

平成17年度
青森大学 薬学部

一般入学試験 [前期日程]

問題冊子

英 語

13:00～14:00

解答用紙は別紙になっています。

平成17年度 青森大学薬学部 前期日程入学試験 問題

英 語

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、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- (A) Last night my friend Kato drove drunk and his car crashed against the fence of his neighbor's house and broke it. As a matter of course, he has to () up for all the trouble he caused.
1. come 2. make 3. give 4. put
- (B) The boss told his secretary to () him that he had a very important appointment with his lawyer at ten.
1. remember 2. recall 3. remind 4. think
- (C) The dentist, who is used to small children crying in tears, was surprised that my little brother could () so much pain.
1. import 2. rise 3. stand 4. identify
- (D) I am very () to know the result of the medical examination I had at the prefectural hospital yesterday.
1. disturbance 2. worrying 3. uneasy 4. anxious
- (E) This house is said to be (), but I have lived here for ten years and I have never seen a ghost.
1. enchanting 2. haunted 3. charming 4. fascinated
- (F) My husband has an upset stomach. I think he must have eaten something that () with him last night.
1. disagreed 2. hurt 3. bothered 4. poisoned
- (G) Noh play, one of the Japanese traditional arts, has been () from father to son for generations.
1. made up 2. written out 3. put off 4. handed down
- (H) It is one thing to enjoy listening to good classical music, but it is quite () to perform skillfully yourself.
1. another 2. the other 3. the others 4. others
- (I) An airplane crashed into the village yesterday, and a lot of villagers had their houses () down by the explosions.
1. to burn 2. burn 3. burned 4. burning
- (J) The speaker was really at a () when he forgot what he was going to say in the middle of his speech.
1. trouble 2. loss 3. problem 4. difficulty

2 次の英文が、与えられた日本文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、解答欄に書きなさい。

- (A) 生涯、社会奉仕に捧げた人々をたたえない人は、ほとんどいない。
There are few () admire those who dedicated their life to social services.
- (B) 二つの主要都市銀行を統合する計画に関する問題は次の会まで延期された。
The subject about a plan to combine two major city banks was held () till the next meeting.
- (C) たいした才能はないが何ごとにも最善を尽くす人は、結局は人生で必ず成功する。
One whose ability is not worth () but who does one's best in anything is sure to succeed in life after all.
- (D) 私たちは弁護士に遺産相続の問題すべてを任せて、決着をつけるようにしてもらった。
We've () the lawyer to settle all the problems about succession to the inheritance.
- (E) 父が急に死んだので、彼女は外国へ留学する考えを捨てざるを得なかった。
Her father's sudden death () her to give up the idea of studying abroad.
- (F) 暗やみの中に白いものがみえて彼女は驚いたが、実際は物干しの綱にかかった白いシャツだった。
Something white in the dark () her but it was just a white shirt hanging on the clothes line.
- (G) 母親は新たに生まれた赤ん坊を見たとき、この子が世界でもっとも偉大な学者の一人になるとは思ってもみなかった。
Little () his mother think, when she saw her newborn baby, that he would become one of the greatest scholars in the world.
- (H) 人間は言葉を話せるという点で動物と違っている。
Human beings differ from animals in () they have the faculty of speech.
- (I) この学生は夜更かしする癖を簡単には直せないだろう。
It would be difficult for the student to cure himself () this habit of sitting up so late.
- (J) ここで私にも年金問題について必要なことを言わせていただきたい。
Permit me to make some necessary () on the subject of the pension problem.

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|------------|------|---------|------------|
| but | did | frightened | had | left | mentioning |
| obliged | of | out | over | remarks | that |
| what | who | with | | | |

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 She is (looking / nice / for / a / present) for her mother.

解答

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|---|------|---------|
| looking | for | a | nice | present |
|---------|-----|---|------|---------|

- (A) If you find a better job elsewhere and wish to leave your current position, you should give at (writing / four weeks' / in / notice / least).
- (B) Make sure you are (before / comfortable / you / in a / position) begin your work at the machinery.
- (C) Pat didn't notice a police (following / until / he / him / car) reached the freeway. Then he was ordered to pull over and got a speeding ticket.
- (D) Mrs. Peterson felt shy when she was asked to make an impromptu speech at the dinner party, but when she was finished speaking, it (long and / with / met / thunderous / was) applause.
- (E) Most people do know that exercise is a major factor in maintaining their good (to / but / fail / health / put) it into practice.
- (F) There is still an (in / but / trade / lucrative / illegal) ivory between Africa and other countries.
- (G) You would be (the / to know / that the / pleased / proceeds of) sale would not end up in someone's pocket; they would be used for a charitable purpose.
- (H) Do you (you are / realize / if / that / living) with your parents, you won't be eligible for a student grant?
- (I) Sometimes, people in Third World (distances / walk / countries / long / have to) to get water.
- (J) The announcement said that owing to President Ishihara's ill health, his visit to the (postponed / notice / further / factory was / until).

次の英文を読み、それぞれの設問の答えを1～4から選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

Dragons

The heroes of Western legend have faced a vast assortment of fiends and monsters, but only a select few have dared challenge the mightiest of them all—the enormous fire-breathing dragon. More than just another conquest, in many tales the dragon represents the ultimate step in a hero's quest for greatness.

