

# 薬学部（後期）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) If your brother or sister has a daughter, she is your ( ).

1. aunt      2. nephew      3. niece      4. uncle

(B) Who's ( ) blame for all this trouble?

1. at      2. to      3. of      4. with

(C) You can leave early today ( ) condition that you stay longer tomorrow.

1. on      2. by      3. over      4. with

(D) Helen's house was robbed ( ) broad daylight.

1. at      2. by      3. on      4. in

(E) Eleven pounds is about the same as five ( ).

1. grams      2. kilograms      3. kilometers      4. centimeters

(F) The earthquake made all the houses ( ) and shake.

1. tremble      2. flutter      3. shock      4. glitter

(G) These bed sheets are expensive because they are top ( ).

1. continent      2. quantity      3. quarrel      4. quality

(H) This pot looks red because it's made of ( ).

1. brass      2. copper      3. cape      4. cupboard

(I) This stove uses coal and other kinds of solid ( ).

1. fire      2. fuel      3. full      4. fur

(J) Is Pierre old enough to ( ) in elections yet?

1. fill      2. judge      3. vote      4. separate

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んで ( ) に入れなさい。

- (A) あまり遅くまで外にいてはいけません。明日早く起きるのを忘れないでね。  
Don't stay out too late. Keep in ( ) that you have to get up early tomorrow.
- (B) 風呂に入ろうとしたら、ちょうどその時電話がなるのが聞こえた。  
I was just ( ) to step into the tub when I heard the telephone ring.
- (C) 佐々木さんは健康を保つために朝夕必ずジョギングすることになっている。  
Mr. Sasaki makes a ( ) of jogging in the morning and evening to keep fit.
- (D) 昨夜はネブタ祭りにたくさんの人が繰り出していて、人込みの中で子供とはぐれてしまった。  
A large number of people turned out at the Nebuta Festival last night and we lost ( ) of our child in the crowd.
- (E) 次郎にはよくあることだが、両親に無断でまた旅に出た。  
Jiro went on a trip again without the knowledge of his parents, as is often the ( ) with him.
- (F) 先月、小泉氏とカイロで出会ったとき、「ここで君に会うとは全然思ってもみなかった」と彼は驚いて言った。  
When I met Mr. Koizumi in Cairo last month, he said in surprise, "This is the ( ) place where I expected to meet you."
- (G) 家内はタコを見るのがいやで、まして食べるなんてもってのほかだ。  
My wife doesn't like to look at octopus, much ( ) eat it.
- (H) その学生の顔の表情から、私の話すことを全然理解していないことがわかった。  
The ( ) on the student's face told me that he didn't understand at all what I said.
- (I) この前の日曜日家族を連れてディズニーランドへ行った時、群がる人々の中を縫うようにして通らなければならなかった。  
Last Sunday when I went to Disneyland with my family, we had to thread our ( ) through the crowd.
- (J) 佐藤さんのお父さんが危篤であるという電話をご家族から受けました。佐藤さんがすぐ帰宅できるように取り計らわなければなりません。  
We've got a telephone message from Ms. Sato's family that her father is in critical condition. We must ( ) to it that she gets home immediately.

about	accustom	around	case	last
latest	less	look	make	mind
more	point	see	sight	way

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

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

解答 : 

looking	for	a	nice
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- (A) The song requires ( to / the / move / singer ) quickly from very high to very low notes.  
(B) Acid rain has ( as / of / emerged / one ) the most serious environmental concerns of recent times.  
(C) DNA testing has been used to ( victims / of / the identities / trace ) in criminal cases.  
(D) Most bacteria are five to ( than / times / smaller / ten ) human cells.  
(E) Some herbal products may ( medicine / where / modern / help ) fails.  
(F) We will give up all claim to the ( will / if / property / the government ) pay for necessary repairs.  
(G) It is ( discriminate / to / against / unfair ) people of other races.  
(H) Peter's words ( as / of / served / a reminder ) our responsibilities.  
(I) Charles was ( contempt / the woman's / aware / of ) for him.  
(J) A tumor is a mass of diseased cells in ( that / divided / your body / have ) and increased too quickly.

