

平成21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21年1月30日)60分

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

1. Nancy: Where do you want to have dinner tonight?  
Jill: ( ). I decided the last time, so now it's your turn.  
① It's up to you.                      ② It depends  
③ It doesn't matter.                  ④ I'll think it over.
2. Sam: What happened, Mika? I didn't see you in class yesterday.  
Mika: Oh, I had a slight headache. I wanted to go to school but my mother didn't ( ) me go.  
① have              ② make              ③ get              ④ let
3. Jiro: How was the movie? I heard that it is pretty good.  
Ken: You're joking! That movie is terrible. The casting isn't very good and ( ) in the acting.  
① also              ② too              ③ neither              ④ both
4. Aya: Would you ( ) me the soy sauce?  
Paul: Here you are.  
① carry              ② pass              ③ please              ④ mind
5. David: Will you ( ) me ¥1,000? I'll pay you back tomorrow.  
Fred: Sure, no problem. Oh, sorry about that. I forgot my wallet!  
① lend              ② rent              ③ borrow              ④ afford
6. Customer: I'm looking for a pair of shoes. Where can I find thme?  
Clerk: ( ) on the second floor. In the Men's Section.  
① There              ② There are              ③ They              ④ They're

II. 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。

1. 彼は電車に乗りそこなったのかもしれない。その場合、彼はあと1時間は到着しないでしょう。

He may ( a ) ( b ) ( c ), ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) arrive for another hour.

- 1) in                      2) missed                      3) case                      4) have  
5) he                      6) the train                      7) which                      8) won't

2. 私は人にねたまれるほど裕福ではありません。

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

- 1) as                      2) he                      3) so                      4) by  
5) not                      6) envied                      7) wealthy                      8) in

3. 週末は家に居るより外出するほうが好きです。

I much ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) the weekend.

- 1) at                      2) on                      3) going                      4) home  
5) out                      6) prefer                      7) staying                      8) to

4. 試験場は、開始を待つ不安げな志願者でいっぱいでした。

The examination hall ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) were waiting to start.

- 1) applicants                      2) anxious                      3) capacity                      4) filled  
5) to                      6) who                      7) with                      8) was

5. 恐らく、ロンドンの歴史上最も重大な出来事の1つは、1666年に起こった大火災だったでしょう。

Probably ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) London was the Great Fire of 1666.

- 1) in                      2) of                      3) of                      4) one  
5) the most                      6) the history                      7) events                      8) important

6. 日本語で新聞を読むのは難しくありませんか。

Don't you ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h )?

- 1) any                      2) in                      3) in                      4) the newspaper  
5) have                      6) reading                      7) difficulty                      8) Japanese

### III. 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Thunder won't hurt you — but the lightning will! So it's important to pay attention when you hear thunder. Every thunderstorm has lightning, no matter where it occurs. Lightning can strike people and buildings and is very dangerous.

Thunderstorms affect smaller areas when compared with hurricanes and winter storms. The typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and ( 1 ) an average of 30 minutes. Nearly 1,800 thunderstorms are happening at any moment around the world.

Despite their small size, all thunderstorms are dangerous. Every thunderstorm produces lightning, which kills more people each year than tornadoes. Heavy ( 2 ) from thunderstorms often leads to flash flooding. Strong winds, hail, and tornadoes are also dangers associated with some thunderstorms. You can estimate how many miles away a storm is by counting the number of seconds between the flash of lightning and the clap of thunder. Divide the number of seconds by five to get the distance in miles. (A) The lightning is seen before the thunder is heard because light travels faster than sound. Of course, get safe shelter first, before you take the time to count the seconds!

Three things are necessary for a thunderstorm to occur, namely, moisture, unstable air and ( 3 ) is called a 'lift' or 'front'. Moisture forms the clouds and rain in the thunderstorm. The air consists of relatively warm air that rises fast and produces the strong winds. Sea breezes and mountains help to lift up the air to form the electricity in thunderstorms.

Thunderstorms are most ( 4 ) to occur in the spring and summer months and during the afternoon and evening hours, but they can occur year-round and at all hours of the day or night. Along and across the southeastern and western states in the United States, most thunderstorms occur during the afternoon. In some areas, thunderstorms occur at night.

What is lightning? The actions of rising and descending air within a thunderstorm separates positive and negative charges. Water and ice particles also affect the distribution of the electrical charges. Lightning results from the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positively and negatively charged areas. Most lightning occurs within the cloud or ( 5 ) the cloud and ground.

(B) The average flash of lighting is equivalent to turning on a 100-watt light bulb for more than 3 months. The air near lightning strike is hotter than the surface of the sun! The rapid heating and cooling of air near the lightning channel cause a shock wave that results in thunder.

Your chances of being struck by lightning are estimated to be 1 in 600,000 but those chances can be reduced by following safety rules. Most lightning deaths and

injuries occur when people are caught outdoors, and most happen in the summer. Many natural fires in the western United States and Alaska are started by lightning. In the past 10 years, more than 15,000 fires have been started by lightning.

Adapted from *Federal Emergency Management Agency* Homepage

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

- |   |             |            |             |            |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | ア happens   | イ lasts    | ウ follows   | エ keeps    |
| 2 | ア rain      | イ wind     | ウ lightning | エ storm    |
| 3 | ア whose     | イ what     | ウ when      | エ where    |
| 4 | ア certainly | イ probably | ウ likely    | エ possibly |
| 5 | ア in        | イ on       | ウ over      | エ between  |

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. It is important to realize that lightning has the possibility to hit people, cause injury and death.
2. If it starts to thunder, you'd better estimate how far away the storm is and then find a place to hide.
3. It seems that hurricanes and winter storms tend to hit wider areas than thunderstorms.
4. Some dangers associated with lightning from tornadoes are fires, shock and lack of sleep.
5. A thunderstorm usually forms when three conditions are present. One of these is warm air.
6. You should pay attention to small thunderstorms even in winter since lightning usually occurs.
7. Water and ice particles have nothing to do with generating lightning in thunderstorms.
8. It was not until ten years ago that fires in the United States began to be started by lightning.

設問 3: 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

## 解答例

I.

1	2	3	4	5	6
①	④	③	②	①	④

II.

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

III. 設問 1

1	2	3	4	5
イ	ア	イ	ウ	エ

設問 2

1	3	5	6
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設問 3 (A) 光は音より速いので，稲妻は雷より先に見えるのです。

(B) 稲妻の平均的な閃光は，100ワットの電球を3か月以上つけておくのと同じくらいです。