

# 平成28年度 一般入学試験（B方式）問題

## 英 語

### 注 意

1. 指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないでください。
2. 問題は I から VIII まであります。  
問題用紙の印刷不鮮明、落丁・乱丁または解答用紙の汚れなどがある場合は手をあげてください。
3. 解答時間は14時40分より15時50分までです。  
ただし、解答が終わっても15時10分までは退室できません。  
また、15時40分以降の退室は認めません。
4. 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号、氏名を記入し、  
受験番号をマークしてください。
5. 机の上に出せるものは、受験票、黒鉛筆（H, F, HB に限る）、シャープペンシル（メモに使用する場合に限る）、消しゴム、鉛筆削り、時計（計算、通信、辞書機能等の付いた時計は不可）、ティッシュペーパー（中身のみ）、  
その他指定されたもののみです。
6. 携帯電話等の通信機器は、アラーム設定を解除し、電源を切ってカバン  
等の中にしまってください。
7. 不正行為を行った場合は、受験を中止させ、退室を命じます。
8. この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I. 次の英文の括弧に入る語句として最も適切なものを、それぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号 

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1. Comedy movies are not my cup of (      ).  
1. coffee    2. soup  
3. milk    4. tea 

1
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2. His backache became unbearable and he had no choice (      ) to make an appointment with his family physician.  
1. and    2. but  
3. as    4. so 

2
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3. If you don't save any money, you will end up living from hand to (      ).  
1. foot    2. pocket  
3. wallet    4. mouth 

3
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4. I've been studying pharmacology with a (      ) to opening my own pharmacy.  
1. view    2. purpose  
3. hope    4. joy 

4
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5. The document that the sales manager made was rather short but to (      ).  
1. a point    2. the point  
3. point    4. points 

5
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6. The company expects to (      ) production by 20% with the new equipment.  
1. rise    2. set up  
3. arouse    4. step up 

6
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7. I (      ) my weight every day to stay healthy.  
1. check    2. get on  
3. measure    4. scale 

7
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8. On the way to the airport, I was scared of their (      ) driving.  
1. rough    2. carefree  
3. reckless    4. harsh 

8
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9. After (      ) several inquiries, the woman decided to go to the police station.  
1. asking    2. calling  
3. doing    4. making 

9
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II. 次の各英文の下線部の表現に最も近い意味を表すものを、それぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号  ~  】

1. Come to think of it, I would actually quite like to travel alone.

- In other words
- Needless to say
- On second thought
- On the other hand

2. Elderly people who live alone tend to be deceived by such sales representatives.

- taken in
- take out
- taken to
- taken with

3. You are entitled to attend the conference on behalf of this company.

- ought to
- are encouraged to
- might want to
- have the right to

4. There is no getting around dealing with your classmates.

- giving up
- going over
- failing
- avoiding

III. 次の各英文で間違っている箇所を、それぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号  ~  】

1. Diplomatic relations between the two nations rapidly deteriorated after the

1

2

3

failing missile test.

4

2. People sometimes misunderstand one another only since they don't tell each

1

2

3

other how they are really feeling.

4

3. The body can't be stored glucose, so it needs a continuous supply of it.

1

2

3

4

IV. 括弧内の単語を並べ替えて英文を完成させたとき、3番目と6番目にあたる語句の組み合わせを1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。1と2は日本語を参考にして並べ替えなさい。 【 解答番号  ～  】

1. We need ( 1. to have 2. for 3. a great appreciation 4. to learn 5. and 6. our 7. natural environment 8. concern ).

[ 訳：我々は自分たちの自然環境をよく理解し、関心を持つ必要がある。 ]

1. 2と4                      2. 3と2                      3. 5と4                      4. 4と8

2. Failure ( 1. way 2. which 3. may 4. is 5. an individual 6. by 7. determine 8. an accurate ) his or her own weakness.

[ 訳：失敗によって人は自分の弱さを的確に把握できるようになる。 ]

1. 1と5                      2. 4と2                      3. 1と4                      4. 4と6

3. To keep your brain powered up, ( 1. of 2. should 3. the day 4. protein 5. rich 6. the first meal 7. be 8. in ) and good carbohydrates.

