

22 - 5

医学部医学科英語入試問題

下記の注意事項をよく読んで解答してください。

◎注意事項

1. 配付された問題冊子および解答用マークシート（受験番号のマークの仕方）

に、それぞれ受験番号（4桁）ならびに氏名を記入し、解答用マークシートの受験番号欄に自分の番号を正しくマークしてください。

受 験 番 号			
千	百	十	一
0	0	7	2

2. マークには必ずHBの鉛筆を使用し、濃く正しくマークしてください。

記入マーク例：良い例 ●

悪い例 ○ ◯ ◯ ◯

受 験 番 号			
千	百	十	一
●	●	○	○
①	①	●	①
②	②	②	●
③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

3. マークを訂正する場合は、消しゴムで完全に消してください。
4. 所定の記入欄以外には何も記入しないでください。
5. 解答用マークシートを折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
6. 「止め」の合図があったら、問題冊子の上に解答用マークシートを重ねて置いてください。

受験番号

氏 名

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読み、後に続く質問 1 ～ 16 にもっとも適する答えを選びなさい。

Tinnitus is a ringing, swishing, or other type of noise that seems to originate in the ear or head. In many cases it is not a serious problem, but rather a **nuisance** that eventually resolves. It is not a single disease, but a symptom of an **underlying** condition. Nearly 36 million Americans suffer from this disorder. In almost all cases, only the patient can hear the noise.

Tinnitus can arise in any of the four sections of the ear: the outer ear, the middle ear, the inner ear, and the brain. Some tinnitus or head noise is normal. If one goes into a soundproof booth and normal outside noise is **diminished**, one becomes aware of these normal sounds. We are usually not aware of these normal body sounds because outside noise **masks** them. Anything such as wax or a **foreign body** in the external ear that blocks these background sounds will cause us to be more **aware of** our own head sounds. Fluid, infection, or disease of the middle ear bones or ear drum (tympanic membrane) can also cause tinnitus.

One of the most common causes of tinnitus is damage to the **microscopic** endings of the hearing nerve in the inner ear. Advancing age is generally accompanied by a certain amount of hearing nerve impairment, and consequently tinnitus. Today, loud noise **exposure** is a very common cause of tinnitus, and it often damages hearing as well. Unfortunately, many people are **unconcerned** about the harmful effects of excessively loud noise and high intensity music. Some medications such as aspirin can cause tinnitus, as can diseases of the inner ear (Meniere's syndrome). Tinnitus can in very rare situations be a symptom of such serious problems as an aneurysm or a brain tumor (acoustic tumor).

A medical history, physical examination, and series of special tests can help **determine** precisely where the tinnitus is originating. It is helpful for the doctor to know if the tinnitus is constant, intermittent or pulsating

(synchronous with the heart beat), or if it is associated with hearing loss or loss of balance (vertigo). All patients with persisting unexplained tinnitus need a hearing test (audiogram). Patterns of hearing loss may lead the doctor to the diagnosis.

Other tests, such as the auditory brain stem response (ABR), a computerized test of the hearing nerves and brain pathways, computer tomography scan (CT scan), or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI scan) may be needed to rule out a tumor occurring on the hearing or balance nerve. These tumors are rare, but they can cause tinnitus.

In many cases, there is no specific treatment for tinnitus. It may simply go away on its own, or it may be a permanent disability that the patient will have to “live with.” Some otolaryngologists have recommended niacin to treat tinnitus. However, there is no scientific evidence to suggest that niacin helps reduce tinnitus, and it may cause problems with skin flushing.

1. The word “nuisance” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (a) annoyance
 - (b) difference
 - (c) disease
 - (d) complication

2. The word “underlying” in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - (a) outside
 - (b) inside
 - (c) superficial
 - (d) intrinsic

3. The word “diminished” in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (a) growing
 - (b) redirected
 - (c) enhanced
 - (d) lessened
4. The word “masks” in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (a) enhances
 - (b) marks
 - (c) hides
 - (d) points out
5. The phrase “foreign body” in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- (a) a diseased particle
 - (b) an object that has entered the body from outside
 - (c) an infection caused by an outside source
 - (d) a bump caused by physical irritation
6. The phrase “aware of” in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (a) annoyed by
 - (b) wanting to get rid of
 - (c) conscious of
 - (d) ignorant of
7. The word “microscopic” in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- (a) sensitive
 - (b) large
 - (c) damaged
 - (d) minute

