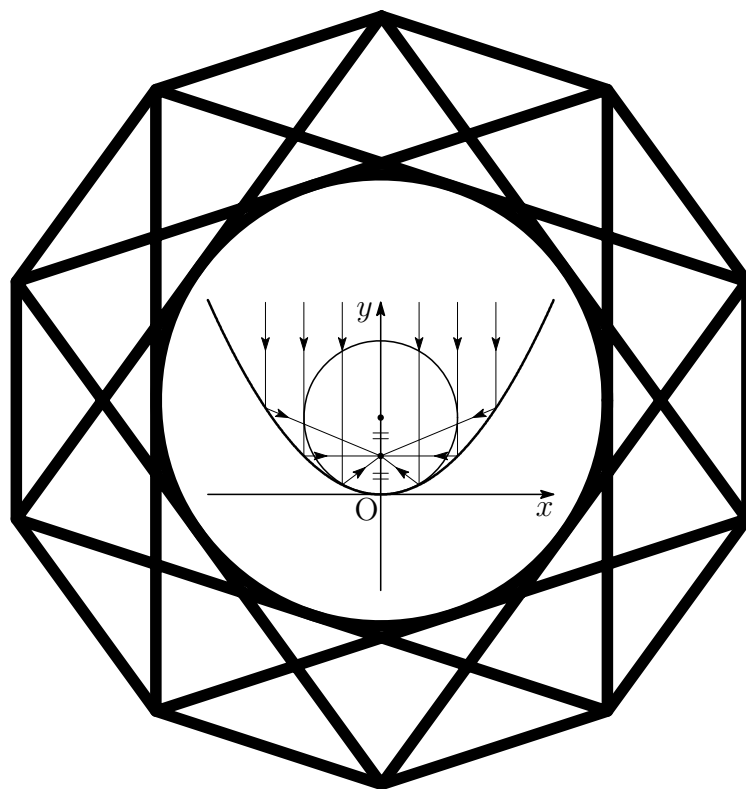


# 熊本県入試問題 英語正解

大学・短大・医療系

2008年受験用



# 序

熊本県内の高校間，特に工業科をもつ県立高校 10 校を中心に進路情報の共有化を推進するため，熊本県工業高等学校進学指導連絡協議会が平成 8 年度に発足した．時代の要請である情報化とそれを支えるインフラが平成 12 年度に整備されたことにより，同協議会が得意とする情報技術を活用した進路指導の在り方が研究され，学校間で就職試験問題・入学試験問題などが共有化されることになった（ユーザー名とパスワードが必要）．

平成 15 年 3 月に同協議会は「**工業高校生の進学へ英語**」を作成して，過去の入試問題を系統的に配置し，製本ならび電子文書化 (PDF) されたことにより膨大な情報を効率的に活用できるようになった．本書は，同協議会の技術的支援により完成した電子文書 (PDF) である．また ICT 事業の一環として，発音・アクセント問題の解答に掲載した発音記号は音声サイトにリンクしており，インターネットに接続していれば発音を聞くことができる（崇城大学，九州東海大学，九州看護福祉大学，メディカルカレッジ青照館）．

なお，本書は，次のサイトから入手することができる．

<http://www1.ocn.ne.jp/~oboetene/plan/eng.html>

本書の編集にあたり，以下の点に留意した．

1. 熊本県内の大学・短大・医療系専門学校（リハビリ・高看）が公開した平成 19 年度 (2007) の入学試験問題（英語）をすべて掲載した．
2. 試験日程や試験時間を調べて掲載した．なお，複数の教科を同時に受験する入学試験については，その試験時間を明示しなかった．

なお，本書は，熊本県工業高等学校進学指導連絡協議会（事務局：熊本工業高校，協力校：湧心館高校）によって編集された電子文書 (PDF) であり，平成 19 年 7 月に作成した「**熊本県入試問題数学正解 (2008 年受験用)**」に続き，作成したものである．

平成 19 年 8 月 編者



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# 第 1 章 大学・短大

平成 18 年度 (2006) に新教育課程での入学試験に移行し、熊本県内の大学・短大の入学試験については、リスニング能力を問う出題が増えた。こうした状況下において、県内で進学を目指す者にとって何を学んでおくべきか。またどのような受験対策をとるべきであるか。これらの問いに本書が何らかの解答を与えることを編者は希望するものである。また、本書に掲載した入学試験問題は、次のサイトからもダウンロード (PDF) することができるようにした。

<http://www1.ocn.ne.jp/~oboetene/plan/eng.html>

本書に掲載した平成 19 年度 (2007) 入学試験問題は次のとおりである。

本書に掲載した 2007 年度入学試験問題		
学校名	試験科目	試験日
熊本大学 (文系一般 2 次前期)	I・II・R・W・OCI・OCII	2/25
熊本県立大学 (一般 2 次前期)	I・II・R・W	2/25
熊本県立大学 (一般 2 次後期)	I・II・R・W	3/12
崇城大学 (一般前期・後期)	I・II	1/31・2/1, 3/14
崇城大学薬学部 (一般推薦)	I・II	11/12
崇城大学薬学部 (一般前期・後期)	I・II・R・W	1/31・2/1, 3/14
九州東海大学 (一般)	I・II	2/2・3
熊本学園大学 (一般推薦)	I・II・R・W	11/19
熊本学園大学 (一般 A 日程)	I・II・R・W	2/8・10・11・12・13
熊本学園大学 (一般 B 日程)	I・II・R・W	3/7
熊本保健科学大学 (一般推薦)	I・II	11/18
熊本保健科学大学 (一般)	I・II	2/4
九州看護福祉大学 (一般)	I・II	2/1・2・3
九州ルーテル学院大学 (特待生)	I・II	11/25, 12/23
九州ルーテル学院大学 (一般)	I・II	2/3, 3/3
尚絅大学 (一般)	I・II・R・W	2/4, 3/7
尚絅大学短期大学部 (一般)	I・II・R・W	2/3, 3/6
中九州短期大学 (特待生)	I・II	11/14
熊本県立保育大学校 (一般)	I・II	2/2
熊本県立技術短期大学校 (一般)	I	2/11

## 1.1 熊本大学

### 1.1.1 一般前期 (文学部, 教育学部, 法学部, 医学部, 工学部 (物質生命化学科を除く))120分

#### I. 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

The Space Food System Laboratory at Johnson Space Center (JSC) in Houston does all it can ensure the astronauts are happy when it comes to their meals. Food choice is extremely important to astronauts, and <sup>(1)</sup>the longer the travel, the more significant those choices become. The meals are stored onboard Space Station so that crew members can eat food items in any order they wish. For instance, if crew members want to have chicken three nights in a row, they can do that.

“Being on Space Station, so much of what is going on is beyond their control,” said Vickie Kloeris, JSC manager of Space Food Systems. “And so food is just a comfort thing that they would like to feel they have some control over. <sup>(2)</sup>It’s just a big psychological thing — I don’t know if we’ve flown anyone to Station that has not been concerned about their food.”

The Space Food Systems Laboratory tries to vary the menus by allowing the crew to take <sup>(3)</sup>bonus containers into space, in which they can keep special, off-the-menu food items. These usually include commercially available candy bars, cookies, or crackers. Yet even with these special goodies sent to Space Station ahead of time, astronauts inevitably return to Earth wishing that they could have had more food variety in space.

Choosing food items for Space Station crew members can also pose a challenge due to the fact that most crew members say that their tastes change while in orbit. While Kloeris notes that there is no real scientific data to support <sup>(4)</sup>that theory, there is plenty of data based on personal experience. For instance, astronauts seem to like spicier foods and sweet and sour drinks such as lemonade in space, while on the ground those items are not as appreciated. Space Station science officer Peggy Whitson’s personal account of food echoes that thought. “When the space shuttle visited, I told the commander that I wasn’t opening the hatch unless they had curry,” she said.

The Space Food Systems Laboratory learns more from each crew about how to keep astronauts on long flights happy with their menus. And although food seems so basic to the ordinary person, <sup>(5)</sup>it is much more important when you do not have ready access to a grocery store. “Taste is one of the first senses with which we explore the world,” Emmy Vest, Food Services director for JSC, said. “There are a



lot of chemical reasons for food to be a comfort mechanism. However, when we're hungry we're all two years old.”

- (問 1) 下線部 (1) を “those” の指すものを明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。
- (問 2) 下線部 (2) はどういうことか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (問 3) 下線部 (3) はどういうものか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (問 4) 下線部 (4) はどういうことを指しているか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (問 5) 下線部 (5) を “it” の指すものを明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。

## II. 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

During the final stretch of his hour long trip to school, a student pulls a cellphone from his jeans and call his mother at home to say he is out of the subway and moments from his school. “This is one thing I can cross off my list of things to worry about,” his mother said. “It’s a required part of our everyday life. We have a refrigerator, we have running water, we have cellphones.”

Cellphones are the urban parent’s lifeline connecting them to children riding on buses, emerging from subways, and walking through unknown neighborhoods. Though the phones have been prohibited in New York City schools for years, parents say that many schools without metal detectors have operated under a kind of “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy, ignoring cellphones as long as they do not ring in the middle of class. But as the city began random security scanning at high schools in its latest effort to seize weapons, the gap between school rules and parents’ expectations has widened. Some principals have recently sent home letters reminding parents that cellphones are not allowed, and at one school 129 cellphones, along with some knives, were found.

Anxious parents say that cellphones are not a decoration but the joints holding New York City’s families together in these times of demanding schedules, increasing extracurricular activities, and long walks to school. Some of these parents, also fearful of crimes, say that sending their children to school without cellphones is unimaginable. “I have her call me when she gets out of school, and she’s supposed to get on the bus right away,” Lindsay Walt said of her eleven-year-old daughter. “Then I have her call me when she gets off the bus, and I have her call me when she gets in the house.”

A school official defended the scanning and the prohibition of cellphones, telling reporters that students had used cellphones to take pictures in locker rooms, to cheat on exams, and to call friends. “We all understand the concerns that parents have, but I think they have to see it from our point of view,” he said.

Some students said cellphones were essential, so familiar they were like an extra limb. But they had different reasons from their parents. “I feel so empty,” said May Brown, after hearing of the policy and leaving her phone at home. With no cellphone, she said, there was also no way to listen to music on her way to school, making the trip to school “really, really boring.” David Jones carried his phone despite the new scanning program, saying it was “pretty much vital” to his social life, adding, “Electronics are a fashion statements.”

Lisa Miller, an English teacher, said the phones were a distraction. “If there is an emergency, the parents can call the school.” However, parents say that they are not satisfied with that answer. One parent, whose daughter uses her cellphone to

call for a ride if the friends she usually walks home with are out sick, says, “It’s just not safe out there.”

Complete the following sentences in English:

1. The underlined “It” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. According to this “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy, teachers do not ask whether or not \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The city began using metal detectors in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Parents want their children to carry cellphones because they are worried about \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The name of the person who chose not to obey the school’s cellphone rule is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. New York City schools are cutting the parent’s lifeline by \_\_\_\_\_.

III. 次の文の , 日本語で書かれた部分 (1) , (2) , (3) を英語に直しなさい。

College students are notorious for playing practical jokes. Several years ago, the statue of the founder of a certain university disappeared from its place of honor in the center of the campus. Naturally, the school authorities were quite upset and began a search for the missing statue. Finally, it was found standing in a rowboat which had been left floating in the middle of one of the campus lakes. The statue was holding a fishing pole, and during the night a fish had taken the bait and been caught. The school authorities were furious, but some people say that the statue seemed to be smiling. (1) 創立者は生前釣りを楽しんでおり , このいたずらのおかげで彼はもう一度大きな楽しみを満喫することができたのである .

College life, however, is not at all fun. It has its serious side, as well. The ordinary college student spends from fifteen to twenty hours a week in class. In addition to regular classes, the student is expected to participate in the various extracurricular activities offered by the school. Such activities include the newspaper, debating, and drama. Many great journalists actually began their career on their college newspaper, and some people who are known today as famous actors made their debut in a college dramatic production. (2) いくつかの点で , このような課外活動は , 若者の精神を鍛錬するのに正規の授業とまったく同じように重要である .

Naturally, a college must be first and foremost a place of learning. Students are supposed to give first place to their studies, but (3) レクリエーションが学生の健康や幸福の維持に重要な役割を果たすこともまた知られている . The school gymnasium is one of the most useful recreational centers on the campus. There, students can relax from the strain of study by engaging in basketball, handball, and many other sports. After an hour's workout in the gym, they can return to their books refreshed and eager to study.

## IV. 次の会話を読んで設問に答えなさい。

A: Did you catch the game last night?

B: What game?

A: The World Cup, of course.

B: Actually, no. Who was playing?

A: Brazil and Ghana. Brazil won 3-0.

B: Well, everyone says Brazil's the strongest in the world, so it doesn't surprise me. But isn't it interesting that a small country like Ghana can come into the world spotlight in an event like this? We recognize the flag now; we know where it is on the map.

A: That's true. The world Cup can put a country on the map, no matter how small or poor. And I like that. I like that aspect of it.

B: Actually, there are lot of sports that do that. Look at sumo. I mean, it used to be that 99% of the wrestlers were Japanese, and now you have guys from all over the place.

A: I know. And they're not just your average wrestlers; they're at the top. Now you have people from Russia, Estonia, Bulgaria, and of course, Mongolia.

B: Yeah. In Bulgaria they have direct TV coverage of the matches in Japan. And I heard that Koto-o-shu has become a national hero at home, practically a king.

A: And one result of this is that Japanese are much more interested in Bulgaria than they used to be: tourism is, like, way up, and people are suddenly buying all kinds of Bulgarian stuff—wine, cheese, yogurt, you name it.

B: And vice versa. I'm sure that a lot of Bulgarian sports fans are now much more aware of Japanese culture in general.

A: Right. In baseball, too. Who ever heard of a country as small and unknown as the Dominican Republic beating the United States of America in baseball?

B: Or take a country like Cuba. Basically closed to the world scene, and all of a sudden there's Cuba playing Japan in the finals of the World Baseball Classic.

A: With players nobody's ever heard of. And another thing is how Major League players fo back to their home countries, bring their fame back home.

B: Right. Their heart still belongs to the people they grew up with, and that's great.

A: Yeah, but when people get too wrapped up in their own county's flag, I really think it's dangerous. You know, hooligans, and people like that, who attack people from other countries and who only care about winnings.

B: I hear you. That kind of nationalism is really ugly. You know, it leads to violence and spoils all the really good feelings of international competition. That good spirit, the feeling of friendship, is what really counts in a world that's filled with conflict.

A: Wasn't there a movie about the Jamaican bobsled team? There's so much to be said for a team like that, facing incredible odds and just showing the world what they're made of. It's a real eye-opener.

(問1) 次の a~d の中から, “put a country on the map” という表現にもっとも近いものを一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- a. To make a weak country more powerful
- b. To make an unknown country better known
- c. To make a poor country richer
- d. To make a country's location on the map bigger

(問2) 次の a~d の中から, “I hear you” という表現にもっとも近いものを一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- a. You don't need to speak any louder.
- b. I know what you mean, and I basically agree.
- c. I understand what you are saying, but I don't agree.
- d. I am listening, but I would like you to speak louder.

(問3) 次の a~d の中から, この会話の内容をもっとも適切に表しているものを一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- a. The World Cup is one of the best sport events in the world.
- b. Even small countries may be great in sports.
- c. Returning to your own country is in the true spirit of sports.
- d. World sports can improve international awareness.

- (問4) 外国人力士が大相撲の世界の上位で活躍していることについて、それはどのような結果をもたらしていると AB 両者は考えているか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (問5) “get too wrapped up in their country’s flag” とはどういうことか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (問6) Ghana, Bulgaria, Cuba などの国に共通している点として、AB 両者はどのようなものを考えているか、日本語で述べなさい。

### 解答例

- I. (問1) 飛行期間が長くなるほど，宇宙飛行士にとって何を食べるかという選択はより重要になる．
- (問2) 宇宙ステーションでは彼らにとって思い通りにならないことが多いが，食事はいくらか彼らの思うようになると感じる事がまさに癒しであり，心理的に大きなことである．
- (問3) 搭乗員の正規のメニューにない市販のお菓子などを入れるおまけの容器
- (問4) 宇宙飛行士の味覚は，軌道を回っているうちに変化するという説
- (問5) 自由に食料品店に行けないとなると，食事はますます重要になる．
- II. 1. a cellphone  
2. their students carry cellphones  
3. seize weapons  
4. crimes and their children's safety  
5. David Jones  
6. the prohibition of cellphones
- III. (1) The founder enjoyed fishing during his life, and was able to enjoy the big enjoyment again thanks to this practical joke.  
(2) In some respects, these extracurricular activities is quite similarly to the regular lesson in training young minds.  
(3) It is known that the recreation accomplishes the key role to student's health and the maintenance of happiness.
- IV. 1. b  
2. b  
3. d  
4. 外国人力士の出身国の人々と日本の人々が互いの国に興味をもつようになった．  
5. 外国人を攻撃したり，自国の勝利だけに拘ること．  
6. 小さな貧しい国が，スポーツを通じて世界中に知られるようになった．



## 1.2 熊本県立大学

### 1.2.1 一般前期試験 120分

【1】リスニングテスト問題(この問題は試験開始後30分たってから始めます。それまでに答案用紙の指示を読んでおいてください。) —省略—

【2】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

There are many debates and theories about the sources of dreams, but what we do know is that ① dreams are always present and always generous. Dreams are an inner constant of your life. They are there every time you sleep, whether you can remember them or not. Throughout your life they are with you, presenting their pictures, telling their stories, focusing your feelings and revealing your potential. Dreams are always a friend that is waiting to assist you in any time of trouble. They reflect and guide you toward a deeper truth and understanding of your self. You can turn to them for help from within when life outside can be at its most confusing and unrewarding. A famous philosopher said “A dream unexamined is like a letter unopened”. This expresses well the opportunity every dream offers to enter into a richer relationship with yourself and your life. Sometimes you may feel your dream is just a passing “strange” event and at other times it may feel like a long adventure. Any dream we have is valuable and can offer us insight. You do not need to understand every part of your dream. ② What needs to be understood is that the message you receive from it must be put to use in your life.

To start working with your dream, you should first record it. This can be done as a written story, or just as pictures. At least, it must be put on paper so you don't forget it.

Before you start working with your dream there are some questions you need to ask about it. What is the title? What is the strongest part of the dream? What are the themes in your dream? What are the feelings? Where do you fit into the dream? What challenge or gifts is the dream offering you? Answering these questions will help you to realize what your dream is trying to tell you.

There are ③ many somewhat standard symbols that occur in dreams to help you understand the message. For example, a dream of an earthquake often is a sign of a big change that will occur in your life. The larger the earthquake you experience, the larger the change that will take place. A dream with the central focus being a baby or a small child often represents something inside you that is new and growing, usually when you start something now. Dreams of riding in a train may tell of a life with little freedom as it moves only from A to B in a straight line, whereas a dream of riding in a car represents greater freedom taking you where you want to go.

④ Dreams may not provide you with all the answers you need, but they do offer seeds for growth in whatever situation you find yourself in.

(Adapted from Mitsuko K. Yukishige, et al., *Your Point of View*)

1. 下線部 ① の表す内容を，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② と ④ を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ の具体例を本文に即して2つあげ，日本語で説明しなさい。

**【3】 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。**

The most obvious factor behind the growth of cultural diversity in the United States is the country's immigration policy. Immigration policy, in return, reflects the political and social thinking of the period during which the policy came into existence.

Between 1921 and 1965, immigration was controlled by the National Quotas Acts of 1921 and 1924 and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. ① Together these laws favored immigration from Europe by placing obstacles in the way of immigration from elsewhere. They also restricted the annual number of immigrants to 158,000, although, as has always been the case, the actual total of immigrants who were admitted was always higher because refugees were not affected by the restriction. The result was a U.S. population that was almost entirely European in origin.

For forty years, this immigration policy was not effectively challenged. However, in the early 1960s, many people in the United States became aware of the discrimination that kept many of their African-American fellow citizens without political or economic power. As a result, politicians and the public realized that the civil rights of all racial minorities needed legal protection, a realization that led naturally to a reexamination of the contemporary immigration laws. In their clear preference for European immigrants, the laws were obvious examples of the legal racial discrimination that was then being condemned inside the United States. In 1965, Congress approved major changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act: The system giving preference to Europeans and discriminating against other nationalities disappeared; the annual number of legal, non-refugee immigrants was raised to 290,000; ② finally, the new law gave priority to admitting the relatives of recent immigrants and refugees and did not include them in the new limit.