Dragons have been featured players in myth and folklore for most of recorded history. In the West, they appeared in the early literature of Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Germany, Scandinavia, and the British Isles. The list of warriors who've done battle with dragons reads like a Who's Who of heroes. The Greek and Roman hero Hercules slew several dragons in his long career, more notably the Hydra, who had nine venomous heads. Various Babylonian warriors battled Tiamat, a dragon known as the Queen of Darkness, who had the head and forelegs of a lion, the hind legs of an eagle, feathery wings, and a scaled body impervious to all weapons. The Norse thunder god Thor succumbed to the venom of the Midgard Serpent, a huge dragon that encircled the entire Earth, but not before dealing the creature a fatal blow. Beowulf, considered one of the first heroes of English literature, also met his death while slaying a dragon, and medieval knights made dragon hunting a fairly common pastime.

Physical descriptions of dragons remain fairly consistent from tale to tale. Generally depicted as enormous serpents (the Greek word *drakon* means "huge serpent"), dragons tended to be armored with impenetrable scales and equipped with one or two pairs of legs and a set of batlike wings. Most had wedge-shaped heads and long, sometimes poisonous, fangs. Some also sported twin horns, enormous claws, and a forked or barbed tail. Welsh dragons were often red, German dragons were white, and others came in black or yellow.

Almost all dragons had one thing in common—their scorching breath. The enormous fireballs the creatures could unleash at will were more than just a hazard for brave knights. They were said to devastate entire countries! And when a hero was clever enough to avoid the flames and slay his foe, a dragon could prove dangerous even after death. Dragon's blood was said to be deadly to the touch, and dragon's teeth, if planted in the earth, were alleged to grow a crop of armed and blood-thirsty warriors.

Such a threatening beast was bound to be perceived as the natural enemy of mankind. Dragons were said to be crafty, gluttonous, and cruel creatures who lived in huge caves or the craters of volcanoes, as well as in lakes and oceans. Periodically, they would satisfy their hunger by feasting on livestock or people. In

many legends, a dragon would kidnap a young maiden and spirit her away, sometimes to make a meal of her, sometimes simply to share her company.

Any dragon to wing his way from Europe to China or Japan would experience some serious culture shock. Instead of finding himself loathed, feared, and attacked, he'd be welcomed with a smile. For in the East, the dragon has always been viewed as a benevolent creature and sign of good fortune.

Unlike their Western cousins, Eastern dragons don't breathe fire or have wings, although they can usually fly by magic. A typical Eastern dragon has the horns of a stag, the head of a camel, the neck of a snake, the claws of an eagle, the ears of a bull, and long whiskers on his face. In Chinese legends, there are dragons who guard the skies, dragons who bring rain, and dragons who control rivers and streams. In Japan, where they are widely considered to be wise, kind and helpful, dragons have served as the official emblem of the imperial family for centuries.

(A) In the Western legend:

1. The dragon cannot challenge other fiends and monsters.
2. The dragon breathes fire on other mighty monsters.
3. Only a select few dragons can challenge a hero.
4. A hero needs to conquer a dragon to achieve greatness.

(B) What could you likely find in a "Who's Who of heroes"?

1. A list of dragons that lived in recorded history.
2. A list of warriors who fought with dragons.
3. A list of folklore tales in such countries as Babylonia.
4. A list of scaled bodies in the early European literature.

(C) What happened to the Hydra?

1. It killed Hercules.
2. The Hydra and others were slain.
3. The Hydra became a Greek and Roman hero.
4. Hercules got nine heads, but the Hydra didn't.

(D) What was true of Tiamat ?

1. Weapons were useless against Tiamat's body.
2. It liked to eat lions and eagles.
3. You needed a scaled weapon to fight Tiamat.
4. The Queen of Darkness had no means to fly.

(E) What did the Norse thunder god do?

1. He was killed, but the dragon wasn't.
2. He dealt Thor a fatal blow and then encircled the Earth.
3. Thor's blow slew Midgard Serpent before he died.
4. The Midgard Serpent killed the Norse god with its foreleg.

(F) In the Western legend, dragons were special because:

1. Their fangs were sometimes impenetrable.
2. Its legs and wings were a dragon's only armor.
3. Scales were so strong that weapons were of no use.
4. Except Greek dragons, few had poisonous fangs.

(G) Even after death, a dragon could be dangerous because:

1. It could devastate entire countries with its scorching breath.
2. Armed warriors could grow from a dead dragon's fangs.
3. The flames could be poisonous.
4. Dragon's blood could be planted in the earth.

(H) What would a dragon do with a young maiden?

1. It may or may not feast upon her.
2. It would help her run a business.
3. It would leave her alone and be spirited away.
4. It would share a meal with members of her company.

(I) European dragons might experience culture shock in the Orient because:

1. The Eastern dragons are loathed, feared, and attacked there.
2. Oriental people look upon them as kind and generous.
3. The Chinese and Japanese would give them good fortune.
4. People in the West would give dragons a smile.

(J) Which one is NOT true of an Eastern dragon?

1. Wingless.
2. An official emblem.
3. Guarding the skies.
4. Scorching breath.