

# 2008 年度入学試験問題

## 英 語

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. この問題の本文は、13 ページである。印刷不鮮明の箇所及び脱落などがあれば、ただちに申し出ること。
3. 解答用紙は1枚である。解答はすべて指定された解答欄に明確にマークすること。
4. 受験番号を解答用紙及び問題冊子の所定の欄にはっきり記入すること。
5. 鉛筆(HB)、消しゴム以外の筆記用具は、使用しないこと。
6. 用便、中途退室等用件のある場合は、無言のまま手をあげて監督者の指示を受けること。
7. 答案が完成しても、退室してはいけない。
8. 配布された問題冊子及び、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

受験 番号				
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◇M1(401—1)

- I. 次の英文の 1 ～ 10 の空所に入れるのに最も適する語句を 1 ～ 4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Many people have the mistaken notion that 1 well is a talent that one either has or doesn't have. This is not necessarily true. You can learn to write effectively 2 you are willing to learn some strategies and practice them.

Writing is a 3 that people in all occupations must use almost daily. A department manager for any company, 4 , may write a report to his or her boss requesting more money or more personnel. The boss, in turn, writes reports to the company's stockholders and corresponds with the company's customers, banks, insurers, and so on.

5 an ordinary citizen, you occasionally have to write business letters. If you are 6 with something you have bought and want a replacement or a refund, you must write a letter. If you break your new desk lamp, you might have to write to the manufacturer to get a new part. Knowing 7 write effectively will get results faster.

As a student, you are facing and will face many writing tasks in order to complete your education 8 . Then, after graduating, you will write letters to businesses when you 9 a job. Whether or not you are invited for interviews will 10 the impression your letters make.

— 1 —

◇M1(401—2)

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | 1. able to write<br>3. being able to write      | 2. able writing<br>4. able writer              |
| 2  | 1. what                      2. how             | 3. that                      4. if             |
| 3  | 1. skill                      2. method         | 3. learning                      4. ability    |
| 4  | 1. which                      2. who            | 3. for example                      4. since   |
| 5  | 1. However<br>3. As if                          | 2. Even as<br>4. Although                      |
| 6  | 1. dissatisfied<br>3. interested                | 2. delighted<br>4. impressed                   |
| 7  | 1. well                      2. you             | 3. how to                      4. will         |
| 8  | 1. in succession    2. successful               | 3. successfully    4. succeed                  |
| 9  | 1. take after                      2. take care | 3. look after                      4. look for |
| 10 | 1. depend on                      2. succeed    | 3. help                      4. result         |

Ⅱ. 次の英文を読んで後に続く設問 11 ～ 20 に答えなさい。

When a young woman stops menstruating, doctors often take it as a red flag that she may not be eating enough, which, among other problems, can restrain bone formation. 11, a new study has found that some young women who have regular periods may still be eating 12 that they endanger the health of their bones.

There are a number of reasons a teenager may not be eating enough food. Loss of appetite is a common one, but young women who work out intensively for a sport like gymnastics without increasing their energy intake 13 also at risk.

The study, by Anne Loucks and Aiden Shearer of Ohio University, looked at the role of nutrient intake and bone formation in women ages 18 to 32. It was presented last week at a meeting of the Endocrine Society.

For five days, the researchers restricted the women's caloric intake and had them 14 for more than an hour and a half each day. The women were separated into two groups, one younger and one older. When the researchers tested volunteers' blood at the end of the five days, they found decreased levels of two markers for bone formation. 15 earlier research found that calorie restriction did not disturb the menstrual cycles in the older group of young women, the new study suggests that taking in too few calories still damages their bone formation.

The implications may be greatest for women who exercise a lot and do not consume enough food. "Regular menstrual cycles do not necessarily mean that they are eating enough for what they're expending," Dr. Loucks said.

A. 英文中の 11 ～ 15 の空所に入れるのに最も適する語句を 1 ～ 4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- 11 1. Therefore 2. However  
3. Because 4. Although
- 12 1. very little 2. so little  
3. such a little 4. quite a little
- 13 1. are 2. is 3. were 4. was
- 14 1. exercise 2. exercised  
3. consume 4. consumed
- 15 1. Nevertheless 2. Because 3. Despite 4. While

B. 16 ～ 20 のそれぞれの設問に答えなさい。

- 16 英文中の下線の引かれた表現 red flag の置き換えとして最も適切な語を 1 ～ 4 の中から一つ選びなさい。  
1. motion 2. stop 3. power 4. warning
- 17 本文のタイトルとして最も適するものを 1 ～ 4 の中から一つ選びなさい。  
1. Exercise and regular menstruation  
2. Exercise and food consumption  
3. Nutrient intake and bone formation  
4. Nutrient intake and food consumption
- 18 本文の内容と最も合う文章を 1 ～ 4 の中から一つ選びなさい。  
1. Exercise is always bad for bone formation.  
2. Eating little never disturbs menstrual cycles.  
3. Exercise is necessary for regular menstruation.  
4. Eating enough food is necessary for bone formation.
- 19 本文の内容と最も合う文章を 1 ～ 4 の中から一つ選びなさい。  
1. Caloric restriction affected the older group of young women to the extent that their menstruation stopped.  
2. Caloric restriction did not affect either group of young women to the extent that their menstruation stopped.  
3. Caloric restriction affected both groups of young women to the extent that it might disturb their bone formation.  
4. Caloric restriction did not affect either group of young women to the extent that it would disturb their bone formation.

20 本文の内容と最も合う文章を1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

1. Women who have regular menstrual cycles do not have to worry about their bone formation.
2. Women who have regular menstrual cycles do not have to worry about their nutrient intake.
3. Even if a woman has regular menstrual cycles, she might not be eating a healthy diet.
4. There is no connection between menstrual cycles and caloric intake.

