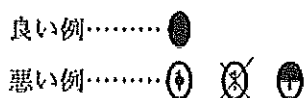


平成 21 年度入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 指示があるまで、この冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は全部で 13 ページです。また、設問は I から IV まであります。
3. 解答用紙には解答欄の他に次の記入欄があるので、正確に記入しなさい。
 - ① 氏名欄……………氏名を記入しなさい。
 - ② 受験番号欄……………受験番号(6桁の数字)を記入し、受験番号をマーク欄に必ずマークしなさい。
4. 解答方法は次のとおりです。
 - ① マークにはHBの鉛筆を使用し、次の例のように、濃く正しくマークしなさい。



- ② 正確にマークされていない場合、採点できないことがあります。
- ③ 解答は次の例にならって解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。

〔例〕〔ア〕国会議事堂がある都道府県を次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

① 北海道 ② 宮城県 ③ 東京都 ④ 大阪府

正解は③であるから、次のように記号アの③にマークします。

	解 答 欄			
ア	①	②	●	④

- ④ 答えを修正する場合は必ず「プラスチック製消しゴム」で完全に消し、消しくずを解答用紙上に残してはいけません。
5. 中途退場は認めません。
6. 試験中に質問がある場合は、手をあげなさい。
7. この冊子の余白を下書きに用いてかまいません。
8. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

I 次の二つの文章を読み、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

(英文1)

Emphysema is a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, (ア) termed a chronic obstructive lung disease. It is often caused by exposure to toxic chemicals or long-term exposure to tobacco smoke.

Emphysema is characterized by loss of elasticity of the lung tissue, from destruction of structures supporting the alveoli to destruction of capillaries feeding the alveoli, because of a lack of alpha-1-antitrypsin. Thus small airways collapse during exhalation. This impedes airflow and traps air in the lungs, (イ) other lung diseases. Symptoms include shortness of breath, hyperventilation, and an expanded chest.

Emphysema is an irreversible degenerative condition. The most important measure to slow its progression is for the patient to stop smoking and avoid all exposure to cigarette smoke and lung irritants.

Emphysema is also treated by supporting the breathing with several therapies as required. Treating the patient's other conditions including allergies may improve lung function. Supplemental oxygen used as prescribed (usually more than 20 hours per day) is the only non-surgical treatment which has been shown to prolong life in emphysema patients. There are lightweight portable oxygen systems that allow patients increased mobility. Patients can fly, cruise, and work while using supplemental oxygen. Other medications are being researched.

Lung volume reduction surgery can improve the quality of life for certain carefully selected patients. It can be done by different methods, some of which are minimally invasive. In July 2006 a new treatment, placing tiny valves in passages leading to diseased lung areas, was announced to have good results, but 7% of patients suffered partial lung collapse. Lung transplants are also possible for emphysema patients, but few patients are strong enough to survive the surgery. The combination of a patient's age and the side-effects of the medications used to treat emphysema cause damage to the kidneys, heart and other organs. Transplants also require the patient to take an anti-rejection drug regime which suppresses the immune system causing infection.

Emphysema can be classified into two types: Primary and Secondary. Primary emphysema can be subdivided into panacinary and centroacinary. Centroacinary emphysema is due to

destruction of terminal bronchioli mucosis, due to chronic bronchitis. This is found mostly in elderly people with a long history of smoking.

(ア) Fill in the blank (ア).

- ① former
- ② after
- ③ formerly
- ④ thirdly

(イ) Fill in the blank (イ).

- ① as before
- ② as of
- ③ as by
- ④ as with

(ウ) Which of the following is correct?

- ① Emphysema is characterized by increased elasticity of the lung tissue and destruction of capillaries feeding the alveoli.
- ② Emphysema is characterized by loss of elasticity of the lung tissue and construction of structures supporting the alveoli.
- ③ Emphysema is characterized by loss of elasticity of the lung tissue and loss of capillaries feeding the alveoli.
- ④ Emphysema is characterized by loss of elasticity of the lung tissue and an increase of alpha-1-antitrypsin.

(エ) According to the passage which of the following is true?

- ① The main problem of emphysema is that air gets trapped in the lungs and the patient cannot breathe out.
- ② The main problem of emphysema is that the patient cannot breathe at all.
- ③ The main problem of emphysema is not that the patient suffers from hyperventilation but rather an expanded chest.
- ④ The main problem of emphysema is not that the patient suffers from dehydration but rather a deflated chest.

(オ) According to the passage can emphysema be cured?

- ① It can be cured by stopping smoking.
- ② It can be cured by pulmonary rehabilitation.
- ③ It can be cured by optimizing the patient's quality of life.
- ④ It cannot be cured and progressively gets worse.

(カ) According to the passage which of the following is false?

- ① The provision of an extra supply of oxygen is the only non-surgical treatment that is known to extend the life of patients.
- ② Without surgery there is no way to extend the lives of patients.
- ③ With a supplementary oxygen system, patients can perform many extra daily activities including work and travel.
- ④ Emphysema is also treated by supporting the breathing in a variety of ways.

(キ) According to the passage what are the main problems with lung transplants?