1. 1と4                      2. 3と5                      3. 2と7                      4. 4と6

4. A: There are many participants at the conference, right?

B: Oh, yes, ( 1. people 2. Japan 3. quite 4. over 5. a 6. all 7. few 8. have come from ).

1. 1と5                      2. 4と3                      3. 1と8                      4. 7と6

V. 次の英文の空欄に入る語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号 

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a.

A new study by researchers in England suggests that babies should start eating peanut products regularly and frequently before the age of eleven months so as to reduce the risk of developing a peanut allergy. The result seems to ( ア ) the traditional idea that families with children who have a peanut allergy have to be constantly vigilant about their food and they should avoid any peanut product that causes a negative reaction. ( イ ), the clinical trial involving six hundred children found that introducing peanut products into the diets of infants with a high risk of developing a peanut allergy was safe. The researchers decided to conduct the experiment ( ウ ) to the fact that children in Israel eat products containing peanuts early in life and have lower rates of the allergy. The purpose of the trial was to test the idea that the very low rates of peanut allergy in Israeli children may be due to the fact that they start eating peanut products in high quantities early in life. The overall rate of this allergy in the children who were given peanut products was 3.2% compared with 17.2% in the avoidance group. The results indicated that the early ( エ ) of peanuts significantly decreased the frequency of the development of peanut allergy among children at high risk for this allergy and modulated immune responses to peanuts.

- |    |               |                 |               |                |   |    |
|----|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---|----|
| ア  | 1. agree      | 2. confirm      | 3. contradict | 4. renounce    | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">21</td></tr></table> | 21 |
| 21 |               |                 |               |                |   |    |
| イ  | 1. Also       | 2. Although     | 3. Because    | 4. However     | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">22</td></tr></table> | 22 |
| 22 |               |                 |               |                |   |    |
| ウ  | 1. implying   | 2. moving       | 3. recalling  | 4. referring   | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">23</td></tr></table> | 23 |
| 23 |               |                 |               |                |   |    |
| エ  | 1. acceptance | 2. introduction | 3. rejection  | 4. vaccination | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">24</td></tr></table> | 24 |
| 24 |               |                 |               |                |   |    |

b.

Yawning is a natural response to fatigue and boredom. It is the involuntary process of opening the mouth and inhaling deeply, filling the lungs with air. Some yawns are ( オ ), while some last for several seconds. Watery eyes, tears, a runny nose, stretching, or audible sighs may accompany yawning.

The reason humans yawn is unknown. Yawns sometimes ( カ ) when you see or hear someone else yawn or simply talk about yawning. Scientists now believe

contagious yawning may have something to do with social communication. In addition, new research suggests that yawning helps cool the temperature of the brain.

If you yawn often, you may suffer from excessive yawning, which may be caused by fatigue, disorders or side effects of medications. To identify the cause of excessive yawning, your doctor may first discuss your sleep habits. He or she will want to ensure you are getting adequate, restful sleep. This helps rule out excessive yawning resulting ( キ ) being overtired or having a sleep disorder.

After ruling out sleep issues, your doctor may do other tests, such as an EEG\* or MRI\*. An EEG is used to monitor the activity of your brain. It can help diagnose brain tumors, sleep disorders, and diseases of the brain. MRI scans are used to visualize and assess bodily structures. MRI scans are ( ク ) beneficial for assessing the function of the heart. Your doctor will use these tests to ensure that you are not suffering from heart or brain disorders.

If medications are causing excessive yawning, your doctor may recommend a lower dosage. Research suggests that lowering the dosage may help reduce excessive yawning, while still producing the desired effects of the medication. If excessive yawning is caused by a sleep disorder, your doctor may recommend sleep-aid medications or techniques for getting more restful sleep. ( ケ ), if you have sleep apnea\*, your doctor may recommend wearing a continuous positive airway pressure machine when you sleep to help keep your airways open.