(Adapted from Kenneth J. Pakenham, *Making Connections*)

1. アメリカ合衆国における文化的多様性を発展させたものは何か，本文に即して日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。
2. 下線部 ① と ② を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. アメリカ合衆国政府が移民法を修正するに至った大きな理由を，本文に即して日本語で述べなさい。

## 【4】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Dogs expect to be walked at their regular time and resist changes to their usual route. ① Human are no different and go about their daily business in the expectation that what held true yesterday will also hold true tomorrow. The sun will continue to rise in the mornings and objects will fall to the floor rather than floating up to the clouds. We think such events are governed by the laws of nature and can be predicted reliably, but our general expectations are sometimes wrong. Whenever we use a limited number of examples from the past to prove a rule that includes every example we might see in the future, we are using a method called ② induction . We employ induction when our thought move from the particular to the general, or from what we have experienced to what we have not experienced. In the strictest sense, nothing can be truly proved by induction. ③ No matter how many times we have observed something happening in a certain situation, we cannot be absolutely certain that the same thing will happen every time that situation arises. As Bertrand Russel remarked, “The man who has fed the chicken every day throughout its life at last kills it, showing that more refined views as to the laws of nature would have been useful to the chicken.” There is no doubt that the fact that something has happened a number of times before causes men and chickens to expect it to happen again. According to Russell, our instincts cause us to believe that the sun will rise again tomorrow, but might we not in fact be in the same position as the soon-to-die chicken? The laws of nature seem to operate as vigorously as ever and have shown no signs of changing so far, but to argue that nature will be uniform in the future since it always has been in the past is to beg the question. It will, of course, only be uniform in the future if nature is uniform. Given that so much of our everyday life relies on induction assumptions, it would seem strange to call ④ them irrational, but to many philosophers that is precisely what they are.

(Adapted from Nicholas Fearn, *Zeno and the Tortoise: How to Think Like a Philosopher*)

1. 下線部 ① を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② はどのような思考方法か，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ について，その具体的事例を本文に即して日本語で述べなさい。
4. 下線部 ④ が指示する内容は何か，該当する英語を本文中から抜き出しなさい。

【5】次の文章の下線部①と②を英語に訳しなさい。

① 植物を育てたり，あるいは庭を持つことは，親しい，忠実な友人を持つことと同じである。そのすばらしい点は，まったく誰にでもそれができることである。② 庭の手入れをすることは，孤独な人々にとっては喜びであり，いらいらしがちな人々にとってはくつろぎであり，そしていつもせかせかしている人々にとっては，教訓となる。

(井上輝伸『イギリス式人生』より，一部変更)

## 解答例

## 【1】(リスニング解答省略)

【2】1. 夢はいつも見ている、それを覚えているかいないかである。

2. ② 理解されなければならないことは、夢から受け取るメッセージを自分の人生に活かさなければならないことだ。

④ 夢はあなたが必要とする答えをすべて提示するものではないが、どんな状況であれ自分の中で発見すべき成長の種を提供するものである。

3. (次の3つの中から2つ答える)

- 地震の夢は、人生で起こる大きな変化の兆しである。

- 赤ちゃんや小さな子どもが中心に現れる夢は、何か新しいことを始めたときに内面で新しく成長しつつあるものを表す。

- 電車に乗る夢は、直線上をAからBへ移るような自由度の小さい人生を表し、車に乗る夢は、行きたいところへ行けるような自由度の大きい人生を表している。

## 【3】1. アメリカ合衆国の移民政策

2. ① 同時にこれらの法律は、他の国からの移民にとって不都合となる障害に置き換えたことにより、ヨーロッパからの移民を歓迎した。

② 最終的に、新しい法律は最近来た移民や難民の親戚を受け入れることに優先権を与え、その人たちを新しい制限の中を含めなかった。

3. 1960年代の初めに、黒人差別と少数民族の公民権を法的に保護する必要性に多くの人が気づき、ヨーロッパ移民優先は法的な人種差別だとして非難されたため。

【4】1. 人間も犬と異なることは全くなく、昨日正しかったことは明日も正しいだろうと予想しながら日々行うべきことを行っている。

2. 過去の小数の事例から一定の方法が証明されたと考えて将来起こることを推論する思考方法。

3. 食用に飼育されている鶏が、これまで毎日餌を与えられてきたからといって、これからもずっと餌を与えられるとは限らないということ。

4. inductive assumption

【5】① Growing plants or maintaining a garden is the same as having a close and loyal friend.

② To maintain a garden is a pleasure for solitary people, a relaxation for irritable people, and a lesson for always restless people.

### 1.2.2 一般後期試験 120分

【1】リスニングテスト問題(この問題は試験開始後30分たってから始めます。それまでに答案用紙の指示を読んでおいてください。) —省略—

【2】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

What is the difference between a college and university? This is the subject of this report written for students who want to attend a college or university in the United States.

① Colleges and universities have many things in common. Both provide a greater understanding of the world and its past. Both provide education in the arts and sciences. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living. Students who complete their undergraduate studies either at a four-year college or a university receive a bachelor's degree. One difference is that many colleges do not offer graduate studies. Universities are generally bigger, offer more programs and do more research.

Modern universities developed from those of the Middle Ages in Europe. The word "university" came from the Latin "universitas." This described a group of people organized for a common purpose. The word "college" came from a Latin word with a similar meaning, "collegium." In England, colleges were formed to provide students with places to live. Usually each group was studying the same thing. ② So college came to mean an area of study. But, in some countries, a college can also be a part of a university. The first American universities, for example, divided their studies into a number of areas and called each one a college. This is still true.

Programs in higher learning may also be called schools. The university of Arizona in Tucson, for example, has eighteen colleges and ten schools. They include the college of pharmacy, education, engineering and law. They also include the schools of architecture, dance and public administration. College is also used as a general term for higher education. ③ A new report might talk about "college students" even if they include students at universities. Or someone might ask, "Where do you go to college?" Today, most American colleges offer an area of study called liberal arts. These are subjects first developed and taught in ancient Greece. They include language, philosophy and mathematics. The purpose was to train a person's mind instead of teaching job skills.

(Adapted from *VOA Special English Education Report*, Sept. 20, 2006)

1. 下線部 ① を本文に即して具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② において，“college” が “an area of study” を意味するに至るまでの経緯を，本文に即して日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ について，“they” が指すものを明らかにしながら，日本語に訳しなさい。



【3】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

① There have been barbers since very ancient times — so long ago, in fact, that we can't possibly know who the first barbers were. The first records of barbers in history go back to ancient Egypt. Later on, in ancient Greece and Rome, barbershops were favorite meeting places where men discussed affairs of the day.

Everybody knows what the barber's pole looks like. ② Those red-and-white stripes have something to do with work that barbers did in old days. In ancient times, doctors didn't want to have anything to do with surgery. So it was the barbers who performed surgery on patients. They did bloodletting (letting a patient bleed so that the "bad blood" or "sick blood" would leave the body). They treated wounds, and some of them even pulled out teeth.

The barber's pole of red-and-white strips goes back to those days. The red stands for blood, and the white for bandages\*.

In England the barbers were chartered as a guild as far back as 1462. In 1540, their guild was joined with guild of surgeons. ③ But about this time, the king of England forbade the barbers who cut hair and gave shaves to practice surgery.

In the next two hundred years, the work of the barber was separated more and more from that of the surgeon, and in time all they were allowed to do was give haircuts.

By the way, the word "barber" comes from the Latin word "barba," which meant "beard." So their work of trimming beards may have been more important than cutting hair.

(Adapted from Arkady Leokum, *Tell me Why*)

\*bandage: a strip of cloth which is wrapped around a wounded part of someone's body

1. 下線部 ① と ③ を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② を本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
3. なぜ "barber" と呼ぶようになったのかについて、筆者が推察する理由を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

## 【4】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

① A survey was once conducted to find out what teenagers think of museums, art galleries and the theater. Unsurprisingly, it discovered that most of them dislike such places. It seems they think them boring, and associate them with “rich old people.” The survey concluded that if homes of the arts offered more cafés and leisure activities, and if performances were shorter, teenagers might be more inclined to go.

With luck, no one will ever take any notice of this survey. It says nothing new, for things have always been thus. ② If galleries and theaters trying to attract teenagers they would fail, while at the same time alienating their natural visitors. The arts have always been, and always will be, hobbies for minorities. “Art teaches nothing, except the significance of life.” said Henry Miller, and most people never get to the second half of the sentence.

The good news is that as populations increase, ③ so do the numbers in minorities. As a result, more people than ever before in history now enjoy the arts. Exhibitions are crowded, concert tickets are sold out. And therefore more people discover the richness of pleasure and insight that the arts give. “Thanks to art,” said Marcel Proust, “instead of seeing one world, our own, we see it multiplied, and as many original artists as there are, so many worlds are at our disposal.”

Ignorance of culture is not universal among teenagers, but it is a professional phase with many. Their supposed dislike for the arts is not really about the arts, but about themselves: they are always ready for what the arts offer. Some of them come to feel the need for more content, more juice in things, and that is when the arts invite them. “Art comes to you proposing frankly to give nothing but the highest quality to your moments as they pass,” said an art critic. Once accepted, that invitation can never thereafter be refused.

Religious beliefs carry no guarantee of truth, but there is a familiar one about arts which does. It is that when a thoughtful and receptive sensibility engages with the arts, it is fed by them, and learns from them, not least how to tell good from bad: “It is only the dullness of the eye that makes any two things seem alike,” the critic also said, and the idea of uniqueness and particularity of things carries over from a painting to a moral circumstance. In that way art civilizes too, because it is, as George Bernard Shaw says, a mirror for souls.

Perhaps the young find it hard to appreciate the arts because the arts are themselves always youthful. “Art is never educational, does not take kindly to facts, is helpless to understand theories, and is killed outright by a speech,” said Agnes Repplier, and she could have put “youth” for “art” at the sentence’s head. Many mistakenly think that art must be approached in a formal manner; that it lacks

laughs; that it changes nothing. ④ The opposite is true, and those who discover this fact are infinitely the richer for it.

(Adapted from A.C. Grayling, *The Meaning of Things: Applying Philosophy to Life*)

1. 下線部 ① について，その調査の結論と，そのような結論となった理由を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ の指す内容を本文に即して日本語で述べなさい。
4. 下線部 ④ の表す内容を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

【5】 次の文章の下線部 ① と ② を英語に訳しなさい。

共生とは異質な人々とともに生きることだが，ともに生きるための知恵を学ぶことは，ほんとうは日常の生活においても大切なことなのだ。① 家族なら生まれてきてからの長いつきあいがあるから，何も言わないでも意思が通じることがある。② でも学校や会社でそれまで生活してこなかった人々とつきあうには，異文化の人々とつきあうのと同じような心構えが必要なのだ。

(中山 元 『高校生のための評論文キーワード 100』より)

## 解答例

## 【1】(リスニング解答省略)

【2】1. college と university の共通点は ① 共に今と過去の世界を詳しく理解できる．  
② 共に学芸や科学の教育を施す．③ 共に学生に対して生計を立てる準備を可能にする (四年課程の間に研究を終了した学生は「学士」という称号が与えられる)

2. university は「共通目的のために組織された一群の人々」という意味のラテン語の universitas に由来し，一方 college は同じ意味のラテン語 collegium に由来する．英語では college は学生に住む場所を提供した。これら 2 つは共に同じことを研究する組織であるため，college はある 1 つの研究分野を意味するようになった。

3. university の中には college と school を併設するものがある。college は次第に高等機関に対する総称として用いられることとなり，university の学生をたとえ含んでいてもニュースでは「college students」という風に言及して報道することもある。

【3】1. ① barbers と称される人々は古代より，つまり私たちが初期の barber というものを多分知り得ないほどずっと昔から存在した．

③ しかしこの頃に，英国の王様は barber たちが外科手術の練習のために髪を切ったり髪を剃ったりするのを禁じた。

2. 医者は外科手術をする道具を自ら手にすることを嫌ったので barber たちが傷口の手当をしたり歯を抜いたりするなどした．そこで「赤と白」の縞横様の布切れは，当時 barber たちがした仕事とある種の関係があるのです．

3. 15,16 世紀において外科的作業者同盟に入る人たちを barber と呼んだが，次の 2 世紀の間に外科作業を離れて散発したり，髭剃りする本来の仕事内容に認可が下りることとなり，この種の人たちを barber(床屋) と呼ぶようになった。(因みに，ラテン語の barba は beard(beard) という意味であった)

【4】1. 美術館や博物館といった場所を若者たちがどう捉えているかの調査をした結果は，彼らはそれが嫌であるとあることが分かった。それらを退屈な場所であり，金持ちの老人趣味と受け取っているのである．調査は次のように結論づけた。「もしもそのような場所があったり娯楽趣味を備えていたら，若者だって訪れてみたい気はするだろう」

2. もしも美術館や劇場が若者たちを惹きつけはじめたら，それは失敗に終わるだろう。その一方で本来自然にその場所を訪れる人々を疎外するであろう。

3. 人口が増加するにつれて(それらの場所を訪れる)少数派(若者たち)の数も増加するのである．

4. 芸術派形式ばっており、笑いがなく、何も変わることはできないという誤った考え方があるが、真実は全くその逆である。このことに気付いた人だけが(そうすることにより)限りなく心豊かになれるのだ。

- 【5】 ① Within our family, we have lived long enough to communicate well among ourselves even if we don't use and speak words.

(別解)

In our family, we can communicate well enough without words between ourselves, because we have been getting along ever since we were born.

- ② But in schools and companies, where people have rarely collaborated to live, they have to be resolved to keep company with each other just like they have to do so with people from different cultures.

## 1.3 崇城大学

### 1.3.1 一般前期1日目(工学部・情報学部・生物生命学部)

I. 次の(1)~(15)の単語のなかで、第1音節(左端の音節)を最も強く発音するものを五つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- |                     |                 |                      |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| (1) a-broad         | (2) pol-i-tics  | (3) in-di-vid-u-al   |
| (4) suc-cess        | (5) con-sid-er  | (6) cal-en-dar       |
| (7) in-ter-fere     | (8) pho-to-grah | (9) cre-ate          |
| (10) ap-par-ent-ly  | (11) dif-fer    | (12) per-son-al-i-ty |
| (13) sym-pa-thet-ic | (14) en-e-my    | (15) con-trol        |

II. 次の1.~10.の文には文法的に誤りのある文が四つある。その番号を書きなさい。

1. Tom is taller than any other boy in our class.
2. He took a taxi to the Tokyo Station.
3. He was a German, that I knew from his accent.
4. Who was the computer invented by?
5. I couldn't make myself understood in English.
6. My mother was opposed to smoke cigarettes.
7. I went to the store to buy some bread.
8. My cousin runs a beauty parlor in Tokyo.
9. I'm afraid he did it in purpose.
10. I feel like going to a movie tonight.

III. それぞれの日本語の意味になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成しなさい。

1. 前もって東京行きの切符を買ってください。  
( advance / a ticket / buy / for / in / make / sure / Tokyo / you ).
2. どうもいろいろお世話になりました。  
( done / everything / for / for / me / much / thank / very / you / you've ).
3. このレンガ造りの建物は200年間使われています。  
( been / brick / building / for / has / hundred / this / two / used / years ).
4. 転地療法は大いに君のためになるでしょう。  
( a / a / air / change / do / good / lot / of / of / will / you ).
5. 我々は何も食わずに何時間も働き続けました。  
( anything / eating / for / hours / kept / on / we / without / working ).

## IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Studying an unrelated subject can often improve your ability at others. It is known that (A) children can improve their scores on reading and math tests by studying music. In one experiment, researchers gave tests to 96 children between the ages of four and six. After that, the children were divided into two groups: one group received music lessons every day and the other group didn't. The next year, both groups took the same tests in reading and math results were compared with those from the year before. (B) The average grades of the children who had received music lessons were much higher than those in the other group. The researchers said that parents should add music to their children's education or at least let them listen to some kind of music every day.

## V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

The market for used personal computers is expanding, thanks to more people buying them to replace old PCs or to use as second or third computers. Secondhand PCs appeal to consumers because of their low prices. Relatively new models released about one year before are usually offered at 30% to 40% off their original price. A model selling for more than ¥200,000 a few years ago can be bought for as little as ¥50,000 to ¥60,000 today.

According to a private research company, 1.39 million secondhand PCs are expected to be sold in 2005, which is 1.7 times more than the 831,000 sold in 2001. It is estimated that the ratio of used PCs to new PCs on the market will increase to 9.9% in 2005 from 6.9% in 2001.

A change of the nature of core PC users is believed to be behind the market expansion. Consumers are now believed to choose PCs according to the functions they need. Consumers used to buy PCs just because they were new, as they had little knowledge about PCs and were unable to determine the functions they needed. As they have more knowledge of technology, they are said to have become satisfied with limited functions, such as Internet access or word-processing.

The enhanced performance of recent PC models is believed to be one more reason behind the used PC market expansion. Previously, PCs became outdated only a few years after their release. But today, the performance of new PCs has improved so much that customers can now use new software without problems, even with two or three-year-old PCs.

Under the revised law for the promotion of efficient utilization of resources, PC users must pay electronic manufacturers a collection fee of several thousand yen when discarding PCs purchased on 30 September, 2003 and before. This is expected to

increase the number of people trying to sell used PCs that they would otherwise discard, in the belief that it would be better to sell them than pay more money to dispose of them.

Electronic manufactures are concerned that the used PC market may have an adverse effect on the market for new PCs. However, a computer company official said the two markets will not compete with each other as they satisfy two different groups of users. It is said that new PCs will appeal to consumers needing advanced functions, while secondhand PCs will attract those wanting limited functions, such as Internet access. The used PC market is now one-tenth of the new PC market. "The secondhand market is no longer something electronic manufacturers can ignore," said the chief researcher at the private research company.

注) この文章は2003年8月19日の *The Daily Yomiuri* の記事に基づくものです。

設問：本文の内容と一致するものを四つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. All used PCs are 30 % are to 40% cheaper than new PCs.
2. New PCs selling at ¥200,000 went down to half their price within a year.
3. The number of used PCs sold in 2005 is expected to become 1.7 times more than that in 2001.
4. In 2001, the ratio of used PCs to new PCs was 6.9% but is estimated to increase double in 2005.
5. Consumers used to buy computers depending on how recently they have been produced.
6. The used PC market has become bigger, while the new PC market has become smaller due to the competition.
7. Some people prefer PCs with limited functions.
8. The seconhand PC market is about 10% of the new PC market.



## 解答例

## I. 2,6,8,11,14

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) a-broad [əbrɔ:d]             | (2) pol-i-tics [pɔ:lətiks/pɔ:l-]     |
| (3) in-di-vid-u-al [ɪndəvɪʒuəl]  | (4) suc-cess [sʌksés]                |
| (5) con-sid-er [kənsɪdər]        | (6) cal-en-dar [kæləndər]            |
| (7) in-ter-fer-e [ɪntərˈfɪər]    | (8) pho-to-grah [fóutəgræf/-grà:f]   |
| (9) cre-ate [kri(:)éit]          | (10) ap-par-ent-ly [əpəˈrɛntli]      |
| (11) dif-fer [dɪfər]             | (12) per-son-al-i-ty [pə:rsənəˈlɪti] |
| (13) sym-pa-thet-ic [sɪmpəθétik] | (14) en-e-my [énəmi]                 |
| (15) con-trol [kəntɹóul]         |                                      |

## II. 2,3,6,9

III. 1. Make sure you buy a ticket for Tokyo in advance.

2. Thank you very much for everything you've done for me.

3. This brick building has been used for two hundred years.

4. A change of air will do you a lot of good.

5. We kept on working for hours without eating anything.

IV. (A) 子供たちは、音楽を学ぶことで読解と算数のテストの点数が良くなること  
がある。

(B) 音楽の授業を受けた(グループの)子供たちの平均点は(受けていない)も  
う一方のグループの子供たちよりもずっと高かった。

## V. 3,5,7,8

## 1.3.2 一般前期2日目(工学部・情報学部・生物生命学部)

I. 次の(1)~(15)の単語のなかで、第2音節(左から2つ目の音節)を最も強く発音するものを五つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- |                   |                 |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) con-cern      | (2) dan-ger-ous | (3) in-ter-est    |
| (4) of-fi-cial    | (5) mea-sure    | (6) fur-ni-ture   |
| (7) in-dus-tri-al | (8) in-ter-val  | (9) ev-i-dence    |
| (10) in-tro-duce  | (11) man-ag-er  | (12) per-fec-tion |
| (13) in-stru-ment | (14) prob-a-bly | (15) i-de-al      |

II. 次の1.~10.の文には文法的に誤りのある文が四つある。その番号を書きなさい。

1. Go downstair to help Mon in the kichen.
2. When his father came into his room, he pretended to asleep.
3. The girl grew up to be a fine pianist.
4. The teacher tested the students with many difficult questions.
5. It'll do you good to take a long walk in the woods.
6. How do you think of the movie?
7. His explanation left us in doubt.
8. It's a shame we don't have enough time to spare for discussion.
9. Jane married with a famous pianist.
10. Once you go to Kamakura, you'll want to return there again.

III. それぞれの日本語の意味になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成しなさい。

1. この機械を直していただくと大変ありがたいのですが。  
( appreciate / I'd / if / it / machine / repair / this / you'd ).
2. 遅刻をしてはいけないと何回言いましたか。  
( be / have / how / I / late / many / not / times / to / told / you )?
3. 君か僕のどちらかがその質問に答える必要があります。  
( am / answer / either / I / or / question / required / to / the / you ).
4. 番号をお間違えではありませんか。  
( afraid / got / have / I'm / number / the / wrong / you ).
5. その村には昔の面影がありません。  
( be / different / from / is / it / the / to / used / village / what ).

## IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

You can often see people as if they are being actually hurt or even killed in movie scenes and TV dramas. However, (A) We hardly ever see a movie in which an animal is hurt badly or dies for entertainment purposes. The first time an animal was hurt in a film happened in a cowboy movie in 1939. In that movie, (B) a specially trained actor rode his horse off a mountain cliff and jumped into a river. The actor himself was not hurt at all but the poor horse died. Many people were very angry when they saw the movie. After that, “The American Humane Society” was born. This organization tries to make sure no animals are hurt in movie-making.

## V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

Britain, like every other country, needs a well-educated workforce. To achieve this, recent governments have encouraged universities to accept more students, but at the same time they have reduced the amount of financial help they give to universities and students.

Until 1993 almost every student received a grant which covered most or all of their living costs and, until 1999, no full-time student (as long as they were British) had to pay any tuition fees. Now, instead of receiving a grant, students can borrow some money through the Student Loan Scheme; they have to pay this back when they have graduated and are earning a certain amount of money. So that universities could get more money, the government allowed them to introduce tuition fees; the amount each student has to pay depends on their or their family's income.

It was thought that these changes might put people off going to university but statistics show that as many people are applying. However, the age at which they want to go to universities is changing. Until recently most people went after leaving school, when they were about 18 years old. Nowadays many school-leavers decide to take a year off in order to travel round the world or work somewhere. In addition, some universities have made it easier for older people to study by lowering the entrance requirements for people over a certain age, usually 23. Many universities have also introduced part-time and modular courses, which has made it easier for people to work and study at the same time. Thus it is not surprising that 50% of all students are now over 25.

In the past, most students studied a subject that they were interested in. However, students now seem more concerned with getting a degree that will make it easier to get a job. Thus fewer people study subjects like English and history; instead, non-traditional courses such as business studies and computer science are increasingly popular.

The image most working people in Britain used to have of students was that they spent most of their time having fun and only occasionally studied. Life for most students nowadays is very different; if they are not studying they are earning money in order to be able to continue studying. And an increasing number of people leave university in debt.

設問：本文の内容と一致するものを四つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. As Britain needs a well-educated workforce, the government has increased the amount of financial help to students.
2. Until 1999, all full-time British students' tuitions were free.
3. A quarter of university students in Britain are over 25.
4. The tuition fees are different for each student.
5. A lot of school-leavers don't go to university immediately after leaving high school.
6. If the applicants are over 23, they are admitted without entrance examination.
7. More people prefer to study computer science to English since it helps them to get a job.
8. Less students leave university in debt.

## 解答例

## I. 1,4,7,12,15

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) con-cern [kənsə:rn]        | (2) dan-ger-ous [deɪndʒ(ə)rəs]   |
| (3) in-ter-est [ɪnt(ə)rɛst]    | (4) of-fi-cial [əfɪʃ(ə)l]        |
| (5) mea-sure [meɪʒər]          | (6) fur-ni-ture [fə:rnɪʃər]      |
| (7) in-dus-tri-al [ɪndʌstriəl] | (8) in-ter-val [ɪntərv(ə)l]      |
| (9) ev-i-dence [évəd(ə)ns]     | (10) in-tro-duce [ɪntɹəd(j)ú:s]  |
| (11) man-ag-er [mæniʒər]       | (12) per-fec-tion [pərfékʃ(ə)n]  |
| (13) in-stru-ment [ɪnstrumənt] | (14) prob-a-bly [prábəbli/prób-] |
| (15) i-de-al [aidí:(ə)l/-díəl] |                                  |

## II. 1,2,6,9

1. (downstair → downstairs)    2. (to → to be)    6. (How → What)  
 9. (married with → married)

## III. 1. I'd appreciate it if you'd repair this machine.

2. How many times have I told you not to be late?  
 3. Either you or I am required to answer the question.  
 4. I'm afraid you have got the wrong number.  
 5. The village is different from what it used to be.

## IV. (A) 動物が娯楽目的でひどく傷つけられたり死んだりするのを、私たちが映画の中で見ることはほとんどない。

(B) 特別に訓練を受けた俳優が馬に乗って山間の崖から川に飛び込んだ。

## V. 2,4,5,7

## 1.3.3 一般後期(工学部・情報学部・生物生命学部)

I. 次の(1)~(10)の単語について、最も強く発音する音節を選び、番号で答えなさい。

- |                               |                                  |                           |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) ben-e-fit<br>1 2 3        | (2) hes-i-tate<br>1 2 3          | (3) re-la-tion<br>1 2 3   |
| (4) de-vel-op-ment<br>1 2 3 4 | (5) re-cent-ly<br>1 2 3          | (6) con-ve-nient<br>1 2 3 |
| (7) ad-vice<br>1 2            | (8) e-lec-tric-i-ty<br>1 2 3 4 5 | (9) sat-is-fy<br>1 2 3    |
| (10) ex-pen-sive<br>1 2 3     |                                  |                           |

II. ( ) 内に入る最も適切な語句を(a)~(d)から選び記号で答えなさい。

- ( ) having dinner with me?  
(a) What for (b) How about (c) How do you think  
(d) How do you say to
- This is a piece of work I can ( ).  
(a) be proud of (b) proud of (c) be pride in (d) be pride of
- I'd like ( ) a friend of mine.  
(a) to meet you (b) you to meet (c) meeting you (d) you to meeting
- Don't make a fool ( ) yourself.  
(a) of (b) in (c) by (d) for
- This is just ( ) you and me.  
(a) between (b) among (c) both (d) either

III. それぞれの日本語の意味になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成しなさい。

- 3月14日に部屋は空いていますか。  
( any / availabel / do / have / March 14 / on / rooms / you )?
- 信号までまっすぐ進んでください。  
( get / going / keep / light / straight / the / to / traffic / until / you ).
- 少なくとも15人の少年が外で待っていました。  
( at / boys / fifteen / least / outside / there / waiting / were ).
- とてもうるさかったので私の声は通りませんでした。  
( couldn't / heard / I / it / make / myself / noisy / so / that / was ).

5. このラジオを修理してもらうのに 2000 円かかりました。

( cost / have / it / me / radio / repaired / this / thousand / to / two / yen ).

IV. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

I've just returned from a trip to the United States, and I was reminded of something I love to forget when I come back to Japan: restaurant tipping. Japan has almost no culture of tipping, that is, the custom of giving extra money to service people. That would include restaurant servers, taxi drivers, hotel staff and others. I sure hope it stays that way. Ironically, I used to think it was the lack of tipping that caused the frequently disinterested, robotic service in Japanese restaurants. In contrast, most American restaurants had staff who seemed friendly, competent and genuinely concerned about making the meal experience as pleasant as possible.

I'm not so sure that's the case anymore. On my recent trip, had service was the norm. At one location, we couldn't find a waiter to request anything. I found myself searching for a Japanese-style push-button caller. At another, the waitress was artificially friendly and coming to our table five or six times to ask the usual, "So how is everybody doing here?" Or worse, some places want tips for nothing! A few self-service restaurants have tip cups sitting by the cash register. (A) The staff does nothing more than type in your order and take your money, and they think that deserves a tip. Unless people are delivering above and beyond the absolute minimum level of service required, why should we be expected to pay above the minimum price?

Tips seem to be losing their original function: to inspire good service. If the server thinks it's going to be an automatic reward, they have little motivation to work hard. It should be optional, but it's now treated like a requirement, regardless of the level of service. Why don't they just stop tipping, raise the menu prices a bit, and pay their staff more? That would make things better for all of us. I hate having to do the math at the end of a meal anyway.

Japanese restaurants are not always perfect, either. (B) There are too many under-trained part-timers who hurry into the kitchen to get more information if you ask even the simplest question about the menu. And their monotone delivery of information about the day's specials does little to increase one's appetite. Whether that's worse than the false friendliness of some American staff is a matter of personal preference, I suppose.

Some sources say that tipping started in 19th century British restaurants, with the word originally meaning "To Insure Promptness." The tip was given to the waiter before the meal. In some countries, that's still the case. Perhaps the next time I'm

back in the United States, I'll try that: tipping the waiter or waitress right after they first come to our table instead of waiting until the end of the meal. That way, I'll be able to see their reaction to the tip, and perhaps be able to judge whether it is making any difference to the service. In the meantime, however, I am more than happy to live in the tipless Japan.

設問1：本文の内容と一致するものを四つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. Japanese servers happily receive extra money for good service.
2. Most American restaurants used to have staff who were concerned about providing a good service.
3. In the United States, tipping is now treated like a requirement, regardless of the level of service.
4. If you tip before a meal, you'll always get a better service.
5. Japanese under-trained part-timers expect tips for their service.
6. In the 19th century British restaurants, tips were given to the waiter before the meal to inspire good service.
7. When the writer was in the United States, he got better service when he tipped before the meal.
8. The writete prefers living in Japan since tipping is not usually required.

設問2：下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。



## 解答例

I.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	2

- (1) ben-e-fit [bénɛfit]                      (2) hes-i-tate [hézətèit]  
 (3) re-la-tion [riléif(ə)n]                  (4) de-vel-op-ment [divélɔpmənt]  
 (5) re-cent-ly [rís(ə)ntli]                  (6) con-ve-nient [kɔnvíɲjənt]  
 (7) ad-vice [ədvaís]                        (8) e-lec-tric-i-ty [ilèktrísəti/ìlek-]  
 (9) sat-is-fy [sætəsfaì]                    (10) ex-pen-sive [ikspénsiv]

II.

1	2	3	4	5
b	a	b	a	a

- III. 1. Do you have any rooms available on March 14.  
 2. Keep going straight until you get to the traffic light.  
 3. There were at least fifteen boys waiting outside.  
 4. It was so noisy that I couldn't make myself heard.  
 5. It cost me two thousand yen to have this radio mended.

IV. 設問 1 2,3,6,8

設問 2

- (A) スタッフは客の注文を入力し，料金を受け取るだけなのに，チップをもらうのが当然だと思っている。  
 (B) もしあなた(客)がメニューについて極めて単純な質問をしても，慌てて厨房に行きより詳しい情報を聞いてくるような訓練不足のアルバイトが多すぎる。

## 1.3.4 一般推薦(薬学部)60分

I. 次の各英文の空所に入れるのもっとも適切なものを (a) ~ (d) から選び記号で答えなさい。

1. (            ) of us has his own way of thinking in politics.  
    (a) All                    (b) Each                    (c) Some                    (d) Every
2. (            ) you earn more than me?  
    (a) How come     (b) Why not     (c) What on earth     (d) How about
3. The (            ) half of the TV drama moved her to tears.  
    (a) late                    (b) later                    (c) latest                    (d) latter
4. John's father has resigned (            ) the grounds of ill health.  
    (a) on                    (b) from                    (c) in                    (d) to
5. (            ) me to take my umbrella with me, please.  
    (a) Recollect     (b) Recall                    (c) Remeber                    (d) Remind

II. 次の日本文の意味になるように、英文 ( a ) ~ ( h ) の空欄を 1) ~ 8) の語句で埋め、その番号を記入しなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字にしています。

1. 列車で熊本から福岡まで何時間かかるとおもいますか。  
    ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) to go from Kumamoto to Fukuoka by train?  
       1) do                    2) takes                    3) how                    4) think  
       5) hours                    6) it                    7) many                    8) you
2. 彼女に何か食べられない物があるかどうかたずねてみましょう。  
    I'll ask her ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ).  
       1) eat                    2) whether                    3) foods                    4) any  
       5) can't                    6) are                    7) she                    8) there
3. 田中氏はその問題とは関係がないと思います。  
    ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) the matter.  
       1) nothing                    2) with                    3) has                    4) do  
       5) Mr. Tanaka     6) I                    7) to                    8) suppose

4. たとえ太陽が西から昇るようなことがあっても、私は決して約束は破りません。

If the sun ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) my promise.

- |         |          |             |          |
|---------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 1) rise | 2) break | 3) the west | 4) never |
| 5) to   | 6) were  | 7) would    | 8) in    |

5. その星はとても明るいので肉眼でも見えます。

The star ( a )( b )( c )( d )( e )( f )( g )( h ) the naked eyes.

- |       |         |           |         |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1) so | 2) with | 3) is     | 4) seen |
| 5) to | 6) as   | 7) bright | 8) be   |

III. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

For reasons of health and public relations, the Osaka City Government is moving forward with plans to adopt a law that would prohibit smoking on its most crowded streets. (A)According to the mayor, smoke and ash from burning cigarettes are a health hazard, particularly to small children, so it is necessary to establish smoke-free areas, where the city is allowed to improve a penalty on offenders. Fines would be set around 2000 yen. The move is also part of an overall plan to upgrade Osaka's image. (B)Japanese visitors have long complained about smokers in Osaka and their lack of concern for those around them, while many foreign visitors have expressed disgust at cigarette smoke they encounter on the city streets.

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

When is black in London but multicolored in Tokyo and yellow in New York? It's not a joke — the answer is a taxi. There are around 19,000 black cabs, as they are also known, in London, and locals are proud of the fact that they are one of the sights most closely associated with the city. Taking a ride in a London taxi is a must-do experience when visiting Britain's capital, and something that people have continued to do for a long time. The history goes back to the 17th century when the first cabs were licensed, although these were pulled by horses.

There are many things that make London taxis special. But the most unusual thing is that unlike many cities in other countries, when you get into a London cab, you are likely to get where you want to go fairly quickly. The reason is that London taxi drivers are some of the most knowledgeable people in the world.

To drive a black cab in London you have to have "The Knowledge." That means that you have to know all the streets within 6 miles in any direction from Charing Cross, one of the main railway stations in the center of London. You might not think

that that is too hard, but there are about 25,000 streets in that circle. And to be a taxi driver you have to know each restaurant, hospital, police station and pub in that area as well as all the other places of interest.

Most people take around two years to become a London taxi driver, riding around on little motorbikes in order to memorize the quickest route between destinations and all the interesting places in the city. “It took me fourteen months and it was very hard, but it is very important that taxi drivers have a good schooling,” said a veteran of 29 years in a London cab. “The better you have ‘The Knowledge’, the easier it is to drive the cab.”

Not only do taxi drivers have to remember a lot, all that knowledge actually makes them clever. In fact, scientists have proved that learning to drive a London cab actually makes your brain grow — at least the part that deals with memory and spatial awareness (your sense of distance and judgment of the spaces between objects).

And it is a good job that taxi drivers can get around London quickly. Because the city is so old, the streets are often narrow, and with population of around 7 million people it gets very crowded. As the public transport frequently does not run on time, it is good to have something you can always rely on to be there to take you home.

“I don’t think we are cleverer than other people,” said a taxi driver in London for two years. “But because we know where we are going it means we don’t mess the customer about.” So, long live the black London taxi cab!

設問 1: 本文の内容と一致するものを四つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. Taxis are the same colors all over the world.
2. When visiting London, one should experience taking a taxi.
3. In London, traffic is so heavy that a taxi takes longer than underground trains.
4. Taxi drivers are not only knowledgeable of restaurants and hospitals but also they greatly fond of football.
5. In order to become a London taxi driver, one has to remember the fastest road to the destinations.
6. It is quite easy to become a London taxi driver.
7. London transport is often delayed.
8. A London taxi is a very reliable form of transportation.

設問 2: 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. How do people prepare to become a London taxi driver?
2. What often causes traffic problems in London?

## 解答例

I.

1	2	3	4	5
b	a	d	a	d

II. 1. (a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 5 (d) 1 (e) 8 (f) 4 (g) 6 (h) 2

2. (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 4 (e) 3 (f) 7 (g) 5 (h) 1

3. (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 5 (d) 3 (e) 1 (f) 7 (g) 4 (h) 2

4. (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 1 (d) 8 (e) 3 (f) 4[7] (g) 7[4] (h) 2

5. (a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 6 (e) 5 (f) 8 (g) 4 (h) 2

III. (A) 市長によると、火のついた煙草から出る煙や灰は、とりわけ幼い子供たちにとって健康を害するものである。したがって、違反者に対して市長が罰金を課すことができるような禁煙区域を設ける必要がある。

(B) 日本の来訪者たちは、大阪市の喫煙者と彼らの周囲の人々への配慮のなさに対して長年苦情を述べてきた一方で、多くの外国人来訪者たちは、市街地で彼らが目にする煙草の煙に対して嫌悪感を示してきた。

IV. 設問 1: 2,5,7,8

設問 2: 1. They ride around on motorbike to memorize routes and all the interesting places in the city.

2. The streets are narrow, big population and public transport does not run on time.

## 1.3.5 一般前期1日目(薬学部)60分

I. 次の(1)~(15)の単語のなかで、第1音節(左端の音節)を最も強く発音するものを五つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- |                   |                    |                     |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) bi-ol-o-gy    | (2) en-vi-ous      | (3) guar-an-tee     |
| (4) com-pe-tent   | (5) spec-ta-cle    | (6) e-nor-mous      |
| (7) pat-ent       | (8) com-mod-i-ty   | (9) mel-an-chol-ic  |
| (10) nu-cle-ar    | (11) phe-nom-e-non | (12) in-ter-ac-tive |
| (13) ce-leb-ri-ty | (14) out-ra-geous  | (15) pa-trol        |

II. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように( )内に適当な1語を入れなさい。

- The bridge is under construction.  
= The bridge is still ( ) constructed.
- I happened to meet my friend at the ballpark last evening  
= I ran ( ) my friend at the ballpark last evening.
- As is often the case with him, Tom was late for the meeting.  
= As is ( ) with him, Tom was late for the meeting.
- We cannot describe the beauty of the countryside.  
= The beauty of the countryside is ( ) description.
- If you heard him speak English, you might take him for an American.  
= ( ) hear him speak English, you might take him for an American.

III. 次の日本文の意味になるように、英文 ( a ) ~ ( h ) の空欄を 1) ~ 8) の語句で埋め、その番号を記入しなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

1. 近年うちの近くに新しい家がどんどん建てられている。

In recent years in my neighborhood ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ).

- |            |           |          |          |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1) are     | 2) one    | 3) built | 4) being |
| 5) another | 6) houses | 7) after | 8) new   |

2. 彼女は私をユーモアのセンスがないという理由で軽べつしている。

She ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) me ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) humor.

- |            |          |           |        |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1) down    | 2) of    | 3) on     | 4) not |
| 5) a sense | 6) looks | 7) having | 8) for |

3. 私は食べ過ぎないようにしている。というのは、食べ過ぎは健康に悪いことは明らかだからである。

I ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ), for it is plain that overeating is bad for the health.

- |         |           |        |        |
|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1) to   | 2) a rule | 3) too | 4) eat |
| 5) make | 6) much   | 7) not | 8) it  |

4. 自分の気持ちを正確に表現する言葉を見つけるのは難しい。

It is hard to find ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ).

- |            |             |          |          |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1) with    | 2) properly | 3) which | 4) words |
| 5) express | 6) feelings | 7) one's | 8) to    |

5. 長年使ってきたエアコンは故障している。

The air conditioner ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ).

- |          |               |        |         |
|----------|---------------|--------|---------|
| 1) used  | 2) many years | 3) for | 4) have |
| 5) order | 6) out        | 7) we  | 8) of   |

## IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Something unusual is happening to the feminine environment of department store cosmetics sales floors, where both customers and salespeople used to be women. (A) Lately, the number of salesmen explaining cosmetics to and putting makeup on women has been increasing, which is a phenomenon caused by women's desire for advice from the opposite sex. Cosmetic salesmen appeared in Japan in the second half of the 1990s. At first, they were limited to Tokyo, Osaka and other major cities, but salesmen have spread nationwide. (B) As a result, the image that sales floors are occupied solely by women has gradually changed, and men wishing to do makeup on women have increased, enabling cosmetic companies to employ excellent salespeople regardless of sex.

## V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

What is a true friend? That is a very hard question to answer or, at least, to answer in a way that will satisfy all. The friendship portrayed in the play *Hamlet* may seem very different from that of friends you read about in modern novels. Many centuries before Shakespeare had Ophelia discover how mistaken she was to think Hamlet could really love her, Cicero in ancient Rome expressed his idea of the nature of friendship in a theory that is generally regarded as being one classical description of human bonds. Though their interpretation of what unites friends may be quite different, Shakespeare and Cicero probably would have become close friends had they met each other, because both were keen observers of human nature and its behavior.

Part of the difficulty in discussing true friendship depends a lot on who you are talking with at that particular moment, and especially on their age and sex. We know from various researches that having just one best friend is common among most adults. Pre-school children, however, will often say they have three or even four best friends. For them, best friends are simply the children they can play with most often. However, when children are around ten years old, they start to choose friends based on personality and a sense of safety.

