

# 英 語

平 成 20 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、10 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5について、( )に入れるべき最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つずつ選りなさい。

問1 That light is so bright that you can see it with the ( ) eye.

- ① naked      ② nude      ③ bare      ④ real

問2 I told him again ( ) to mail the letter for me.

- ① so as      ② to be sure      ③ in the way      ④ to surely

問3 This new method is ( ) from ideal.

- ① different      ② short      ③ far      ④ away

問4 Her parents ( ) her into continuing her education.

- ① suggested      ② talked      ③ spoke      ④ advised

問5 We'll meet again in three week's ( ).

- ① time      ② after      ③ later      ④ period

Ⅱ 問6～問10について、( )に入れるべき最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問6 Mary, ( ) at the sight of the accident, couldn't talk for a while.

- ① having shocked                      ② was shocked  
③ shocking                              ④ shocked

問7 She enjoyed skiing to her heart's ( ).

- ① full                      ② filled                      ③ content                      ④ filling

問8 Please give me ( ).

- ① some good pieces of advice                      ② some good piece of advices  
③ something helpful advices                      ④ some good advices

問9 It ( ) more than ten years since I left my hometown.

- ① has been                      ② is passed                      ③ is past                      ④ has passed

問10 ( ) you've grown up, you must stop this childish behavior.

- ① As long as                      ② Now that                      ③ Thought                      ④ In case

Ⅲ 問 11～問 15 について、(        )に入れるべき最も適切な語を①～④の中から  
1 つずつ選びなさい。

問11 He accused me (        ) telling a lie.

- ① for                      ② in                      ③ of                      ④ with

問12 After he drank a lot, he passed (        ) and was taken to the hospital.

- ① out                      ② up                      ③ for                      ④ down

問13 Don't take it (        ) on me. It wasn't my fault.

- ① in                      ② with                      ③ over                      ④ out

問14 He has been traveling to and (        ) between Tokyo and Okayama on  
business.

- ① from                      ② fro                      ③ for                      ④ on

問15 I would like to discuss the matter with you (        ) private.

- ① as                      ② for                      ③ with                      ④ in

IV 次の問 16～問 20 について、与えられた㉔～㉔を並べ替えて英文を完成し、三番目にくるものの記号を一つずつ選びなさい。

Over the last 10 months, I've been driving across the United States from west to east. However, ( 問 16 ) this column finishes, I made a big U-turn to take you all the way back to the "far west"- to one of my most favorite places in the country.

Hawaii is the westernmost state of the United States. Of course the vast Pacific Ocean prevents you from driving there but it is possible to take your car with you from the mainland. Before I set off, I put my vehicle on a freighter sailing from Oakland to Honolulu. After a week or so, I was happily reunited with my red car and was able to cruise again - no longer across the vast continent of North America but around the pleasant island of Oahu.

Honolulu, the capital of Oahu, is a rather crowded city, serving ( 問 17 ) of the entire state. As a result, there are a lot of cars. The streets lived up to their notorious reputation of being congested, but I still enjoyed driving them because the experience was quite different from driving in the continental United States.

Simply put, drivers in Honolulu are much more polite than those ( 問 18 ). You don't have to be as aggressive and you don't hear the sound of car horns as often.

The laid-back style of driving is so striking that it is often a subject of conversation among first-time visitors to the island. But I don't really know ( 問 19 ) and nicer to each other. Some say it's because tourism is such an important industry in Hawaii that locals do not want to risk upsetting tourists. Others argue it's because the island is so small that no one needs to hurry. And many say, although rather sarcastically, that it is proof that Honolulu is ( 問 20 ).

There is no definite answer, but the pleasant experience of driving in Honolulu is one of the many reasons why I like this city.

問16 (a) left (b) before (c) only  
(d) with (e) two months

問17 (a) almost 80 percent (b) home (c) to  
(d) of the population (e) as

問18 (a) similar size (b) in cities (c) in the United States  
(d) elsewhere (e) of

問19 (a) to (b) why (c) drivers  
(d) be more relaxed (e) tend

問20 (a) not (b) a real city (c) just  
(d) a big village (e) but

V 問 21～問 30 について、次の英文を読み、本文の内容に一致する最も適切なものを㉑～㉔の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

The chances of something happening on the other side of the world directly affecting us here are pretty slim. With globalization, though, this is changing. What happens in East Asia today may very well have a huge impact on us tomorrow. And it may even kill us. These days, diseases such as the flu can travel globally in a very short period of time. And now researchers at the Harvard Initiative for Global Health at Harvard University predict that as many as 81 million people in the world could die in one year if a very <sup>\*1</sup>contagious form of the flu spread in modern times. Just to put that number in perspective, the total number of human deaths from all causes last year was 58 million. Pandemics- global disease outbreaks caused by viruses or other organisms- usually occur because the type of organism is new. Our <sup>\*2</sup>immune system has trouble fighting it, as it has never seen it before. The study is published in the British medical journal *Lancet*. "We wanted to see what the actual numbers might look like," said Dr. Christopher Murray, professor of public policy and social medicine and director of the Harvard Initiative for Global Health. To do this, the researchers applied historical death rates to current populations to see what would have happened if a <sup>\*3</sup>virus had spread around the globe in 2004. They expected a death toll between 15 million and 20 million. What they found out was that between 51 million and 81 million individuals would die in current times if a pandemic like the 1918-20 flu hit- and 96 percent of these deaths would be in developing countries.