- ① There are no problems with lung transplants as they are the only known cure.
- ② Patients are too strong for the surgery which requires a suppression of the immune system.
- ③ Patients do not have the physical strength to undergo an operation because the combination of a patient's age and the side-effects of medications cause damage to the heart, kidneys and other organs.
- ④ Side-effects caused by drugs related to the treatment of emphysema demand that patients undergo lung transplants as soon as possible regardless of ancillary problems.

(ク) What is an anti-rejection drug regime?

- ① Drugs taken to activate the immune system
- ② Drugs taken to stop the patient being rejected
- ③ Drugs taken to cause microbial infection
- ④ Drugs taken to stop the body rejecting the transplanted lung

(ケ) According to the passage what is the most probable cause of centroacinary emphysema?

- ① age
- ② deficiency of alfa-1-antitrypsin
- ③ many years of smoking
- ④ none of the above

(二) Choose a suitable title for the passage:

- ① The Prognosis and Treatment of Emphysema
- ② Notable Cases of Emphysema
- ③ Pathogenesis of Emphysema
- ④ The Effects of Smoking

(英文2)

Although from time to time we read poems within therapy groups, the main goal of my therapeutic work is toward helping people to express themselves through the creative use of language. Discovering our personal metaphors for life and our true inner voices is one of the most valuable uses of poetry. Through the arts we attempt to respond to the stirring of the spirit and express the intensity of an experience at the appropriate moment. We experience art and emotion in psychotherapy and life like a storm striking on the ocean of a poet's soul. As soon as we have this experience, the fragment of a song or poem floats up to the surface.

The sharing of our personal imagery and symbols assists others in understanding how we view the world. Even though we might all speak the same language, we each have our personal language systems. Within psychotherapy it is important to understand the client's personal language.

Rudolf Arnheim has shown that there are fundamental modes of thought that are not influenced by language and past experience. The senses themselves are thinking faculties that shape the development of language. Nevertheless, language does expand or restrict our thought within the normal world of communication. Poetry offers a more personal alternative to society's standardized language systems. Poets are continually questioning, renewing, and expanding the meaning of words. They create new word images and attempt to transform the standard use of words into formal patterns that make us see the world anew.

The poet, Charles Olson, believed that *open* poetic forms would transform the consciousness of both the poet and reader. Olson wrote poetry in a way that reflected the process of how one perception directly leads to further perceptions. This return to a natural and innate way of writing poetry is significant for psychotherapy in that the goal of the poet is to create an expressive union between the poem and the person's emotional process.

In the early 1950s, Olson was the leader of one of the most important experiments in integrating art and life. His writing provides a vital push for the use of language in psychotherapy (√) his art was totally oriented toward finding a person's inner rhythm. He believed that one must bring this inner rhythm into synchrony with nature. Through his concerns with process and his commitment to finding identity in relation to nature and place, Olson admonished people to find "what is native to themselves, even the places, heroes, and gods local to their neighborhoods. This is worth more than all the world religions that we learn about." His message can also be taken as a manifesto for the arts in therapy.

A creative approach to language in psychotherapy will support personal symbols and individual word usages that help the person's inner feelings to emerge. This is in contrast to expecting the client to adapt to the technical language of the therapist. The orientation of therapy toward reality demands that the client *relate* to the language patterns of the therapist, but this does not mean that one's personal voice must be sacrificed in the process.

(サ) According to the passage what is the primary work of the therapist?

- ① to read and understand poetry within the groups
- ② to help people express themselves by using language creatively
- ③ to aid in the discovery of our outer voices
- ④ to understand the complexity of the issues involved

(シ) What image does the writer use to convey artistic experience and expression?

- ① He uses the image of the storm on a sea that causes songs and poems to sink to the bottom of our souls.
- ② He uses the image of a storm raging on our artistic souls that causes creative expression to come forth in the form of poem or song.
- ③ He uses the image of a floating poem or song that crashes onto the soul of the poet's sea.
- ④ He uses the image of a storm striking the poems or songs and washing them away from our experience.

(ス) According to the passage which of the following is true?

- ① All language is completely personal and it is impossible for us to communicate.
- ② We all have a private component and a shared component to our language.
- ③ We all speak a common language without any personal element in it.
- ④ None of the above.

(セ) According to the passage which of the following is false?

- ① Language precedes thought and controls it.
- ② Thought precedes language.
- ③ Our senses shape the language we use.
- ④ Poetry offers an alternative way of looking at the world.

(ソ) Fill in the blank.

- ① in those
- ② in that
- ③ up to
- ④ that of

(タ) Choose the word closest in meaning to "synchrony."

- ① discord
- ② relativity
- ③ harmony
- ④ disjunction

(チ) In the context of the passage what is the word closest in meaning to "admonished"?

- ① discouraged
- ② minimized
- ③ dismayed
- ④ encouraged

(ツ) What is the meaning of the quotation from Olson that is taken as the manifesto for the arts in therapy?

