

平成 20 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 12 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(4桁の数字)を記入し、受験番号をマーク欄にマークしなさい。
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	③	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。

平成20年度 入学試験問題訂正一覧

2008/3/27

学部・学科	入試区分	試験日	試験科目(科目-科目)	誤	正
医学部 医学科	一般入試	2月1日 (一次試験)	英語 理科 化学	● P3. 問【ク】 3行目 there less ● P25. II 3行目 共有結合と非共有結合	there are less 共有電子対と非共有電子対

I 次の二つの文章を読み、それに続く設問に答えなさい。*がついている語句には、下に説明があります。

(英文1)

Since the beginning of time, people have yearned to explore the unknown, chart where they have been, and contemplate what they have found. The maps we make of these treks enable the next explorers to push ever farther the boundaries of our knowledge—about the earth, the sea, the sky, and indeed, ourselves. On a new quest to chart the innermost reaches of the human cell, scientists have now (イ) biology's most important mapping expedition: the Human Genome Project. Its mission is to identify the full set of genetic instructions contained inside our cells and to read the complete text written in the language of the hereditary* chemical DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). As part of this international project, biologists, chemists, engineers, computer scientists, mathematicians, and other scientists will work together to plot out several types of biological maps that will enable researchers to find their way through the labyrinth of molecules that define the physical traits of a human being.

(エ) tightly into nearly every one of the several trillion body cells is a complete copy of the human "genome"—all the genes that constitute the master blueprint for building a man or woman. One hundred thousand or so genes sequestered inside the nucleus of each cell are parceled among the 46 sausage-shaped genetic structures known as chromosomes.

New maps developed through the Human Genome Project will enable researchers to pinpoint specific genes on our chromosomes. The most detailed map will allow scientists to decipher the genetic instructions encoded in the estimated 3 billion base pairs of nucleotide* bases that make up human DNA. Analysis of this information, likely to continue throughout much of the 21st century, will revolutionize our understanding of how genes control the functions of the human body. This knowledge will provide new strategies to diagnose, treat, and possibly prevent human diseases. It will help explain the mysteries of embryonic development and give us important insights into our evolutionary past.

Most inherited diseases are rare, but taken together, the more than 3,000 disorders known to result from single altered genes rob millions of healthy and productive lives. Today, (ケ) to treat, let alone cure, most of these diseases. But having a gene in hand allows scientists to study its structure and characterize the molecular alterations, or mutations, that result in disease. Progress in understanding the causes of cancer, for example, has taken a leap forward by the recent discovery of cancer genes. The goal of the Human Genome Project is to provide

scientists with powerful new tools to help them clear the research hurdles that now keep them from understanding the molecular essence of other tragic and devastating illnesses, such as schizophrenia, alcoholism, Alzheimer's disease, and manic depression.

Once a gene is located on a chromosome and its DNA sequence worked out, scientists can then determine which protein the gene is responsible for making and find out what it does in the body. This is the first step in understanding the mechanism of a genetic disease and eventually conquering it. One day, it may be possible to treat genetic diseases by correcting errors in the gene itself, replacing its abnormal protein with a normal one, or by switching the faulty gene off.

Finally, Human Genome Project research will help solve one of the greatest mysteries of life: How does one fertilized egg "know" to give rise to so many different specialized cells, such as those making up muscles, brain, heart, eyes, skin, blood, and so on? For a human being or any organism to develop normally, a specific gene or sets of genes must be switched on in the right place in the body at exactly the right moment in development. Information generated by the Human Genome Project will shed light on how this intimate dance of gene activity is choreographed into the wide variety of organs and tissues that make up a human being.

語句説明：hereditary 遺伝的な nucleotide ヌクレオチド

(ア) Which word is closest in meaning to "contemplate"?

