

英 語

平 成 21 年 度

入 学 試 験 問 題

受 験 番 号	
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注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- (2) この問題冊子は、9 ページあります。
試験中に、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて、監督者に知らせなさい。
- (3) 解答用紙には、氏名、受験番号の記入欄と、受験番号のマーク欄があります。
それぞれ、正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
- (4) 問題冊子のどのページも、切り離してはいけません。
- (5) 試験終了後、解答用紙はもちろん、問題冊子も持ち帰ってはいけません。

I 問1～問15について、()に入れるべき最も適切なものをa～dの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問1 “Well, actually, we are all in the same ().”

- a yacht b ship c boat d canoe

問2 Please don't fail to take a message when you () the phone.

- a take b receive c reply d answer

問3 It () to reason that the government may cut the taxes.

- a stands b applies c gets d clings

問4 I think she is () to the mission.

- a deserving b equal c enough d suitable

問5 Her wedding is just round the () and many friends seem very excited.

- a corner b way c road d side

問6 Mom () me of breaking my promise.

- a charged b blamed c scolded d accused

問7 Tom is a decently () young man.

- a grown b raised c roused d born

問8 All the passengers have already boarded (), but the pilot is still waiting for the air traffic controller's direction.

- a in the plane b into the plane
c on the plane d the plane

問 9 You had better bring the umbrella with you () it rains suddenly.

- (a) in case (b) so that
(c) unless (d) even though

問10 () time, she will be a first-class swimmer.

- (a) Giving (b) Having given
(c) Given (d) To give

問11 I got a glorious view, () which the bad weather of the year before last had robbed me.

- (a) with (b) in (c) of (d) at

問12 I was forced to drink () my will.

- (a) at (b) with (c) on (d) against

問13 Are you in favor () the plan or not?

- (a) of (b) with (c) on (d) about

問14 He is glad to have washed his hands () that company.

- (a) in (b) of (c) for (d) at

問15 Would you hear me ()? I haven't finished my story yet.

- (a) up (b) in (c) out (d) over

- Ⅱ 問16～問20について、[]内に与えられた語(文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。)を並べ替えて英文を完成し、(あ)と(い)にくるものの正しい組み合わせを㉔～㉔の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問16 皆感動して泣かざるをえなかった。

No () (あ) () () (い) () ().

[being, could, to, one, help, moved, tears]

- ㉔ あ : (to) い : (being) ㉔ あ : (help) い : (being)
㉔ あ : (could) い : (moved) ㉔ あ : (could) い : (to)

問17 牡蠣は完全に成長するのに5年かかる。

The () (あ) () () () (い)
() () ().

[its, years, attain, takes, growth, five, to, oyster, full]

- ㉔ あ : (takes) い : (years)
㉔ あ : (takes) い : (attain)
㉔ あ : (to) い : (attain)
㉔ あ : (growth) い : (years)

問18 判事は彼女が事実を語っていると判断し、彼女に対する告発を棄却した。

The judge () (あ) () (い) () (),
and he dismissed the charge against her.

[her, to, telling, held, the truth, be]

- ㉔ あ : (her) い : (to) ㉔ あ : (the truth) い : (be)
㉔ あ : (her) い : (be) ㉔ あ : (the truth) い : (to)

問19 彼とメアリーの関係は悪化の一途をたどった。

() () (あ) () () (い) in his
relationship with Mary.

[went, bad, worse, from, to, matters]

- Ⓐ あ : (to) い : (bad) Ⓑ あ : (went) い : (to)
Ⓒ あ : (to) い : (worse) Ⓓ あ : (from) い : (worse)

問20 その運動の拡大を阻止しようとして取ったまさにその手段が、拡大を速めた。

The () (あ) () (い) () ()
() of the movement hastened its speed.

