

平成 22 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

筆 記 試 験 問 題

(試験時間 9 : 30 ~ 11 : 10)

注 意 事 項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び答案用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 解答は、必ず答案用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
3. 答案用紙は持ち出さないこと。

A

次の英文を読み、後に続く設問に答えなさい。

It's a daily scene in the U.S.: Doctors and nurses hurry to save the life of their patient, using the best medical technology available. The difference is that, in a growing number of cases, the patient is not a human but an animal. "It's a kind of payback, actually," says Dr. Peter Walsh of the University of (1) California Veterinary Medicine Teaching Hospital in Davis, California. He notes that animals are used to test new medicines and technologies. "The majority of procedures that have been pioneered for humans usually used animals to model them."

No longer do pets have a simple trip to that good old animal doctor. Today's pets can enjoy health insurance, the latest medicines, scientific equipment, surgery, blood donation, or dental work. There's even the chance of organ transplants. The UC-Davis Veterinary Hospital is known for performing kidney transplants for cats. "Human transplants have been going a lot longer," Walsh says. "What we learn from humans, we apply to cats." But there's a catch: the owner of the cat that needs a new kidney must adopt the donor kitty. Some hospitals have animal blood banks where pets donate blood just like humans do. (2) The blood is used to help other pets in surgery.

Much of the complex medical work on pets is done by vets who focus on one area of animal health. "We have specialties in pets just like we do in humans," Walsh says. Doctors perform a variety of special procedures for animals. These include hip replacement, neurosurgery* and plastic surgery*. Dr. Robert Kroll, a neurosurgeon at Northwest Veterinary Specialists, says that a lot of people want the same level of care for their pets as for themselves. On the day he was interviewed, Kroll's most recent patient was Bailey, a three-year-old dog that had hurt its back. Kroll's colleague, Dr. Terese DeManuelle, had just performed an allergy test on Cayenne, a six-year-old Labrador retriever who showed signs of itchiness. Other patients at

the specialty hospital also included a cat that had a broken shoulder after being hit by a car.

Modern medical machines that once were used only for humans are now being used to diagnose illness in pets. These machines include MRIs* and CTs*. Kroll says many veterinary hospitals purchase “hand-me-downs” from ⁽³⁾ human hospitals. But some places have their own new machines. Kroll says human patients stand in line to use the MRI owned by the veterinary school of Washington State University in the town of Pullman, Washington, as there isn't any other MRI in the town.

Sometimes the work can be challenging, the doctors say. ⁽⁴⁾ “Nature designed a lot of animals to hide their symptoms,” Kroll says. “If they showed weakness in the wild, many would get killed. Lots of animals don't demonstrate pain or weakness until the condition is quite advanced.” The doctors are willing to deal with the challenges for what they believe in. “I think all of us got into veterinary medicine because we wanted to help the animals,” Kroll says. Veterinarians say another drawback about pet medicine is the cost. Some cures can cost thousands of dollars. Although pet health insurance is available, few people purchase it for their pets. “Certainly these surgeries are expensive,” Walsh says. “But there are plenty of owners willing to pay the expense. It definitely does increase the lifespan of their pets.”

(Adapted from “Medicine Cures Pets, too” in *Mini World*, February-March 2001)

*neurosurgery 神経外科的な処置(手術など)

*plastic surgery 形成外科的な処置(手術など)

*MRI : magnetic resonance imaging 磁気共鳴映像法装置

*CT : computed tomography X線断層撮影装置

問 1. 下線部(1)が意味する内容を、解答欄 3 行程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)が意味する内容を、日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(3)の意味に最も近い表現を下記の選択肢 A～D から一つ選び、記号
で答えなさい。

A. hand tools

B. hand-made machines

C. hand-held machines

D. secondhand machines

問 4. 下線部(4)が意味する内容を 2 つ挙げて、解答欄 3 行程度の日本語で説明し
なさい。

問 5. 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. According to the second paragraph, what does a cat owner have to do if his or her pet needs a kidney transplant?
2. Why do human patients want to go to the veterinary school in the town of Pullman?

B

次の英文を読み、後続く設問に答えなさい。

There is no ideal speaker or hearer of a language, one who knows the language perfectly and uses it appropriately in all social interactions. Although millions of people can speak English, Spanish, French or Japanese, no one knows all there is to know of any language. We make the best use of what we know and the contexts we have experienced to get our message across. Communicative competence*, the ability to communicate effectively, whether in our native language or a second language, is not absolute, but relative to the situation.

What do you do when you cannot think of a word? How do you let your partner know that you did not understand a particular word or that he or she was speaking too fast? How do you adapt when your message is misunderstood? What are the ways of keeping the channels of communication open while you pause to collect your thoughts? Adult native speakers routinely cope with a variety of factors that, if not taken into account, can result in communication failure. To compensate* for our imperfect knowledge or experience, we use strategies that may be characterized as coping or survival strategies. The coping strategies we use include repeating, guessing, emphasizing, rephrasing*, seeking clarification*, shifting vocal register or style, and modifying (for example, changing your order at a restaurant). The conversations below illustrate the importance of coping strategies.

(1) Operator: I have a collect call from Sandra. Will you accept the charges?

Girl: I'm sorry. She's not here.

Operator: This call is from Sandra. Will you accept it?

Girl: Oh... Yes.