Research also shows the number of friends that boys and girls need varies a great deal. It's common for a girl of school age to regard someone among her friends as being special, but boys usually have several good pals without being especially close to any of them emotionally. Girls prefer much more to talk about their own feelings and sensations, so they often spend time in pairs. Boys, by accident or on purpose, usually spend more time in groups, which limits naturally the time for sharing one's own true feelings with a single individual. Of course, these basic human preferences are frequently carried over as adults and they strongly influence the quality of the



relations we have with others, as well as who will become our close friends as opposed to mere acquaintances.

In any case, what is essential for true friendship is some deep bond that connects you with someone whose presence is precious to you. The connection does not necessarily mean that person always being actually sitting beside you or walking with you. No, the bond of friendship is like your own image on a nearby wall, where the shadow is you and yet not fully you — or simply put, a real friend is ultimately another self. How fortunate we are to have even one such person in life!

設問：本文の内容と一致するものを四つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. This essay touches on several aspects of the nature and value of friendship among people.
2. Shakespeare and Cicero described some of their best friends to each other in Rome.
3. Cicero's theory on the nature of friendship was written a long time before *Hamlet* was.
4. Researchers say that the preferences of boys and girls vary a lot as regards their friends.
5. Boys seem to need fewer friends than girls before they enter school but they don't say so.
6. When boys grow up they want to talk more about themselves but do so only in big groups.
7. As girls share more personal feelings with others, they prefer talking on a one to one basis.
8. In order for adults to be good friends, it is essential to sit and talk with each other often.

## 解答例

## I. 2,4,5,7,10

- (1) bi-ol-o-gy [baióləʃi/-ól-]
- (2) en-vi-ous [éinvios]
- (3) guar-an-tee [gærəni:]
- (4) com-pe-tent [kámpət(ə)nt/kóm-]
- (5) spec-ta-cle [spéktək(ə)l]
- (6) e-nor-mous [inór:məs]
- (7) pat-ent [páet(ə)nt,péit-/péit-,páet-]
- (8) com-mod-i-ty [kəmodəti/-mód-]
- (9) mel-an-chol-ic [mèlənkalik/-kól-]
- (10) nu-cle-ar [n(j)úkliər]
- (11) phe-nom-e-non [finámənən,-nən/-nómənən]
- (12) in-ter-ac-tive [intəráktiv]
- (13) ce-leb-ri-ty [sələbrəti]
- (14) out-ra-geous [àutréiʒəs]
- (15) pa-trol [pətróul]

## II. 1. being 2. into 3. usual 4. beyond 5. To

- III. 1. (a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 1 (d) 4 (e) 3 (f) 2 (g) 7 (h) 5  
 2. (a) 6 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 8 (e) 4 (f) 7 (g) 5 (h) 2  
 3. (a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 2 (d) 7 (e) 1 (f) 4 (g) 3 (h) 6  
 4. (a) 4 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 8 (e) 5 (f) 7 (g) 6 (h) 2  
 5. (a) 7 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 3 (e) 2 (f) 6 (g) 8 (h) 5

- IV. (A) 近年，女性に化粧品の説明をして化粧を施す男性販売員数が増加しているが，これは，異性からの助言を求める女性の要望によって起きた現象である。
- (B) 結果的に，売り場が女性のみを占領されているというイメージが徐々に変わっており，女性に化粧を施したいと願う男性が増えたこともあり，化粧品会社は，優秀な販売員を性別を問わずに採用できるようになった。

## V. 1,3,4,7

### 1.3.6 一般前期 2 日目 (薬学部)60 分

I. 次の (1) ~ (15) の単語のなかで、第 2 音節 (左から 2 つ目の音節) を最も強く発音するものを五つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- |                      |                     |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) ex-ag-ger-a-tion | (2) tech-ni-cal     | (3) ma-ture         |
| (4) op-er-ate        | (5) anx-i-e-ty      | (6) re-al-is-tic    |
| (7) con-ti-nen-tal   | (8) or-tho-dox      | (9) i-de-al-ist     |
| (10) bank-rupt-cy    | (11) com-pe-ti-tion | (12) lav-en-der     |
| (13) nu-mer-ous      | (14) or-gan-ic      | (15) in-ev-i-ta-ble |

II. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように ( ) 内に適当な 1 語を入れなさい。

- As soon as the boy was left alone, he burst out crying.  
= The ( ) the boy was left alone, he burst out crying.
- You should come to the meeting tomorrow.  
= Be ( ) to come to the meeting tomorrow.
- Many students were present at the party.  
= ( ) a few students were present at the party.
- He recovered from his illness and was able to start work again.  
= His recovery ( ) him to start work again.
- This do-it-yourself kit is very useful as well as economical.  
= ( ) being economical, this do-it-yourself kit is very useful.



## IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Come rain or shine, a growing number of people in London are jumping on their bicycles to enjoy the dual benefits of saving money on public transport and keeping fit. (A) In a city where buses and trains are expensive and often delayed and where it can cost 8 pounds a day to drive a car, there are plenty of arguments in favor of cycling. The number of those who use bicycles everyday in London has jumped by 50 percent in the last four years. (B) As another reason for cycling, people drive more slowly through the center of the capital today than a century ago, with the average car speed falling to 15 kilometers per hour compared with 18 kilometers per hour in 1906.

## V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

Recently, I came across two articles in different newspapers about bullying at schools, or *ijime* as it is called in Japanese. One paper is published in America and the other in Japan. The articles caught my attention because I wondered how bullying in America differs from the *ijime* that goes on at schools all over Japan. I was also interested in the way each paper presented the problem.

In America, it seems that there are many awful things that bullies do to hurt other kids. Often bullies hit their victim by punching, kicking or slapping them in the face. Also, when their victim is walking past, the bully will try to kick him or her. It is common for bullies to hurt others by calling them names, for example, “You big fat pig,” or “Hey, witch!” Bullies often pull other kids’ hair and take away their lunch money. It is also common for the bullies to isolate the victim by not letting that person join their group or they tell friends not to speak to the victim. This is called “the silent treatment” in America. Some bullies do some strange things to their victims by making them wear a dog collar, crawl on their knees or even eat insects. The US paper reported on such acts in great detail, and included a description of how one bully pushed hot pins under a victim’s fingernails.

On the other hand, the report in the Japanese newspaper hardly gave any details as regards what bullying in Japan actually consists of. It seemed to take for granted that the reader is quite familiar with the problem and it was more concerned with analyzing why *ijime* occurs. The article said that bullies in Japan are not aware of the feelings of the others. Bullies tend to think other kids are trying to bother them or cause trouble, although this often is not true. Bullies feel they have right to hurt such “bad” kids. Very often, bullies have been victims of other bullies, so they learn to be violent from their own experience as victims and they believe aggression is the best solution to their problems. Often a bully chooses someone to pick on merely for

appearing to be different. Finally, some kids bully others as they get a strange thrill when hurting someone they dislike.

After reading both articles I tries to figure out what in reality is the main difference between the bullying described in each. One major difference was evident. In Japan bullies will without fail belong to a group. Bullies usually have at least two of three friends who are also aggressive kids. They find their friends admire physical strength, so one way to impress their friends is to pick on weaker kids. One girl said she bullied others because her friends did it, too. Another girl said she was afraid that if she didn't bully someone, then her friends might bully her. None of the American bullies quoted in the paper gave such reasons for their behavior in causing pain to others.

設問：本文の内容と一致するものを四つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. Both newspaper articles described in deatail many things that bullies do to hurt other kids.
2. One of the articles was more concerned with what makes bullies rather than what the bullies do.
3. The American paper seemed to want to inform its readers of what bullying actually consists of.
4. The writer for the Japanese paper assumed that readers already knew the true nature of *ijime*.
5. One common characteristic of bullying in both America and Japan is weaker kids at schools.
6. One similarity between bullying in Japan and America is that of girls calling other girls names.
7. Bullying in Japan is frequently carried out not only by individuals but by members of a group.
8. Whenever children themselves are victims of violence they will become bullies to impress others.

## 解答例

I. 3,5,9,14,15

- (1) ex-ag-ger-a-tion [igzædʒərɛɪʃən]
- (2) tech-ni-cal [tɛknɪk(ə)l]
- (3) ma-ture [mæt(j)úər,-tʃúər]
- (4) op-er-ate [ápərɛɪt/óp-]
- (5) anx-i-e-ty [aŋzáɪəti]
- (6) re-al-is-tic [rɪ(ː)əlɪstɪk]
- (7) con-ti-nen-tal [kàntənénɛntl/kànt-]
- (8) or-tho-dox [ó:rθədàks/-dàks]
- (9) i-de-al-ist [aɪdɪəlɪst/-díəl-]
- (10) bank-rupt-cy [bæŋkrʌp(t)sɪ,-rəp(t)-]
- (11) com-pe-ti-tion [kàmpətɪf(ə)n/kəm-]
- (12) lav-en-der [lævəndər]
- (13) nu-mer-ous [n(j)úm(ə)rəs]
- (14) or-gan-ic [ɔ:rgæɪnɪk]
- (15) in-ev-i-ta-ble [ɪnévətəb(ə)l]

II. 1. moment (instant) 2. sure (certain) 3. quite (not)  
4. enabled (helped, allowed) 5. besides

- III. 1. (a) 6 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 8 (e) 3 (f) 5 (g) 7 (h) 2  
2. (a) 8 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 1 (e) 3 (f) 6 (g) 4 (h) 2  
3. (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 8 (e) 2 (f) 7 (g) 5 (h) 6  
4. (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 7 (e) 1 (f) 2 (g) 4 (h) 6  
5. (a) 7 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 3 (e) 6 (f) 8 (g) 5 (h) 2

- IV. (A) バスや列車は運賃が高くて遅れることが多く、車の運転には1日に8ポンドがかかりうる都市部では、自転車での移動を好む意見が多い。  
(B) 自転車を好む別の理由としては、1世紀前よりも現在は、首都中心部での車の運転速度が遅くなったことが挙げられる。つまり、1906年の平均速度が18キロだったのに比べて現在は15キロに落ちている。

V. 2,3,4,7

## 1.3.7 一般後期(薬学部)60分

I. 次の(1)~(15)の単語のなかで、第3音節(左から3つ目の音節)を最も強く発音するものを五つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- |                     |                      |                    |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) i-mag-i-na-tion | (2) di-am-e-ter      | (3) hon-or-a-ble   |
| (4) sen-ti-men-tal  | (5) in-ter-mis-sion  | (6) ob-vi-ous-ly   |
| (7) pan-ta-loon     | (8) re-li-ance       | (9) mod-i-fy       |
| (10) op-po-si-tion  | (11) kin-der-gar-ten | (12) me-trop-o-lis |
| (13) a-tom-ic       | (14) jus-ti-fy       | (15) i-de-ol-o-gy  |

II. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように( )内に適当な1語を入れなさい。

1. Can we get to the railway station by this road?  
= Does this road ( ) to the railway station?
2. I made friends with him while I was staying in London.  
= I made friends with him ( ) my stay in London.
3. His lifestyle was very simple.  
= His lifestyle was ( ) itself.
4. He always keeps his promise.  
= He never ( ) to keep his promise.
5. The project should be carried out by all means.  
= The project should be carried out at all ( ).



III. 次の日本文の意味になるように、英文 ( a ) ~ ( h ) の空欄を 1) ~ 8) の語句で埋め、その番号を記入しなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

1. 私は彼女に部屋の掃除を手伝ってもらいたいと思っている。

I ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) the home.

- |          |             |           |       |
|----------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| 1) her   | 2) thinking | 3) help   | 4) of |
| 5) clean | 6) me       | 7) having | 8) am |

2. 水面上に見えるのは氷山のほんの小さな部分に過ぎない。

( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) above the water.

- |            |                 |         |         |
|------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 1) appears | 2) a small part | 3) that | 4) only |
| 5) is      | 6) an iceberg   | 7) it   | 8) of   |

3. 意味のあまりわからない単語がでてきたら、私は必ず辞書で調べます。

( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) I don't know very well, I ( g ) it ( h ) in a dictionary.

- |                |            |           |             |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) come across | 2) whose   | 3) a word | 4) whenever |
| 5) up          | 6) meaning | 7) I      | 8) look     |

4. 悪天候のために、列車は時間通りに駅に着くことができなかった。

Bad weather ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) on time.

- |               |              |          |                |
|---------------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| 1) impossible | 2) the train | 3) reach | 4) it          |
| 5) to         | 6) made      | 7) for   | 8) the station |

5. 彼女は健康をそこねたためダンサーになる夢を捨てた。

( a ) ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) ( e ) ( f ) ( g ) ( h ) be a dancer.

- |           |              |        |           |
|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 1) robbed | 2) to        | 3) of  | 4) health |
| 5) poor   | 6) her dream | 7) has | 8) her    |

## IV. 下線部 (A) および (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

Bread made from domestic wheat flour is drawing attention in the middle of growing consumer concerns for food safety. (A) Rising consumer interest in food safety and consumption of domestic agricultural products is causing increased demand and production of wheat for bread. More and more bread makers and bakeries have started to use domestic wheat to response to increasing consumer demand. (B) Many experts comment that domestic wheat is popular with mothers of little children because there is less doubt about agricultural chemicals than in imported wheat.

## V. 次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

It is probably correct to say that all cultures and even individuals have superstitions of one kind or another. Superstition is a belief that some object, action, place or days are lucky and some are unlucky. Most people in Britain will never walk under a ladder. People in some countries will say, “Oh, it’s my lucky day!” if a black cat passes in front of them. In Japan, however, some drivers would probably much prefer seeing a snake crawling along the road when going to work in the morning.

Humans have always been quite superstitious, especially about important events such as birth and death, marriage and traveling. Russia is particularly well know for its various superstitions. When many Russian women get out of bed every morning, they try to touch the floor with their right foot first in order to avoid bad luck. Some women, who had a bad dream during the night, usually will turn on the water tap and then retell the dream to the running water so that it will disappear down the pipe or drain. If a really superstitious woman puts on her sweater inside out, she takes it off at once, throws it on the floor and steps on it before putting it on the right way. By doing so, she believes that she has pushed the bad luck caused by her mistake out of the clothes.

Many Russians regard certain colors as unlucky. For example, yellow flowers are considered as sad and so are hardly ever given as gifts. In Russia, you will have bad luck if you whistle indoors, celebrate your birthday in advance or return something that was borrowed at night. And, if you go ever to Russia, you should never try to shake hands with someone in a doorway there.

Several years ago, viewers saw an interesting scene on TV which showed that superstitions are not limited to planet Earth. At that time, the American space shuttle connected with the Russian space station. After the space station and space shuttle joined, a door between the two ships was opened and the American astronaut reached out his hand through the doorway to greet the Russian cosmonaut. The Russian refused to do the same. At first, viewers thought that the Russian did not

like the American coming to his ship. No, it was just that the American did not know the culture of his fellow sailor to the stars. After a few moments of hesitation, the Russian decided to shake hands anyway even though he probably felt that the action might be unlucky to risky.

Superstitions are usually connected to some religious beliefs, old ideas of magic, instability in society or natural disasters. But the most common characteristic of superstitions anywhere is fear of the unknown, whether this is real or merely imagined. All colors appear the same in the dark. However, we know from experience that they just look alike and that bright yellow is not equal to burning red. Knowledge and experience are like the two sides of the same coin. They enable humans to live with each other and to shake hands even when in doubt as to what may happen next.

設問：本文の内容と一致するものを四つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. Superstitions vary a lot from culture to culture and from even one person to another.
2. The british dislike to walk under ladders; the Russians don't mind having bad dreams.
3. Some Japanese may think that a snake is a better symbol of good luck than a black cat is.
4. Superstition prevented the Russian cosmonaut from shaking the American's hand at once.
5. Russian people will be glad to receive yellow flowers but only if they get them in the dark.
6. Russian woman believe that wrong clothes can be made safe to wear again.
7. Russians generally don't think that it is a good idea to celebrate your birthday early.
8. Without knowledge and experience people will surely be superstitious everywhere.

## 解答例

I. 4,5,7,10,15

- (1) i-mag-i-na-tion [imæʒəneɪʃ(ə)n]
- (2) di-am-e-ter [daɪəmetə]
- (3) hon-or-a-ble [ʌn(ə)rəb(ə)l/ʌn-]
- (4) sen-ti-men-tal [sɛntəməntl]
- (5) in-ter-mis-sion [ɪntərmɪʃ(ə)n]
- (6) ob-vi-ous-ly [ʌbvɪəsli/ʌb-]
- (7) pan-ta-loon [pæntəlú:n]
- (8) re-li-ance [rɪlaɪəns]
- (9) mod-i-fy [mɔdɪfəi/mɔd-]
- (10) op-po-si-tion [ɒpəzɪʃ(ə)n/ɒp-]
- (11) kin-der-gar-ten [kɪndərgɑ:rtɪn]
- (12) me-trop-o-lis [mɛtrɒp(ə)lis/-trɒp-]
- (13) a-tom-ic [ətəmɪk/ətóm-]
- (14) jus-ti-fy [ʒʌstəfəi]
- (15) i-de-ol-o-gy [àidióləʒi,ɪd-/-ól-]

II. 1. lead (go) 2. during 3. simplicity 4. fails (forgets) 5. cost(s)

III. 1. (a) 8 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 7 (e) 1 (f) 3 (g) 6 (h) 5

2. (a) 7 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 2 (e) 8 (f) 6 (g) 3 (h) 1

3. (a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 1 (d) 3 (e) 2 (f) 6 (g) 8 (h) 5

4. (a) 6 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 7 (e) 2 (f) 5 (g) 3 (h) 8

5. (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 1 (e) 8 (f) 3 (g) 6 (h) 2

IV. (A) 食の安全と国産農作物の消費に対する消費者の関心の高まりによって、パン用の小麦の需要が生産量が増加している。

(B) 多くの専門家たちの指摘によると、国産小麦は輸入小麦よりも農薬の疑いが少ないという理由で幼い子供を持つ母親たちに好まれている。

V. 1,3,4,7

## 1.4 九州東海大学

### 1.4.1 一般試験 1 日目 60 分

#### I 注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従ってそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
  - ① 氏 名 欄 氏名を記入しなさい。
  - ② 受 験 番 号 受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
3. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

#### II 解答上の注意

- 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、10と表示してある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の「例」のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

例

	解 答 欄									
10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

I (A) 各組の語において，下線部の発音と同じものを，次の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) assumption 1

① assure      ② historical      ③ sunny      ④ natural

(2) bare 2

① tyrant      ② cheer      ③ tire      ④ heir

(3) prejudice 3

① believe      ② preach      ③ prepaid      ④ head

(4) architecture 4

① character      ② arch      ③ chance      ④ purchase

(5) existence 5

① extra      ② xylophone      ③ example      ④ ax

(B) (1)，(2)の(ア)～(エ)を並べかえて論理的に一貫した文章を作るとき最も適当な配列を，次の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1)(ア) At the same time, it will support human and social development in the developing countries, too.

(イ) It is also essential for eliminating terrorism and other causes of instability in the world.

(ウ) Poverty reduction is a key development goal shared by the international community.

(エ) Therefore, Japan will give high priorities to providing assistance to such sectors as education, health care and welfare, water and sanitation and agriculture.

① (ア)–(ウ)–(イ)–(エ)      ② (ウ)–(イ)–(エ)–(ア) 6

③ (イ)–(ウ)–(エ)–(ア)      ④ (エ)–(ウ)–(ア)–(イ)

(2)(ア) Then, in 1900, three biologists independently discovered the paper he had published in 1866.

(イ) Mysteriously, other scientists took little notice of Mendel's work and it was forgotten for the next 35 years.

(ウ) But it was left to Gregor Mendel in the 1860s to show that this was really the case.

(エ) A few 18th- and 19th-century biologists suggested that heritable characters might be passed from generation to generation in the form of discrete hereditary factors.

① (エ)–(イ)–(ア)–(ウ)      ② (イ)–(ウ)–(エ)–(ア) 7

③ (エ)–(ウ)–(イ)–(ア)      ④ (ア)–(エ)–(ウ)–(イ)

II (A) 各英文の下線部に最も近い意味をもつ語(句)を、次の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Hang up the phone and wait, please. 8

- ① Hold on    ② Call up    ③ Call back    ④ Ring off

(2) It's very rude to break in on others' conversations. 9

- ① interrupt    ② corrupt    ③ provoke    ④ identify

(3) He has earned no less than \$100,000,000 this year. 10

- ① as many as    ② as much as    ③ only    ④ at most

(4) I talked my father into buying me a car. 11

- ① dissuaded    ② persuaded    ③ prevented    ④ incorporated

(5) Now that you're a high school student, you must study hard. 12

- ① Until    ② Provided    ③ Since    ④ Unless

(B) 各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語(句)を、次の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Bob got off the train and shook (       ) with his friend. 13

- ① a hand    ② the hand    ③ hands    ④ their hands

(2) When I lived in Tokyo, I (       ) the movie five times. 14

- ① have seen    ② had seen    ③ am seeing    ④ saw

(3) (       ) as I did in a difficult situation, I couldn't take a break.

- ① Working    ② Work    ③ To have worked    ④ To work 15

(4) My grandfather, (       ) is usual with him, is taking a walk now.

