

(一般前期)

近畿大学
医学部
平成23年度入学試験問題


英語

注意事項

1. 問題は、指示があるまで開かない。
2. マークシートへの記入は、HB鉛筆又はシャープペンシル（HB以上の芯）のみとする。
3. 監督者の指示に従ってマークシートに受験番号・氏名を記入し、受験番号をマークする。
4. 試験問題の数は50問で、解答時間は90分である。
5. 問題はすべて択一である。1問に2つ以上解答したときは誤りとする。
6. 各問題には最大6個の選択肢がある。それぞれの問題に応じて、解答をマークする。

解答例)

A B C D E F
☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ とマークする。

7. 解答を修正した場合は、消しゴムであとが残らないように完全に消す。
鉛筆の色が残ったり  のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにはならない。
8. マークシートは折り曲げたり汚したりしないよう注意する。

(一般前期)

平成23年度 入学試験問題 英語

- ◎ 英語の試験問題は5枚綴りになっています。
 ◎ 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入すること。

I. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (1) With one wave of her wand, the witch made the dead crow come to ().
 (A) alive (B) life (C) conscious (D) consciousness
- (2) Mr. Tanaka was fired from a prestigious company, and now, he is () but a poor father.
 (A) everything (B) something (C) anything (D) nothing
- (3) Otolaryngology is a branch of medicine usually called ENT, which () for ear, nose, and throat.
 (A) heads (B) stands (C) picks (D) means
- (4) Thanks to the hot summer, the new electric fan produced by the vacuum cleaner company sold like ().
 (A) rare stakes (B) hot dogs (C) apple pies (D) hot cakes
- (5) Jane looks young and is really energetic, but she is () than I.
 (A) older (B) elder (C) more old (D) elderly
- (6) *Sato* is a () family name in Japan.
 (A) popular (B) wanted (C) common (D) ordinary
- (7) We should not forget the devastating earthquake in Kobe that occurred sixteen years ().
 (A) ago (B) early (C) before (D) long
- (8) Since we had so many applicants for the leading role, it took a tremendous amount of time to () out the brightest young actress.
 (A) single (B) pass (C) rule (D) come
- (9) My children begged me to give them the OK to go into the bush, but I refused to () them.
 (A) make (B) get (C) have (D) let
- (10) To (), your proposal for a new type of car wasn't so convincing.
 (A) my frankness (B) be frank (C) frankly (D) be speaking frankly

II. 次の英文の下線部(A)～(D)について不適切なものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (11) Needless to say, this mystery has not been fully accounted for any scientists and it may remain so.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (12) John should have written a letter sooner, but he was very busy for meeting other deadlines.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (13) The town where I spent my schooldays is now very different from that it was.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (14) Jiro has long wanted to marry to Yoko, but she has always been determined to stay single.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

(問題用紙 2)

- (15) Simon hasn't decided yet if he will go to the mountains or to the sea while the holidays.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (16) Jodie recommended that Nancy buy several books on World War II, but she wanted neither of them.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (17) Keiko used to make a living by teaching a violin to children in her neighborhood.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (18) Mayumi was asked a lot of questions at the press conference, but she couldn't reply some of them.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (19) Mr. Kato said that he got his pocket be picked on the crowded train on his way to work this morning.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (20) Nancy visited a cottage by the sea which one of her friends, who she was very close with, once had lived.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (21) In her arrival in England, Jane started to work even though she suffered from jet lag.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (22) It was before sunrise when Taro got the call from his stepmother, so he was still in his pajama.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

III. 次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。解答は指定された箇所に入るものだけをマークしなさい。

- A. This () () (23) () () (24) calories.
(A) fat (B) and (C) fewer
(D) has (E) meal (F) less
- B. An annoying guest made (25) () () () () (26) frustrated host.
(A) the (B) number (C) of
(D) to (E) comments (F) a
- C. She decided to () (27) (28) () () () for a new job.
(A) into (B) shape (C) searching
(D) get (E) back (F) before
- D. I () (29) () (30) () () last month.
(A) spent (B) editing (C) the
(D) movie (E) hours (F) countless
- E. Some of the poorer regions () () (31) () (32) () spending cuts.
(A) high (B) left (C) and
(D) were (E) dry (F) by

(問題用紙 3)

IV. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(A)～(D)の中から選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

More than 90 percent of all organisms that have ever lived on Earth are extinct. As new species (33) to fit ever changing ecological niches, older species fade away. But the rate of extinction is far from constant. At least a handful of times in the last 500 million years, 50 to more than 90 percent of all species on Earth have disappeared in a geological (34) of the eye.