Ⅲ. 次の 21 ～ 25 の英文に、その下に書かれている  で囲まれている文章を挿入するにはどの箇所が最も適していますか。文中に示された〔 1 〕～〔 4 〕の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- 21 Morning people like to get up early in the morning. 〔 1 〕 Their eyes open immediately. 〔 2 〕 They welcome the morning sun and greet their families happily. 〔 3 〕 For them, morning is the best part of the day. They choose early morning jobs such as farming or teaching. 〔 4 〕

On the other hand, they avoid evening jobs.

- 22 New York City is an extremely big place. Sometimes it's a lonely place, too. 〔 1 〕 There are millions of people in the city, but some of them don't have any friends. 〔 2 〕 How about you? Do you have a lot of friends? 〔 3 〕 If you don't, make a friend today. If you do, make another friend today. Pick a person at your job or your school. 〔 4 〕 Start with conversation. Smile, listen carefully, and show interest in your new friend's answers.

Walk up to him and introduce yourself.

- 23 It's Sunday and I'm thinking about tomorrow's activities. I'm going to have to get up early, so I'll set my alarm. 〔 1 〕 There'll be a frantic buzzing in my ear at 6:00 a.m. I'll have to rush to get ready for work. 〔 2 〕 I'll run to catch a bus. 〔 3 〕 There are going to be crowds of people on the street. 〔 4 〕 They're going to push and shove to get on. It's going to be hard to find a seat.

They'll all be waiting for the same bus.

- 24 There was a time when anyone who wanted to be fashionable had to have a fur coat. [ 1 ] Now, however, in many countries, this is no longer acceptable. [ 2 ] Some companies make glamorous clothes from recycled or organic fabrics. [ 3 ] There is also a company which creates hats made from recycled sweaters. [ 4 ]

Instead, many designers are turning to what is known as eco-fashion.

- 25 Everyone has suffered from headaches, but until recently medical researchers were not certain what caused them. [ 1 ] The most painful ones are migraines, which occur about eight to ten percent of the time and are experienced as a very sharp, throbbing pain. [ 2 ] Most headaches, however, are tension headaches. [ 3 ] They are unpleasant, of course, but not as painful as the migraine variety. [ 4 ]

New research is giving us more information about two common types of headaches: tension headaches and migraine headaches.

- IV. 次の〔A群〕26 ~ 35 の文章に対する返事として最も適しているものを、〔B群〕a ~ jの中から選びなさい。

〔A群〕

- 26 What does Jane look like?
- 27 The phone is ringing.
- 28 Aren't you hungry?
- 29 Didn't John come to the party last night?
- 30 Can I play my stereo at night?
- 31 Did you get my shirt from the cleaner's?
- 32 Hello, can I speak to Mary?
- 33 May I have your passport and landing card, please.
- 34 You won't forget to lock the door, will you?
- 35 Did you have a headache last night?

[B群]

- a Yes, but he didn't stay long.
- b Don't worry. I won't.
- c No, I've been eating all day.
- d Yes, so I had to go to bed early.
- e She's tall and thin.
- f Yes, but you have to turn it down after eleven o'clock.
- g Sorry, she isn't in.
- h I'll answer it.
- i Sorry, I forgot to.
- j Yes, here they are.

V. 次の 36 ~ 50 までの英文中の ( ) の中に入れるのに最も適しているものを 1 ~ 4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- 36 Do you like the new dress I ( ) yesterday?  
 1. bought 2. had bought  
 3. bought it 4. have bought
- 37 I will ask the teacher about the test when I ( ) her tomorrow.  
 1. see 2. am seeing  
 3. will see 4. would have seen
- 38 I ( ) with the film. I expected it to be much better.  
 1. disappointed 2. disappointing  
 3. was disappointed 4. was disappointing
- 39 When I was a child, I ( ) swimming every day.  
 1. used to going 2. used going  
 3. used to go 4. was used to go
- 40 Her absence made him realize how much ( ).  
 1. he loved her 2. did he love her  
 3. had he loving her 4. did the love cost
- 41 Everyone is asking us ( ) we are going to get married soon.  
 1. if 2. if that  
 3. which 4. which or not

42 Yokozuna Asashoryu arrived at Genghis Khan International Airport in Ulan Bator ( ) Wednesday on a direct flight from Japan.

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

43 Work-related accidents among workers lacking experience ( ) in the manufacturing industry since a change in the law three and a half years ago.

1. increases                      2. increased  
3. have increased                      4. increasing

44 In Yunnan Province, 14 people ( ) and six are still missing after rainstorms triggered floods and landslides.

1. had killed                      2. killing                      3. were killing                      4. were killed

45 A: Why didn't they accept my offer?

B: They ( ) the conditions you'd set.

1. liked                      2. might like  
3. might not have liked                      4. might not be liked

46 A: I don't feel like going to the movies tonight.

B: I ( ). I'd rather watch something on TV.

1. do, too                      2. neither do  
3. nor do                      4. don't either

47 A: I hear you're going to Europe this summer.

B: Well, if I can get ( ) me some money, I'll go.

1. my parents renting                      2. my parents to lend  
3. lend my parents                      4. my parents rent

48 A: Can you join us for a cup of coffee?

B: No, sorry, I'm in a rush. I wish I ( ).

1. were                      2. am                      3. can                      4. could

49 A: Excuse me, ma'am. There's no smoking ( ) in this restaurant.

B: Really? I'm sorry.

1. allows                      2. allowed  
3. allowing                      4. be allowing

50 A: What if your mother and father had never met?

B: I ( ).

1. were born                      2. weren't born  
3. hadn't been born                      4. wouldn't have been born