4 次の英文を読み、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。

## Intelligence in Cats and Dogs

Early human intelligence tests, performed in the late 1800's, tried to link smarts with body proportions, reaction time, and sensitivity to smells, sounds, weights, and other stimuli. The problem was that the test results didn't correlate with how well a subject performed in school. In hindsight, it seems strange to believe that someone with a good sense of smell would be smarter. But that just shows how difficult it has been to come up with a good way of measuring intelligence.

Later intelligence tests focused on practical knowledge, memory, reasoning, vocabulary, and problem solving. These tests turned out to be better predictors of academic success.

All of these things represent different types of intelligence. Some people might have some types of smarts, but lack others. And whether or not we recognize something as intelligence has a lot to do with what we value or what we're seeking.

For example, which is smarter, a cat or a dog? Do you value a clean pet? If so, then a cat is probably going to seem "smarter", because cats—unlike dogs—do not roll around in dead fish and

then come bounding in the house to show off their glorious odor. If you are a Cat Person, then you know that cats are smarter because they're independent and clean, and they have a strong sense of where they are and how to get home. If you're a Dog Person, you know that dogs are smarter because they're easier to train. In fact, dogs are so smart they sometimes even wear police badges and perform important jobs for people with disabilities, among other things. Even though cats can be trained to use toilets (not just litter boxes), dogs are easier to train, and therefore will likely be considered more intelligent creatures.

An expert in the intelligence of dogs, Stanley Coren, outlines three types of smarts that can be measured: instinctive, adaptive, and working. Instinctive intelligence describes what dogs are genetically designed to do. This is why some can herd sheep and others are good at retrieving tennis balls. Adaptive intelligence describes how well dogs can figure out what's going on around them—for example, how quickly they can find a hidden treat. Working intelligence describes how quickly they learn commands.

Dogs like humans are social animals. They think in terms of how they relate to others. Domestic cats are not pack animals, which is why people laugh when someone says: "It was like herding cats!" This is also why many people make a strong case for dogs being smarter.

"The reason is very simple," he says. "If you have two animals that are roughly at the same evolutionary level and roughly the classification—cats and dogs are both carnivores (meat eaters)—the one that has the more complex social structure is almost always brighter."

If you look at it in human developmental terms, a dog is about equivalent to a human two-year-old, which means it knows about 260 words or signals. The average cat, meanwhile, is more like an 18-month-old, which means it knows about 50 words. The more words a creature knows and the better it's able to communicate, the more it is apt to succeed in a social environment.

(A) What did some of the first intelligence tests use to determine intelligence?

1. Knowing how to get home.
2. Being easy to train.
3. Sensitivity to smells, sounds, weight and other stimuli.
4. Reasoning and problem solving.

(B) Which of the following tests will better predict good grades at school?

1. Reaction time tests.
2. Body proportions.
3. Smell tests.
4. Problem solving.

(C) A cat may seem to be smarter than a dog if:

1. One is looking for a sociable pet.
2. One is looking for a clean pet.
3. One is looking for a pet with a big vocabulary.
4. One is looking for a pet to help disabled persons.

(D) Dogs are easier to train than cats because:

1. They have a larger vocabulary.
2. They can be trained to use toilets.
3. They can be trained to be sheep.
4. They are able to get home from almost anywhere.

(E) Which of the following is an example of instinctive intelligence in dogs?

1. Able to help handicapped people.
2. Able to find drugs in luggage.
3. Able to retrieve a duck from a pond.
4. Able to shake a paw.

(F) Which of the following is an example of working intelligence in dogs?

1. Finding drugs hidden in a suitcase.
2. Finding bombs inside a locker.
3. Following signals to sit and lie down.
4. Able to retrieve a duck from a pond.

(G) Which of the following is an example of adaptive intelligence in dogs?

1. Finding drugs hidden in a suitcase.
2. Following signals to sit and lie down.
3. Understanding commands from their master.
4. Able to retrieve a duck from a pond.

(H) An average cat is able to:

1. Understand about 50 words or signals.
2. Understand more than 260 words or signals.
3. Understand more words than a dog.
4. Do police work.

(I) Ability to succeed in society (for an animal) is dependent upon:

1. Not being part of a herd.
2. Being a carnivore.
3. Knowing more words and able to communicate.
4. Being about the same evolutionary level.

(J) Which is true of the following statements?

1. Dogs are sociable animals.
2. Cats are not independent animals.
3. Dogs are clean animals.
4. Cats have a poor sense of direction.