- ① who    ② as    ③ what    ④ that 16

(5) (       ) your help, I couldn't have solved the problem. 17

- ① If there were not for    ② Had it not been for  
③ If I don't have    ④ Do I not have

**III** 日本文 (1) ~ (5) の意味を表す英文になるように、それぞれ与えられた (ア) ~ (カ) の語 (句) を並べかえて空所を補うとき、2 番目と 5 番目に該当する記号の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを、次の ① ~ ④ のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) 最近、ブログを使って日記をつける人が増えている。

A ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) using a web log these days. 18

(ア) a diary (イ) growing (ウ) keep (エ) number (オ) of (カ) people  
① (ウ) - (オ) ② (エ) - (カ) ③ (オ) - (イ) ④ (エ) - (ウ)

(2) 教えることは、公的な認可だけでなく長く複雑な訓練を必要とする職業活動だと思われる。

Teaching is supposed ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) official certification. 19

(ア) a professional activity (イ) as well as (ウ) long and complicated  
(エ) requiring (オ) to be (カ) training  
① (ア) - (カ) ② (オ) - (エ) ③ (ウ) - (ア) ④ (イ) - (ア)

(3) コップ一杯の水を飲んだら気分がずっと良くなった。

A ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) a lot better.

(ア) feel (イ) glass (ウ) made (エ) me (オ) of (カ) water 20  
① (イ) - (ア) ② (オ) - (エ) ③ (カ) - (エ) ④ (オ) - (ウ)

(4) このコンピュータはどこか調子が悪いように思える。

There ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) this computer. 21

(ア) be (イ) seems (ウ) something (エ) to (オ) with (カ) wrong  
① (エ) - (カ) ② (ア) - (オ) ③ (イ) - (カ) ④ (ウ) - (ア)

(5) 彼は、放課後すぐに帰宅させられた。

He ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) school. 22

(ア) go (イ) home (ウ) immediately after  
(エ) made (オ) to (カ) was  
① (オ) - (イ) ② (ウ) - (エ) ③ (ア) - (イ) ④ (エ) - (イ)



**IV** 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。なお、\*のついた語句には注があります。

A device which may pave the way for robotic hands that can \*replicate the human sense of touch has been unveiled.

U.S. scientists have created a sensor that can “feel” the \*texture of objects to the same degree of sensitivity as a human fingertip. The team says the \*tactile sensor could, in the future, aid <sup>(a)</sup>minimally invasive surgical techniques by giving surgeons a “touch-sensation.” The research is reported in the journal *Science*.

“If you look at the current status of these tactile sensors, the frustration has been that the resolution of all these devices is in the range of millimeters, whereas the resolution of a human fingertip is about 40 microns, about half the diameter of a human hair, and this has affected the performance of these devices,” explained Professor Ravi Saraf, an engineer from the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, U.S., and a co-author of the paper.

But Professor Saraf and colleague Dr. Vivek Maheshwari, also from the University of Nebraska, were able to <sup>(b)</sup>attain this high level of sensitivity by creating a very thin film <sup>(c)</sup>made up of layers of metal and \*semiconducting \*nanoparticles flanked at the top and bottom by \*electrodes.

When the film touches a surface any pressure or stress squeezes the layers of particles together. This causes the current in the film to change and light is emitted from the particles, an effect known as <sup>(d)</sup>electroluminescence.” The visible light is then detected by a camera.

“The beautiful thing is that we have managed to make the device in such a way that the amount of current change, or light, that you get out is exactly <sup>(e)</sup>proportional to the stress that you apply,” added Professor Saraf.

To demonstrate the high sensitivity of the device, the scientists pressed a U.S. one-cent coin against it. The sensor revealed the wrinkles in President Lincoln’s clothing and the letters TY in “liberty.”

Professor Saraf said the film, as well as matching the sensitivity of a human fingertip, was also flexible and <sup>(f)</sup>robust enough to be used repeatedly.

He also said the device could have medical applications.

“The hope is that if you have the resolution close to a human finger in applications like minimal invasive surgery, where the surgeon could actually “touch” while he or she is doing the procedure and tell if the tissue is cancerous or abnormal etc., that would increase the success of these surgeries.”

Dr. Richard Crowder, a robotics expert from Southampton University, commented in an accompanying article in the journal: “The development of tactile sensors is one of the key technical challenges in advanced robotics and minimal access

surgery.”

“The unique sensor developed by Maheshwari and Saraf could prove to be a key advance in technology, for reasons including relatively simple construction, apparent robustness, and high resolution.”

Professor Saraf added that now he would like to see if he could create a device that can detect temperature changes as well as texture, enabling it to closer mimic the sensations human can feel.

(Robot device mimics human touch By Rebecca Morelle, Science reporter, BBC News より抜粋、一部改稿)

[注] \*replicate ~ : ~を再現する, ~を複製する \*texture : 手触り

\*tactile : 触覚の \*semiconducting : 半導体の特性をもつ

\*nanoparticles : 超微粒子 \*electrodes : 電極

- (1) 下線部 (b)・(c)・(e)・(f) の意味として最も適当なものを, 次の ①～④ のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(b) attain 23

- ① change                      ② impose                      ③ achieve                      ④ participate

(c) made up of 24

- ① consisting of              ② considering              ③ breaking into              ④ engaged in

(e) proportional 25

- ① inconsistent              ② relative                      ③ indifferent                      ④ able

(f) robust 26

- ① slippery                      ② easy                              ③ breakable                      ④ strong

- (2) 下線部 (a) の minimally invasive surgical techniques の説明として正しいものを, 次の ①～④ のうちから一つ選びなさい。 27

- ① 熟練した外科医でなくても容易にできる外科手術の技術  
 ② 患部以外を傷つけぬよう, 極力切開する範囲を狭くした外科手術の技術  
 ③ 外科手術を最小限の予算で済ませるための技術  
 ④ 最小限の人数の外科医だけでまかなえる外科手術の技術

(3) 下線部 (d) の electroluminescence の説明として最も適当なものを、次の ①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 28

- ① 金属と半導体の超微粒子の層から成る薄い膜の表面に圧力が加えられた時、膜中の電流が変化した結果、微粒子から光を発する現象のこと。
- ② 金属と半導体の超微粒子の層から成る薄い膜の表面に外部から電流を流した時、その電流が膜の中の金属に反応して火花を起こし、明るく光る現象のこと。
- ③ 金属と半導体の超微粒子の層から成る薄い膜の中で、金属と半導体が化学反応を起こした結果、目に見えない光を発する現象のこと。
- ④ 金属と半導体の超微粒子の層から成る薄い膜が、暗い場所に一定期間放置されたときに、自ら内部の化学作用によって目に見える光を発する現象のこと。

(4) 本文の内容に 合致しないもの を、次の ①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 29

- ① 微細な人間の触覚をまねることのできる、道路舗装用のロボットの腕が開発された。
- ② アメリカの学者たちによって、人間の指先と同じくらい敏感に物体の手触りを感じられるセンサーが作られた。
- ③ 人間の指先は、人間の髪の毛の直径の約半分に相当する 40 ミクロンのものまで感じる取ることができる。
- ④ 1 セントコインを使った実験の結果、Saraf 教授たちの作ったセンサーは、コインに彫られているリンカーン大統領の衣服のしわまで認識できた。

(5) 本文の内容に 合致しないもの を、次の ①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 30

- ① Saraf 教授たちが開発したセンサーは、人間の指先と同じくらい高い感度を持ち、繰り返し使用できる耐久性があるという利点を持っている。
- ② Saraf 教授たちによれば、自分たちが開発したセンサーは、医学に応用すれば、外科手術の成功率を高めるのに貢献できる可能性を持っているということだ。
- ③ Crowder 博士は、Saraf 教授たちの開発したセンサーに対して、技術的な難点を含んだものだという否定的見解を抱いている。
- ④ Saraf 教授は、今後、人間が感じる感覚により近づけるため、触り心地だけでなく温度も探知できるような装置を開発したいと考えている。

## 解答例

I (A) (1) ③ (2) ④ (3) ④ (4) ① (5) ③

(1) assumption [əsám(p)ʃən]

① assure [əʃúər]      ② historical [histór:rikəl/-tór-]

③ sunny [sáni]      ④ natural [nætʃərəl]

(2) bare [beər]

① tyrant [tái(ə)rənt]      ② cheer [tʃiər]

③ tire [táiər]      ④ heir [eər]

(3) prejudice [préʤədəs]

① believe [bəlir:v]      ② preach [prí:tʃ]

③ prepaid [prípéid]      ④ head [hed]

(4) architure [ár:kətèktʃər]

① character [kээрəktər]      ② arch [ár:tʃ]

③ chance [tʃæns/tʃɑ:ns]      ④ purchase [pó:rʃəs]

(5) existence [igzístəns]

① extra [ékstrə]      ② xylophone [záiləfəun/zi-]

③ example [igzæmp(ə)l/-zá:m-]      ④ ax [éks]

- III (1) A growing number of people keep diary using a web log these days.  
 (2) Teaching is supposed to be a professional activity requiring long and complicated training as well as official certification.  
 (3) A glass of water made me feel a lot better.  
 (4) There seems be something wrong with this computer.  
 (5) He was made to go home immediately after school.



## 1.4.2 一般試験 2日目 60分

## I 注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従ってそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
  - ① 氏名欄 氏名を記入しなさい。
  - ② 受験番号 受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
3. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

## II 解答上の注意

- 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、

10
----

と表示してある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の「例」のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

例

	解 答 欄									
10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

I (A) 各組の語において，下線部の発音と同じものを，次の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) prime 1

① primitive      ② claim      ③ mainly      ④ climb

(2) diameter 2

① estimate      ② matter      ③ apearance      ④ massage

(3) police 3

① typewriter      ② dictionary      ③ predict      ④ routine

(4) thoughtful 4

① although      ② breathe      ③ thorough      ④ bathe

(5) native 5

① height      ② treat      ③ situation      ④ creature

(B) (1)，(2)の(ア)～(エ)を並べかえて論理的に一貫した文章を作るとき最も適当な配列を，次の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1)(ア) U.K experts said, however, it could not replace healthy food and regular exercise.

(イ) Trials showed it can reduce weight by a tenth.

(ウ) The drug, named *Rimonabant*, is the first drug to target factors governing the body's appetite, metabolism and energy use.

(エ) A drug which treats obesity by reducing the desire to eat has been launched in the U.K.

① (ウ)–(ア)–(イ)–(エ)      ② (ア)–(イ)–(ウ)–(エ) 6

③ (エ)–(ウ)–(イ)–(ア)      ④ (エ)–(ア)–(イ)–(ウ)

(2)(ア) However, a number of challenges lie ahead.

(イ) For example, rapid aging of the population is expected to affect the size of the workforce and weigh on public finances through a surge of spending on pensions and health care.

(ウ) The Canadian economy has performed well in recent years.

(エ) Therefore, improving productivity performance will be crucial to achieving lasting gains in prosperity, given the nation's already high employment rates.

① (ウ)–(ア)–(イ)–(エ)      ② (ウ)–(イ)–(ア)–(エ) 7

③ (ウ)–(エ)–(イ)–(ア)      ④ (ウ)–(イ)–(エ)–(ア)

II (A) 各英文の下線部に最も近い意味をもつ語(句)を、次の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Yesterday it rained off and on. 8

- ① intermittently    ② suddenly    ③ hardly    ④ fiercely

(2) Can you tell a real diamond from fake? 9

- ① differ    ② keep    ③ cure    ④ distinguish

(3) Americans commonly regard their society as the freest and best in the world. 10

- ① regain    ② remember    ③ view    ④ look

(4) “Hello, this is Susan Hopkins speaking.  
Please put me through to Ted.” 11

- ① connect me with    ② ask my favor of  
③ turn me down    ④ supply me with

(5) The girl is at once clever and innocent. 12

- ① before    ② never    ③ both    ④ not only

(B) 各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語(句)を、次の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) I have a strong objection to (       ) your team. 13

- ① his joining    ② join    ③ have joined    ④ his join

(2) At this time next year, I (       ) in this office. 14

- ① am working    ② will be working  
③ would have worked    ④ might have been working

(3) When she came back, she looked (       ) she had seen a ghost. 15

- ① that    ② if    ③ as if    ④ though

(4) I (       ) the other day. 16

- ① was stolen my bicycle    ② had my bicycle stolen  
③ was robbed my bicycle    ④ had my bicycle robbed

(5) This symphony is worth (       ) many times. 17

- ① listened to    ② listened    ③ listening to    ④ listening



**III** 日本文 (1) ~ (5) の意味を表す英文になるように、それぞれ与えられた (ア) ~ (カ) の語 (句) を並べかえて空所を補うとき、2 番目と 5 番目に該当する記号の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを、次の ① ~ ④ のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) 彼が外出するとすぐに、雨が降り始めた。

No ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) to rain. 18

(ア) had (イ) he gone (ウ) it began (エ) out (オ) sooner (カ) than  
① (ア)-(カ) ② (オ)-(ウ) ③ (イ)-(エ) ④ (ウ)-(オ)

- (2) 僕にバイオリンが弾けるくらいなら、赤ん坊にだって弾けるさ。

I can ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) can. 19

(ア) a baby (イ) no more (ウ) play (エ) than (オ) the (カ) violin  
① (カ)-(ア) ② (オ)-(エ) ③ (イ)-(オ) ④ (ウ)-(エ)

- (3) 私たちは幸運なことに終電車に間に合った。

We ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) the last train.

(ア) enough (イ) for (ウ) in time  
(エ) lucky (オ) to be (カ) were

20

① (ア)-(ウ) ② (エ)-(ウ) ③ (カ)-(イ) ④ (エ)-(オ)

- (4) 彼女は口がきけないほど腹を立てていた。

She was angry to ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) not speak. 21

(ア) an (イ) could (ウ) extent (エ) she (オ) such (カ) that  
① (オ)-(カ) ② (ウ)-(イ) ③ (ア)-(エ) ④ (カ)-(エ)

- (5) 地球温暖化の背後にある科学理論は、私たちの惑星を覆っている。あの薄い「物質のフィルム」に関連している。

The scientific theory behind global warming ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) our planet. 22

(ア) clothes (イ) relates (ウ) that  
(エ) to (オ) which (カ) thin “film of matter”

① (ウ)-(カ) ② (イ)-(ア) ③ (カ)-(オ) ④ (エ)-(オ)

IV 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。なお、\*のついた語句には注があります。

Giant pandas may not be in as much danger of extinction as feared with a new British-Chinese study finding there could be twice as many living in the wild as previously thought, scientists said on Monday.

“This finding indicates that the species may have a significantly better chance of long-term viability than recently anticipated, and that this beautiful animal may have a brighter future,” the scientists said in a statement.

Until now scientists thought there were about 1,590 giant pandas living in \*reserves in the mountains of China. Pandas, one of the world’s most endangered and (a)elusive animals, are dependent on bamboo found in that area.

But scientists from Britain’s Cardiff University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences now think there could be as many as 3,000 there after a survey using a new method to profile DNA from panda \*feces revealed there was more than double the number of estimated pandas in one reserve.

“This was surprising and exciting. In our opinion, the same parameters can be applied across the whole mountain range,” Mike Bruford, professor of \*biodiversity at Cardiff University’s School of Biosciences, told \*Reuters.

Bruford said the scientists, whose findings will be published in journal *Current Biology* on Tuesday, stumbled across this (c)discrepancy in the population as they were studying the movement of male and female pandas and their territorial instincts to understand their behavior. The study found about 66 pandas are living in the Wangland Nature Reserve in Sichuan Province — and not 27 as estimated in the latest national survey that was conducted in 2002.

Bruford said there was no way that panda births or migration could account for so large a discrepancy and based on this finding, there may be 2,500 to 3,000 pandas in the wild.

Understanding population trends for giant pandas has been a major task for conservation (d)authorities in China for about 30 years with three national surveys carried out but the \*terrain is hard to survey.

The first two surveys showed declines in numbers but (e)the most recent survey showed signs of a recovery, helped by the Chinese government setting up a network of natural reserves and enforcing anti-poaching and anti-logging laws.

Bruford said the next step was to replicate the British/Chinese survey using its DNA method in other reserves.

The challenge then is to think beyond keeping pandas in reserves and find ways to end their isolation because \*inbreeding and low genetic diversity remain a possible

threat to the species' long-term survival, he added.

He said one way (f) to do this would be to build corridors between the different panda reserves.

“This (finding) means we have a halfway reasonable chance of long-term viability with conservation. It doesn't mean the panda is out of the woods by any stretch of the imagination but it gives us more time and makes a difference,” Bruford told Reuters.

(CNN.com — Study finds more giant pandas — Jun 20, 2006 より)

- [注] \*reserves : 保護区                      \*feces : 排泄物, 大便  
 \*biodiversity : 種の多様性              \*Reuters : ロイター通信  
 \*terrain : 地域, 地勢                      \*inbreeding : 近親交配, 同種繁殖

(1) 下線部 (a)・(c)・(d) の意味として最も適当なものを, 次の ①～④ のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(a) elusive 23

- ① flexible                      ② large                      ③ mysterious                      ④ incredible

(c) discrepancy 24

- ① difficulty                      ② stubbornness                      ③ article                      ④ inconsistency

(d) authorities 25

- ① officials                      ② strength                      ③ periods                      ④ regions

(2) 下線部 (b) の the same parameters can be applied across the whole mountain range の説明として正しいものを, 次の ①～④ のうちから一つ選びなさい。 26

- ① パンダの数は, 統計的に見て, 山岳地域では極めて少ない可能性があるということ。  
 ② 山岳地域全体を同じ方法で調査することが, パンダの生態を知るには必要不可欠であるということ。  
 ③ 調査した地域の結果を基に考えると, 山岳地域全体にも同じ傾向が考えられるということ。  
 ④ 山岳地域全体のパンダの数は, 統計的に把握することが不可能である, ということ。

(3) 下線部 (e) の the most recent survey showed signs of a recovery の説明として正しいものを、次の ①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 27

- ① 最近の調査によれば、パンダの健康状態は回復の兆しを示していた。
- ② 最近の調査によると、密猟を禁止する法が強化されたにもかかわらず、パンダの密猟は増加する傾向にあった。
- ③ 最近の調査によると、ジャイアントパンダの数は増加の兆しを示していた。
- ④ 最近の調査では、パンダの数は減少しているが、捕獲数は増加していた。

(4) 下線部 (f) の to do this の示す意味内容として最も適当なものを、次の ①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 28

- ① パンダの保護区に密猟者が入り込まないように、更に規制を厳しくすること。
- ② パンダの保護区内部での同種繁殖を更に進めること。
- ③ 様々な地域のパンダを1ヶ所の保護区に集め、近親交配を進めること。
- ④ パンダを単に保護区で保護するだけでなく、異なる地域のパンダが交配できるようにすること。

(5) 本文の内容と合致しないものを、次の ①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 29

- ① イギリスと中国の共同研究によると、ジャイアントパンダは以前に考えられていたよりも深刻な絶滅の危機に瀕しており、早急な対策が必要とされる。
- ② これまで、中国山岳部の保護区に生きているジャイアントパンダは1,600頭に満たない思われてきた。
- ③ パンダのDNAと糞を研究した結果、1つの保護区にはこれまで考えられていた2倍以上の数のパンダが生きていることが判明した。
- ④ Bruford教授の計算では、野生のパンダは2,500頭から3,000頭存在している可能性があるということである。

(6) 本文の内容と合致しないものを、次の ①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 30

- ① 四川省 (Sichuan province) の王朗 (Wanglang) 自然保護区には、現在、2002年の調査で見積もられた数の2倍以上のパンダがいると考えられている。
- ② Bruford教授によれば、今後、他の保護区のパンダのDNAを調べて、イギリスと中国の研究結果が正しかったかどうかを検証するということだ。
- ③ 近親交配や遺伝子の多様性の低下は、パンダが今後も長く生きるためには脅威となることであり、そのための解決策を見つけねばならない。
- ④ Bruford教授は、現在保護区にいるパンダを安全に捕獲し、より安全な環境に移す必要があると考えている。

## 解答例

I (A) (1) ④ (2) ② (3) ④ (4) ③ (5) ③

(1) prime [práim]① primitive [prímətiv]      ② claim [kléim]③ mainly [méinli]      ④ climb [kláim](2) diameter [daiámətər]① estimate [éstəmèit]      ② matter [máetər]③ appearance [apérəns]      ④ massage [mésá:ʒ/mésa:ʒ](3) police [pəlís]① typewriter [táipràitər]      ② dictionary [díkʃənəri/-ʃənəri]③ predict [pridíkt]      ④ routine [rutín](4) thoughtful [θó:tfəl]① although [ɔ:lðóu]      ② breathe [bríð]③ thorough [θó:rou/θáɾə]      ④ bathe [béið](5) native [néitiv]① height [háit]      ② treat [trít]③ situation [sitʃuéisjən]      ④ creature [krítʃər]

III (1) No sooner had he gone out than it began to rain.

(2) I can no more play the violin than a baby can.

(3) We were lucky enough to be in time for the last train.

(4) She was angry to such an extent that she could not speak.