(2) Mr. Jones and his wife were returning home from a shopping trip, and as they pulled into the garage they passed a group of children playing on the lawn next door. Noting one child with whom she had not spoken for a while, Mrs.

Jones asked her husband, "I wonder how old Davie is now?" To which Mr. Jones replied, "I don't know. I'll ask him."

Mr. Jones: How old are you, Davie?

Davie: Fine.

Mr. Jones: Five?

Davie: Fine.

Mr. Jones: How *old* are you?

Davie: Six.

(3) A visiting Frenchman has just ordered a Swiss cheese sandwich in a crowded coffee shop.

Waitress: What kind of bread would you like — white, whole wheat, or rye?

Frenchman: (Wh)ye.

Waitress: White?

Frenchman: (*Wh*)ye.

Waitress: *White*?

Frenchman: Whole wheat.

In the above examples, native and nonnative speakers alike used strategies for coping with limitations in their knowledge or restrictions in the use of that knowledge in a particular situation. This ability to communicate within restrictions thus includes an ability to adapt one's communicative strategies to a variety of changing and often unexpected social conditions. In sum, strategic competence, the ability to use coping strategies effectively, is important for communicative competence in all contexts. It can distinguish highly competent communicators from those who are less so. Thus, in a descriptive framework for communicative competence, strategic competence is an essential component.

(Adapted from "Strategic Competence" by Sandra J. Savignon in *Communicative Competence: Theory and Classroom Practice*, 1983)

*competence 能力

*compensate 埋め合わせをする

*rephrasing 言い換えること

*clarification 明確化すること

[設問] 次の1から7の質問に、すべて英語で答えなさい。

1. According to the article, how many people can speak English perfectly?
2. What does communicative competence depend on?
3. In communicating, why do we use coping strategies?
4. How did the operator rephrase, “I have a collect call from Sandra”?
5. At first, what did Davie think Mr. Jones had asked him?
6. What kind of bread did the Frenchman really want?
7. What can distinguish highly competent communicators from less competent ones?

C 次の1～10について、それぞれ3つの文の()にあてはまる共通の英単語を答えなさい。(先頭のアルファベットは与えてあるが、完全な綴りを小文字で書きなさい。)

1. This old temple is open to the (p).
(P) support for the strike has been increasing.
The name of the criminal was made (p) yesterday.
2. You shouldn't (j) your clothes into your suitcase.
There was a terrible traffic (j) on the freeway.
For breakfast I have toast with (j).
3. No one in our school could (t) her in badminton.
I'll get in (t) with you by telephone tomorrow.
I felt a light (t) on my shoulder.
4. No one understood why the (e) was left unlocked.
To study at most universities, you must pass an (e) exam.
The crowd cheered as Bob made his (e) into the room.
5. They plan to travel together next (f).
If you don't study harder, you'll definitely (f) behind.
He couldn't do anything as his wedding plans began to (f) apart.
6. I took out the cutting (b) to prepare the vegetables.
The company's (b) decided not to extend the regular business hours.
Passengers with children are allowed to (b) the plane first.

7. Cathy went shopping for a (s) of dishes.
Did the group (s) a date for their next meeting?
The couple sat on the beach waiting for the sun to (s).
8. His plane was scheduled to (l) at noon.
It is usually difficult to buy (l) in a foreign country.
Should we travel by air or by (l)?
9. There is a fine restaurant on the (o) side of the river.
Whatever he says, you can bet he's thinking the (o).
Mike sat down just (o) his wife.
10. It's my (t), isn't it? Please get in line.
Leaves of some trees (t) yellow or red in October.
Don't worry. Everything will (t) out all right.

D 次の文が自然な英文になるように、(A)から(J)の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を1～15の中から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を2度使ってはけません。

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. advantage | 2. growing | 3. annually | 4. floating |
| 5. contained | 6. respectively | 7. conducted | 8. growth |
| 9. by | 10. objective | 11. potentially | 12. estimated |
| 13. techniques | 14. similarity | 15. in | |

In research concerning coffee and cars, scientists have made diesel fuel from used coffee grounds*. The technique is not difficult, they report, and there is so much coffee around that several hundred million gallons of biodiesel could (A) be made every year. Mano Misra, a professor of engineering who (B) the research, said it was (C) accident that he realized coffee beans contained a significant amount of oil. "I made a cup of coffee one night but forgot to drink it," he said. "The next morning I saw a layer of oil (D) on it." He and his team thought there might be a useful amount of oil in used grounds, so they bought about fifty pounds of them.

Analysis showed that the grounds (E) about ten to fifteen percent oil. The researchers then used standard chemistry (F) to extract the oil and convert it to biodiesel. The researchers (G) that biodiesel could be produced for about a dollar a gallon. But, even if all the coffee grounds in the world were used to make fuel, the amount produced would be less than one percent of the diesel used in the United States (H). "It won't solve the world's energy problem," Dr. Misra said. "But our (I) is to take waste material and convert it to fuel." And biodiesel made from grounds has one other (J): the exhaust smells like coffee.

(Adapted from "Diesel, Made Simply From Coffee Grounds" by Henry Fountain in *The New York Times*, December 15, 2008)

*coffee grounds コーヒーのかす

E 次のことについて、150 語程度の英語で答えなさい。

Knowledge gained from books or knowledge gained from experience —
which do you think is more important in your life? Why?