- ① to ignore
- ② to think deeply about
- ③ to prepare
- ④ to research

(イ) Fill in the blank (イ):

- ① set out on
- ② set off in
- ③ set in
- ④ set up

[ウ] Judging from the context which word or words are closest in meaning to "labyrinth":

- ① small number
- ② variety
- ③ complexity
- ④ plenty

[エ] Fill in the blank (エ):

- ① Packed
- ② Packing
- ③ Pack
- ④ Packed on

[オ] Which words are closest in meaning to "constitute"?

- ① make over
- ② make above
- ③ make up
- ④ make under

[カ] Which of the following is true?

- ① No cell contains a complete copy of the human genome.
- ② There are several hundred thousand genes outside the nucleus of each cell.
- ③ Every cell contains a complete copy of the human genome.
- ④ The master blueprint for building a man or woman is not known as the "human genome."

[キ] What is one of the main benefits of maps of the human genome?

- ① Very little will be gained in understanding medical treatment.
- ② Knowledge will revolutionize the doctor-patient relationship.
- ③ Knowledge of embryonic development will prevent us from understanding our evolution.
- ④ Knowledge gained will help doctors treat and prevent diseases.

[ク] Which of the following is true?

- ① Most diseases are inherited but common.
- ② Most inherited diseases are common but there less than 3,000 of them.
- ③ Most inherited diseases are rare so they have little impact on people's every day lives.
- ④ Most inherited diseases are uncommon but there are more than 3,000 of them.

(ケ) Fill in the blank (ケ):

- ① little can be done
- ② a lot can be done
- ③ no less can be done
- ④ more can be done

(コ) Which word is closest in meaning to "has taken a leap forward"?

- ① degenerated
- ② advanced
- ③ slowed down
- ④ weakened

(サ) What is the first step in conquering a genetic disease?

- ① The first step is for a chromosome to be located on a gene and its DNA worked out.
- ② The first step is for a DNA sequence to determine a protein located on the gene helping scientists understand its function.
- ③ The first step is for scientists to work out the DNA sequence of a gene located on a chromosome, enabling them to discover which protein the gene makes and what it does.
- ④ The first step is for a chromosome to determine a gene located on DNA and that is presented to scientists who immediately examine it.

(シ) In order for an organism to develop normally what must occur?

- ① Specific genes must be switched off in the right place at approximately the right time.
- ② An unfertilized egg must give rise to many specialized cells.
- ③ The brain and eyes and heart must switch on specific genes or sets of genes.
- ④ A specific gene or set of genes must be activated in the appropriate place in the body at the right time.

(ス) Choose an appropriate title for the passage:

- ① The Human Genome Project and the Evolution of Science
- ② Mapping the Human Genome and its Effect on Medical Treatment
- ③ The Intimate Dance of Gene Activity and the Choreography of Human Life
- ④ How Medicine Will Solve the Riddle of Genes

(英文 2)

Engrish refers to grammatically incorrect variations of English, often found in East Asian countries. While the term may refer to spoken English, it is more often used to describe written English, for which problems are easier to identify and publicize. Engrish has been found on everything from poorly translated signs, menus, and instruction manuals to bizarrely worded advertisements and strange t-shirt slogans. (ㄗ) of the term ranges from the humorous to the slightly pejorative.
(v)

The term originates from the fact that Japanese (as well as several other East Asian languages) does not have separate sounds for R and L. In Japanese the R sound is often pronounced as a flap, so that it sounds like a Spanish soft R. Because Japanese does not have a separate equivalent for the English L, native Japanese speakers not fluent in English often mispronounce English words containing the letter L. While the term mocks the accent, it is used mainly without malice in reference to humorous misuses, puns, and double entendres within written English, not difficulties in pronunciation. For example, “lice” might be pronounced “rice”.

Although many Japanese people are educated in English, the lack of native English speakers means that education in spoken English is deficient and that there is little incentive to practice speaking the language outside school. Because secondary schools in Japan place heavy emphasis on preparing students (a) university entrance exams, English classes in junior high and high schools focus more heavily (b) grammar and vocabulary, which are tested on the entrance exams.