EEG\* 脳電図

MRI\* 核磁気共鳴画像法

sleep apnea\* 睡眠時無呼吸

オ	1. wide	2. short	3. long	4. deep	25
カ	1. occur	2. cause	3. introduce	4. develop	26
キ	1. for	2. to	3. in	4. from	27
ク	1. rarely	2. often	3. also	4. more	28
ケ	1. For example	2. Furthermore	3. However	4. Eventually	29

VI. 次の英文を読み、3つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号  ~  】

A Korean research group found that people who stay up late and get up late in the morning have increased risk of developing diabetes\* compared to early risers, even if the two groups get the same number of sleeping hours. People who do not go to bed until well after midnight tend to develop more health problems than people who keep early hours.  It has something to do with the body clock, the natural body mechanism that runs a little longer than 24 hours and prepares the body for certain functions at an appropriate time of day.

The Korean researchers compared the health habits and metabolism of over 1,600 participants, whose ages were from 47 to 59. The group was divided into two groups according to their chronotype or sleep-wake cycle patterns. Approximately one-third of the participants were identified as morning persons and 95 participants were classified as night persons. The rest of the participants were in the intermediate type, somewhere in the middle between very early risers and those who keep late hours.

The night owls had higher levels of body fat and fats in their blood, even though the evening chronotypes tended to be younger. They were also prone to have more muscle attrition\* than the morning larks. People whose working hours start later in the day were more likely to have the characteristics that put them at increased risk for diabetes.  They can affect the metabolism and cause weight gain, even if these people were on the exact same diet in terms of calorie intake as early risers. Some past studies have also indicated that evening type persons consume more alcohol and cigarettes compared to morning types.

Studies suggest that the morning larks get to work early and complete a lot of work whereas night owls tend to struggle during the day and often postpone a task until night when the time zone suits them. One of the reasons is that night owls experience “social jet lag,” misalignment of their biological clock, so that they cannot meet society’s expectations about when to wake up and go to sleep.  A more sedentary lifestyle, physical inactivity, smoking, alcohol consumption, and eating food later at night are factors that cause metabolic syndrome, a collection of health conditions that increase the risk of developing heart disease, stroke\*, and diabetes.

diabetes\* 糖尿病

attrition\* 減少

stroke\* 脳卒中

1. Which spot should the following sentence be inserted into?

Skipping breakfast and eating late are unhealthy eating behaviors.

1.
2.
3.
4.

30

2. According to the passage, which of the following would lower the risk of developing metabolic syndrome?

1. decent physical activity
2. irregular eating habit
3. mild cigarette consumption
4. rapid weight loss

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3. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

1. A new study found that people who keep late hours drink more alcohol and smoke more often compared to early risers.
2. If you get enough sleep, the hour of rising has only a slight influence on your health.
3. Social jet lag is similar to the condition you experience after you return from overseas.
4. In the Korean research, less than six percent of the participants were identified as night owls.

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VII. 次の英文を読み、4つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号  ~  】

Plants have been used for medicinal purposes since long before recorded history. Ancient Chinese and Egyptian papyrus writings describe medicinal uses for plants as early as 3,000 B.C. In some cultures, herbs were used in healing rituals, while in other cultures they were used for therapies. Researchers found that people in different parts of the world tended to use the same or similar plants for the same purposes.

Recently, the World Health Organization estimated that 80% of people worldwide rely on herbal medicines for some part of their primary health care. In Germany, about 600 - 700 plant based medicines are available and are prescribed by some 70% of German physicians. In the past 20 years in the United States, public dissatisfaction with the cost of prescription medications, combined with an interest in returning to natural or organic remedies, has led to an increase in herbal medicine use.

Herbal medicine is used to treat many conditions from chronic fatigue to cancer. It is best to take herbal supplements under the guidance of a trained health care provider. For example, one study found that 90% of arthritic\* patients use ( ) therapies, such as herbal medicine. Since herbal medicines can potentially interact with prescription medications, and may worsen certain medical conditions, be sure to consult with your doctor or pharmacist before taking any herbs.

In the early 19th century, when chemical analysis first became available, scientists began to extract and modify the active ingredients from plants. Later, chemists began making their own version of plant compounds and, over time, the use of herbal medicines declined in favor of drugs. Almost one fourth of pharmaceutical drugs are derived from botanicals.

arthritic\* 関節炎の

1. If you put the above paragraphs in appropriate order, which of the following order is the most appropriate?

1. A D B C
2. A C D B
3. C B A D
4. D A C B

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2. Which of the following words is the most appropriate for the blank ( ) in Paragraph C?

1. harmful
2. alternative
3. valuable
4. abundant

34

3. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the underlined word in Paragraph D?