[means, to, the, growth, taken, hinder, very]

- Ⓐ あ : (means) い : (to)
Ⓑ あ : (means) い : (growth)
Ⓒ あ : (growth) い : (taken)
Ⓓ あ : (hinder) い : (taken)

Ⅲ 問 21～問 26 について、次の英文を読み、本文の内容に一致するように、それぞれの問いに最も適切なものを①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

Recent surveys point to a connection between a ^{*1}microbial cat disease and human ^{*2}schizophrenia. The microbe is called toxoplasma or "toxoplasma" for short. Most cats carry the bug but it is a silent ^{*3}infection with them, causing them no harm. Cats spread the microbe when they deposit their ^{*4}urine or droppings in their litter box, in your garden or in the children's sandbox, though you can pick it up by merely handling a cat. Farm animals and birds also carry toxoplasma. Half the deer in New Zealand carry the infection and you can catch it by eating undercooked meat. Most of us become infected with toxoplasma at some stage in our lives with little or no effect but it's a different matter for ^{*5}fetuses. If a ^{*6}pregnant woman becomes infected, the microbe sometimes makes its way into the brain of the early growing fetus. A recent survey showed that about 2 per cent of pregnant Auckland women had been infected with toxoplasma. The bug causes problems with brain development but the results don't show up in babies. Not till kids reach teenage years do problems develop—behavioral problems, learning disabilities, mood swings, mental difficulties or schizophrenia. The connection between toxoplasma and schizophrenia has long been suspected because so many schizophrenics recall their family having a cat when they were babies. Several recent surveys have revealed stronger connections. A study of 1.2 million Swedes showed that early fetal infections increased ^{*7}psychoses and schizophrenia in teenagers by 50 per cent. Hundreds of schizophrenic Danish teenagers were found to have more than their share of early toxoplasma infections. Robert Yolken of Johns Hopkins Children's Center in Baltimore found that kids with early toxoplasma infections were 16 times more likely to have psychotic disorders than those without. But it was not only toxoplasma infections. Scientists have found good connections between schizophrenia and women who caught the ^{*8}flu in the early stages of their

pregnancies. The connection between the flu and schizophrenia was first detected after the 1918 influenza ^{*9}pandemic when a “schizophrenic syndrome” was reported among victims with short and severe infections of the disease. Later the American psychiatrist Alan Brown showed that if women caught the flu early in pregnancy, it increased their chances of having schizophrenic teenagers by seven times. Catching German ^{*10}measles in early pregnancy also increases a woman’s chance of producing a schizophrenic child, while ^{*11}mumps and herpes are also under suspicion. A curious thing about toxo is that it makes rats and mice less fearful of cats. This makes them more likely to approach and be eaten by a cat—a clever strategy used by the microbe to ensure it is spread from host to host. Toxo can also subtly alter human personality, making some men more cautious and some women more kind and open-hearted. ^{*12}Genetics makes some people more likely to develop schizophrenia but it seems that cats and toxo give them an extra push.

[Bob Brockie, “Schizophrenia linked to cats”, The Dominion Post, April 8, 2008]

Notes: ^{*1}microbial : 微生物の ^{*2}schizophrenia : 統合失調症,
schizophrenic : 統合失調症の患者 ^{*3}infection : 伝染病
^{*4}urine : 尿 ^{*5}fetus : 胎児 ^{*6}pregnant : 妊娠している
^{*7}psychosis : (複数形 : psychoses) 精神病 ^{*8}flu : インフルエンザ
^{*9}pandemic : 汎流行病 ^{*10}measles : はしか
^{*11}mumps and herpes : おたふく風邪とヘルペス
^{*12}genetics : 遺伝的特徴

問21 How dangerous is ‘toxoplasma’ to cats?

- (a) It is extremely dangerous.
- (b) It is not very dangerous.
- (c) It is not dangerous at all.
- (d) It is actually good for them.

問22 What animals can spread 'toxoplasma'?