- ① People should look for the truth in world religions and avoid spending time on local things.
- ② There is little value in looking for the truth in personal religion or the arts.
- ③ If we can find what is true to our own personal experience in our local gods and heroes it will be worth more than all of the world religions put together.
- ④ The gods of our local neighborhoods and the gods of world religions are of equal value.

(テ) According to the passage which of the following is true?

- ① A creative approach to language will help a person to express inner feelings.
- ② A creative approach to language will help a person to adapt to the feelings of the psychotherapist.
- ③ A creative approach to language will help a person to express himself or herself in a more conventional language.
- ④ A creative approach to language will diminish the need for the use of dialect and symbols damaging to personal expression.

(卜) Choose a suitable title for the passage:

- ① Discovering Your Personal Language
- ② The Mystery of a Poet's Heart
- ③ A Manifesto of Modern Poetry
- ④ The Standard Use of Language in Society

II 次の(ア)～(コ)の空欄の中に入るもっとも適当な語句を、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) John asked me () my car.

- ① of using ② if he could use ③ for using ④ to be used

(イ) There () to be learned about hospitality from Japanese culture.

- ① are much ② is long ③ is much ④ should have

(ウ) The quarrelling boys stood () faces at each other.

- ① doing ② getting ③ making ④ taking

(エ) Charities () money in many different ways.

- ① invent ② fund ③ raise ④ tax

(オ) She said () a clever idea it was.

- ① how ② that ③ what ④ which

(カ) The statesman said () than we expected.

- ① anything ② more not ③ not ④ nothing more

(キ) () it not for all the books, I do not know what I would do for relaxation.

- ① Being ② Have ③ If ④ Were

(ク) She said she had never seen the suspect before, () was not true.

- ① that ② no matter what ③ though she ④ which

(ケ) Henry pretended () the truth.

- ① none ② not knowing ③ not to know ④ to be known

(コ) Ironically, Japanese people, () their love of scenic beauties, have done as much as any people to defile them.

- ① all the better because ② in spite ③ therefore ④ with all

(サ) To the adult eye there was nothing to please, () in the boy there sprang up a sense of delight.

- ① accordingly ② by no means ③ but ④ how

(シ) If you had worked (), you could have finished the work by the deadline.

- ① carelessly ② more diligently ③ indigenously ④ less ingeniously

(ス) () remodelling, the Shinjuku branch of the bank will be closed from 1 February to 10 March.

- ① Because ② Due to ③ In ④ Owing

(セ) She makes it a rule to go to see her friend in hospital ().

- ① by the day ② every in the morning ③ every other day ④ twice of a day

(ソ) Patients sometimes try to hide their feelings () jokes.

- ① at throwing ② by telling ③ for taking ④ in talking

Ⅲ 次の(ア)～(オ)は二人の会話である。空欄に入れるのもっとも適当な文または語句を、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) A : Who did you say was flying to Tokyo this weekend?

B : ()

- ① My mother said so.
- ② I didn't stay there.
- ③ My brother and his children.
- ④ Yes, I did.

(イ) A : Well, finally! It's about time the bus got here. I'm freezing.

B : Me, too. You know, this is the third time this week it's been late; their service just keeps ()

- ① to get worse and worse.
- ② to get better and better.
- ③ getting better and better.
- ④ getting worse and worse.

(ウ) A : Why don't we call it a day and leave early?

B : ()

- ① But our train leaves this morning.
- ② Because we have maternity leave.
- ③ That sounds good. I'm exhausted.
- ④ Because I forgot to do that.

(エ) A : Is it all right if I come in late on Monday?

B : ()

- ① Yes, you were.
- ② I'm usually punctual.
- ③ It shouldn't be necessary to work late.
- ④ That should be fine.

(才) A : Do you know where I can find a good camera?

B : ()

- ① I'm not certain where I lost it.
- ② I'll put the camera on the table.
- ③ Have you tried the store down the street?
- ④ Yes, that's a really good camera.

IV 次の(ア)～(コ)の各文の下線部のうち、もっとも不適当と思われるものを①～④のうちから一つ
選びなさい。

(ア) Almost the plants known to us are made up of a great many cells, specialized to perform
① ② ③ ④
different tasks.

(イ) The influenza virus is a single molecule composing of millions of individual atoms.
① ② ③ ④

(ウ) The bird's egg is such an efficient structure for protecting the embryo inside that is
① ② ③ ④
difficult for the hatchling to break.

(エ) Few men have been influenced the development of American English to the extent that
① ② ③
Noah Webster did.
④

(オ) Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many way of
① ② ③
communicating without using speech.
④

(カ) The population of the world has increased more in modern times than in all other ages of
① ② ③
history combination.
④

(キ) A brilliant success in his youth, Fitzgerald never made the adjustments necessarily to a
① ② ③
maturing writer in a changing world.
④

(ク) Unemployment compensation is money to support an unemployed person while he or she
① ②
is looking for job.
③ ④

(ケ) Chamber music written to be performed by a small group, more than one, but fewer than
① ② ③ ④
a dozen musicians.

(コ) Charles Schulz's iconic image of Linus depicting him with his eyes closed, sucking his
① ② ③
thumb, and holding a blanket.
④