1. failed
2. reduced
3. refused
4. disagreed

35

4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

1. In ancient China and Egypt plants were used in rituals and ceremonies for healing.
2. Herbal medicine is used by the majority of the world population because of its reasonable cost.
3. Some decades ago chemical compounds were considered more reliable and effective than natural herbs.
4. About a quarter of medicinal materials comes from natural plants and trees.

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VIII. 次の英文を読み、4つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号 

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Several dietary components have been identified as having effects on cognitive abilities. Dietary deficiency of omega-3 fatty acids has been associated with increased risk of several mental disorders. As the omega-3 fatty acid DHA\* is a prominent component of neuronal membranes\*, and as the human body is inefficient in synthesizing DHA, we are reliant on dietary DHA. Recent studies have revealed some of the mechanisms by which DHA affects brain plasticity\* and cognition.

Many studies have evaluated the effects of omega-3 fatty acids on reducing the cognitive deficit. Several other studies attempted to determine the effects of omega-3 fatty acid supplementation on the performance of school children. A study conducted across several schools in the UK, in which half of the children received omega-3 fatty acids and the other half received placebos\*, showed that omega-3 fatty acid supplementation was associated with reduced cognitive deficits in reading and spelling in children with developmental coordination disorder.

In new studies by the same investigators, children with 'normal' general abilities, who were not fulfilling their potential at school, were subjected to regular tests to measure their coordination, concentration and academic ability. According to preliminary results, some level of improvement in school performance was observed in the group receiving omega-3 fatty acids.

The results of the study seem to agree with those of another study in which omega-3 fatty acids (DHA and EPA\*) and micro-nutrients (minerals and vitamins) were provided in a drink mix to the same number of children in Australia and in Indonesia. The results showed higher scores on tests that measured verbal intelligence and learning and memory in both boys and girls in Australia, but in only girls in Indonesia. Although these results are consistent with described roles of omega-3 fatty acids in brain development and cognition in other studies, it is plausible that other dietary supplements that were present in the drink mix could have contributed to the lack of behavioral effects on the Indonesian boys. This would suggest that select dietary components might act in a positive fashion.

In contrast to the healthy effects of diets that are rich in omega-3 fatty acids, studies indicate that diets with high contents of trans and saturated fatty acids\* adversely affect cognition. Animal studies that evaluated the effects of "junk food",

characterized by high contents of saturated fat and sucrose\*, have shown a decline in cognitive performance and reduced hippocampal\* levels of synaptic\* plasticity after only 3 weeks of dietary treatment. These findings suggest that the diet had a direct effect on neurons that was independent of insulin resistance or obesity\*. More alarming is the fact that this diet elevated the neurological burden that was associated with experimental brain injury, as evidenced by a worse performance in learning tasks and a reduction of synaptic plasticity.

DHA* ドコサヘキサエン酸	neuronal membranes* 神経細胞膜	
plasticity* 可塑性、柔軟性	placebo* 偽薬	EPA* エイコサペンタエン酸
trans and saturated fatty acids*	トランス脂肪酸と飽和脂肪酸	sucrose* ショ糖
hippocampal* 海馬の	synaptic* シナプスの	obesity* 肥満

1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

1. Lack of omega-3 fatty acids can be linked to reduced academic performance and mental disorders.
2. In the UK study, the academic performance of children with coordination disorder improved after they had omega-3 fatty acids supplements.
3. The study found clear reasons for the different results between Australian and Indonesian groups.
4. The study defines *junk food* as a diet with a high density of saturated fatty acid and sugar.

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2. The word select in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to

1. specific
2. picky
3. various
4. finite

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3. The word independent of in the final paragraph is closest in meaning to

1. responsible for
2. free of
3. separate from
4. related with

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4. The author of this article will probably NOT agree that
  1. our body cannot produce omega-3 acids, so we should take them from a nutritional diet.
  2. the results of the study examining the effects of omega-3 fatty acids on brain development and cognition are consistent with those of many other studies.
  3. the possible explanation for discrepancies in the results of the study is that Indonesian boys didn't take the omega-3 acids supplements properly while the girls' group followed the instructions.
  4. the results of animal studies evaluating the effects of junk food can be applied to humans.