Engrish was once a frequent occurrence in consumer electronics product manuals, with phrases such as “to make speed up find up out document”, or “Gas is maybe poison is” (for “Gases may be poisonous”), but it is less frequent today. Another source of poor translation is unchecked machine translation, such as that from the Babelfish service or Google Language Tools. Engrish is often created by translating a phrase using the Babelfish service or Google Language Tools to translate something into Japanese, then copying and pasting the Japanese text and translating it back into English.

Engrish features prominently in Japanese pop culture, as some young Japanese people consider the English language to be highly fashionable. Japanese has assimilated a great deal of vocabulary from the English language, and many popular Japanese songs and television themes feature disjointed phrases in English amongst the mostly Japanese lyrics. Japanese marketing

firms helped to create this popularity, and have subsequently created an enormous array of advertisements, products, and clothing marked with English phrases that seem highly amusing or inexplicably bizarre to those proficient in English. These new English terms are generally short-lived, as they are used more fashionably than meaningfully. Many times English is just used in advertising or on products as an attempt to look modern and is not actually an attempt to communicate.

[セ] Fill in the blank (セ) with the most appropriate word:

- ① Used
- ② Uses
- ③ Usage
- ④ To use

[ソ] From the context which word is closest in meaning to "pejorative"?

- ① undecided
- ② positive
- ③ negative
- ④ pending

[タ] What does Engrish refer to?

- ① English of translated signs and menus
- ② Spoken English in Japan
- ③ Asian English of China and Korea
- ④ A kind of English composed from incorrect usage

[チ] Fill in the blanks (a) and (b) in the right order:

- ① a. (on) ... b. (for)
- ② a. (for) ... b. (on)
- ③ a. (before) ... b. (for)
- ④ a. (after) ... b. (on)

[ツ] Why does English used in pop culture not last?

- ① because it is more concerned with communication concepts
- ② because disjointed phrases are used
- ③ because it is used only for television
- ④ because it is used only to look well and not to communicate

[テ] According to the passage, which of the following is false?

- ① There are too few native speakers of English in Japan.
- ② Japanese English education places more emphasis on grammar and vocabulary than speaking.
- ③ The secondary schools do not focus on entrance exams.
- ④ English often appears in Japanese pop culture.

[ト] Choose an appropriate title for the passage:

- ① The Origin and Usage of English
- ② Pop Culture and the Development of English
- ③ The Origin and Development of English Usage in Japan
- ④ Pop Culture and Marketing Techniques in Japan

II 次の〔ア〕～〔ソ〕の空欄に入るもっとも適切な語句を、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

〔ア〕 As there will be a holiday from next week, we have to finish this job () Friday.

- ① from ② until ③ in ④ by

〔イ〕 After suffering from a severe sore throat for more than three months, I had my tonsils taken ().

- ① out ② apart ③ in ④ after

〔ウ〕 I think that he can be a linguist because he knows a great () about languages.

- ① things ② deal ③ quality ④ capacity

〔エ〕 Across the African continent south of the Sahara, many people go about their daily business with a small stick or twig, which they chew or use to scrub their ().

- ① teeth by ② tooth by ③ teeth ④ tooth

〔オ〕 Ghibli Museum is a place () I want to visit.

- ① where ② to where ③ to which ④ which

〔カ〕 When we were children we () go skating every winter.

- ① liked ② would ③ might ④ wanted

〔キ〕 No matter how long we talk about this problem, there is no way we can () up with a good solution.

- ① catch ② think ③ grow ④ come

〔ク〕 It is difficult to teach a subject to those who are () to it.

- ① indifferent ② different ③ interested ④ curious

〔ケ〕 He () that he was very hungry.

- ① said me ② told me ③ was told me ④ was said me

〔コ〕 Parents should tell their children () great care when crossing busy roads.

- ① exercise ② to exercise ③ exercising ④ exercise with

【サ】 The medical research project could have been successful if we had had three more weeks to () changes in health conditions.