(5) The scientific theory behind global warming relates to that thin “film of matter” which clothes our planet.



## 1.5 熊本学園大学

### 1.5.1 一般推薦試験 60分 全学科

【1】下の文章は Margery Facklam という人物について書いたものです。よく読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

When Margery Facklam was a young girl, she didn't know she wanted to be a writer, but she did know she loved science. Her family lived in Buffalo, New York, and she spent every Saturday at the Buffalo Museum of science. When she was in high school, she worked after school and on Saturday in the \*reptile house at the Buffalo Zoo. The director of the zoo was Marlin Perkins, who later became the host of a popular television series about wild animals. Facklam says, "He taught me more about snakes than any number of college courses ever could do." During college she majored in biology and took care of \*porcupines and other animals. "I even know how to give a porcupine a bath!" she says.

After college, Facklam got married and raised five children. When her oldest child started college, Facklam went back to work, taking a job first at science museum and then at an \*aquarium and a zoo. She also began writing books, mostly about science. Often she works on a book with one or more of her family members. She has written books with her husband, biology teacher, and with her daughter. Her son sometimes illustrates her work.

When she was a girl, Margery Facklam read many books about explorers. She decided that she wanted to be an explorer herself, especially in the Galapagos Islands and the Gobi Desert. Although she did not become that type of explorer, Facklam says, "I am a kind of explorer in a small way as I research books." Her writing career also has led her to visit the Galapagos Islands and the Gobi. Her childhood dream came true after all, in a way she never expected!

Houghton Mifflin Company, 2002, website (slightly modified)

(注) \*reptile= は虫類      \*porcupine= ヤマアラシ      \*aquarium= 水族館

設問 1. 本文の内容と一致しないものを A ~ K の中から 4 個選び、その記号の欄に × を記入しない。(指示された数より多く × を記入した場合は、すべて無効とします。)

- A. Margery too care of reptiles at the Buffalo Zoo.
- B. Marlin Perkins was in charge of the Buffalo Zoo when Margery worked part-time there.
- C. Margery appeared on TV with Marlin Perkins.
- D. Marlin Perkins knew a lot about snakes.
- E. Margery did not study biology in college.
- F. Margery took a job when her oldest child went to college.
- G. Margery often writes books about her family members.
- H. Margery's husband teaches biology at school.
- I. Margery's family members help her with her work.
- J. Some illustrations in her books are done by her son.
- K. Margery hasn't been to the Galapagos Islands or the Gobi Desert yet.

設問 2. Margery が探検に興味を持つようになったのは、何の影響であるか。ア ~ オよりひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. books    イ. college courses    ウ. her husband    エ. science museum
- オ. TV programs

設問 3. Margery の職業は次のうちどれだと考えられるか。ア ~ カよりひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. 動物園の園長    イ. 学校の先生    ウ. 科学博物館の館長
- エ. イラストレーター    オ. 文筆家    カ. 獣医師

設問 4. 下線部 Her childhood dream は具体的に何を指すか。日本語で記述しなさい。



【2】 ニューヨークの地下鉄の列車の中で Jean は偶然旧友に出会います。以下の二人の対話について、下の設問に答えなさい。

Jean: Mary?

Mary: Jean?

Jean: I haven't seen you for years! How have you been?

Mary: I've been OK. ( 1 )

Jean: I can't complain. Work and our two little boys both keep me busy but so far everything is working out pretty well.

Mary: Wow! Two boys! I can only imagine what that must be like. I'm still enjoying the freedom of being single.

Jean: Are you still dating John?

Mary: No. We broke up a long time ago. ( 2 ) I love to travel but he didn't.

Jean: Speaking of travel, I see you've got your suitcase. Where are you going?

Mary: ( 3 )

Jean: Wow! I really envy you. I'd love to travel more, but it's so hard to travel with children.

Mary: I know. ( 4 )

Jean: Are you dating anyone?

Mary: I've been dating a guy named Frank for a few years now. I met him here in New York but last month his company sent him to London. ( 5 ) I haven't seen him for a month.

Jean: It sounds like you two are pretty serious about each other.

Mary: ( 6 )

Jean: Oh, here's my stop. I've got to go. Here's my card. It has my e-mail address on it. ( 7 )

Mary: Right! I'll send you an e-mail as soon as I get to London.

Jean: Great. Well, take care, Mary!

Mary: ( 8 ) Bye!

設問1. 対話中の各空所に入る適切な言葉を、下のア～ケより選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. You too, Jean.

イ. How about you?

ウ. Let's stay in touch.

エ. That's why I'm going to London now.

オ. That's one reason I'm not married yet.

カ. Oh, actually, I'm on my way to London.

キ. He was nice but our interests were just too different.

ク. I like him but I'm still not sure if I want to give up the freedom that I have now and marry him.

設問2. 対話中の下線部 Work...busy を日本語訳しなさい。

【3】 次の各空所に入れるのに意味上適切な語をア～エよりひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Make sure you ( ) your food well before you swallow.

ア. charge      イ. chat      ウ. cheer      エ. chew

2. I can hear you. You don't need to ( ).

ア. shoot      イ. shot      ウ. shout      エ. show

3. I'm sorry. He's not here. May I take a ( )?

ア. mail      イ. massage      ウ. message      エ. mile

4. The town was filled with water. It was a terrible ( ).

ア. flame      イ. flight      ウ. flood      エ. flow

5. Don't touch the bell. It is only supposed to be used in ( ).

ア. emergencies      イ. emotion      ウ. employment      エ. envelopes

6. John practices the piano every night, making a lot of ( ). I'm sure his next-door neighbor does not like it.

ア. nails      イ. needles      ウ. noise      エ. nose

7. The new road sign is difficult to understand. It ( ) the drivers.

ア. confuses      イ. considers      ウ. contains      エ. controls

【4】 次の各空所に入れるのに文法上正しいものをア～エよりひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Normally, I don't use (            ) sugar in my coffee. I like it black.  
ア. some            イ. no            ウ. any            エ. a
2. There (            ) be only two Japanese restaurants in town. No there are five.  
ア. used to            イ. use to            ウ. used            エ. use
3. "How many (            ) do you have?" "I have two."  
ア. child            イ. childs            ウ. children            エ. childrens
4. People do not usually enjoy (            ) late at night.  
ア. to work            イ. working            ウ. to working            エ. the working
5. "How long have you (            ) each other?" "For very long-over twenty years."  
ア. knew            イ. known            ウ. know            エ. been knowing
6. When I (            ) Chicago, the first thing I did was look for an apartment to live in.  
ア. arrived            イ. arrived in            ウ. arrived on            エ. arrived to

【5】 文章の流れに合うよう下線部の語順を整え、(1),(4) は7番目の語を、(2),(3) は2番目と4番目の語を解答欄に記入しなさい。文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

When I was about eight years old I climbed trees every day. One day I had a very scary experience. I was climbing a very tall tree and was near the top. I thought I would climb a little higher but when (1)a, branch, broke, foot, I, it, my, on, put. For an instant, I was falling. Luckily, I landed squarely on a lower branch. My left leg was on one side of the branch, my right leg was on the other and I was hugging the trunk of the tree with my arms. For a while (2)frightened, I, move, to, too, was . Later, when I climbed down from the tree, my mother was waiting for me. She told me that (3)heard, me, scream, she and came looking for me. (4)be, careful, I, I, more, promised, that, would but she didn't let me play outside for a week.

KGU staff (2006)

## 解答例

【1】1 ×であるもの…C, E, G, K

2 ア 3 オ 4 探検家になること。

【2】1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
イ	キ	カ	オ	エ	ク	ウ	ア

2 仕事と二人の幼い息子たちのせいで、私はいつも忙しい。

【3】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
エ	ウ	ウ	ウ	ア	ウ	ア

【4】

1	2	3	4	5	6
ウ	ア	ウ	イ	イ	イ

【5】

1		2		3		4	
4番目	7番目	2番目	4番目	2番目	4番目	4番目	7番目
foot	branch	was	frightened	heard	scream	I	more

1. I put my foot on a branch it broke
2. I was too frightened to move
3. She heard me scream
4. I promised that I would be more careful

### 1.5.2 A 日程 1 日目 70 分 全学科

【1】空欄 ( A ) ~ ( H ) に入れるのに最も適切な語を 1 ~ 8 から選び、番号で答えなさい。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で示しています。また、同一語の使用は一回限りとします。

Celia Cruz was born in nineteen twenty-five in Havana, Cuba. Her parents were not ( A ). But music played an important ( B ) in her childhood. ( C ) grandmother once said that Celia could sing before she could talk. Celia would often sing ( D ) school and community gatherings. Later, ( E ) a teenager Celia started competing in singing contests. She ( F ) many competitions. Her father wanted her to be a teacher. But Celia wanted a career in music. She later said that she was both a ( G ) and a teacher. She said that her music taught the world ( H ) Cuban culture and the happiness of living life to the fullest.

- |              |         |           |        |
|--------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 1. about     | 2. as   | 3. at     | 4. her |
| 5. musicians | 6. role | 7. singer | 8. won |

[Based on Dana Demange, "Celia Cruz,"  
*VOA Special English News*, 10 June 2006.]

【2】空欄( A )~( D )には1~4から,( E )~( H )には5~8から,最も適切なものを選び,番号で答えなさい。

- I. A: Have you found an apartment?  
B: ( A ) The rent you have to pay is just too much.  
A: You know, my brother might be able to get you an apartment.  
B: Well, I don't want your brother to spend too much time on it.  
A: ( B )  
B: I want you to thank him in advance.  
A: Of course. ( C )  
B: I don't know, really. Don't you think a one-bedroom furnished apartment would be nice?  
A: ( D )  
B: Well, I've always said, "Never give up."  
1. No, not yet.  
2. Tell me what you're looking for.  
3. No problem. He knows that you're new in town.  
4. Yes, but I think that you won't be able to find a cheap one near here.
- II. A: I'm looking for a car.  
B: ( E )  
A: For a used one.  
B: ( F )  
A: I'm looking for a '78 or '79.  
B: How much do you want to spend for the car?  
A: What can I get for \$500?  
B: Not much ( G )  
A: What can I get for a thousand dollars?  
B: ( H ) I think I'm going to have something in your price range then.  
5. Can you wait for a week?  
6. What year are you looking for?  
7. Are you looking for a new car or a used one?  
8. But I have a 1978 Chevrolet I can give you for \$1,500.

[Based on Nina Weinstein, *Whaddaya Say?* ELS publications, 1982.]

【3】1～8の各(a)と(b)の空欄には共通のものが入る。最も適切なものをA)～D)から選び、記号で答えよ。

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) He couldn't play the guitar because his arm was ( } \quad \quad \text{).} \\ \text{(b) We can't use the elevator because it's ( } \quad \quad \text{).} \end{array} \right.$   
 A) broken      B) injured      C) lifted      D) stopped
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) I ( } \quad \quad \text{) my ticket at home, so I had to buy another one.} \\ \text{(b) If you eat three more apples, there will only be two ( } \quad \quad \text{).} \end{array} \right.$   
 A) dropped      B) issued      C) left      D) paid
3.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Our grandfather can't see a thing ( } \quad \quad \text{) his glasses.} \\ \text{(b) Jack left the office in a great hurry ( } \quad \quad \text{) being seen by anybody.} \end{array} \right.$   
 A) besides      B) despite      C) hardly      D) without
4.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) I'll do ( } \quad \quad \text{) you want me to.} \\ \text{(b) ( } \quad \quad \text{) happens, I must get there.} \end{array} \right.$   
 A) everything      B) what      C) whatever      D) wherever
5.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) I have found a ( } \quad \quad \text{) present for you.} \\ \text{(b) What a ( } \quad \quad \text{) time we had at the party!} \end{array} \right.$   
 A) further      B) new      C) nice      D) respective
6.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) I don't like parties, but I'll come to yours all the ( } \quad \quad \text{)} \\ \text{(b) The old wife repeated the ( } \quad \quad \text{) words over and over again.} \end{array} \right.$   
 A) fun      B) same      C) time      D) way
7.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Harrison ( } \quad \quad \text{) into jeans and a T-shirt to go for a drink} \\ \quad \quad \text{with his friends.} \\ \text{(b) We ( } \quad \quad \text{) trains twice on the way to Copenhagen.} \end{array} \right.$   
 A) boarded      B) changed      C) dressed      D) took
8.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a) Julia and George appeared arm in arm, walking ( } \quad \quad \text{) the} \\ \quad \quad \text{stairs from above.} \\ \text{(b) She glanced ( } \quad \quad \text{) at a sleeping dog on the floor.} \end{array} \right.$   
 A) along      B) around      C) down      D) on

【4】下記の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを A) ~ D) から選び，記号で答えなさい。

1. Why don't we check the newspaper and see (        ) at the movies?  
A) what's played                      B) what's playing  
C) who's played                        D) who's playing
2. "Let's (        ) on Sunday." "Sorry, I don't think I can."  
A) go for skating                        B) go skating  
C) go to skating                         D) go the skating rink
3. I never used to like (        ) but now I think it's great.  
A) collecting the stamp                B) collecting stamp  
C) stamps collecting                    D) stamp collecting
4. She (        ) quite a lot of wine. Her huge face was very red.  
A) cannot have had                      B) had already had  
C) has not yet had                        D) has to have
5. A nuclear family (        ) parents and their children.  
A) is consisted of                        B) is forming into  
C) is made up of                         D) is producing
6. Ms. Smith has been teaching French in college (        ).  
A) fifteen years for the past          B) for fifteen years in the past  
C) for the past fifteen years          D) the past for fifteen years

【5】次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

What kinds of business leaders will be most successful in the future? Newspaper articles about famous business leaders being arrested may give us the impression that \*greedy people tend to rise to the top of the business world. According to a recent book, however, business people who treat their workers and the environment well may actually be more likely to succeed.

The title of the book is *Megatrends 2010*. "Mega" means "big" so a megatrend is a "big trend." The author, Patricia Aburdene, is famous for writing books about "big trends" before they become big enough for ordinary people to notice. In the early 1980s, she wrote that information would become increasingly important in the future economy. Later, in 1990, she wrote a book \*predicting that networks such as the internet would become very important.

In *Megatrends 2010*, Aburdene points out that the companies ranked by the business magazine *Fortune* as the "100 best companies to work for" have done



much better in the stock market than most companies. One of the companies on *Fortune's* list is Starbucks, the internationally famous chain of coffee shops. Many people think Starbucks is a good place to work because everyone ( 1 ) for more than 20 hours each week can receive health insurance from the company.

One reason that companies like Starbucks can be successful is that happy, healthy workers usually do better work for their company. However, according to Aburdene, this is not the only reason. She says that a new trend in how ordinary people decide ( 2 ) and where to shop is helping responsible companies succeed. More and more people, according to Aburdene, think about workers and the environment when they decide ( 3 ) their money. Some people, for example, prefer to shop at Starbucks not only because they like the coffee but also because they \*approve of the way the company gives health insurance to its workers. Thoughtful consumers have also helped Toyota become more successful. Toyota has developed new cars such as the Prius ( 4 ) to the environment than traditional cars. Toyota's profits have increased because more and more people think about the environment when they decide to buy a new car.

Aburdene's book should give us hope that the future can be better. It should also make us think about how we spend our money. If we spend our money on products made by companies who treat their workers well and protect the environment, we will be helping to make the world a better place. On the other hand, if we buy products from companies that treat their workers unfairly or damage the environment, we must share some of the blame. How we choose to spend our money can change the world!

(注) \*greedy 強欲な      \*predicting 予測する      \*approve 認める

[KGS staff, 2006]

1. 5つの各段落の内容を表すものとして、最も適切なものをA)～E)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A) Consumer power
- B) Earlier books
- C) Employee satisfaction and corporate success
- D) Our responsibility
- E) Question about the future

2. 本文中の空欄( 1 )~( 4 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを A)~D) から選び, 記号で答えなさい。なお, 同一記号の使用は一回限りとします。
- A) how to spend
  - B) that do less harm
  - C) what to buy
  - D) who works there
3. 文中の the “100 best companies to work for” の意味として, 最も適切なものを A)~D) から選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- A) the 100 companies that do the best work
  - B) the 100 companies that do the most work
  - C) the 100 companies that employ the best workers
  - D) the 100 companies that workers like best
4. 本文の内容と一致するものを A)~D) から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- A) Companies that treat their employees well and protect the environment will probably suffer financial losses.
  - B) Companies that wish to make money should pay attention to the environment and the satisfaction of their workers.
  - C) Business leaders should do whatever is necessary as soon as possible to increase profits.
  - D) Business leaders should reduce the amount of money they spend on their workers and the environment.
5. このエッセイにタイトルをつけるとしたら, どれが最も適切か。A)~D) から選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- A) Business in the future
  - B) Recent Books
  - C) Saving the Environment
  - D) Working for Starbucks and Toyota

【6】日本語を参考にして、下記の語句を並べかえた時 [            ] の中で4番目と7番目に来るものはどれか、記号で答えなさい。

1. 彼がああ愚かな決断をしなかったら、彼の部下たちは彼に信頼を寄せたかもしれないのに。  
If he [ A) decision B) had C) have D) his men E) made F) might G) not H) the foolish I) trusted ] him.
2. 彼女の若者向けの本のうち、3冊がこれまでに映画化されている。  
Three [ A) been B) books C) for D) have E) her F) into G) made H) of I) young people ] movies.
3. かえるは、主として池や小川といった湿り気の多い場所に生息している。  
Frogs [ A) live B) mostly in C) or D) places E) ponds F) streams G) such as H) wet ].

次の問題は、「英米学科」の受験者のみ解答すること。

【7】次の英文は、TOEIC(英語力検定試験の一種)の問題の元作成者が書いた記事です。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。

I often hear TOEIC test-takers complain that some test questions are so ambiguous and obscure that it is almost impossible to find the correct answer. In my experience, the most common explanation for these “unanswerable questions” is the simple fact that good test questions are hard to write.

Let’s look at the process of creating a test question. Our sample question will be of the Short Conversation type. In this type of question, test-takers hear a short dialog between two speakers. Then they read a question about the conversation and answer it. Let’s see how the writing works. First, let’s write the dialog. Usually, I base my dialogs on conversations I’ve actually heard in my own daily life.

#### EXAMPLE DIALOG

A: Did you find the men’s room?

B: I did, but it’s locked.

A: That’s strange. Anyway, there’s another one down the hall...  
connected to the employees lounge.

In the case of this dialog, there seems to be enough content to compose a reasonable test question about it. In particular, I like the many concrete nouns in this dialog: men’s room, hall, employees lounge. It seems that the test question should use these interesting place names. So, in my initial draft, I write a “Where” question.

## QUESTION 1

Where does the man want to go?

- (A) To the men's room.
- (B) To the hall.
- (C) To the employees lounge.
- (D) To the grocery store.

Unfortunately, I can't think of a good fourth answer option. I could choose a random place, such as "to the grocery store," but this answer wouldn't attract many test-takers, because nothing related to groceries is mentioned in the dialog. So, I try a new question.

## QUESTION 2

What does the man want to do?

- (A) Go to the bathroom.
- (B) Lock the door.
- (C) Wait down the hall.
- (D) Find the employees lounge.

I like Example Question 2 much better, for a few reasons. First, all four answer options begin with a nice, strong verb, especially option (B), which uses "lock." This verb many stick in test-takers' mind. Second, the correct response, (A), is not too easy. Instead of directly stating "men's room," it says "bathroom." This makes the question harder than simply repeating "men's room." The other three answer options all repeat words from the dialog ("lock," "hall" and "employees lounge").

My test question seems good enough, so I send it to my editor. He reads the question and decides that option (D) is possibly a correct response. The man who is going to the bathroom has the \*intermediate goal of finding the employees lounge — so he can find the bathroom that is connected to it.

The question needs rewriting. I go back and produce an alternative:

## QUESTION 3

What does the man want to do?

- (A) Go to the bathroom
- (B) Lock the door.
- (C) Find the men
- (D) Lounge by the pool.

Again, I rather like the question. Again, I will send it to my editor. Again, the question may come back with further edits. It is possible that she will

find multiple correct responses, or no correct response, to this question. This short example is meant to illustrate how difficult it is to write test questions. Writing for the TOEIC test demands particular care, because the TOEIC is given to people from so many different cultural and linguistic backgrounds, but still, each question must mean the exact same thing to each test-taker.

[ Based on L. Stafford-Yilmaz, *The Daily Yomiuri*, 10 Sep. 2004. ]

(注) \*intermediate 途中の, 中間の

1. 本文の内容に合うように, 空欄( A )~( H )に入る最も適切なものを下記の語群ア)~ソ)から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- 1) Some TOEIC questions are ambiguous and may even look impossible to answer. This happens because it is not easy to write ( A ).
- 2) I like the example dialog because a number of ( B ) are used in the dialog.
- 3) Question 1 is not good because I find it quite difficult to come up with ( C ).
- 4) I like the correct answer to Question 2 because it does not say “( D ).”
- 5) However, Question 2 is not good because there can be two ( E ).
- 6) Question 3 may not be perfect because ( F ) may find another problem.
- 7) It is particularly important in making TOEIC questions to remember that the test-takers are from ( G ) and speak ( H ).

