

薬学部（前期）一般入試〈英語〉60分・200点

（解答はすべて解答用紙に書き入れなさい。）

1 次の英文が完成するように、() の中に下の1～4から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

- (A) It's clear there's a strong () between smoking and heart disease.
1. join 2. joint 3. link 4. ring
- (B) Please () these pictures. The small one is much better.
1. company 2. compare 3. complain 4. equal
- (C) It isn't always easy to understand a foreign joke, because different countries have different senses of ().
1. hunger 2. humble 3. funny 4. humor
- (D) Before the exam, I () my memory by reading some old notes.
1. refused 2. refreshed 3. rejected 4. repaired
- (E) Jimmy put salt in our sugar bowl instead of sugar this morning. He loves playing () on people.
1. tricks 2. tracks 3. trips 4. trucks
- (F) Kevin can't swim yet, but if you're patient and () him, he'll soon learn.
1. encourage 2. carriage 3. increase 4. inquire
- (G) Good engineers are () demand now for the new office tower.
1. at 2. on 3. under 4. in
- (H) Billy's a funny boy, and his stories always () me.
1. aim 2. amaze 3. amuse 4. announce
- (I) Japanese books differ () ours in that they start at the other end.
1. at 2. to 3. with 4. from
- (J) Helen is () doubt the cleverest student in the school.
1. out of 2. without 3. outside 4. over

2 次の英文が、与えられた日本語とほぼ同じ内容を表す文となるように、下の語群から適切な一語を選び、解答欄に書き入れなさい。

- (A) 昨日の夜、難民問題についてのドキュメンタリーを見ました。飢えに苦しんでいる子供達を見たら、胸が張り裂けるような気がしました。
I saw a documentary on refugee problems last night, and those starving children () my heart.
- (B) 鈴木監督は、その若い野球選手を大事にして育てた。
Coach Suzuki trained the young baseball player with tender loving ().
- (C) わが社は規模があまり大きくないので、市場の動きにあわせて小回りがきく。
We're not a big company, so we are able to make small () as the market demands.
- (D) ジャネットは妹にとってもよく似ているから、20歳と言っても通用する。
Janet looks just like her younger sister, and she'd () for 20 years old easily.
- (E) 英語を勉強している学生の中には、ハウスとホームの区別ができない者もいる。
Some students who are learning English may not be able to () between "house" and "home."
- (F) 年を取ると、人はとかく涙もろくなる。
As people get along in years, they often become more easily () to tears.
- (G) 川崎さんは以前は羽振りがよかったんだけど、今では落ちぶれてしまっている。
Mr. Kawasaki used to be very (), but lately he's gone to the dogs.
- (H) 与党は、防衛計画についてハト派とタカ派に真っ二つに分かれた。
The members of the ruling party were evenly divided between () and hawks over the defense plan.
- (I) このスープはとってもおいしい！隠し味は何ですか。
The soup is excellent ! What is the secret () ?
- (J) 入社してしばらくは、雑用ばかりやらされた。
I had to do () jobs when I started working at the company.

adjustments	broke	cats	care	distinguish	distribute
doves	ingredient	liked	moved	odd	pass
prosperous	secret	window			

3 次の文の (A) ~ (J) の () の中の語句を、正しい順序に並びかえて英文を作り、下の例にならって解答欄に書きなさい。

[例] 問題 : I (a / am / looking / nice / for) present for my mother.

解答 :

am	looking	for	a	nice
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- (A) Peter (to / been / has / find / trying) a new apartment for some time.
(B) Who (the / is / you / do / think) writer of this novel ?
(C) All (in / compete / wishing / children / to) the English speech contest must sign up by Friday.
(D) Are you (is / this / right / sure / the) road to City Hall ?
(E) Cold weather (plants / some / blooming / from / keeps).
(F) Bob insisted that the airline (lost / his / up / make / for) baggage.
(G) A parrot is one (that / of / imitate / can / the animals) human speech.
(H) Hardly (fallen / I / had / when / asleep) I was wakened by a loud crash.
(I) Most people who are sick (in / flowers / receiving / bed / appreciate).
(J) Rick is such (doctor / has / he / a / busy) hardly any private time.