8. The word “exposure” in line 18 is closest in meaning to
- (a) contact
 - (b) suffering
 - (c) setting
 - (d) revelation
9. The word “unconcerned” in line 20 is closest in meaning to
- (a) interested
 - (b) unaware
 - (c) indifferent
 - (d) anxious
10. The word “determine” in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (a) deride
 - (b) discover
 - (c) control
 - (d) prescribe
11. According to the text, tinnitus is
- (a) a single disease
 - (b) a symptom of another problem
 - (c) a noise outside the head
 - (d) a rare disorder
12. According to the text, what is NOT a cause of tinnitus?
- (a) disease of the tympanic membrane
 - (b) damage to the nerve endings of the inner ear
 - (c) loud noise
 - (d) wax in the ear

13. According to the text, why is tinnitus common among older people?
 - (a) Because aging is usually associated with damage to the hearing nerves.
 - (b) Because of lifelong exposure to loud noise.
 - (c) Because older people use more medicine such as aspirin.
 - (d) All of the above.

14. During diagnosis, doctors want to
 - (a) find the origin of the tinnitus.
 - (b) determine if the tinnitus is unchanging or not.
 - (c) see if a tumor is causing the tinnitus.
 - (d) all of the above.

15. According to the text, patients with tinnitus
 - (a) have a variety of treatments available
 - (b) should treat it with aspirin
 - (c) may be permanently affected
 - (d) all of the above

16. The paragraph after this text probably describes
 - (a) the causes of tinnitus
 - (b) the prevention of tinnitus
 - (c) an example of tinnitus
 - (d) the diagnosis of tinnitus

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読み、後続く質問 17～30 にもっとも適する答えを選びなさい。

Biological clocks are internal physiological systems that enable organisms to live in harmony with the rhythms of nature, such as the cycles of day and night and of the seasons. Such biological “timers” exist for almost every kind of periodicity throughout the plant and animal world, but most of what is known about them comes from the study of circadian, or daily, rhythms. Circadian rhythms cue typical daily behavior patterns even in the absence of external cues such as sunrise, demonstrating that such patterns depend on internal timers for their periodicity.

No clock is perfect, however. When organisms are deprived of the external cues the world normally provides, such as light, they display a characteristic “free-running” period of not quite 24 hours. As a result, free-running animals drift slowly out of phase with the natural world. In experiments in which people are isolated for long periods of time, they continue to eat and sleep on regular, but increasingly out-of-phase, schedules. Such drift does not take place under normal circumstances, because external cues reset the clocks each day.

Light, particularly bright light, is believed to be the most powerful synchronizer of circadian rhythms. Recent studies on humans have shown that the amount of artificial indoor light to which people are exposed per day can resynchronize the body's cycle of sleep and wakefulness. People can inadvertently reset their body clocks to an undesired cycle by such activities as shielding morning light with shades and heavy curtains or by reading in bed at night by bright lamp light. Many organisms also make use of rhythmic variations in temperature or other sensory inputs to readjust their internal timers. When an internal clock's time is very different from the external time, complete resetting sometimes requires days. This phenomenon is well known to long-distance air travelers as jet lag.

Melatonin, a hormone produced by the pineal gland in response to darkness, is thought to play a primary role in controlling the body's circadian rhythm. Recent studies have found that very low doses of melatonin, administered as a food supplement, can induce sleep, making the hormone potentially useful as a remedy for sleep disorders or jet lag.

Recent biochemical studies on fruit flies, as well as earlier research on bread mold, have revealed genes that play an important role in the biological clocks of these organisms. In bread mold, a gene known as *freq* has been shown to be integral to the mold's biological clock. In the fruit fly, a gene known as *clock* is turned on in the morning and activates two genes known as *per* (for *period*) and *tim* (for *timeless*). The proteins encoded by *per* and *tim* appear to interact together with light to govern the insect's biological clock. The same proteins govern the biological clocks of mice, raising the possibility that a similar system may exist in humans. Evidence suggests that a similar mechanism involving different proteins operates in such disparate organisms as cyanobacteria and plants.