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ア) a fourth answer option | イ) a grocery store       |
| ウ) a test-taker           | エ) a variety of cultures |
| オ) ambiguous questions    | カ) bathroom              |
| キ) correct answers        | ク) dialogs               |
| ケ) different languages    | コ) employees lounges     |
| サ) English                | シ) good test questions   |
| ス) men's room             | セ) place names           |
| ソ) the editor             |                          |

2. 下線部 This short example is meant to illustrate how difficult it is to write test questions. を和訳しなさい。

【8】以下のパラグラフの書き出しの文と結びの文が理論的につながるように，途中の文を最低3つ書きなさい。

Sometimes I wonder what would happen if there were no tests in school.


It seems obvious, after all, that school would be a more enjoyable place than it is now.

## 解答例

【1】

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
5	6	4	3	2	8	7	1

【2】

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	3	2	4	7	6	8	5

【3】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	C	D	C	C	B	B	C

【4】

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	B	D	B	C	C

【5】

1					2				3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4			
E	B	C	A	D	D	C	A	B	D	B	A

【6】

1		2		3	
4	7	4	7	4	7
H	F	C	A	D	C

1. If he had not made the foolish decision, his men might have trusted him.
2. Three of her books for young people have been made into movies.
3. Frogs live mostly in wet places such as ponds or streams.

【7】1.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
シ	セ	ア	ス	キ	ソ	エ	ケ

2. ここであげた短い例は、試験問題を作成することがいかに難しいかを説明するためのものである。

【8】 The teacher would not have to spend much time making test questions. As a result, they would enough time to prepare for good classes. The students could enjoy studying what they really wanted to.

### 1.5.3 A 日程2日目 70分 商学部第一部(商学科) 経済学部(国際経済学科) 社会福祉学部第一部(子ども家庭福祉学科)

【1】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

We find ourselves getting busier and busier, so we often forget to say thanks, thinking that we can do it some time in the future. The habit of <sup>(1)</sup>postponing showing our thanks to someone, thinking that there is a more convenient time in the future, is something that I think we have to avoid.

It is important to tell your friends and family how much you appreciate them, and develop a habit of saying thank you. You may think it may not matter, and saying thank you is not so important, but you would be wrong. Often a word of thanks, just stopping to let someone know that you appreciate their efforts or kindness, can <sup>(b)</sup>make a huge difference, not only to the person you thank, but for your own benefit as well. You will feel generous when you express your appreciation.

I think that sometimes we get in the habit of not saying thank you because we think that if someone does something very well, they already know it and don't need to be thanked. We tell ourselves that there is no need to \*compliment them or tell them we value their abilities. This is a big mistake, because <sup>(c)</sup>very few people ever really know the true extent of their abilities, so it is important that they hear from others. But also, this kind of approval can encourage people to improve, no matter how well they are doing at that moment.

This is especially true with small children. Making a point to say thank you when they do something helpful, no matter how small, makes them realize that they are appreciated and encourages them to do better. Making sure that they say thank you when someone does something for them is also important. Thanks is a <sup>(d)</sup>two-way street, and the thanks you give will be returned.

KGU staff (2006)

(注) \*compliment ほめる



設問 1. 下線部 (a)postponing の意味に最も近いものを A ~ D から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A. putting off
- B. putting on
- C. putting up
- D. putting down

設問 2. 下線部 (b)make a huge difference の意味に最も近いものを A ~ D から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A. 大変な差別になる
- B. 大変重要である
- C. 大変な見当違いである
- D. 大きな問題を生じる

設問 3. 下線部 (c) を和訳しなさい。

設問 4. 下線部 (d)two-way stress の意味に最も近いものを A ~ D から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A. giving and taking
- B. coming and going
- C. buying and selling
- D. accepting and rejecting

設問 5. 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを A ~ D から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A. The appreciation habit
- B. Teaching children appreciation
- C. The dangers of appreciation
- D. When to say thank you

**【2】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。**

When European settlers first arrived in Australia, reports of an animal with fur and the \*bill of a duck that swam in the water seemed like a big joke. Even when the animals were captured and their bodies were examined, few people could believe it. Scientists thought that someone had cleverly attached the bill of a duck to the body of another animal. It was also said that the animal laid eggs like a duck.

Today, we know that the \*platypus is a real animal that has a broad, flat tail like a beaver, along with \*webbed feet to help it swim. It is covered with brown fur to keep the animal warm. It has what looks like a duck's bill which helps it find animals and insects in the mud at the bottom of streams. The animal has to eat one quarter of its weight every day. It is a great swimmer and generally comes out at night rather than during the day. A baby platypus is called a puggle.

Unfortunately, platypus is disappearing. Living in zoos, they generally do not reproduce. In the wild, they are often attacked and killed by dogs and cats, animals introduced to Australia in the 1700's.

The platypus is considered one of the symbols of Australia and it appears on the back of the 20 cent coin.

KGU staff (2006)

(注) \*bill くちばし    \*platypus カモノハシ    \*webbed 水かきのついた

設問 1. What is a puggle?

- A. a duck
- B. the tail of platypus
- C. a platypus living in a zoo
- D. a baby platypus

設問 2. What color is a platypus?

- A. black
- B. brwon
- C. white
- D. yellow

設問 3. Why is the platypus disappearing?

- A. because they duck bills
- B. because they are being killed by other animals that are not native to Australia
- C. because they cannot find enough food
- D. because they are a big joke

設問 4. Which phrase best expresses the meaning of reproduce?

- A. make children
- B. live in a zoo
- C. disappear
- D. feed children

設問 5. Choose the best title for this passage.

- A. The platypus, symbol of Australia
- B. Exotic animals of Australia
- C. The dangerous platypus
- D. Keeping a platypus as a pet

【3】次の英文の空所 (A) ~ (J) に入れるのに最も適切な語を 1 ~ 10 から選び, 番号で答えなさい。ただし, 同一語の使用は 1 回限りとする。

Do you know a *liger* is? How about *tigon*? These animals are *hybrids*, which are crosses between two ( A ) animals. Because tigers and lions are closely related, it is ( B ) for them to have children. A liger is a ( C ) between a male lion and female tiger. One ( D ) point about the liger is that it grows to be much bigger than either of its parents, in some cases ( E ) as large. One famous liger by the name of Hercules, who at three years old, stands more than 3 ( F ) tall on his back legs, and weighs about 450 kilograms. When he is fully grown, he is expected to reach 3.5 meters in length and weigh about 550 ( G ). An animal this big needs a lot of food and Hercules is no ( H ). He eats about 9 kilograms of ( I ) or beef a day, and he can eat as ( J ) as 45 kilograms of food in one meal.

KGU staff (2006)

- |              |           |              |              |                |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. chicken   | 2. cross  | 3. different | 4. exception | 5. interesting |
| 6. kilograms | 7. meters | 8. much      | 9. possible  | 10. twice      |

【4】次の英文中の( )に入れるのに最も適切なものをA～Dから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A: That man didn't know.  
B: Maybe we should ask ( ) else.  
A. anyone      B. everyone      C. no one      D. someone
- A: Did you ( ) to give him a call?  
B: I did, but he wasn't there.  
A. to try      B. tried      C. try      D. trying
- A: Who do you talk to?  
B: I talked to someone ( ) works at the office.  
A. what      B. when      C. which      D. who
- A: That computer needs ( ) replaced.  
B: Yes, it's really quite old.  
A. to be      B. to do      C. to have      D. to have been
- A: Would you care for anything ( )?  
B: Just water would be fine, thank you.  
A. drink      B. drinker      C. drinking      D. to drink

【5】次の英文中の( )に入れるのに最も適切なものをA～Dから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- Both of my daughters ( ) in Japan.  
A. are born      B. could be born      C. have been born      D. were born
- Stay calm ( ) many happen.  
A. however      B. whatever      C. whichever      D. whoever
- The population of Tokyo is larger than ( ) of London.  
A. it      B. one      C. that      D. those
- My uncle is very gentle, and ( ) is more, generous.  
A. it      B. that      C. who      D. what
- ( ) he went out of her room, she began to cry.  
A. For      B. If      C. Soon      D. The moment

【6】次の日本語の意味になるように [            ] 内の語を並べかえて英文を作り、  
[            ] 内で3番目と7番目に来る語を書きなさい。ただし、文頭の語も  
小文字で示してある。

1. 学生の中には海外留学に関心を持っている人もいます。

[ abroad / are / in / interested / of / some / students / studying / the ].

2. その交通事故を目撃した人はほとんどいませんでした。

[ accident / few / people / saw / the / there / traffic / were / who ].

3. 地震で破壊された家は間もなく再建されるでしょう。

In a short time, [ be / by / destroyed / earthquake / houses / rebuilt / the  
/ the / will ].

## 解答例

【1】1. A

2. B

3. 自分の能力が本当のところどれほどのものなのか実際に分かっている人はほとんどいない。

4. A

5. A

【2】

1	2	3	4	5
D	B	B	A	A

【3】

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
3	9	2	5	10	7	6	4	1	8

【4】

1	2	3	4	5
D	C	D	A	D

【5】

1	2	3	4	5
D	B	C	D	D

【6】

1		2		3	
3 番目	7 番目	3 番目	7 番目	3 番目	7 番目
the	in	few	the	destroyed	will

1. Some of the students are interested in studying abroad.

2. There were few people who saw the traffic accident.

3. The houses destroyed by the earthquake will be rebuilt.

#### 1.5.4 A 日程3日目 70分 商学部第一部(ホスピタリティ・マネジメント学科) 経済学部(経済学科) 社会福祉学部第一部(環境福祉学科)

【1】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Plants are the only \*organisms that can convert light energy from the sun into food. And plants produce ALL of the food that animals, including people, eat. Even meat. The animals that give us meat, such as chickens and cows, eat grass, corn, or some other plants.

One of the materials that plants produce as they make food is oxygen gas. This oxygen gas, which is an important part of the air, is the gas that plants and animals must have in order to stay alive. When people breathe, (a)it is the oxygen that we take out of the air to keep our cells and bodies alive. All of the oxygen available for living organisms comes from plants.

Plants are the home for thousands of other organisms. Animals live in, on, or under plants. Plants provide shelter and safety for animals. Plants also provide a place for animals to find other food.

Plants also alter the climate. On a small scale, plants provide shade, help moderate the temperature, and protect animals from the wind. On a larger scale, such as in tropical rainforests, plants actually change the rainfall patterns over large areas of the earth's surface.

Many plants are important sources of products that people use, including food, fibers (for cloth), and medicines. Plants also help provide some of our energy needs. In some parts of the world, (b)wood is the primary fuel used by people to cook their meals and heat their homes. Many of the other types of fuel we use today, such as coal, natural gas, and gasoline, were made from plants that lived millions of years ago.

MBGnet website (2006) (slightly modified)

(注) \*organism 有機体

設問 1. 本文の内容と一致しないものを 1～8 から 3 つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1. Plants make all food except for meat.
2. Some plants produce harmful gas for animals.
3. All of the food that animals eat is made from plants.
4. Oxygen is the gas which plants as well as animals need in order to live.
5. Plants provide a place to live for animals.
6. Plants change the climate of the earth.
7. Wood is no longer used as a fuel.
8. There are a lot of types of fuel which come from plants.

設問 2. 下線部 (a) を和訳しなさい。

設問 3. 下線部 (b) の primary の意味に最も近いものを A～D から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A. elementary    B. first    C. most important    D. most used

設問 4. 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを A～D から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A. Plants help make and preserve soil.
- B. Plants help the environment and us in many different ways.
- C. Plants make oxygen
- D. Plants provide useful products for people.



【2】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

One of the traditions that Japan received from China was the idea of 12-year cycle of animals. A different animal represents each year and this year is the year of *inoshishi* or the boar. Each year has an animal associated with it. The boar is the last animal in the cycle and after the year of the boar, the cycle begins again with the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, \*rooster, dog, and going back to the boar.

Most Asian countries have borrowed this idea, but have slightly changed it. In Japan, the animals are slightly different from the original cycle in China in that a boar is used, but in China, it is a pig and instead of sheep, the Chinese cycle uses a goat. In Vietnam, instead of a rabbit, a cat is the animal. In Japan, the regular calendar based on the sun is used, but in China, the cycle is related to a calendar based on the moon, called a lunar calendar. This is why the Chinese New Year is celebrated on the first new moon of the year and why the date of the Chinese New Year is never fixed, but changes from year to year.

In China, there are some traditions that are related to Chinese New Year. For example, people often don't clean or sweep in their houses on New Year's Day to avoid sweeping out good luck. Also, families will keep all the windows and doors open on New Year's Day so all of the bad luck from the past year can 'escape'. This is why fireworks are popular at this time, because the loud noise 'scare' the old year away. In fact, celebration for the Chinese New Year takes 15 days, and many of the traditions represents a fresh beginning.

KGU staff (2006)

(注) \*rooster 雄鳥

設問 1. What animal does the Vietnamese cycle of animals use instead of a rabbit?

- A. cat                      B. dog                      C. goat                      D. pig

設問 2. What is the Chinese New Year based on?

- A. animals                  B. fireworks                  C. luck                      D. moon

設問 3. How many days does the Chinese New Year celebration last?

- A. 3 days                      B. 7 days                      C. 12 days                      D. 15 days

設問 4. Why do Chinese families open all of their doors and windows on New Year's Day?

- A. to allow all 12 animals to come in      B. so let guests come in  
C. to let the bad luck leave                      D. to care people from coming in

設問 5. 下線部を和訳しなさい。

【3】 次の会話文の空所 (A) ~ (G) に入れるのに最も適切なものを 1 ~ 9 から選び, 番号で答えなさい。ただし余分なものも含まれている。

A: Is this seat taken?

B: No. I don't think so.

A: Can I join you?

B: ( A ) Sit down.

A: I'm going to Portland. ( B )

B: I'm going to Seattle, and later, I will go to Vancouver.

A: ( C ) You have to go to the Cannery Seafood House.

B: Thanks for the suggestion.

A: Not at all.

B: ( D )

A: It's on Commissioner Street, on the waterfront.

B: Are you from Vancouver?

A: ( E )

B: And what do you do?

A: I'm a medical student, third year.

B: No kidding! ( F ) My name is Yusuke. Nice to meet you.

A: Nice to meet you, too. ( G )

1. I am too!

2. I love Vancouver!

3. I'm sorry, it is.

4. Let me move my bag.

5. My name is Chris.

6. No, but my uncle lives there, so I often visit.

7. Where are you headed?

8. Where is it?

9. Yes, the weather is fine.

【4】 次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを A ~ D から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I (            ) to Spain next year.  
A. am going    B. have been going    C. hoping to go    D. think to go
2. My son plays tennis very (            ).  
A. beautiful    B. good            C. great            D. well
3. (            ) a strange man outside the house  
A. There's        B. They're        C. What's        D. Whose
4. Let's save a bottle of wine (            ) our next meal.  
A. for            B. from            C. to            D. with
5. We had (            ) beautiful weather last weekend.  
A. so            B. such            C. such a        D. such as
6. I (            ) German quite well, but my wife can't.  
A. am speaking    B. can            C. can speak    D. will speak
7. I (            ) three years ago.  
A. finished to smoke    B. finishing smoking    C. stopped smoking  
D. stopped to smoke
8. I really don't understand why that cat is (            ) big.  
A. good            B. many            C. much            D. so
9. I was lucky enough to (            ) the museum before the fire.  
A. be visited    B. had visited    C. have been visiting    D. have visited
10. There aren't (            ) strawberries left to pick.  
A. any            B. few            C. no            D. some

【5】 次の日本語の意味になるように [     ] 内の語を並びかえて英文を作り、[     ] 内で3番目と6番目に来る語を書きなさい。

1. 高校時代にはクラブとボランティア活動でとても忙しかった。  
In high school, I [ activities / and / busy / club / for / preparing / very / volunteer / was ].
2. 入学試験に合格するかしないかはあなたの努力次第です。  
Whether [ depends / effort / entrance / examination / on / pass / the / will / you / your ].
3. 一般に今の若い人は政治への参加意欲に欠ける。  
In general, [ desire / have / in / little / participate / people / politics / to / young ].

## 解答例

【1】1. 1, 2, 7

2. 我々の細胞や身体を生かしておくために我々が空気から取り入れるのが酸素である。
3. C
4. B

【2】

1	2	3	4
A	D	D	C

5. アジアのほとんどの国はこの考え方を借用しているが、わずかにそれを変化させてきた。

【3】

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	7	2	8	6	1	5

【4】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	A	A	B	C	C	D	D	A

【5】

1		2		3	
3 番目	6 番目	3 番目	6 番目	3 番目	6 番目
busy	club	pass	examination	have	to

1. In high school, I was very busy preparing for club and volunteer activities.
2. Whether you will pass the entrance examination depends on your effort.
3. In general, young people have little desire to participate in politics.

### 1.5.5 A 日程 4 日目 70 分 経済学部 (リーガルエコノミクス学科) 外国語学部 (東アジア学科) 社会福祉学部第一部 (社会福祉 学科)

【1】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

The paradox of our time in history is that we have taller buildings but shorter tempers, wider freeways but narrower viewpoints. We spend more but ( 1 ), we buy more but enjoy less. We have bigger houses and ( 2 ), more conveniences but less time. We have more education but less sense, more knowledge but less judgment, more experts, yet more problems, more medicine but less <sup>(1)</sup>wellness. We drink too much, smoke too much, spend too \*recklessly, laugh too little, drive too fast, get too angry, stay up too late, get up too tired, read too little, watch TV too much, and pray too seldom. We have multiplied our possessions but reduced our values. We talk too much, love too seldom, and hate too often.

We've learned how to make a living, but not a life. We've added years to life, not ( 3 ). We've been all the way to the moon and back, but have trouble crossing the street to meet a new neighbor. We conquered outer space, but not ( 4 ). We've done larger things, but not better things. We've cleaned up the air, but polluted the soul. We've conquered the atom, but not our <sup>(2)</sup>prejudice. We write more, but learn less. We plan more, but accomplish less. We've learned to rush, but ( 5 ). We build more computers to hold more information to produce more copies than ever, but we communicate less and less.

These are the times of fast foods and slow \*digestion, big men and ( 6 ), steep profits and <sup>(3)</sup>shallow relationships. There are the days of two incomes, but more divorce, fancier houses, but broken homes. There are the days of quick trips, disposable \*diapers, throw-away morality, overweight bodies, and pills that do everything from cheer, to quiet, to kill. It is a time when technology can bring this letter to you, and a time when you can choose either to share it with others or to just hit *delete*.

Remember, spend some time with your loved ones, because they are not going to be around forever. Remember, say ( 7 ) to someone who looks up to you in \*awe, because that little person will grow up and leave your side. Remember to give a warm hug to the one next to you, because that is the only treasure you can give with your heart and it doesn't cost a cent. Remember to say "I love you" to your partner and your loved ones, but most of all mean it. Remember to hold hands and <sup>(4)</sup>cherish the moment, for someday that person will not be there again.

(Based on a shared Internet letter initially written by George Carlin)

(注) \*recklessly 無謀に      \*digestion 消化      \*diaper おむつ      \*awe 畏敬の念

設問 1. 空所 ( 1 ) ~ ( 7 ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- A. a kind word
- B. have less
- C. inner space
- D. life to years
- E. not to wait
- F. small characters
- G. smaller families

設問 2. 英文のテーマとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- A. In today's world, we often forget about people who are very close to us.
- B. In today's world, the quality of life and human relationships is often worse than before.
- C. Modern living makes a lot of people rush too much, increases stress and reduces free time.
- D. Modern technology and today's poor eating habits make a lot of people unhealthy.

設問 3. 次の7つから正しいものを3つ選びなさい。

In today's world, a lot of people

- A. are more patient than before.
- B. are less open-minded than before.
- C. have more free time than before.
- D. have more common sense than before.
- E. are very religious.
- F. don't eat as well as before.
- G. have lower moral values than before.

設問 4. それぞれの下線部の意味に最も近いものを選びなさい。

- 1. a. happiness                      b. health                      c. relaxation                      d. success
- 2. a. anger                              b. preference                      c. unfairness                      d. violence
- 3. a. confusing                      b. easy                              c. superficial                      d. useless
- 4. a. always remember                      b. deeply respect                      c. talk about                      d. wonder about

**【2】 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。**

*Twelve angry Men* is a (A) play about American law. A person who is accused of a crime cannot, in the United States, be sent to prison until twelve people have heard the facts and decided that he or she did the act. These twelve people are jurors and, together, they are a jury.

The purpose of the jury is to protect individuals from being treated unfairly by the government and sent to prison for something they did not do. The requirement that there must be a jury (B) trial is written in the Constitution of the United States and in the constitutions of the fifty states. In some states, a person may ask that a judge instead of a jury decide whether or not he or she did the act; in the others, he or she may not. In no criminal trial can the government decide there will be no jury.

