8,11,14

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) a-broad [əbrɔ:d]             | (2) pol-i-tics [pɔ:lətiks/pɔ:l-]    |
| (3) in-di-vid-u-al [ɪndəvɪʒuəl]  | (4) suc-cess [sʌksés]               |
| (5) con-sid-er [kənsɪdər]        | (6) cal-en-dar [kæləndər]           |
| (7) in-ter-fer-e [ɪntərfeɪər]    | (8) pho-to-grah [fóutəgræf/-grà:f]  |
| (9) cre-ate [kri(:)éit]          | (10) ap-par-ent-ly [əpəérəntli]     |
| (11) dif-fer [dífər]             | (12) per-son-al-i-ty [pè:rsənəléti] |
| (13) sym-pa-thet-ic [sɪmpəθétik] | (14) en-e-my [énəmi]                |
| (15) con-trol [kəntróul]         |                                     |

## II. 2,3,6,9

III. 1. Make sure you buy a ticket for Tokyo in advance.

2. Thank you very much for everything you've done for me.

3. This brick building has been used for two hundred years.

4. A change of air will do you a lot of good.

5. We kept on working for hours without eating anything.

IV. (A) 子供たちは、音楽を学ぶことで読解と算数のテストの点数が良くなること  
がある。

(B) 音楽の授業を受けた(グループの)子供たちの平均点は(受けていない)も  
う一方のグループの子供たちよりもずっと高かった。

## V. 3,5,7,8