Though these mass extinctions are (35) events, they open up the planet for new life-forms to emerge. Dinosaurs appeared after one of the biggest mass extinction events on Earth, *the Permian-Triassic extinction about 250 million years ago. The most studied mass extinction, between **the Cretaceous and Paleogene periods about 65 million years ago, killed off the dinosaurs and made (36) for mammals to rapidly diversify and evolve.

The causes of these mass extinction events are unsolved mysteries, though volcanic eruptions and the impacts of large asteroids or comets are (37) suspects in many of the cases. Both would (38) tons of debris into the atmosphere, darkening the skies for at least months on end. Starved of (39), plants and plant-eating creatures would quickly die. Space rocks and volcanoes could also unleash toxic and heat-trapping gases that—once the dust settled—enable runaway global warming.

An extraterrestrial impact is most closely linked to the Cretaceous extinction event. A huge crater off Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula is dated to about 65 million years ago, coinciding with the extinction. Global warming fueled by volcanic eruptions at the Deccan Flats in India may also have (40) the event. Whatever the cause, dinosaurs, as well as about half of all species on the planet, went extinct.

Massive floods of lava erupting from the central Atlantic (41) province about 200 million years ago may explain ***the Triassic-Jurassic extinction. About 20 percent of all marine families went extinct, as well as most mammal-like creatures, many large amphibians, and all non-dinosaur archosaurs. An asteroid impact is another possible cause of the extinction, though a telltale crater has yet to be found.

*the Permian-Triassic extinction: ペルム紀—三畳紀絶滅

**the Cretaceous and Paleogene periods: 白亜紀および古第三紀

***the Triassic-Jurassic extinction: 三畳紀—ジュラ紀絶滅

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| (33) | (A) become | (B) revolve | (C) extend | (D) evolve |
| (34) | (A) focus | (B) blink | (C) lens | (D) stare |
| (35) | (A) dead | (B) death | (C) deadly | (D) die |
| (36) | (A) room | (B) divisions | (C) chance | (D) rule |
| (37) | (A) supreme | (B) premier | (C) prime | (D) best |
| (38) | (A) expose | (B) eject | (C) evoke | (D) explode |
| (39) | (A) oxygen | (B) sunlight | (C) water | (D) carbon dioxide |
| (40) | (A) aggravated | (B) alleviated | (C) aggressed | (D) agonized |
| (41) | (A) poison | (B) poisonous | (C) magma | (D) magmatic |

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Years ago, if a woman who was dating someone steadily was asked out by another person, she might say, "I'm already spoken for." Translated, she was telling her would-be suitor that another person had already asked for her commitment and she had agreed.

Today, the idea of being spoken for has begun to (42) take on new and more complex meanings. When one person speaks for another person or a group, the individual or group that is spoken for may feel erased, ignored, or misrepresented. The person or group may feel disempowered and may be (43) from speaking for themselves in the future. Dawn and Charles Braithwaite provide this example, which was recounted by a man who uses a wheelchair:

People do not consider you, they consider the chair first. I was in a store with my purchases on my lap. The clerk looked at my companion and not at me and said, "cash or charge?"

In a 1990 study, Dawn Baithwaite interviewed many people with disabilities and every one of them told some version of the story you just read. Even if a person uses a wheelchair it doesn't mean she or he cannot select merchandise and decide how to pay for purchases. The sales clerk ignored the customer and (44) acted as if he wasn't capable of engaging in a simple commercial transaction. It's understandable that the customer resented the clerk's assumption that he couldn't speak for himself because he used a wheelchair.