A fuller understanding of biological clocks could be important in many ways. One promising theory of aging, for example, is based on an observation that, in old age, the many separate, subordinate clocks in the body seem somehow to become less tightly coupled to the master clock in the brain. This lack of **synchronization** may contribute to many of the problems associated with aging.

17. The word "cues" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

- (a) rhythms
- (b) signals
- (c) timers
- (d) clocks

18. The phrase “are deprived of” in line 9 is closest in meaning to

- (a) do not have
- (b) are given
- (c) cannot move
- (d) have too much of

19. The word “exposed” in line 19 is closest in meaning to

- (a) taken
- (b) removed
- (c) subjected
- (d) expressed

20. The word “inadvertently” in line 21 is closest in meaning to

- (a) accidentally
- (b) experimentally
- (c) incrementally
- (d) intentionally

21. The word “administered” in line 31 is closest in meaning to

- (a) cared
- (b) managed
- (c) transgressed
- (d) dispensed

22. The word “potentially” in line 32 is closest in meaning to

- (a) arguably
- (b) undoubtedly
- (c) hurriedly
- (d) possibly

23. The word "synchronization" in line 48 is closest in meaning to
- (a) looking younger
 - (b) having a good master clock
 - (c) being on the same cycle
 - (d) keeping systems separate
24. According to the text, most of our knowledge of biological clocks comes from
- (a) studying bright light
 - (b) observing daily rhythms
 - (c) research on fruit flies
 - (d) our experience of jet lag
25. According to the text, an organism's biological clock may lose its timing when
- (a) it senses variations in temperature
 - (b) it is given melatonin
 - (c) it is isolated
 - (d) all of the above
26. According to the text, jet lag is caused by
- (a) different exposure to artificial light
 - (b) isolation leading to out-of-phase schedules
 - (c) lack of melatonin
 - (d) differences between internal time and real time

27. What factor is NOT mentioned as helping keep an organism's biological clock synchronized?
- (a) eating and sleeping habits
 - (b) bright light
 - (c) temperature
 - (d) genes
28. How can melatonin help reduce jet lag?
- (a) by resetting a person's hormones
 - (b) by reducing the body's circadian rhythms
 - (c) by adjusting a person's sleep cycle
 - (d) all of the above
29. What do the studies on mold and fruit flies show?
- (a) genetics plays little role in biological clocks
 - (b) fruit flies and mice have similar genetic patterns
 - (c) genes are a more important factor in biological clocks than light
 - (d) humans' biological clocks may possibly be governed by proteins
30. One reason scientists are studying biological clocks is
- (a) to help increase the symptoms of jet lag
 - (b) to help people sleep better
 - (c) to help repel fruit flies
 - (d) to help understand the aging process

〔Ⅲ〕 問 31 から問 34 は段落が組みかえられた一つの記事です。それぞれの問の文章を正しい順番に並び変えなさい。また、問 35 では、問 31 から問 34 の段落を一つの話として成り立つように並べ変えなさい。

31.

- a) Schachner's team reviewed thousands of You Tube Videos showing bird species that imitate sounds "dancing" to music.
- b) Patel's team theorized that dancing in rhythm relies on brain systems for vocal learning, found in humans and many parrots —
- c) "Across the hundreds of species in the database, we only found evidence of keeping a beat in species that could imitate sound," Schachner said.
- d) an idea put to the test by the other study, led by Adena Schachner at Harvard University.

- a) a—c—b—d
- b) a—d—c—b
- c) b—d—a—c
- d) c—d—a—b
- e) d—b—a—c

32.

- a) Snowball the dancing parrot shifts rhythm as music changes and has helped scientists make an all-new discovery: Birds can dance.
- b) But no animal had ever been confirmed as moving to a beat — leading to the common belief that animals don't have a sense of rhythm.
- c) Cats, dogs, and lab monkeys spend lots of time around human music.
- d) And so far, they're the only known animals to display such rhythm.

- a) a—c—d—b
- b) a—d—c—b
- c) b—c—a—d
- d) c—b—d—a
- e) c—d—a—b

33.