- ① investigate ② complete ③ achieve ④ explorative

【シ】 Medical experts say that the most common way to get an infection is by being placed in physical () with an infected person.

- ① isolate ② segregation ③ interact ④ contact

【ス】 Due to the fact the world is () out of oil, scientists are trying to develop a new type of fuel for cars made from ethanol which is derived from corn.

- ① getting ② made ③ running ④ short

【セ】 Since I forgot to pay the annual fee, this membership card () last Monday.

- ① expired ② has expired ③ has been expired ④ has been expiring

【ソ】 Being a musician is like being an athlete. Having to deliver one's very best on stage in a () period of time requires both physical and mental strength.

- ① giving ② gave ③ given ④ give

Ⅲ 次の〔ア〕～〔オ〕はAとB二人の対話である。空欄に入れるのに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 : () the post man would come!

B : Are you waiting for a letter from your girlfriend?

- ① When
- ② If only
- ③ Why
- ④ Please

〔イ〕 A : John told me that you had some brothers. What do they do?

B : I have two brothers who are doctors.

A : Really? They must be busy then. ()?

B : Yes, two others.

- ① Do you have any other siblings
- ② So, you have only two brothers, do you
- ③ Do they have any children
- ④ Do you think I have two brothers too

〔ウ〕 A : What can I do for you today?

B : Well, ().

A : O.K. Do you have a temperature as well?

B : Yes. A slight one.

- ① I'd like you to start first
- ② let me ask you some questions
- ③ I'd like to check my stomach today
- ④ I've had a headache since yesterday

〔エ〕 A : Hey! Can't you see the sign here? This is a one-way street.

B : (). I was paying attention to street numbers not the sign.

A : You'd better be careful.

- ① Of course, I can. I have a one-way ticket to Tokyo
- ② Of course, I can. I couldn't get a round-trip ticket
- ③ Oh, I'm sorry. I'm a stranger here
- ④ Oh, I'm sorry. I usually fasten my seatbelt, but I forgot today

(才) A : Hello?

B : Hi, Sarah. It's me, Jane.

A : Hi. Are you ()?

B : No. I'm in Portland. I flew home last night.

A : Welcome home! So, you're staying with your parents, aren't you?

- ① visiting by Paris
- ② leaving in Paris
- ③ calling from Paris
- ④ coming about Paris

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〕 We all remember the kind of history we were taught at school. It aimed into doing two
things: it endeavoured in the first place to nourish us on a diet of facts, and in the second
to provide us with a set of correct opinions.

〔イ〕 U.S. scientists have discovered how stress activate weight gain in mice and have also
found a way to add and remove fat in targeted areas of the bodies of laboratory animals
using simple, non-toxic chemical injections.

〔ウ〕 Professor Brown carried out an experiment on his patients to test the new medicine which
was said to low blood pressure with no side effects.

〔エ〕 The most troublesome symptom of hay fever is nasal congestion, with 85 % of people
suffering from it. This symptom is particular can have a major impact on the patient's
quality of life, and the ability to perform daily activities.

〔オ〕 If you want to have cigarette in England after July 1, make sure you do not do so in an
enclosed public place. Otherwise you will be breaking the law. You can still smoke
outdoors and in your home.

〔カ〕 According to the article I read yesterday, a Japanese court handed down guilty verdicts on
six men to kidnap a six-year-old boy.

〔キ〕 To make sure if they have all the records of your payments, you need to go to the office
of Social Insurance Agency as immediate as you finish your work.

〔ク〕 The new copy machine which we bought this year is very simple to operate; however,
hardly anyone use it unfortunately.

〔ケ〕 If you change your status from being a part-time student to a full-time student, you will
have to pay more than a twice what you are paying now for the tuition fees.

〔コ〕 As the country reels from summer downpours, a major new scientific study will reveal
this week that the heavier rainfall in Britain is being caused by climate changed.