4 次の英文は、ノーベル平和賞受賞者 Martin Luther King, Jr. について書かれたものです。英文を読み、それぞれの設問の答えを 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を書きなさい。

Although he was born at the beginning of America's terrifying skid into the Great Depression, Martin Luther King's childhood was more secure and comfortable than that of most southern blacks. Martin Sr.'s determination to break the chains of poverty and illiteracy paid dividends for his son. Sixty-five percent of Atlanta's black population was on relief at one time or another during the Depression, but around the King's spacious home on Auburn Avenue, sandlot ball games and Christian fellowship continued without interruption. Of course all was not base hits and love for young Martin; inevitably his life crossed the "color line," and he learned the meaning of prejudice. For Martin, the dream was shattered at the age of 6. He had been accustomed to playing ball with two white boys in the neighborhood. One day their mother told him in no uncertain terms to leave and not come back because her sons were white and he was black. After tearfully relating the story to his mother, he received an explanation of the extent of race hatred. But he was cautioned never to hate in return. Quite probably Alberta King, the daughter of an NAACP leader, had read in that organization's journal a letter the Indian pacifist Mahatma Gandhi had written to American blacks. Gandhi counseled them to put their trust in love and nonviolence. He also reminded Americans of color not to be ashamed of their heritage of slavery; there was dishonor only in having been slaveholders. The prejudiced person, in other words, was more to be pitied than the objects of his

prejudice. Turning the other cheek was a sign of superiority. It was a message that stayed with Martin Luther King as he became one of the greatest proponents of nonviolent protest in American history.

Like many black mothers, Alberta King concluded most of her discussions of race with her son by pointing out, “You are just as good as anyone else, and don’t you forget it.” But the reality of southern life taught a different lesson. Martin never forgot his father’s indignation when an Atlanta shoe store refused him equal service. Taking the bewildered Martin’s hand, he stalked out of the store utilizing the boycott idea Martin would later employ with great effectiveness on a larger scale. The boy also learned how to organize and influence people from observing his father in action. Martin Sr. was the local leader of the NAACP, an active member of the Atlanta Voters League, and a director of Morehouse College. Understandably, talk at the King dining table frequently turned to the subject of black rights and the struggle for their realization. Martin Jr. was never far from the freedom movement he led as an adult.

(注) Great Depression : 1929年10月に始まった世界大恐慌
Atlanta : ジョージア州の州都
NAACP : 全米黒人向上協会

(A) Which statement is true about Martin’s childhood ?

1. He was poor and illiterate, just like most other black children.
2. He was born long after the Great Depression.
3. His father was determined to divide some money between them.
4. His life was better than other black children.

(B) What is the “color line” ?

1. Barriers between whites and blacks.
2. A colored line on the pavement.
3. A line at an intersection.
4. Differences between rich families and poor families.

(C) What happened when he was six years old ?

1. Martin’s mother told him to play with white children.
2. A neighborhood store gave him some money.
3. He was told never to come to the house of a white family.
4. He had a wonderful dream.

(D) Martin’s mother told him not to hate in return because:

1. She did not like Gandhi.
2. She had been influenced by an Indian pacifist.
3. She was the leader of a black organization.
4. She was full of prejudice.

(E) What did Gandhi say to American blacks in his letter ?

1. Put their trust in the American poverty.
2. Don't read the journal of the organization.
3. Dishonor black slaves.
4. Don't feel ashamed of their heritage.

(F) What was the message that stayed with Martin ?

1. Turn around the corner.
2. Stay with Alberta.
3. Pity the prejudiced person.
4. Counsel Indian pacifists.

(G) Alberta's message to her son was:

1. Be ashamed of the slavery.
2. Read Gandhi's books.
3. Forget your father's journal.
4. Stay confident of yourself.

(H) What was the "reality of southern life" ?

1. Black people were treated equally.
2. Black people were often discriminated against.
3. Black people completely forgot their indignation.
4. Black people were given equal service.

(I) What did Martin's father do at the shoe store ?

1. He came out quietly.
2. He offered his service.
3. He was employed at the store.
4. He organized a large-scale boycott.

(J) What did his family talk about at dinner table ?

1. How to find good jobs.
2. How to realize black rights.
3. How to bewilder black people.
4. How to be employed effectively.