- a) No other wild animals are known to dance in time with music, either, for that matter.
- b) But the Neurosciences Institute's Patel noted that other animals *are* vocal learners, including a few that aren't born with dancing feet — or any feet at all.
- c) The finding is a bit surprising, since wild parrots are not known to dance to other birds' songs, Schachner said.
- d) "I'm now particularly interested in finding out if dolphins can move to the beat of music, as they, like humans, and unlike all other primates, are vocal-learning mammals."

a) a—b—d—c

b) b—a—d—c

c) c—a—b—d

d) c—b—a—d

e) d—a—b—c

34.

- a) To test whether the parrot was really keeping a beat, the scientists would change the music's tempo.
- b) Not one to miss a beat, Snowball quickly picked up the new rhythms, stomping and head-bobbing in time.
- c) "We were surprised by the degree Snowball could adjust his tempo," Patel said.
- d) For one of two new studies on animal dancing, Aniruddh Patel at the Neurosciences Institute in San Diego and colleagues worked with Snowball the parrot, which seems to love "dancing" to the likes of Queen and Backstreet Boys.

- a) a—b—c—d
- b) b—a—d—c
- c) b—c—a—d
- d) c—d—b—a
- e) d—a—b—c

35. 問 31～問 34 を一つの話として成り立つように並べ変えなさい。

- a) 31—32—33—34
- b) 31—34—32—33
- c) 32—31—33—34
- d) 32—34—31—33
- e) 34—33—31—32

〔IV〕 次の英文を読み、後続く質問 36～45 にもっとも適する答えを選びなさい。

About eight weeks after my first mastectomy³⁶, I agreed to accompany my husband on a business trip to Connecticut and Rhode Island during June, with the understanding that I could rest as much as necessary and not overdo it. In an attempt to make sure we balanced pleasure with business meetings, my husband asked if there was anything special I wanted to do while we were in that beautiful part of the country. Because I grew up in Arizona with desert and dryness, I have always had a genuine love of and appreciation for the ocean. I suggested we try to get down to Newport beach if at all possible. For me, there is something therapeutic³⁷ about the ocean. The waves, walking in the sand, watching the tide, just experiencing the presence of the ocean. (³⁸) I felt I would feel more connected to nature, myself and the healing process.

(³⁹) with a map and directions from the lady who sold us our box lunches, we were on our way. The drive was beautiful and far shorter than we expected.

We gathered our things and headed for the shore. I couldn't wait to take off my sandals and scrunch my toes in the wet sand. As we topped a hill, the beach looked like a patchwork quilt of beach blankets. I had never seen so many people on so little sand in all my life. We weaved our way⁴⁰ through the crowd toward the water. As I took a step, I looked down, and to my utter surprise, saw a beautiful starfish. I thought to myself, *How could this be?* All those people, and no one stepped on it or even bent over to pick it up. I was as (⁴¹) as a child. For me it was magic: my own personal gift from the sea. Then I realized something unique about this particular starfish. It had a message—a very special message. One of its arms was bent and curved around. At that moment, from someplace deep within me, I had an overwhelming awareness, a sense of meaning. This was no less a starfish because it has a bent arm, and I was no less a woman because I lost my

breasts. I called it my "grace moment." I realized it was no accident that I found myself on *that* beach, *that* day, at *that* moment.

This experience was simply an answer to my prayer. I knew I would survive breast cancer from that moment on. (42), I had a message I would willingly share with others. No matter what our setbacks, difficulties or pain, we can get through them. Only through these moments of hell (43) deep down within our being and discover who we are, what we believe and what is important and "real" in our lives. We experience a "knowing of our soul."

Today, I have my little starfish on a special table in my home. Every time I pass it, I think of its message. I'm grateful for the insight (44) cancer gave to me and for a relationship with a Higher Power that blesses me with little miracles on a daily basis. Most of all, I am grateful to know in my heart that I am no less a woman because I lost my breasts to cancer. I am (45) my limitations.

