

平成 20 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 20 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 番目の音節) を最も強く発音するものを 5 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) pa-rab-o-la | (2) per-son-al-i-ty | (3) au-to-mat-ic |
| (4) ul-ti-mate | (5) en-ter-prise | (6) con-tin-u-ous |
| (7) con-fi-dence | (8) min-i-mum | (9) re-pro-duce |
| (10) res-i-dence | (11) gen-er-ate | (12) de-vel-op |
| (13) def-i-ni-tion | (14) con-fer-ence | (15) sim-i-lar-i-ty |

II. 次の各英文の空所に入れるのもっとも適切なものを ① ~ ④ から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- To the () of my knowledge, Emily is the brightest of us all.
① most ② farthest ③ furthest ④ best
- What I want to have is a care of ().
① my own ② my owning ③ myself ④ my owner
- I hope you'll () the boys during my absence.
① look like ② look after ③ take care ④ be careful
- Such () the case, he lost his temper.
① is ② to be ③ was ④ being
- “Would you mind if I use your phone?” “Not in the ().”
① least ② last ③ all ④ mind

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. このコンピューターはあれよりも機能が劣っています。

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

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1) to | 2) is | 3) quality | 4) one |
| 5) that | 6) computer | 7) in | 8) inferior |

2. 彼が妻を説得するには、少々の苦勞がなかったわけではありません。

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

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1) persuaded | 2) without | 3) not | 4) his wife |
| 5) was | 6) he | 7) that | 8) some difficulty |

3. その日彼は再び学校を欠席しました。それが父親は全く気に入りませんでした。

He was (a) (b) school again that day, (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h).

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1) like | 2) from | 3) all | 4) his father |
| 5) at | 6) which | 7) didn't | 8) absent |

4. 逮捕されることを恐れて彼はその場から逃げ出しました。

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

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------|----------|
| 1) of | 2) arrested | 3) him | 4) away |
| 5) run | 6) made | 7) fear | 8) being |

5. 電気やガスが広く用いられるようになってから、私たちの日常生活が非常に改善されました。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) electricity and gas came to be widely used.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1) since | 2) daily | 3) been | 4) our |
| 5) improved | 6) has | 7) life | 8) much |

IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

(A) Having a calcium-rich diet when you are young makes a big difference in health. By getting the calcium they need now, children will strengthen bones. Our body continually removes and replaces small amounts of calcium from our bones. (B) If more calcium is removed than is replaced, bone will become weaker and have a greater chance of breakings. Some researchers suspect that the rise in forearm fractures in children is due to decreased bone mass, which may result because children are drinking less milk and more soda and are getting less physical activity.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development の Website より抜粋

V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

One can get sick with a cold at any time, but people catch colds in the fall and winter especially. In total, colds are the most common reason why people miss work or school. Also, an incredible amount of money is spent each year on cold medicines, yet many people do not realize how we actually catch a cold. Catching a cold is in fact very simple, but not in the way most people think. Because getting a cold seems to be so natural, we usually feel that there is nothing we could have done in order to have prevented the cough, sore throat or others symptoms we get from a common cold.

We do not get a cold only because the weather suddenly changes or because cold air is blown on us. We do not catch a cold by not wearing a hat when it is cold outside or because we went out when our head was still wet after taking a bath or shower. You should not worry too much if both your parents have bad coughs and they sneeze on you. Neither do we catch colds from working in cold temperatures nor from staying up late at night to study. So, telling your teacher that you couldn't finish your homework as you caught a cold while doing it is hardly a valid excuse. If you say this, the teacher might pity you on your poor condition but he or she is unlikely to believe your stated reason for failing to turn in your homework on time.

How then do people catch colds? We almost always catch a common cold because we touched something dirty with our hands and then touched our nose, mouth or eyes. Here's what usually happens. Someone has caught a cold. This person blows his nose and gets cold germs on his hands. Then the person touches something such as a door knob, TV or computer. After he touches something with his dirty hands, a healthy person touches the same thing and then touches his own nose, mouth or eyes, allowing the germs on the hands to enter the body. Do you know that most people touch their nose, eyes and mouth about three times an hour? So it's easy for germs to get inside our bodies. In order to avoid getting a cold you should wash your

hands with soap, especially in the winter after you have been in a crowded place like a classroom. This may help to prevent at least some of the symptoms such as a cough or running nose that are caused by a common cold.

If you yourself get a cold sometimes, as is very likely to happen, you should use paper tissue when you blow your nose and throw it away. Then, if possible, you should wash your hands before touching anything that other people are sure to touch. To be particularly considerate of other people, you should wear a mask over your mouth when you have a cold and must go out. This is a custom that used to be very common in Japan, although it seems to be dying out. Or maybe fewer masks are a sign that our world has become less civilized. If that is so, then it is indeed a great pity. When many people become rude and forgetful of others, society becomes very miserable but not due to cold germs and dirty hands. This sad state of affairs is caused by people whose hearts are frozen and their behavior is much more unpleasant than the cough of someone who has a cold. To the latter we soon say, "I hope you get well soon." However, faced with a frozen heart, we can only remain silent.

設問：本文の内容と一致するものを4つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. Getting sick with a common cold is the main reason why most people are absent from work or school.
2. As catching colds happens naturally, there is nothing we can really do in order to prevent becoming ill with a cold.
3. In winter, if you take a bath or shower and then go outside with wet hair, you are sure to catch a cold.
4. If members of your family have colds and they cough or sneeze on you, you may not necessarily catch a cold.
5. Staying up late in winter to do your homework or using a computer when your hands are dirty will give you a cold.
6. We usually catch a cold from touching certain parts of our bodies with dirty hands that have germs on them.
7. Taking simple measures like washing one's hands may help to avoid catching a cold or some symptoms related to it.
8. Bad manners and being impolite to others cause many people to feel unpleasant and then catch a common cold.

解答例

I. 2, 3, 9, 13, 15

- (1) pa-rab-o-la [pəˈræbələ]
 (2) per-son-al-i-ty [pəːrsənəˈlɪti]
 (3) au-to-mat-ic [ɔːtəmætɪk]
 (4) ul-ti-mate [ʌltɪmət]
 (5) en-ter-prise [ɛntəˈpraɪz]
 (6) con-tin-u-ous [kəntɪnjuəs]
 (7) con-fi-dence [kɒnfəd(ə)ns/kɒn-]
 (8) min-i-mum [mɪnəməm]
 (9) re-pro-duce [rɪːprəd(j)úːs/-dʒúːs]
 (10) res-i-dence [rezəd(ə)ns]
 (11) gen-er-ate [dʒénərəɪt]
 (12) de-vel-op [divéləp]
 (13) def-i-ni-tion [dɛfənɪʃ(ə)n]
 (14) con-fer-ence [kɒnf(ə)rəns/kɒn-]
 (15) sim-i-lar-i-ty [sɪmələˈrɪti]

II.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
④	①	②	④	①

III.

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

- IV. (a) 若い頃にカルシウムの豊富な食事をすることは、健康に大きな違いを及ぼす。
 (b) (もし) カルシウムが交換される以上に取り除かれると、骨は弱くなり骨折する可能性が高くなる。

V. 1, 4, 6, 7