With the avian influenza epidemic in birds and the few hundred cases recorded in humans, some fear that a bird flu pandemic is approaching. However, the <sup>\*4</sup>onset of such an event is difficult to predict. "Flu pandemics are just like earthquakes," said Kenneth Hill, associate director of the Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies at Harvard University and co-author of the study. "Major outbreaks are by no means regular. And you

can't predict that the next one will be this year or the next." "All you can say is that based on historical records and probabilities, a major one is likely to happen," Hill said. Experts say that, on average, flu pandemics happen every 30 to 40 years, and it is not possible to say how serious a new pandemic will be. It depends on the characteristics of the new virus. The 20th century saw three main pandemics in 1918, 1957 and 1968. The 1957 and 1968 pandemics each killed 1 million to 2 million people—a relatively small number. The one in 1918 killed more than 20 million and is often used as a possible upper limit for future pandemics. "Since it is hard to say if future ones will be more like a 1918 or a 1957 pandemic, it certainly makes sense to be prudent and do what we can to prepare ourselves for a pandemic," Murray said.

"Unfortunately, we can't avoid pandemics," Murray said. "But we can reduce the number of cases that occur and reduce the number of deaths." The study showed that different countries around the world would be affected by the pandemic to varying degrees. And poorer countries would likely <sup>\*5</sup>bear the brunt of the disaster. "[In 1918], the poorer the country, the higher the death rates from the flu," Murray said. Death rates between some countries were 30 times higher. The researchers say the situation would be the same today. This highlights the fact that despite medical advances, the <sup>\*6</sup>disparities in health between rich and poor countries continue to remain extremely high, experts said. The poor still do not benefit much from the increased wealth and advancements that the rest of the world is seeing. "There are two main reasons why the poorer countries have a greater proportion of the deaths," Hill said. "One is that the health <sup>\*7</sup>infrastructure is weaker in developing countries. And the second is that the populations are less healthy to begin with."

Notes: <sup>\*1</sup>contagious: 伝染性の <sup>\*2</sup>immune system: 免疫機構

<sup>\*3</sup>virus: ウイルス <sup>\*4</sup>onset: 開始 始まり

<sup>\*5</sup>bear the brunt of: (攻撃・非難)の矢面に立つ

<sup>\*6</sup>disparity: 不均衡 <sup>\*7</sup>infrastructure: (社会の)基礎となる施設

問21 How likely is it now that something that happens on the other side of the world could affect people in Japan?

- Ⓐ Probable.
- Ⓑ Possible.
- Ⓒ Improbable.
- Ⓓ Impossible.

問22 Why is it hard to control the flu?

- Ⓐ Because the forms of disease now are stronger than ones in the past.
- Ⓑ Because there is less medicine available to fight them.
- Ⓒ Because there aren't enough doctors.
- Ⓓ Because people can travel long distances quickly.

問23 Why are we affected so badly by pandemics?

- Ⓐ Because they are deadly.
- Ⓑ Because our bodies do not know how to fight them.
- Ⓒ Because they last a long time in our bodies.
- Ⓓ Because they usually cause high fevers.

問24 How many people would die now if a very contagious form of the flu were to spread around the world?

- Ⓐ 5 to 10 million.
- Ⓑ 15 to 20 million.
- Ⓒ Ten million more than from all causes of death in 2005.
- Ⓓ Up to four times more than died in the 1918 flu pandemic.

問25 What type of countries had the highest mortality rate for the 1918 flu pandemic?

- (a) Countries with large populations.
- (b) Countries that were economically successful.
- (c) Countries that were economically unsuccessful.
- (d) Countries with small populations.

問26 Why do some people fear that there may soon be a bird flu pandemic?

- (a) There have recently been many global disease outbreaks caused by viruses and other organisms.
- (b) There have been thousands of bird deaths and some human deaths caused by the same type of influenza.
- (c) The number of poor countries with undeveloped health infrastructures has increased.
- (d) The health of people throughout the world has worsened and their immunity to disease has decreased.

問27 How many flu pandemics are there on average every 100 years?

- (a) One or two.
- (b) Two or three.
- (c) Three or four.
- (d) Four or five.

問28 What is one reason why some countries are more affected by flu pandemics?

- (a) Because the people there are uneducated.
- (b) Because doctors, nurses, and hospitals are smaller in number.
- (c) Because the percentage of children under five years old is larger.
- (d) Because pandemics always start in these countries.

問29 What factor remains unchanged since the 1918 flu pandemic?

- Ⓐ Poorer countries would suffer the most.
- Ⓑ Approximately 20 million people would die.
- Ⓒ People still have poor diets.
- Ⓓ We are still living in overcrowded cities.

問30 Why should we prepare for a flu pandemic?

- Ⓐ Because we don't know how severe the next one will be.
- Ⓑ Because it will happen in the next three years.
- Ⓒ Because 51 million people will die.
- Ⓓ Because 96% of the world's population will die.