36. What does word 36 mean?

- (a) a medical operation to remove a person's breast
- (b) a medical operation to treat leukemia
- (c) a medical diagnosis
- (d) a medical check-up

37. Which is closest in meaning to word 37?

- (a) romantic
- (b) frightening
- (c) fantastic
- (d) relaxing

38. Which is most appropriate for blank [38] ?

- (a) Some reason
- (b) Somehow
- (c) Some way
- (d) Sometimes

39. Which is most appropriate for blank [39] ?

- (a) Armed
- (b) Arming
- (c) Taken
- (d) Taking

40. Which is closest in meaning to phrase [40] ?

- (a) ran along fast
- (b) made our way straight
- (c) hardly made our way
- (d) twisted and turned

41. Which is most appropriate for blank [41] ?

- (a) thrilling
- (b) thrilled
- (c) scary
- (d) scared

42. Which is most appropriate for blank [42] ?

- (a) However
- (b) In short
- (c) Furthermore
- (d) In sum

43. Which of the following is most appropriate for underlined part 43 ?

- (a) we reach
- (b) do we reach
- (c) we reached
- (d) did we reach

44. Which is most appropriate for blank 44 ?

- (a) has
- (b) have
- (c) had
- (d) having

45. Which is most appropriate for blank 45 ?

- (a) less than
- (b) no less
- (c) more than
- (d) no more

[V] 次の英文を読み、後に続く質問 46～55 にもっとも適する答えを選びなさい。

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global pandemic on June 11, 2009, in the (46) designation by the World Health Organization of a worldwide pandemic in 41 years.

The heightened alert came after an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that convened after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising numbers in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the (47) is “moderate” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization’s director general, with the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the absence of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global notice in late April, when Mexican authorities
noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths among
healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to crop up in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world. The virus is now widespread in the United States and continues to spread from one country to another, and the W.H.O. has recommended against attempts to contain it, arguing that it has already spread too widely.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade in mid-June, as warmer weather arrived. But outbreaks were reported in a number of summer camps, causing the same sorts of disruption there that had been caused to schools. The flu was most persistent in the Northeast, and nearly 90 percent of the flu cases that had been tested nationally in June were the new (52), also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu.

At the same time, cases began to rise in South America, as the peak of (53) weather arrived. By July 2009, Argentina had surpassed Canada to become the country with the third greatest number of cases, after the United States and Mexico.

Many experts have been questioning whether the new strain of flu is deadlier than normal seasonal flu or not. But as the disease moves into the developing world, where rates of chronic disease are high and health systems typically poor, Dr. Chan said, "it is prudent to anticipate a bleaker picture." A number of countries, particularly China, had been taking rigorous (55) measures against Mexicans or people who had traveled to Mexico.

46. Which word is most appropriate for blank 46 ?

- (a) first
- (b) warning
- (c) quick
- (d) justifiable

47. Which word is most appropriate for blank 47 ?

- (a) news
- (b) fright
- (c) pandemic
- (d) effect

48. Which is closest in meaning to underlined part 48 ?

- (a) Not many patients are experiencing serious symptoms, except some who need high-level medical treatment for a full recovery.
- (b) A great number of patients are experiencing critical symptoms, except some who do not need any medical treatment for a full recovery.
- (c) Almost all the patients recover completely, not becoming seriously ill, without receiving any medical treatment.
- (d) Not a small number of patients have mild symptoms and they can often recover fully if they get appropriate medical treatment.

49. Which is closest in meaning to underlined part 49 ?

- (a) In late April the Mexican government became aware that, unusually, many healthy people had been either hospitalized or had died, which led to the world's attention to a possible new pandemic.
- (b) In late April the world noticed the beginning of the pandemic, which made the Mexican government realize that an unusually greater number of patients in hospital were dead.
- (c) The outbreak of swine flu was noticed by the world in late April, when the Mexican government concealed that unexpectedly greater numbers of healthy Mexicans had been hospitalized and had died.
- (d) The world took notice of the outbreak of the pandemic in late April, when more people than usually expected in hospital had been found dead by the Mexican government.

50. Which is closest in meaning to phrase 50 ?

- (a) collect
- (b) gather
- (c) ascend
- (d) appear

51. Which is closest in meaning to word [51] ?

- (a) include
- (b) control
- (c) change
- (d) compete

52. Which word is most appropriate for blank [52] ?

- (a) case
- (b) strain
- (c) discovery
- (d) trait

53. Which word is most appropriate for blank [53] ?

- (a) spring
- (b) summer
- (c) fall
- (d) winter

54. Which is closest in meaning to underlined part [54] ?

- (a) It is understandable to expect something more hopeful.
- (b) It is probable to expect something more dreadful.
- (c) It is unbelievable to expect something more desirable.
- (d) It is sensible to expect something harsher.

