

平成17年度  
青森大学 薬学部

一般入学試験 [後期日程]

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 後期日程入学試験 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) When you undergo the job interview, ( ) that there are always some tough questions you cannot answer.  
1. keep up with      2. keep in touch      3. keep in mind      4. keep in with
- (B) I've lived near the airport so long that I'm now ( ) to the noise.  
1. aware      2. conscious      3. familiar      4. accustomed
- (C) A month's ( ) of the solar rays would involve the utter destruction of all activity upon earth.  
1. delegation      2. deprivation      3. deliberation      4. delivery
- (D) Jim was told that ( ) he had to do was to sound the alarm if he saw anyone loitering.  
1. all      2. much      3. hardly      4. whatever
- (E) When his colleague began to talk a lot of nonsense at the regular meeting, Ichiro opened his mouth as if ( ).  
1. speak      2. spoke      3. to speak      4. spoken
- (F) ( ) that Spiderman were here to help us !  
1. Could      2. May      3. Should      4. Would
- (G) When I was a boy your ( ), I was not such a stupid boy as to forget the basic thing.  
1. age      2. year      3. time      4. era
- (H) As you are ( ), most of the losses in rural areas were suffered as a result of many typhoons that hit Japan last year.  
1. noted      2. awake      3. aware      4. recognized
- (I) Your assistance will be ( ) to enable our new project to succeed.  
1. essential      2. influential      3. extensive      4. intensive
- (J) Even though we didn't win the championship match, I am ( ) that each member of the team made the greatest effort possible.  
1. satisfied      2. satisfying      3. satisfaction      4. to satisfy

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) 警察官たちは、社会における法と秩序を維持していく、大きな責任を担っている。  
Members of the police ( ) have an awesome responsibility for maintaining law and order in society.
- (B) ジャックは、10月の英語スピーチコンテストで獲得した新しいコンピュータをとっても気に入っています。  
Jack is pleased with the new computer, which he ( ) as a prize in an English speech contest last October.
- (C) もし赤ん坊が吐き始めたら、すぐにお医者さんに連絡してください。  
If the baby starts ( ), contact your doctor immediately.
- (D) 鉄道の駅で、私に話しかけてきたその中年の男は、地方の訛りがひどくて、私にはひどく分かりにくかった。  
The middle-aged man who talked to me at the railroad station had a heavy local ( ), and I found it very hard to understand.
- (E) 坂田社長は、女性への平等な就職機会について話してはいるが、それは口先だけだ。  
President Sakata is only paying lip ( ) to equal employment opportunities for women.
- (F) 弟は、会社の成功に大いなる貢献をしたことで、表彰された。  
My brother has been publicly ( ) for his contribution to the company's success.
- (G) 私がよく分からないのは、泥棒はどのようにして、警報装置を作動させずに家に侵入したかだ。  
What ( ) me is how the burglar got into the house without setting off the alarm.
- (H) 和子が何を言っているのか、全く分からなかった。声が弱々しくて、ほとんど聞き取れなかった。  
I couldn't make out what Kazuko was saying. Her voice was so weak that it was practically ( ).
- (I) 外国語、特に自分の言語から遠く離れている場合は、習得に多大の忍耐と辛抱を要する。  
Learning a foreign language, especially if it's far removed from your own, requires a lot of patience and ( ).
- (J) 社会の変化によって、家庭における男性と女性の役割がはっきりしなくなった。  
Social changes have ( ) the differences between male and female roles in the home.

accent	audible	blurred	force	inaudible
language	obtained	obtaining	perseverance	puzzles
recognition	recognized	service	vomit	vomiting