(問題用紙 4)

Another interviewee in Baithwaite's 1990 study told of a time, like many others, when she felt she was erased as a person because of her disability. The woman, whose *multiple sclerosis required her to use a wheelchair, was shopping for lingerie. Her husband accompanied her on the shopping trip. In the lingerie section of the department store, the woman explained to a clerk what she wanted and asked the clerk to help her find the items. The clerk turned to the husband and asked him, "What size does she want?" The woman (45) her size, then the clerk turned to the husband and asked, "And what color?" As the exchange continued, (46) the clerk repeatedly asked the husband questions that could and should have been addressed to the woman, who was the customer and was able to speak for herself.

Consider (47) an example of a different context in which speaking for others became controversial. Anne Campbell wrote several semifictional accounts of the lives of Native Canadian women. In her writing she adopted a first-person voice and assumed a Native identity, which was not her birthright. In 1988, Campbell was invited to speak about Native Canadian Women at the International Feminist Book Fair in Montreal. A delegation of Native Canadian writers asked Campbell to move over (their term) to allow them speak for themselves. They explained that when she writes in the persona of a Native Canadian, she disempowers authors who are natives. To her credit, Campbell indeed agreed to move over and let Native Canadians speak for themselves.

Speaking for others occurs for many reasons. Sometimes we speak for others because we like to hear ourselves talk. Sometimes we assume we understand others well enough to speak for them as they would speak for themselves. The most common motive for speaking for others, however, is probably the belief, which may not be conscious, that they cannot speak effectively for themselves. Sometimes this is correct, but in many cases, this is an erroneous (48). Speaking for others can cause offense and can lower the self-esteem of those for whom we speak, (49).

* multiple sclerosis 多発性硬化症

問 1 下線部(42)の take on と同じ用法で使われているものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号マークしなさい。

- (A) He was not capable enough to take on the job.
- (B) As the sense of grief developed, his painting started to take on a melancholic shadow.
- (C) The bus stopped to take on passengers.
- (D) Unfortunately they cannot take on the candidate whose popularity is very high.

問 2 空所(43)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) inhibited
- (B) avoided
- (C) saved
- (D) encouraged

問 3 下線部(44)の意味として最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) the customer acted as though he wasn't able to do his shopping himself
- (B) the clerk behaved as if he didn't like to talk to the customer
- (C) the customer behaved as if he could do anything he liked while shopping
- (D) the clerk acted as though the customer was not able to do his shopping himself

問 4 空所(45)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) recognized
- (B) forgot
- (C) identified
- (D) neglected

問 5 下線部(46)の内容に合致しないものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) The woman wasn't given the respect and attention she deserved.
- (B) The clerk could not ask the customer any appropriate questions so the woman was angry.
- (C) The clerk should have addressed the questions to the woman, who was the true customer.
- (D) The clerk ignored the woman, who was the customer and was capable of shopping.

(問題用紙 5)

問 6 下線部(47)の an example の内容に合致するものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) In none of her writings, Ms. Campbell pretended to be a Native Canadian Woman.
- (B) At the International Feminist Book Fair Ms. Campbell was asked to let Native Canadian writers speak for themselves.
- (C) Ms. Campbell was opposed to giving up her right of expressing freely what she wanted to talk about.
- (D) Ms. Campbell didn't agree that her pretense of being a Native Canadian could cause offense to somebody.

問 7 空所(48)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) assumption
- (B) inspiration
- (C) solution
- (D) limitation

問 8 空所(49)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) however good our intentions may be
- (B) though they have a right to speak for themselves
- (C) even if we all understand speaking for others is good
- (D) whatever motives they may have

問 9 本文の内容と合致するものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(50)

- (A) The Dawn Baithwaite's study in 1990 did not report any exact case where a person in a wheelchair was spoken for.
- (B) The author thinks that it's understandable that a clerk turns to an accompanying person instead of a handicapped person.
- (C) One possible reason for us to speak for others is based on our belief that we know others well enough to do so.
- (D) We must understand that speaking for others with a good will should be always appreciated and highly admired.