

平成 20 年度 崇城大学 薬学部 一般推薦試験 60 分  
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (平成 19 年 11 月 10 日)

I. 次の各英文の空所に入れるのもっとも適切なものを (a) ~ (d) から選び記号で答えなさい。

1. My little son often (            ) to go out alone.  
(a) insists            (b) enjoying            (c) fears            (d) afraid
2. Mr. Jones is (            ) an elegant lady next spring.  
(a) married to            (b) marrying            (c) marrying with            (d) married with
3. We'll have to pay the children's school (            ) by 1 September.  
(a) fares            (b) fees            (c) wages            (d) rent
4. We often see (            ) leaves on the streets in autumn.  
(a) felling            (b) fall            (c) fell            (d) fallen
5. All you have to do is (            ) your homework.  
(a) to be finished            (b) to finish            (c) finish            (d) finished

II. 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います。

1. 燃えている家のある通りまで行くのに消防士たちは苦労しました。

The firemen ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) on fire.

- |               |        |               |            |
|---------------|--------|---------------|------------|
| 1) were       | 2) to  | 3) trouble    | 4) where   |
| 5) the street | 6) had | 7) the houses | 8) getting |

2. 持ち合わせているお金はわずかだが、すべてお貸ししましょう。

I'll ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) me.

- |         |          |           |         |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1) what | 2) money | 3) with   | 4) I    |
| 5) you  | 6) have  | 7) little | 8) lend |

3. 誰にあなたの英語を直してもらいましたか。

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

- |            |         |         |              |
|------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1) English | 2) your | 3) whom | 4) corrected |
| 5) did     | 6) by   | 7) have | 8) you       |

4. この事業は食料や衣類を必要とする人々を支援すると期待されています。

This project ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) need of food and clothing.

- |        |             |          |       |
|--------|-------------|----------|-------|
| 1) who | 2) expected | 3) help  | 4) in |
| 5) is  | 6) are      | 7) those | 8) to |

5. 家に帰るとすぐに、学校に傘を忘れてきたことを思い出しました。

As soon as I came home, I ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g ) ( h ) my school.

- |                |               |         |       |
|----------------|---------------|---------|-------|
| 1) left        | 2) behind     | 3) that | 4) at |
| 5) my umbrella | 6) remembered | 7) had  | 8) I  |

III. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Secondhand smoke is a mixture of the smoke given off by the burning end of tobacco products and the mainstream smoke exhaled by smokers. It is a complex mixture containing many chemicals such as ammonia, nicotine and carbon monoxide.

(A)Nonsmokers exposed to secondhand smoke at home or work increase their risk of developing heart disease by 25 to 30 percent and lung cancer by 20 to 30 percent.

(B)In addition, secondhand smoke causes problems in nonsmokers such as coughing and reduced lung function. Children exposed to secondhand smoke are at increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome, ear problems and more severe asthma. Over the past four decades, cigarette smoking has caused an estimated 12 million deaths including 94,000 infant deaths related to mothers smoking during pregnancy.

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Thanks to the accuracy of most scientific knowledge, we can now prepare for many major events in our lives with a certain degree of confidence and relief. Of course individual exemptions still occur, but medical science, for example, informs us that the average life-span consists of a set number of years. Fortune-tellers may yet be seen at work in shopping arcades, but hardly anyone consult them as regards the exact period of time which that person has left to live.

On the other hand, predicting Nature's behavior exactly is a difficult and inaccurate study. Science does provide reliable date on sunrise and sunset, the moon and the coming and going of ocean tides. Some advance has been made as regards predicting earthquakes, the path of typhoons and annual rainfall. However, the study of the weather will be in a few days' time. The daily weather forecast has an accuracy rate of 80%, that for a month is 58% and the Meteorological Agency is less than 50% accurate when it claims to be telling you about weather conditions over the

next three months. The forecast often goes wrong as even a slight change in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere can bring sudden rain or sunshine and either delay or speed up some anticipated natural patterns. It can also ruin planned events. It is not unheard of the Meteorological Agency's own softball tournaments having being postponed due to unexpected heavy rain.

Such matters were clearly evident in spring 2007. Most people in Japan take it for granted that the cherry blossoms begin in the south and then continue on up through the country. In 2007, however, nature showed that she does not conform to such wishful thinking. The *someiyoshino* cherries were supposed to be in full bloom by March 13 in Shizuoka, but this happened later. March 22 was the date set for Kumamoto, which would make it nine days later than Shizuoka. If this forecast proved to be correct, which it did not, the date would be two days earlier than the average for previous years. As a result, many people were bothered and cherry-viewing *hanami* parties had to be cancelled or re-planned in a hurry.

Among the cherry blossoms preferred by the Japanese, the beauty of the *someiyoshino* type is especially impressive. Its life-span is unusually short, a fact which makes it easily vulnerable to even small climatic changes. After World War II, these trees were planted almost in every area of Japan. This means that they are now at the stage where they are beginning to lose strength and decay. So, predicting their behavior for sure has become almost impossible.

It is said that a *someiyoshino* cherry tree lives for about eighty years, which makes its life-span almost similar to that of Japanese people, give or take a few years. This probably brings about a special fondness of the tree in people's hearts. The tree in turn seems to know people's affection for it. The frontline when its leaves will open fully may change with time and place. But even so, the leaf buds will burst open without fail and you will see the soft shiny surfaces quietly showing off their splendid beauty. Nature always acts according to her own standards and not those based on human patterns, timing and desires. It's worth remembering that Nature lets fragile reeds before great winds live on even though mighty oaks do fall.

設問 1: 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. Some scientific fields convey knowledge that enables us to plan for events which will happen later in our lives.
2. Predicting some natural events such as earthquakes exactly is possible due to advanced scientific knowledge.
3. People who lack scientific knowledge prefer to ask fortune-tellers rather than scientists about their own life-span.

4. Compared with many other sciences, meteorology often gives incorrect information to people that causes them trouble.
5. Even the short term weather forecast can turn out to be wrong due to a small change in atmospheric temperature.
6. In 2007, the Meteorological Agency predicted the correct date for the cherry blossoms in Shizuoka but not in Kumamoto.
7. Cherry trees will not necessarily bloom fully each year within a day or two of the average date for previous years.
8. Japanese like cherry blossoms especially as their life-span is short and they fall silently to the ground like reeds.

設問 2: 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. Why is the weather forecast inaccurate so often?
2. What is one event usually connected with the cherry blossoms that was greatly influenced in 2007?

## 解答例

I.

1	2	3	4	5
c	b	b	d	c

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

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

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

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

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

III. (A) 家(家庭)や職場で間接喫煙(受動喫煙/副流煙)を受ける(浴びる)非喫煙者は、(彼らが)心臓病を発症する危険性が25%~30%、肺ガンを発症する危険性が20%~30%高くなる。

(B) さらに、間接喫煙(受動喫煙/副流煙)は非喫煙者に咳や肺機能の低下などの問題を引き起こす。

IV. 設問 1: 1, 4, 5, 7

設問 2: 1. Because of[due to / the reason is / the cause is] small[slight] changes in atmospheric temperature.

2. Hanami[cherry viewing / parties].