

平成 21 年度
青森大学 薬学部 薬学科

一般入学試験 A 日程

英語
問題冊子

注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は 1 部、解答用紙は 1 枚です。
3. 問題は ～ まであります。
4. マークシートへの記入は、次の事項に十分注意し記入して下さい。
 - ① 受験番号を間違えなく記入して下さい。
 - ② 解答は、解答用紙の該当する解答欄から正解と思われる数字を一つ選択し、0 の中全体を HB の黒鉛筆で塗りつぶして下さい。
 - ③ 1 つの問に 2 つ以上のマークをすると不正解となります。
 - ④ 誤ってマークした場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで完全に消してからマークしなおして下さい。
5. 試験終了後、解答用紙のみを提出して下さい。

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、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(A) When Greg began to paint, he was () by late-nineteenth-century French artists.

1. afforded 2. installed 3. influenced 4. informed

(B) Good pharmacists are () demand now.

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

(C) It's no good hiring someone who's never taught in junior high school before. We need an () teacher.

1. experienced 2. experimental 3. exploited 4. explored

(D) The city is quiet on Saturdays and Sundays, but on other days the place is full of ().

1. going 2. moves 3. vacations 4. activity

(E) We were having an interesting conversation, when my mother () us to say that lunch was ready.

1. entered 2. interrupted 3. trapped 4. undertook

(F) If your brother or sister has a daughter, she is your ().

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

(G) There aren't many people with blue eyes in Greece. The () have dark eyes.

1. major 2. majority 3. minority 4. more

(H) I couldn't hear what the children were saying, because they were ().

1. talking 2. whispering 3. whipping 4. wishing

(I) It's clear there's a strong () between smoking and heart disease.

1. join 2. joint 3. link 4. ring

(J) Until yesterday, Jim was a part time worker, but then his position was made ().

1. full-time 2. sometime 3. anytime 4. three times

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、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(A) 京都での来週のバスツアーの予約をしたいです。

I would like to make a () for next week's bus tour in Kyoto.

(B) このテーマパークで迷子になった場合のことを考えて私の携帯番号を知らせておきます。

I'll give you my cellphone number, in () you get lost in the theme park.

(C) オリンピックのチケットを販売し始めるまでここで並んでいなければなりません。

You should stand in line here () they start to sell Olympic Games tickets.

(D) 宮崎駿のことは知っていますが、まだ会ったことはありません。

I know () Hayao Miyazaki but I haven't met him yet.

(E) 卒業論文を書くには私が想像したよりもはるかに時間がかかりました。

It took much () time to write the graduation thesis than I had imagined.

(F) ことわざでは、「良薬口に苦し」と言われています。

A proverb says, "Bitter () may have blessed effects."

(G) 見本の無料配布は新薬の販売を促進する有効な方法である。

Distributing free samples is an () way to stimulate sales of new medicines.

(H) 彼が話すのを聞けば、彼が優れた弁護士だと思うだろう。

If you heard him talk, you would () him for an excellent lawyer.

(I) トムは母親譲りの音楽の才能を持っていた。

Tom had a () for music that was inherited from his mother.

(J) どこに住んでいても、私たちはオンラインで他の大学生と交信できます。

No matter () we live, we can communicate with other university students online.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. case | 2. effective | 3. more | 4. of | 5. pills |
| 6. reservation | 7. take | 8. talent | 9. until | 10. where |

3 次の(A)～(J)の()の中の単語を、正しい順序に並べかえて英文を作り、3番目に来る単語の番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

例] Do you (1. first 2. where 3. know 4. your 5. name) comes from?

Do you comes from?

解答

- (A) What (1. Bill 2. that 3. wanted 4. it 5. was) her to tell ?
- (B) We all couldn't (1. his 2. with 3. put 4. practical 5. up) joke.
- (C) Try the window to (1. or 2. check 3. it's 4. whether 5. locked) not.
- (D) My friend John could not be in time for my wedding because he (1. got 2. traffic 3. caught 4. heavy 5. in).
- (E) Doctor's advice (1. no 2. was 3. of 4. to 5. use) the patients.
- (F) Martha was (1. her 2. to 3. up 4. bring 5. determined) child at any cost.
- (G) Tom and Margret (1. do 2. had 3. to 4. with 5. nothing) the rumor.
- (H) Recently the number (1. who 2. of 3. smoke 4. is 5. men) decreasing.
- (I) Billy (1. have 2. to 3. is 4. been 5. said) ill yesterday, but he looks well today.
- (J) I (1. stay 2. to 3. late 4. up 5. used) at night, but now I can't.

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、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

Dental Health

Your oral health depends on many factors. These include what you eat, the type and amount of saliva in your mouth, your habits, and your overall health.

Talk to your dentist about your oral health practices. If you are taking medicine that dries your mouth, you may want to use fluoride — for example, toothpastes and mouthwashes — every day. Pregnant women and people with health conditions such as diabetes also may want or need special daily care.

Everyone should brush at least twice a day. It's even better to brush three times a day or after

every meal. In addition, you should floss at least once a day. These activities remove plaque, which is a complex mass of bacteria that constantly forms on your teeth. If plaque isn't removed every day, it can turn the sugars found in most foods and drinks into acids that lead to decay.

Every time you eat, bits of food become lodged in and around your teeth. This food provides fuel for the bacteria in plaque. The bacteria produce acid. Each time you eat food, your teeth are exposed to these acids for 20 minutes or more. This occurs more often if you eat snacks and the food stays on your teeth for a while. These repeated acid attacks can break down the enamel surface of your teeth, leading to a cavity. A balanced diet is also important. Not getting enough minerals and vitamins can affect your oral health, as well as your general health.

Smoking or using smokeless tobacco increases your risk of oral cancer and tooth decay. Using tobacco also contributes to bad breath and stains on your teeth.

You are in the best position to notice changes in your mouth. Your dentist sees you only a few times a year, but you can examine your mouth weekly to look for changes that might be of concern. A regular examination is particularly important for tobacco users, who are at increased risk of developing oral cancer.

Talk to your dentist about how often you should visit. If you have a history of cavities or crown and bridge work, or are wearing braces, you should visit the dentist more often. Some people, such as diabetics or smokers, have more gum disease than the general population. They also should visit the dentist more often. People with AIDS also are more likely to have dental problems. More frequent visits for these groups are important to maintain good oral health.

(注)

saliva 唾液, つば

fluoride フッ化物

diabetes 糖尿病

floss 歯垢を取るためのナイロン糸(を使う)

plaque 歯垢

acid 酸

decay 腐食(する)

cavity 虫歯

(A) Your oral health practices should include:

1. Reducing the amount of saliva.
2. Increasing health risks.
3. Using fluoride.
4. Taking medicine that dries your mouth.

(B) What is going to happen to your teeth if you have plaque?

1. Bacteria will be removed.
2. You may have decayed teeth.
3. Brushing and flossing may be unnecessary.
4. Acids turn to sugars.

(C) What do repeated acid attacks result in?

1. Cavities
2. Minerals and vitamins
3. More plaque
4. A weight loss

(D) What if we don't discourage smoking?

1. We can improve our general health.
2. We can make a great contribution to oral health.
3. We can strengthen the enamel surface.
4. We may have greater risks of oral cancer.

(E) Who needs more dental care?

1. High school history teachers.
2. Bridge workers and crown wearers.
3. People who never smoke.
4. People with health problems.