

平成20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20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5つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) cel-e-brate | (2) dis-ad-van-tage | (3) pre-cise |
| (4) com-fort | (5) bi-og-ra-phy | (6) en-ter-tain |
| (7) em-pha-sis | (8) con-sen-sus | (9) car-ri-er |
| (10) sys-tem-at-ic | (11) pro-file | (12) dy-nam-ic |
| (13) rou-tine | (14) ty-phoon | (15) in-ter-me-di-ate |

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. On hearing the news, she burst out crying.
= On hearing the news, she burst () tears.
2. I happened to see James in town.
= I saw James in town by ().
3. We thought it impossible to deny the fact.
= We thought that there was no () the fact.
4. He got over the shock of his failing in the entrance exam.
= He () from the shock of his failing in the entrance exam.
5. That tie goes well with your jacket.
= That tie () your jacket.

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. 正直さが最高の策であることは言うまでもありません。

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

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|------------|
| 1) honesty | 2) goes | 3) the | 4) without |
| 5) saying | 6) that | 7) it | 8) is |

2. 彼はとても忙しい生活を送っていたので、反省する時間が十分にありませんでした。

He (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) time for reflection.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 1) a | 2) busy | 3) have | 4) too |
| 5) led | 6) enough | 7) life | 8) to |

3. 彼は人に見られるのを恐れるかのように、あたりを見回しました。

He looked around (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) by others.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1) afraid | 2) seen | 3) as | 4) being |
| 5) if | 6) he | 7) were | 8) of |

4. 彼らのどちらもその計画に賛成しそに見えませんでした。

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

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1) of | 2) inclined | 3) them | 4) agree to |
| 5) to | 6) the plan | 7) neither | 8) seemed |

5. ナンシーはさっそく要求が快く認められたので驚きました。

Nancy (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) was granted.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|------------|------------------|
| 1) surprised | 2) with | 3) request | 4) at |
| 5) which | 6) was | 7) her | 8) the readiness |

IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

It may surprise you to learn that you don't need to drink much alcohol before your driving ability is affected. For example, certain driving skills can be weakened by blood alcohol concentrations. (A) And the more alcohol you drink, the more weakened your driving skills will be. Drinking alcohol while taking certain medications can cause problems. In fact, there are more than 150 medications that should not be mixed with alcohol. For example, (B) if you are taking medicines for a cold and drink alcohol, the alcohol will increase the sleepiness that the medicine alone can cause, making driving even more dangerous. The more heavily you drink, the greater the potential for problems at home, at work, with friends, and even with strangers.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism の Website より一部抜粋

V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

The main cause of death in Japan today is lung cancer. However, survey taken in January 2007 to measure people's awareness of the disease revealed that quite a lot do not know that this is actually the case. The same survey showed that even more people did not know of the availability of a machine, called computerized tomography (CT), for examining the lungs. Despite the wealth of information that is available in Japan, it seems that many people either do not receive it or those who see and read it do not understand the meaning of the data. Or, in some cases, maybe seeing is not believing.

The survey just mentioned was carried out over the Internet and the subjects consisted of one thousand males and females in their thirties to the sixties. The first question asked whether or not the respondent knew that lung cancer is the main cause of the death among Japanese and 60.1% replied in the negative. When given a multiple choice question about the accuracy of their knowledge of lung cancer, 52.9% replied that nothing can be done when certain symptoms come to indicate that something is the matter with one's health. Or this group, 40.8% falsely believed that difficulty in breathing when accompanied by a bad cough is a sure sign of cancer which cannot be cured by any medical treatment.

The Internet survey also asked questions about the connection of lung cancer and smoking. Over 51.0% of the smokers who answered stated that they believe in the very strong possibility of getting sick with lung cancer someday. Those who smoke the more cigarettes a day felt that this possibility was the more likely to occur. When asked how they could imagine themselves coming to quit smoking, the majority answered that they would probably stop if they became seriously ill, while some replied or even boasted they would continue to enjoy smoking no matter what

happened to them. The latter group seems to declare that even the prospects of an early death will not prevent them from fatal habit.

When asked about the usefulness of CT for lung examination, 28.2% replied they had never heard of such a machine and 38.0% said that although such a machine might be available, they had neither seen nor heard of it. Of those who knew of the CT but still did not have a physical examination by the machine, 39.2% of nonsmokers and 32.2% of smokers said the cost was the reason for not doing so. For these people, money was the biggest barrier to taking better care of their health.

CT allows the early detection of lung cancer and enables its removal with only a slight burden on the body. Whether you believe the above results or not, the survey makes one thing clear. It says that, to avoid cancer, there are some cares to take and costs to pay. Maybe that's why the British since ancient times say, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

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. A survey claimed that a majority of people over thirty is unaware that lung cancer is the main cause of death in Japan.
2. The survey showed that more than half of the subjects think it's too late when symptoms associated with cancer appear.
3. Not all smokers knew that smoking causes lung cancer and they will continue to smoke as they like the habit.
4. Those who smoked less cigarettes a day want to stop smoking before getting lung cancer but they can't do so now.
5. Some smokers thought that even getting seriously ill would not stop them from smoking.
6. At least 66% of those surveyed knew nothing about the availability and usefulness of CT for lung examination.
7. Both the smokers and non-smokers familiar with CT prefer an ordinary check-up as this is less expensive than CT.
8. British people believe that taking good care of one's health is the cheapest way to cure cancer which is detected early.

解答例

I. 1, 4, 7, 9, 11

- (1) cel-e-brate [séləbrèit]
- (2) dis-ad-van-tage [dìsədváentiǰ]
- (3) pre-cise [prisáis]
- (4) com-fort [kámfərt]
- (5) bi-og-ra-phy [baiógræfi/-óg-]
- (6) en-ter-tain [èntərtéin]
- (7) em-pha-sis [émfəsəs]
- (8) con-sen-sus [kənsénsəs]
- (9) car-ri-er [káeriər]
- (10) sys-tem-at-ic [sìstəmáetik]
- (11) pro-file [próufail]
- (12) dy-nam-ic [dainémik]
- (13) rou-tine [rutín]
- (14) ty-phoon [taifú:n]
- (15) in-ter-me-di-ate [ìntəmí:diət]

II. 1. into 2. accident 3. denying 4. recovered 5. fits

III.

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

IV. (a) アルコール (酒) を飲めば飲むほど, ますます運動能力は低下する。

(b) 風邪薬を飲んでいる時に酒を飲めば, 酒は風邪薬のみが起こす眠気をより強くする。

V. 1, 2, 5, 6