

平成20年度 崇城大学 薬学部 一般入学試験(前期日程)2日目
英語I・II・リーディング・ライティング(平成20年2月1日)60分

I. 次の(1)~(15)の単語のなかで、第2音節(左から2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) ex-ec-u-tive | (2) col-league | (3) cal-cu-late |
| (4) per-suade | (5) man-u-fac-ture | (6) e-quiv-a-lent |
| (7) in-sti-tu-tion | (8) hy-dro-gen | (9) in-stru-ment |
| (10) oc-cu-pa-tion | (11) di-am-e-ter | (12) in-flu-ence |
| (13) in-ter-fere | (14) e-ras-er | (15) am-bu-lance |

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. Her husband is five years older than her.
= Her husband is five years her ()
2. He is said to be a young student of promise.
= He is said to be a () young student.
3. Please have some fruit.
= Please () yourself to some fruit.
4. He often complains of everything I do.
= He often finds () with everything I do.
5. You should pay more attention to the traffic light.
= You should take more () of the traffic light.

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. もし私が会議に遅れたら、先に始めていてください。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) the meeting, please (f) (g) (h) me.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-------|
| 1) ahead | 2) I'm | 3) without | 4) go |
| 5) late | 6) case | 7) for | 8) in |

2. こちらにおいでの際は、ぜひお立ち寄りください。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) you come this way.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|----------|
| 1) us | 2) fail | 3) in | 4) on |
| 5) drop | 6) when | 7) to | 8) don't |

3. 効果的に教えるには、何を教えるかだけでなくどう教えるかを知っていなければなりません。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) as what to teach.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) requires | 2) teaching | 3) well | 4) of |
| 5) as | 6) knowledge | 7) effective | 8) how to teach |

4. 彼女は昔は女優でした。だから彼女は多くの人前で話すことに慣れていました。

She used to be an actress, (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) of many people.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|---------------|
| 1) to | 2) in | 3) so | 4) accustomed |
| 5) speaking | 6) was | 7) front | 8) she |

5. あの眼鏡をかけている人は誰だと思いますか。

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

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1) you | 2) man | 3) who | 4) that |
| 5) glasses | 6) think | 7) wearing | 8) do |

IV. (著作権により非公表)

V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

Change often is a phenomenon that happens quickly without our noticing it at all. One way to see how much our lifestyle has really changed is to slowly over some advertising leaflets that come with the daily newspaper. Radio and television want to inform us of what is recent and the very latest activities in areas such as politics, crime and sports. The ads that are broadcast during these programs usually make a shallow and short-lived impression. In contrast, printed ads tend to leave a lasting impact on the reader by waking up old and fond memories which are sleeping silently in the brain.

It is true that most adverts we find in our mailbox are trying to convince us to buy a product through slogans singing of its functions and efficiency. This is especially the case when new houses are being sold or old ones reformed. Recently, however, an ad by a big housing corporation in the morning paper caught my eye. The ad asked readers if they would not like to turn a room of their present *mansion* into a space for peace and quiet. The re-design plans would be drawn up under the supervision of the head family of some old school of the tea ceremony, with special attention to be paid to the *tokonoma* or the alcove which almost all old Japanese houses used to have. The ad gave no explanation of how or why this space came to be a natural part of the structure of houses until very recently. To find out, I decided to look up *tokonoma*.

It seems that 8th Ashikaga Shogun, Yoshimasa, was first responsible for this special room coming to be considered as an essential spot in a house. Yoshimasa is said to have been asked what kind of a country was necessary to ensure that the people would feel at peace and happy. After some thought, Yoshimasa is supposed to have replied: “If a room where people can calm their mind is built in the house, then surely they will become happy.” The *tokonoma* was the practical result of that wise conclusion and it soon began to play a major role in the development of Japanese culture.

The pace of modern life is very fast and resembles a beehive, where the bees are always busy and never take a break from work. In today’s Japan, there is little time or space to settle one’s mind fully. When sitting on straw mats facing the *tokonoma*, one inevitably feels removed from the hustle and bustle of everyday life. A vase with a single flower adds solemnity to the place. The geometric patterns formed by the green edges of the dark brown *tatami* mats play a role too. When one hears that these patterns follow the same measuring rules as were used in the construction of Horyuji Temple in Nara, one cannot but realize that you are in a unique place that

represents a long history and a splendid culture.

Maybe that's what the ad about having a *tokonoma* in one's house really wanted to remind people of. It seemed to be urging the reader to take time out, sit in some quiet place and find a guide for tomorrow by taking lessons from the past.

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. This essay describes how printed ads are more effective than other ads for selling new products such as houses.
2. TV ads are much better at informing viewers of the use and efficiency of houses that have been built recently.
3. Very often we don't realize how much our lifestyle has changed until we are reminded of the past by something new.
4. The ad which attracted the writer's attention was interesting as it contained much information about history.
5. A housing corporation wanted readers to turn some room in their present house into a traditional one.
6. The special feature of the room advertised was that it would be similar to a room old Japanese houses used to have.
7. A wise Shogun ordered Japanese to build a tea room in their houses in order to be at peace and happy with each other.
8. Some aspects of modern life hardly let people have a chance to sit and think quietly about their present lifestyle.

解答例

I. 1, 4, 6, 11, 14

- (1) ex-ec-u-tive [igzékjətiv]
- (2) col-league [kóli:g/kól-]
- (3) cal-cu-late [kælljleɪt]
- (4) per-suade [pərsweɪd]
- (5) man-u-fac-ture [mænʃəfæktʃər]
- (6) e-quiv-a-lent [ikwív(ə)lənt]
- (7) in-sti-tu-tion [ɪnstət(j)ú:f(ə)n]
- (8) hy-dro-gen [háidrəʤ(ə)n]
- (9) in-stru-ment [ɪnstrumənt]
- (10) oc-cu-pa-tion [ɔkjəpéɪf(ə)n/ɔk-]
- (11) di-am-e-ter [daɪəmətər]
- (12) in-flu-ence [ɪnflu(:)əns/-flu-]
- (13) in-ter-fere [ɪntərfeər]
- (14) e-ras-er [ɪreɪsər/-zə]
- (15) am-bu-lance [æmbjələns]

II. 1. senior 2. promising 3. help 4. fault 5. notice

III.

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

IV. (非公開)

V. 3, 5, 6, 8