3

次の (A) ~ (J) の中の単語を、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	present
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- (A) He entered the ( his leg / and / stadium / with / bloodied ) bandaged.
- (B) Watch Formula One racing at ( state-of-the-art / its / Malaysia's / best / at ) race track, reputedly one of the best circuits in the world.
- (C) Protesting farmers and truckers ( stand-off / end / their / agreed / to ) before the public, at first supportive, soured as the strike began to cause serious problems.
- (D) Oceans and seas have now overtaken swamps and jungles as ( medicine / the most / cabinets / on / effective ) the planet.
- (E) The leaders of the free world's ( nations / strongest / industrial / seven / were ) in the process of donning formal dress for a state dinner when bad news struck.
- (F) The execution is part of the Communist Party's ongoing crackdown on corruption, ( authorities / a / poses / which / fear ) serious threat.
- (G) His doctors say he is too sick to testify, ( many / Indonesians / skeptical / are / but ).
- (H) A terrorist siege at a Russian school ends in a ( hundreds / that / dead / leaves / battle ).
- (I) President Bush consistently describes the terrorists and rebels he battles ( hijackers / Islam / of / abnormal / as ).
- (J) Only recently, the humble sea squirt, ( in the / organism / shallow / found / an ) waters of the Caribbean, emerged as the latest marine medication to combat cancer.

4

次の英文[ I ]、[ II ]は、地球環境問題について論じたものである。これらの英文を読み、それぞれの設問の答えを 1 ～ 4 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

### [ I ] The Destruction of the Ozone Layer

A recent report shows that the ozone layer is decreasing faster than people at first thought. Former U.S. President Bush was so worried that he decided to change the date for stopping production of chlorofluorocarbons ( CFCs ) from the year 2000 to 1995. CFCs are one of the destroyers of the ozone layer.

Ozone is a pale blue gas, a layer of which is found between 15 and 50 kilometers above the surface of the Earth. It absorbs harmful rays from the sun, in particular ultraviolet rays.

The report, issued by the United Nations Environment Program ( UNEP ), says that the increased ultraviolet radiation which results from loss of ozone in the upper atmosphere could lead to faster development of AIDS in people who are already infected with the HIV-I virus. Researchers also believe more ultraviolet rays could reduce the body's defenses against a variety of other diseases.

In addition to this new potential problem, there are predicted increases in problems already known to be caused by this type of radiation, such as the expected increase in the number of eye cataracts, up to 1.75 million extra cases annually, or in blindness, 150,000 more cases of blindness for every one percent of ozone loss. Also, more than 300,000 extra cases of skin cancer a year can be expected. Besides such health problems, there will probably be destruction of marine phytoplankton, which are the base of marine food chain and an important absorber of carbon dioxide ( CO<sub>2</sub> ), the major global warming gas. There are also expected to be new problems with crops, which could cause food shortages.

These predictions are based on what the UNEP calls a conservative estimate of a 5-10 percent ozone depletion by the year 2000.

It is time to take action, but what can the ordinary citizen do ? CFCs are used in aerosol sprays, refrigerators and car air-conditioning systems. It is getting easier to find sprays which do not use CFCs. However, sprays use only very small amounts of CFCs compared to refrigerators or car cooling systems. Each car carries about 1kg of CFCs, which is about five times as much as there is in the average home refrigerator. Environmentalists have suggested that the most important thing consumers can do to help stop the release of CFCs into the atmosphere is to have their car cooling systems and refrigerators serviced regularly by technicians who capture and recycle CFCs.

Even if we act soon, the destruction of the ozone layer will not stop at once. The UN report says there are already enough CFCs in the atmosphere to continue depleting the ozone layer well into the 21st century.

( 注 ) chlorofluorocarbons ( CFCs ): ( 通称 )フロンガス

United Nations Environment Program ( UNEP ): 国連環境計画

HIV-I virus: HIV-I 型ウイルス( エイズを起こすウイルス )

cataract: (医) 白内障

phytoplankton: 植物プランクトン

(A) Ozone in the upper atmosphere:

1. Has shown so gradual an increase that we need not worry about it.
2. Has not shown so rapid a decrease as people thought.
3. Has shown a faster decrease than people expected.
4. Has not shown so sudden an increase as we expected.

(B) Ozone layer:

1. Results from loss of carbon dioxide.
2. Takes in the sun's harmful rays.
3. Absorbs the major global warming gas.
4. Produces the major global warming gas.

(C) More ultraviolet radiation could:

1. Reduce the number of cases of skin cancer.
2. Reduce the number of people with AIDS virus.
3. Reduce the number of sufferers from eye cataracts.
4. Reduce resistance to various diseases.