- (a) It can only be spread by cats.
- (b) It can only be spread by cats and mice.
- (c) It can only be spread by cats, rats and mice.
- (d) It can be spread by a wide variety of animals.

問23 Which group is 'toxoplasma' a danger to?

- (a) It can harm unborn babies.
- (b) It can harm cat owners.
- (c) It can harm women.
- (d) It can harm pregnant women.

問24 Which of the following may occur because of toxoplasma?

- (a) Teenagers may develop heart problems.
- (b) Teenagers may develop stomach problems.
- (c) Teenagers may develop problems in studying.
- (d) Teenagers may develop problems with moving.

問25 What is another effect of toxoplasma on people?

- (a) It makes some men more gentle and shy.
- (b) It makes some women short-tempered.
- (c) It makes some men more careful.
- (d) It makes some women more cheerful.

問26 Why could 'toxoplasma' be called an intelligent microbe?

- (a) It has ways to make sure it is passed on.
- (b) It knows humans like cats.
- (c) It knows when to attack humans for the biggest effect.
- (d) It causes sickness in humans.

IV 問 27～問 30 について、次の英文を読み、()に入れるべき最も適切なものを㉑～㉔の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

On November 14, 2006, a 21-year-old Brazilian model, Ana Carolina Reston, died (問27) a generalized infection brought on by anorexia. Anorexia is a disorder characterized by an individual's severe restriction of food intake and refusal to maintain a minimal normal body weight. Reston had worked as a model since the age of 13. She was 1.74 meters tall and weighed 40 kg at the time of her death; her body mass index was 13.4. The standard accepted by the World Health Organization is that anyone with an index under 18.5 is underweight. Generally speaking, eating disorders have the highest ^{*1}mortality rate of any mental illness. There are many causes of eating disorders—genetics, early trauma, sexual abuse, body image distortion, and low self-esteem, to name the most common. But no matter what the cause, what is clear is that there are bad physical and emotional effects that can lead to death. Individuals suffering from eating disorders frequently have (問28) feelings about their bodies and are overly concerned about their body size and weight. In other words, their self-esteem and self-worth are tied directly to their body shape and weight. The world of high fashion and modeling has long been targeted by critics who say it helps spread eating disorders such as anorexia by encouraging women and girls to try to look like models. In 2000, researchers reported a (問29) link between today's alarming rise in eating disorders and the increasing number of images of “abnormally thin” models found in fashion magazines. It has been proposed that weight standards should be established for the fashion and entertainment industries. In September 2006, the magazine *Madrid Fashion Week* wouldn't use models with a body mass index of less than 18. Ana Reston's death occurred after that, heightening criticism of the world of high fashion. In a December deal with the Italian fashion industry, designers agreed not to hire

models younger than 16, and to require all models to submit medical proof that they do not suffer from eating disorders. Today, we live in an environment where there is a lot of emphasis on thinness. The message remains loud and clear: thin is still (問30). Though we tend to have the idea that thin is beautiful, we should realize that *²heredity dictates who can achieve the thin bodies of models; as much as 80% of a person's height and weight is determined by genetics. In other words, most of us are born with body types that we have little control over. This being the case, self-esteem should not be dictated by appearance, most certainly not on the basis of comparison to ultra-thin models.

[Yasuko Onjohji et al., "Think Positive", Nan'un-do; 2nd ed. (April 14, 2008), p.p. 12]

Notes : *¹mortality rate : 死亡率

*²heredity : 遺伝形質

問27 (a) of (b) on (c) with (d) from

問28 (a) heavy (b) negative (c) affirmative (d) evil

問29 (a) useful (b) correct (c) positive (d) negative

問30 (a) over (b) out (c) for (d) in

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英語問題冊子 9 ページ
上から 14 行目 問 27 の選択肢に訂正があります。
以下のように訂正すること。

9 ページ上から 14 行目	[誤]	[正]
問 27 選択肢	① of ⇒	① by

(この訂正文は回収しますので持ち帰ってはいけません)