

平成 21 年度 崇城大学 薬学部一般推薦試験  
航空整備士養成コース専願推薦試験  
パイロット養成コース一般推薦試験  
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング  
(平成 20 年 11 月 8 日)60 分

I. 会話 1. ~ 6. に入れるのに最も適当なものを, それぞれ ① ~ ④ のうちから 1 つずつ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1. Tom: Oh, no! I made a terrible mistake. I erased the important file on my computer.

Amy: ( )! Don't worry. I saved a copy of it on my computer.

① Excellent      ② Fantastic      ③ Great      ④ Relax

2. Waiter: Would you ( ) something to drink?

Customer: Yes, some orange juice, please.

① order      ② care      ③ like      ④ mind

3. Woman: Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the train station?

Man: Sure. Go ( ) down this street. It's at the end on the left.

① over      ② direct      ③ make      ④ straight

4. Bill: Hello. This is Bill. Can I speak to Mary?

Mother: I'm afraid not. She's ( ) at the moment.

① anywhere      ② here      ③ out      ④ unable

5. Ichiro: How long have you ( ) in Japan?

David: Two years.

① been      ② being      ③ staying      ④ reside

6. Sandy: I wonder if you have something ( )?

Helen: Sure. Here's a pencil. You can keep it if you like.

① to write by      ② for writing by  
③ to write with      ④ for writing on

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。

1. 台風が接近しているので、今夜は外出しない方がいいですよ。

You ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) is coming.

- |            |              |            |        |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| 1) because | 2) a typhoon | 3) go      | 4) had |
| 5) out     | 6) better    | 7) tonight | 8) not |

2. 私はオーストラリアに住んでいる妹からちょうど手紙を受け取ったところです。

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

- |              |             |              |           |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1) my sister | 2) received | 3) Australia | 4) in     |
| 5) just      | 6) from     | 7) a letter  | 8) living |

3. 車を修理工場に持って行ってブレーキを直してもらうべきです。

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

- |             |                 |             |       |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| 1) have     | 2) the brakes   | 3) repaired | 4) to |
| 5) your car | 6) the mechanic | 7) take     | 8) by |

4. 環境汚染に関する彼女の報告は、その半分为偽りであったのだが、人々は欺かれました。

Her report on ( a )( b ), ( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ),  
deceived the people.

- |         |          |              |                  |
|---------|----------|--------------|------------------|
| 1) true | 2) not   | 3) pollution | 4) half          |
| 5) was  | 6) which | 7) of        | 8) environmental |

5. 老いの顔にやどる明るさは美しいものではありません。

There ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) old face

- |         |            |         |                 |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1) an   | 2) in      | 3) is   | 4) beautiful    |
| 5) than | 6) nothing | 7) more | 8) cheerfulness |

6. ハリーは 10 万円の入った財布を道で見つけました。

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

- |        |            |               |                |
|--------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) on  | 2) with    | 3) thousand   | 4) found       |
| 5) yen | 6) a purse | 7) the street | 8) one hundred |

### III. 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

What makes chefs cry most often? If asked this question, probably many people would reply, “Because they prepared poor food that customers complained of.” The answer is much simpler though. Actually, it requires just one word, that is, onions. It seems that almost everybody at one time or another suffers from stinging eyes and cries when slicing an onion. It is not unheard of that (ア) some chefs had to give up promising careers because they could no longer prepare meals that include onions. All this trouble due to a simple vegetable, however, may now be about to ( 1 ) from busy restaurants and family kitchens.

In spring 2008 scientists, from a research institute in New Zealand, reported at a symposium in Holland they had made a breakthrough in food innovation, through which people may have the ( 2 ) of buying “tear-free” onions within the next decade or so. The scientists made the sensational claim that the new onion being created would banish tears from the kitchen, yet it would retain or even improve the flavor and smell of a regular onion. They also predicted the tearless onion would become the favorite vegetable in ordinary kitchens around the world when it comes on the market.

The development of the tearless onion involved the close cooperation of science and technology from three countries with different cultures and eating habits, as if they agreed to form an alliance to create an onion that will not make people who slice it cry. Japanese researchers were the first to ( 3 ) they had isolated the “crying” gene from an onion in 2002. This advance was then used at the New Zealand institute to insert suitable DNA into an onion in order to manipulate it bio-chemically. The latter could only be done, however, thanks to what is called “gene-silencing” technology, which had been developed in Australia.

It was previously thought that the agent which brings tears to our eyes was produced by cutting the onion. However, it was proved that actually a gene produces the \*enzyme, the chemical substance that makes you weep. Using the biotechnology now ( 4 ), scientists can shut down the gene which controls the enzyme, as if they were turning off the sound of a radio. Does this sound complicated? What it all means is that when you go to the supermarket to buy onions in the future, you may either buy regular onions or ones that are unlikely to make you cry when you slice them. In other words, more choices for the buyer!

Onions are quite nutritious and can be used in a variety of ( 5 ). In many countries, onions already contribute a significant proportion of the daily fiber requirements of the population. By removing the tears from the kitchen, even more people are expected to enjoy this simple vegetable. Many people in developing countries go to bed hungry. (イ) Due to climate change, human beings face many challenges

as natural resources are being reduced rapidly. The gene-silencing methods for making tearless onions can also be used to control virus diseases and to produce stronger crops. So both engineering and re-engineering are important activities. If science can help more people to eat onions, that will be joyful news not only for busy chefs but for anyone putting on an apron to prepare a meal that uses a round white vegetable with a brown skin and having many layers to peeled.

注：\*enzyme 酵素

設問 1: 文章の空所 1～5 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の (a)～(e) のうちから 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(a) option (b) dishes (c) disappear (d) announce (e) available

設問 2: 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. Many chefs are disappointed and cry when customers do not like onions in the food they have made.
2. Scientists created a tearless onion that you can now buy at some supermarkets in Holland.
3. Scientists claimed the taste and smell of the new onion are similar to those of onions eaten now.
4. It took at least six years to produce the onion that may not make people cry when they cut it.
5. The tearless onion was created through the efforts of scientists from countries other than Australia.
6. In producing the tearless onion, research showed that some earlier knowledge about onions was mistaken.
7. The new onion will enable people in poor countries to take better care of their health from now on.
8. Technology can prevent some chemical substances from becoming active in viruses and vegetables.

設問 3: 本文中の下線部 (ア) 及び (イ) を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 4: 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. What is the main difference between the onion described above and the onions which are eaten now?
2. The third paragraph mentions “eating habits.” Briefly describe one eating habit of Japanese people.

## 解答例

I.

1	2	3	4	5	6
④	③	④	③	①	③

II.

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

III. 設問 1

1	2	3	4	5
c	a	d	e	b

設問 2

3	4	6	8
---	---	---	---

設問 3 ア 玉ねぎの入った食事をもはや作れないということで，将来性のある仕事をやめなければならないシェフもいた。

イ 気候の変化によって，天然資源が急速に減っているので，人類は多くの難題に直面している。

設問 4 1. The new (tasteless, etc) onion will not make people (chefs, users) cry.  
[ The new onion was produced by (through) technology. ]

2. The Japanese eat rice (etc) (at/for most meals). Japanese use chopsticks to eat. Japanese have rice and misoshuru for breakfast. Japanese eat raw fish. Etc. Etc.