55. Which word is most appropriate for blank [55] ?

- (a) deportation
- (b) repatriation
- (c) quarantine
- (d) discrimination

〔VI〕 次の英文を読み、それぞれのカッコ内のもっとも適する語句を選びなさい。

Autism is a form of mental illness in children. The word autism comes from *auto*, the Greek word for self, and literally means self-absorption. The autistic child is wrapped up in his own inner thoughts, [56] (a. able b. unable c. ability d. inability) to communicate with or relate to other people.

Although the cause of autism remains a mystery, several reasons for the disorder have been suggested. In some cases, an [57] (a. unnatural b. uncertain c. inborn d. infinite) mental defect may play a part, since many affected children do not smile and do not accept or respond to affectionate cuddling. In other instances, severe mental or physical trauma during childhood may have contributed to the disorder. The sex of the child may also be a factor; boys are four times as [58] (a. likely b. possible c. probable d. many) as girls to be autistic.

Autism is a collection of symptoms of unknown cause that appear in the first 30 months of life. The autistic child is very withdrawn, unaffectionate, and uninterested in people, including parents, brothers, and sisters. The child behaves as if he were alone in the world. [59] (a. Accompany b. To accompany c. Accompanying d. Accompanied) this attitude is a speech and language disorder: the child may learn to speak late or not at all, and, if speech develops, it is odd and limited. One common characteristic is echolalia (repetition of the last phrase or word of everything another person says). Other marks of autism are a total resistance to change (even something so [60] (a. massively b. minutely c. major d. minor) as rearrangement of furniture) and the repetition of some meaningless act, such as rocking, arm-flapping, or head-banging. Mental development is often uneven. Usually the child does best in learning nonverbal skills, and teaching methods that emphasize memorization and drill may be most useful. There are no

established signs of nervous system defects, although half of all autistic children experience seizures before 61 (a. reach b. reached c. reaching d. having reached) their teens.

In diagnosing autism, the doctor must distinguish it from childhood schizophrenia, a mental illness that may also cause a child to be silent and withdrawn but that usually strikes later than does autism. The doctor must also make certain that 62 (a. deaf b. deafness c. dumb d. dumbness) or severely impaired hearing is not present. The child is given neurological and intelligence tests, to help determine the potential for training and education. A tranquilizer may be prescribed for emergency use to quiet violent outbursts.

An autistic child may have to be cared for in an institution or a specialized school. Day-care programs for autistic children are available in some cities, and the trend is to train parents to care for their children at home. The method of treatment most often used by professionals, and taught to parents, is 63 (a. said as b. considered about c. famous for d. known as) behavior therapy. The main goals are to limit self-destructive or meaningless actions, to promote language development, and 64 (a. make b. to make c. making d. made) the child more social. In behavior therapy, the professional or parent works to develop a close relationship with the child, so that the child will want to imitate the adult. The adult also uses direct action (such as rewards and praise) to promote speech, play with other children, self-care skills (such as dressing and washing), and helpfulness. With such methods, some autistic children of average or near-average intelligence are able to develop into normal adults.

Unfortunately, 65 (a. because b. if c. although d. while) the cause is unknown, there are no preventive measures.

〔Ⅶ〕 次の66～70の英文のそれぞれについて、誤りを含んだ下線部の記号をマーク
しなさい。

66. Everyone wondered whether the new company president be able to turn
(a) (b) (c)
the company around or not.
(d)

67. The discovery represented a revolution breakthrough in the field of
(a) (b) (c) (d)
biochemistry.

68. The desire to save on energy costs by keeping thermostats turned up in
(a) (b)
the summer has created a growing demand of clothing that can help people
(c) (d)
feel cool.

69. Even though I followed the instructions exactly, I could not setting up my
(a) (b) (c)
printer to work with my new computer.
(d)

70. What most scientists believe that the dinosaurs became extinct as a result
(a) (b) (c)
of a large meteorite strike, a few researchers have begun to challenge that
(d)
notion.