(D) In addition to health problems, the increased ultraviolet radiation will probably:

1. Bring about the destruction of the marine ecosystem.
2. Cause the destruction of phytoplankton, which release carbon dioxide.
3. Prevent the surface of our planet from releasing carbon dioxide.
4. Settle the problem of worldwide food shortages.

(E) According to the essay, which of the following is NOT true ?

1. Diseases will increase worldwide as a result of the destruction of the ozone layer.
2. If we take action now, the depletion of the ozone layer will stop immediately.
3. The best way consumers can help reduce CFCs is by having air conditioners and refrigerators serviced by experts.
4. Each car carries far more CFCs than aerosol sprays or average home refrigerators have.

## [ II ] Global Warming

The ice at the North and South Poles is melting and consequently the level of the world's oceans is rising. This shows that the earth is becoming warmer year by year. Global warming, which is a major environmental issue, is largely the result of activities in the industrialized world. Scientists say that this phenomenon of a rise in global temperature is a result of the 'greenhouse effect'. This phrase derives from the fact that carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other gases, acting like a pane of glass in a greenhouse, let in the sun's radiation but prevent heat from escaping. The greenhouse effect is caused by CO<sub>2</sub>, emitted as a result of the mass consumption of fossil fuels, and by chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), methane, nitrous oxide and other substances.

In order to prevent planetary warming, it is absolutely necessary to restrict the burning of oil and coal and exploit non-fossil fuel energy. However, restriction on the use of such fuels would have a great effect on the energy policy of every country in the world. The consumption of oil, coal and wood is rapidly increasing, particularly in developing countries. Any measures taken against global warming would slow down their economic growth, so they are against them. Even the U.S. Government has adopted a half-hearted stance on the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This has greatly angered the EC nations.

However, in 1988, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) established the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) to consider what measures could be taken to prevent a further rise in the earth's temperature. Restrictions on the use of CFCs, which destroy the ozone layer in the stratosphere, were instituted in 1989. And limits on emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, methane and other substances are being introduced by industrialized countries. The reason is that the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide will double during the next 100 years. The density of greenhouse gases like CO<sub>2</sub>, CFCs, nitrous oxide and methane is increasing at a rate of about 0.5 % per year, and if the present rate continues, an increase in average global temperatures of 1.5–4.5 °C seems certain by the year 2050. Global warming is already affecting cities in coastal regions, food production, ecosystems and the world's climate.

Now is the time for industrialized countries to take the initiative in reducing emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases.

(注) fossil fuels: 化石燃料 (石油、石炭、天然ガスなどの燃料)

methane: メタン

nitrous oxide: 亜酸化窒素

World Meteorological Organization: 世界気象機関

Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change: 気候変化に関する政府間パネル

- (F) Global warming:
1. Has no influence on the earth's temperature at all.
  2. Is one of the minor problems connected with ecosystems.
  3. Has nothing to do with the world-wide change in the climate.
  4. Is mainly the result of activities of industrial countries.
- (G) The greenhouse effect:
1. Is chiefly caused by CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by burning fossil fuels.
  2. Is chiefly caused by mass production of non-fossil fuels.
  3. Is of little use for greenhouses where people raise tropical plants.
  4. Is responsible for the worldwide loss of trees and forests.
- (H) Restricting the use of fossil fuels:
1. Will multiply the amount of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases.
  2. Is necessary to prevent a further rise in earth's temperature.
  3. Is speeding up the economic growth of every country.
  4. Will raise the level of the world's oceans.
- (I) In 1988, the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change ( IPCC ) was established so it might:
1. Talk about the economic growth of developing countries.
  2. Produce world-wide changes in the climate.
  3. Think carefully about the means to stop a further rise in global temperature.
  4. Make some areas suitable for agriculture.
- (J) According to the essay, which of the following is NOT true ?
1. If global warming continues due to an increase in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, it will do serious damage to the world supply of agricultural products, ecosystems, coastal regions, etc.
  2. It is absolutely necessary for industrialized countries to consider what measures to take to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
  3. The greenhouse effect will accelerate considerably in the 21st century if industrialized countries do not take any measures to reduce emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases.
  4. Even if the density of greenhouse gases like CO<sub>2</sub>, CFCs and so on is increasing at a rate of about 0.5% every year, it will not have any harmful effect on global temperatures at all.