

平成19年度 崇城大学 薬学部 一般入学試験(前期日程)1日目
英語I・II・リーディング・ライティング(平成19年1月31日)60分

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) bi-ol-o-gy | (2) en-vi-ous | (3) guar-an-tee |
| (4) com-pe-tent | (5) spec-ta-cle | (6) e-nor-mous |
| (7) pat-ent | (8) com-mod-i-ty | (9) mel-an-chol-ic |
| (10) nu-cle-ar | (11) phe-nom-e-non | (12) in-ter-ac-tive |
| (13) ce-leb-ri-ty | (14) out-ra-geous | (15) pa-trol |

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。

- The bridge is under construction.
= The bridge is still () constructed.
- I happened to meet my friend at the ballpark last evening.
= I ran () my friend at the ballpark last evening.
- As is often the case with him, Tom was late for the meeting.
= As is () with him, Tom was late for the meeting.
- We cannot describe the beauty of the countryside.
= The beauty of the countryside is () description.
- If you heard him speak English, you might take him for an American.
= () hear him speak English, you might take him for an American.

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. 近年うちの近くに新しい家がどんどん建てられている。

In recent years in my neighborhood (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h).

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1) are | 2) one | 3) built | 4) being |
| 5) another | 6) houses | 7) after | 8) new |

2. 彼女は私をユーモアのセンスがないという理由で軽べつしている。

She (a) (b) (c) me (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) humor.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1) down | 2) of | 3) on | 4) not |
| 5) a sense | 6) looks | 7) having | 8) for |

3. 私は食べ過ぎないようにしている。というのは、食べ過ぎは健康に悪いことは明らかだからである。

I (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h), for it is plain that overeating is bad for the health.

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|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1) to | 2) a rule | 3) too | 4) eat |
| 5) make | 6) much | 7) not | 8) it |

4. 自分の気持ちを正確に表現する言葉を見つけるのは難しい。

It is hard to find (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h).

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1) with | 2) properly | 3) which | 4) words |
| 5) express | 6) feelings | 7) one's | 8) to |

5. 長年使ってきたエアコンは故障している。

The air conditioner (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h).

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------|---------|
| 1) used | 2) many years | 3) for | 4) have |
| 5) order | 6) out | 7) we | 8) of |

IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Something unusual is happening to the feminine environment of department store cosmetics sales floors, where both customers and salespeople used to be women. (A) Lately, the number of salesmen explaining cosmetics to and putting makeup on women has been increasing, which is a phenomenon caused by women's desire for advice from the opposite sex. Cosmetic salesmen appeared in Japan in the second half of the 1990s. At first, they were limited to Tokyo, Osaka and other major cities, but salesmen have spread nationwide. (B) As a result, the image that sales floors are occupied solely by women has gradually changed, and men wishing to do makeup on women have increased, enabling cosmetic companies to employ excellent salespeople regardless of sex.

V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

What is a true friend? That is a very hard question to answer or, at least, to answer in a way that will satisfy all. The friendship portrayed in the play *Hamlet* may seem very different from that of friends you read about in modern novels. Many centuries before Shakespeare had Ophelia discover how mistaken she was to think Hamlet could really love her, Cicero in ancient Rome expressed his idea of the nature of friendship in a theory that is generally regarded as being one classical description of human bonds. Though their interpretation of what unites friends may be quite different, Shakespeare and Cicero probably would have become close friends had they met each other, because both were keen observers of human nature and its behavior.

Part of the difficulty in discussing true friendship depends a lot on who you are talking with at that particular moment, and especially on their age and sex. We know from various researches that having just one best friend is common among most adults. Pre-school children, however, will often say they have three or even four best friends. For them, best friends are simply the children they can play with most often. However, when children are around ten years old, they start to choose friends based on personality and a sense of safety.

Research also shows the number of friends that boys and girls need varies a great deal. It's common for a girl of school age to regard someone among her friends as being special, but boys usually have several good pals without being especially close to any of them emotionally. Girls prefer much more to talk about their own feelings and sensations, so they often spend time in pairs. Boys, by accident or on purpose, usually spend more time in groups, which limits naturally the time for sharing one's own true feelings with a single individual. Of course, these basic human preferences are frequently carried over as adults and they strongly influence the quality of the

relations we have with others, as well as who will become our close friends as opposed to mere acquaintances.

In any case, what is essential for true friendship is some deep bond that connects you with someone whose presence is precious to you. The connection does not necessarily mean that person always being actually sitting beside you or walking with you. No, the bond of friendship is like your own image on a nearby wall, where the shadow is you and yet not fully you — or simply put, a real friend is ultimately another self. How fortunate we are to have even one such person in life!

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. This essay touches on several aspects of the nature and value of friendship among people.
2. Shakespeare and Cicero described some of their best friends to each other in Rome.
3. Cicero's theory on the nature of friendship was written a long time before *Hamlet* was.
4. Researchers say that the preferences of boys and girls vary a lot as regards their friends.
5. Boys seem to need fewer friends than girls before they enter school but they don't say so.
6. When boys grow up they want to talk more about themselves but do so only in big groups.
7. As girls share more personal feelings with others, they prefer talking on a one to one basis.
8. In order for adults to be good friends, it is essential to sit and talk with each other often.

解答例

I. 2,4,5,7,10

- (1) bi-ol-o-gy [baióləʃi/-ól-]
- (2) en-vi-ous [éinvios]
- (3) guar-an-tee [gæərəní:]
- (4) com-pe-tent [kámpət(ə)nt/kóm-]
- (5) spec-ta-cle [spéktək(ə)l]
- (6) e-nor-mous [inó:ɾməs]
- (7) pat-ent [pæt(ə)nt,péit-/péit-,pæt-]
- (8) com-mod-i-ty [kəmodəti/-mód-]
- (9) mel-an-chol-ic [mèlənkálik/-kól-]
- (10) nu-cle-ar [n(j)ú:kliər]
- (11) phe-nom-e-non [finámənən,-nən/-nómənən]
- (12) in-ter-ac-tive [intəráktiv]
- (13) ce-leb-ri-ty [sələbrəti]
- (14) out-ra-geous [àutréiʃəs]
- (15) pa-trol [pətróul]

II. 1. being 2. into 3. usual 4. beyond 5. To

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

- IV. (A) 近年，女性に化粧品の説明をして化粧を施す男性販売員数が増加しているが，これは，異性からの助言を求める女性の要望によって起きた現象である。
- (B) 結果的に，売り場が女性のみを占領されているというイメージが徐々に変わっており，女性に化粧を施したいと願う男性が増えたこともあり，化粧品会社は，優秀な販売員を性別を問わずに採用できるようになった。

V. 1,3,4,7