Serving on a jury, if they are asked, is a duty of all citizens. When a trial is to (C) take place, a group of people are asked to appear in court for jury duty. From this group, the lawyer for the accused and the lawyer for the government choose the twelve persons who will be on the jury. Each person in the group may be questioned by the lawyers to be certain that he or she does not have strong opinions that will make him or her a bad juror.

After the jury has heard all the facts, it is given (D) instructions by the judge as to the law concerning the crime. Then it is sent out of the court to meet together in a jury room and decide. All twelve people must agree that the accused person did the crime or did not do it. (E) They keep meeting until they do decide, or they return to the court and tell the judge that they cannot agree. If they cannot agree, the government must start the whole trial again with a new jury.

But that is how the jury system (F) works as described in lawbooks. *Twelve Angry Men* is concerned with what actually happens to these twelve people when they must decide whether a young man will live or die. As the play begins, the facts have all been heard in court. Now the jurors are sent to the jury room, where they will stay until they have decided. In this room, many things in addition to the facts will influence them — their feelings about the young man, their personal lives and troubles, their feelings about the other members of the jury.

(Based on *Twelve Angry Men*, by Reginald Rose)

設問1. それぞれの下線部の意味に最も近いものを1~4から選びなさい。

- (A) 1. 遊び            2. 劇            3. 競技            4. 活動  
(B) 1. 裁判            2. 努力            3. 苦勞            4. 試合  
(C) 1. 実践される    2. 始まる            3. 行われる        4. 場所をとる  
(D) 1. 罪                2. 教育            3. 刺激            4. 指示  
(E) 1. 仕事をする    2. 機能する        3. 学習する        4. 動揺する

設問2. 本文の内容と一致するものを三つ選びなさい。

- ア. The number of lawyers in a United States court is twelve.  
イ. The government cannot decide that there will be no jury in criminal trial.  
ウ. All United States citizens are required to serve as jurors if they are asked to do so.  
エ. Some of the jurors' strong personal views may influence the jury.  
オ. The jurors meet together and decide on the case inside the court room.  
カ. Even if one or two jurors don't agree, a decision can be reached.  
キ. When the jurors cannot decide, the judge can make a decision.  
ク. *Twelve Angry Men* is a story in which a young man's life depends on the decision of a jury.

設問3. 下線部(E)を和訳しなさい。



【3】各英文の空所にいれるのに、最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1. When is your sister going to (            ) Sweden for Italy?  
A. begin                    B. leave                    C. move                    D. visit
2. Do you mind if Brenda (            ) us to the movie theater tonight?  
A. arrives with    B. comes with    C. delivers                D. leaves
3. I like your hat, Julie. It really (            ) you.  
A. covers                    B. defines                    C. shows                    D. suits
4. After several months of unemployment, I finally got a very good (            ).  
A. check                    B. duty                    C. job                    D. work
5. John is (            ) his girlfriend to drive.  
A. explained                B. learning                C. shown                    D. teaching
6. My sister and I are always quarrelling. We just don't seem to (            ).  
A. agree most of the time    B. get by                C. get out properly  
D. get together
7. I think everyone should (            ) the Human Rights movement.  
A. admit                    B. catch                    C. supply                    D. support
8. I only paid eleven dollars for this dress. It was a real (            ).  
A. bargain                    B. find                    C. offer                    D. sale
9. Most parents find it difficult to (            ) their nowadays.  
A. bring up                    B. depend                    C. grow up                    D. recover
10. He wants to get to the top before he is thirty. He is very (            ).  
A. ambitious                B. gentle                    C. irresponsible                D. tall

## 【4】各日本文の意味を表すように英文の空所に適語を入れなさい。

1. あなたのアドバイスがなかったならば、このプロジェクトは失敗していたと思います。  
(            ) your advice, this project would have failed.
2. 彼女が喜んで助けに来てくれるかどうか分からない。  
I have no idea (            ) she will be willing to come to help us.
3. 駅に着いたら、電話下さい。  
Give me a call (            ) you get to the station.
4. 彼女の言ったことは本当だったのかもしれない。  
(            ) she said might have been true.
5. どんなに一生懸命に勉強しても、期末テストで満点を取るのは無理だよ。  
No matter (            ) hard you study, you'll never get a perfect score on your final exam.
6. 直接メアリーと話してデートを申し込んでみたらどうだい。  
(            ) don't you talk to Mary in person and ask her for a date?
7. もう一度チャンスをもらえないかな。失敗の埋め合わせがしたいんだ。  
Won't you give me another chance? I want to (            ) up for my mistakes.
8. この新聞記事によると、その地震で300人以上の人が負傷したそうだ。  
This newspaper article (            ) that more than 300 people were injured in the earthquake.
9. 無実を証明できないと、罰せられますよ。  
You'll be punished (            ) you can prove your innocence.
10. このドイツ製のカメラは祖父のものだけど、作られてからどれくらいになると思いますか。  
This German camera belongs to my grandfather. How (            ) do you think it is?

## 【5】次の日本文を英語で表現しなさい。

1. 最近元気がなさそうですが、何かに悩んでいるのですか。
2. その日は父を空港に迎えに行かなくてはなりませんので、パーティーには出席できません。

## 解答例

【1】1.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B	G	D	C	E	F	A

2. B

3. B, C, G

4.

1	2	3	4
a	c	c	b

【2】1.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(F)
2	1	3	2	2

2. イ, ウ, ク

3. 彼らが決定を下すまではずっと顔をつき合わせておく。そうでない場合は、法廷に戻って裁判官に自分たちの意見が一致しないということを告げる。

【3】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	D	C	D	A	D	A	A	A

【4】

1	2	3	4	5
without	whether	when	what	how
6	7	8	9	10
why	make	says	unless	old

【5】1. You look depressed nowadays. Do you have anything bothering you?

2. Since I have to meet my father at the airport on the day, I can't come to the party.

## 1.5.6 A 日程5日目 70分 商学部第一部(経営学科) 外国語学部(英米学科)

【1】次の英文は、中国人があるアメリカ人について書いたものです。読んで、設問に答えなさい。

“You know, I’m going to Los Angeles to see my son and my daughter-in-law; they are teaching at a university there,” she told me proudly.

“You must be proud of them,” I said.

“Oh, yeah! We, both of us, me and my old man, thought it important to give him a good education. We did our best and he didn’t let us down...”

“But you know.” she continued, “this time I am going there for my grandson. Oh, you don’t know what a nice boy he is! He’s going to be three. He’s a big boy now. Didn’t I tell you it’s his birthday tomorrow? I’ve made the cheese, the cookies and a big cake all for him.”

What a loving grandma! Her words were as fragrant as the smell coming from her big basket. The wrinkles on her face were ironed out by her smile. What a charming face!

“You are from China? Oh, how nice! But it’s very far from here...”

“You are here all by yourself leaving your child at home? Oh, you must be homesick...”

“You are going home soon? Oh, you must be happy! You’ll soon see your dear boy again...”

“You are going to Los Angeles, too? Have you ever been there...”

“Your first trip there? Oh, you must be careful.”

She looked at my handbag and asked:

“You put your passport and money there?”

I told her I did.

“Oh, daughter, you must never be so ( A ). You don’t know Los Angeles. It won’t do to have your money and passport in your handbag. Oh, it won’t do! If you lose them, you’ll be in trouble, in real trouble!”

I had heard about Los Angeles and I knew I had to be careful. But I couldn’t think of another way to keep my money and passport, so I didn’t say anything but smiles. She must have read my mind because the next moment she put her hands on her chest and said:

“You see, I have a little \*hand-sewn bag hanging here. That is the way I keep my money when I travel.”

While saying this, she took a ( B ) out from under her blue and purple blouse. It was an \*oblong sharp made of a brown material. She grinned at me and put it

back.

Wang, J. (Ed.). (1990). *Western through Chinese eyes*. Foreign Language Press.

(注) \*hand-sewn 手縫いの \*oblong 長方形の

設問 1. 本文の内容に合うものを次の 1~7 から三つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1. このアメリカ人の実の娘は, 大学教師である。
2. このアメリカ人は, 教育熱心である。
3. このアメリカ人の旅の主な目的は, 息子夫婦に会いに行くことである。
4. 「私」の帰国予定は, まだ先である。
5. 「私」は Los Angeles に以前行ったことがない。
6. 「私」は, このアメリカ人とは違って, Los Angeles は危険だと思っている。
7. 「私」は, 貴重品の保管の仕方にはあまり自信を持っていない。

設問 2. この二人の会話の中に, 二人を除いて合計何人登場しますか。その数を数字で書きなさい。

設問 3. この二人はどこで話していると思いますか。次の 1~4 の中で最も適切なものを選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1. at a travel agency    2. in a park    3. in a taxi
4. on a long-distance bus

設問 4. 本文中の (A) と (B) に入れるのに最も適切な語を, 次の 1~4 からそれぞれ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

- (A) 1. careful    2. careless    3. happy    4. rich
- (B) 1. box    2. present    3. purse    4. ticket

【2】次の英文を読み，1から5の書き出しに続く最も適切なものをA～Dからひとつ選び，記号で答えなさい。

“People from all over the world have passed through this village, son,” said his father. “They come in search of new things, but when they leave they are basically the same people they were when they arrived. They climb the mountain to see the castle, and they wind up thinking that the past was better than what we have now. They have blond hair, or dark skin, but basically they’re the same as the people who live right here.”

“But I’d like to see the castles in the towns where they live,” the boy explained.

“Those people, when they see our land, say that they would like to live here forever,” his father continued.

“Well, I’d like to see their land, and see how they live,” said the son.

“The people who come here have a lot of money to spend, so they can afford to travel,” his father said. “\*Amongst us, the only ones who travel are the shepherds.”

“Well, then I’ll be a shepherd!”

His father said no more. The next day, he gave his son a \*pouch that held three ancient Spanish gold coins.

“I found these one day in the fields. I wanted them to be a part of your inheritance. But use them to buy your flock. Take to the fields, and someday you’ll learn that our countryside is the best, and our women the most beautiful.”

And he gave the boy his blessing. The boy could see in his father’s gaze a desire to be able, himself, to travel the world — a desire that was still alive, despite his father’s having had to bury it, over dozens of years, under the burden of struggling for water to drink, food to eat, and the same place to sleep every night of his life.

Coelho, P. (1993). *The Alchemist*, HarperCollins.

(注) \*Amongst=Among      \*pouch 小袋

設問 1. 父は息子に、

- A. 「彼らはみな白人であって、ここの人たちと同じである」と言った。
- B. 「世界中からやってきた人々は、この村をただ素通りしていただくである」と言った。
- C. 「彼らは何か新しいことを探しに来るが、来た時と基本的には同じで去っていく」と言った。
- D. 「彼らは城を見に山に登るが、結局昔より今残っているものの方が良かったと考える」と言った。

設問 2. 息子が、羊飼いにになりたいと言ったのは、

- A. 羊飼いは、旅のできる収入があるからであった。
- B. お金をもうけて、他の町に住みたいからであった。
- C. ここでは、旅をするのは羊飼いだからであった。
- D. お金をもうけて、他の町のお城を見て回りたいからであった。

設問 3. 父が息子に古いスペイン金貨 3 枚の入った小袋を与えたのは、

- A. 息子の意志どおり、羊を買わせ羊飼いにさせるためであった。
- B. 畑を買い、この国一の農場を作らせる資金にするためであった。
- C. 息子の意思どおり、他の町のお城を見る旅に出させるためであった。
- D. 羊飼いをあきらめ、跡を継ぐ息子への相続遺産の一部とするためであった。

設問 4. 父が息子に与えた金貨は、

- A. 父がある日広野で見つけたものであった。
- B. 何十年も土に埋めてとっておいたものであった。
- C. 父が何十年もかかって少しずつ貯めたお金のすべてであった。
- D. 父が自分の親から受け継ぎ、息子への相続財産として別にとっておいたものであった。

設問 5. 息子は、父親の目の中に、

- A. 今なお自分も世界を旅したいという望みを見た。
- B. 生活の重荷に長年耐えてきた意思の強さを見た。
- C. なお長生きしなければならないという強い意志を見た。
- D. 息子の望みがかなうようにというやさしい親心を見た。

【3】次の空所 ( A ) ~ ( J ) に入れるのに最も適切な語を, 1 ~ 10 の中から選び, 番号で答えなさい。ただし, 文頭に来る語も小文字で示しています。また, 同一語の使用は一回限りとします。

We were a funny family — not like the ones in the books I read, which we'd brought from our own country.

That was one thing that was different about us for a start — we didn't come from the country we were living ( A ) now. Mum and Dad had brought me with them when I was little. They had come to this country to help the people, ( B ) were having a hard time.

And they *were* having a hard time, I can tell you.

First, it was boiling hot, but not ( C ) the summers in our home country. This hot was dusty hot, with no green growing anywhere. There had been bits of bushes and \*wispy dry grass in the ( D ), I can remember, but after a while even that had gone. I had stroked the goats and the donkey who'd come to \*nibble at the grass. ( E ) they stopped coming and I missed them and asked why they didn't visit any more.

Mum had said, "Because there's no ( F ) grass and leaves." She had pushed her hands through her hair when she said this, and had looked ( G ) tired and sad, I was surprised. I didn't know she'd liked the animals visiting too.

The boiling hot had stayed for what seemed like forever. The people Mum and Dad taught, and sometimes helped with medicine, ran ( H ) of water and food. We were luckier, because our country was still looking after us with some food (not very nice food) and ( I ) water. I asked, "Couldn't we give our food and water to the people?"

Mum and Dad said that our country could only give enough for us really, but they were sharing ( J ) much as they could. All the people in the whole country needed food and water, and medicine, and there were thousands of them. Our little bit couldn't look after all of them.

Matthews, L.S. (2003). *Fish*, Holdder Children's Books.

- |         |              |            |         |         |
|---------|--------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. as   | 2. beginning | 3. bottled | 4. in   | 5. like |
| 6. more | 7. out       | 8. so      | 9. then | 10. who |



【4】 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、記号で答えなさい。

1. He isn't short, he isn't tall; he is ( ) average height.  
A. at                      B. in                      C. of                      D. with
2. They started building the road two years ago and they ( ) haven't finished it.  
A. already                B. soon                    C. still                    D. yet
3. ( ) our hotel room was on the seventeenth floor, we had a nice view of the city.  
A. Beside                B. Even                    C. Since                   D. Where
4. I'm sorry, but I didn't have ( ) to mail your letters.  
A. a time                B. all the time            C. enough time           D. every time
5. The traffic was very heavy, but Peter ( ) to work on time.  
A. couldn't get        B. managed to get        C. successful to get  
D. wasn't to get

【5】 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、記号で答えなさい。

1. A trunk is part of ( ).  
A. a flower                B. a knife                C. a telephone            D. a tree
2. A man who breaks into houses, shops or apartments (especially at night) is called ( ).  
A. a burglar            B. a criminal            C. a housekeeper        D. a thief
3. ( ) means "to state".  
A. To need badly        B. To praise              C. To say something clearly  
D. To trust
4. ( ) means "hard-working".  
A. Industrial            B. Industrious            C. Persistent            D. Reliable

【6】日本語の意味になるよう，[ ]内の与えられた語句を並べ替え，[ ]の中で3番目と6番目に来るものを英語で答えなさい。(ただし文頭に来る語でも小文字で示してあるし，文中に必要なコンマも省略してあります。)

1. もし金持ちだったら，この家を買っただろうに。

If I [ been, bought, had, have, house, I, rich, this, would ].

2. 私たちは，会議を来週の水曜まで延ばした。

It [ meeting, next, our, postponed, until, was ] Wednesday.

3. マイクは，彼のクラスの中でドイツ語を話すのが一番上手だ。

Mike speaks German [ all, better, in, other, students, than, the ] his class.

\* 次の問題は「英米学科」の受験者のみ解答すること。

【7】 Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

(1) Words often have more than one meanings. For example, the English word *bank* may refer to the ground beside a river or to a financial institution, and *mouth* may refer to a part of the body, a part of a river or the entrance to a cave.

It seems that there are differences, however, between the case of *bank* and the case of *mouth*. The two meanings of *bank* seems to be unrelated and it is just an accident that two words happen to have same form (\*etymology supports this idea, since the two meanings have different historical origins). Cases such as this, where the similarity in the pronunciation (or spelling) of a word is a accidental are known as “homonymy”.

In the case of *mouth*, however, the relation between the different meanings is fairly clear. The mouth is an entrance into the body and the \*metaphorical similarity between this notion and the notion of the mouth of a cave or the mouth of a river is fairly obvious. Cases such as this, where a word has a number of related meanings, are known as “polysemy”.

While in principle the difference between homonymy and polysemy is clear, (2) in practice it can be very difficult to draw the distinction. The main issue for \*linguists is whether in such cases there is a single item in a person’s mental \*lexicon that expresses different shades of meaning in different contexts or whether the separate meanings are listed as separate lexical items.

Horsey, R. (2001). *Linguistics:101 key ideas*. Hodder & Stoughton.

(注) \*etymology 語源研究      \*metaphorical 比喩的な  
\*linguist 言語学者      \*lexicon 語彙

設問 1. 文中の下線部 (1) を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 2. 文中の下線部 (2) を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 3. 本文中にある homonymy と polysemy の違いを , *bank* と *mouth* を例として本文の説明を利用し , 日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 4. List three ways to learn English words. which one do you prefer? Explain why in a short, forty-to-fifty-word paragraph in English

## 解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4(A)	4(B)
2	5	7	5	4
2	3	4	2	3

【2】

1	2	3	4	5
C	D	A	A	A

【3】

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
4	10	5	2	9	6	8	7	3	1

【4】

1	2	3	4	5
C	C	C	C	B

【5】

1	2	3	4
D	A	C	B

【6】

1		2		3	
3 番目	6 番目	3 番目	6 番目	3 番目	6 番目
rich	have	was	next	all	students

1. If I had been rich, I would have bought this house.
2. Our meeting was postponed until next Wednesday.
3. Mike speaks German better than all the other students in his class.

【7】1. 言葉にはしばしば複数の意味がある。

2. 実際はそれはとても区別しにくいことがある。
3. homonymy とは bank のように「土手」と「銀行」という意味の異なる2つの単語が偶然同じ発音やつづりを持つこと, polysemy は「口」という意味の mouth が「河口」や「ほら穴の入り口」に対して関連性のある語として比喩的に使われること。
4. There are three major ways to learn English words: reading, writing and listening. Among these I prefer and practice listening because it is the most basic, convenient, and simplest way. You can learn just by listening to some English program on radio or English CDs while doing something else.

### 1.5.7 B 日程 70 分 全学科

【1】次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

In Alaska in January, darkness comes early. By the time Benny Benson left school, the stars were already beginning to come out in the night sky. All the way home Benny thought about the <sup>(A)</sup>contest. His teacher had announced to Benny's seventh-grade class a contest to design a flag for the whole territory of Alaska. The contest was open to students from seventh grade through high school.

The year was 1927. Alaska had been a territory of the United States for more than 14 years and under the U.S. flag for almost 60 years. Now Alaska would have a flag of its own. Benny looked up at the sky. He remembered how his mother had pointed out these same stars when he was a little boy far away from here.

Until Benny was three, he and his family had lived in Chignik, a small fishing village in Alaska. Then his mother died, and because his father was fisherman and had to be away for weeks at a time, Benny went to live at the Jesse Lee \*Mission Home on the island of Unalaska. During summer, the fields were covered with blue \*forget-me-nots. In the windy cold winter, some of the villagers lived in houses dug into the ground with \*sod for roofs. Then the Home moved to Seward, where there were cows to milk, berries to pick, and trees — and up above, <sup>(B)</sup>the same stars shining.

After supper, in his room in the Jesse Lee Mission Home, Benny got out paper and pencil, crayons and paint.

What could he draw that would show the Alaska be loved? He thought about the long days of summer, when green plants and flowers grew and only the tops of the mountains still glittered with snow. He thought of the winter, when <sup>(C)</sup>darkness lasted from late afternoon until after breakfast the next day, and when the stars shone brightly in the cold night sky.

Slowly, he began to draw. First, he drew the seven stars of the \*Big Dipper. Then he remembered his mother saying, "Follow the line of the Dipper's outer side, and you'll find the North Star." He drew the <sup>(D)</sup>North Star. He colored the stars as bright a gold as he could mix. He colored the background the deepest blue.

One day in March, a messenger brought a telegram to the Jesse Lee Mission School. The \*superintendent brought it to Benny's seventh-grade classroom and handed it to the teacher.

Benny and the others watched as the teacher opened the telegram. Benny Benson had won the contest!

(Based on Hickman, Martha Whitmore. "Benny Benson and the Flag Contest." *Highlights for Children* [Oct. 2005])

(注) \*Mission Home 教会が運営する施設      \*forget-me-not(s) [植] ワスレナグサ  
 \*sod 芝生      \*Big Dipper 北斗七星      \*superintendent (施設の) 管理人

設問 1. 下線部 (A) の内容について、どのようなものか日本語で簡単に述べなさい。

設問 2. 下線部 (B) は、どの星を指しているのか。最も適切なものを 1~4 から選び、番号で答えなさい。

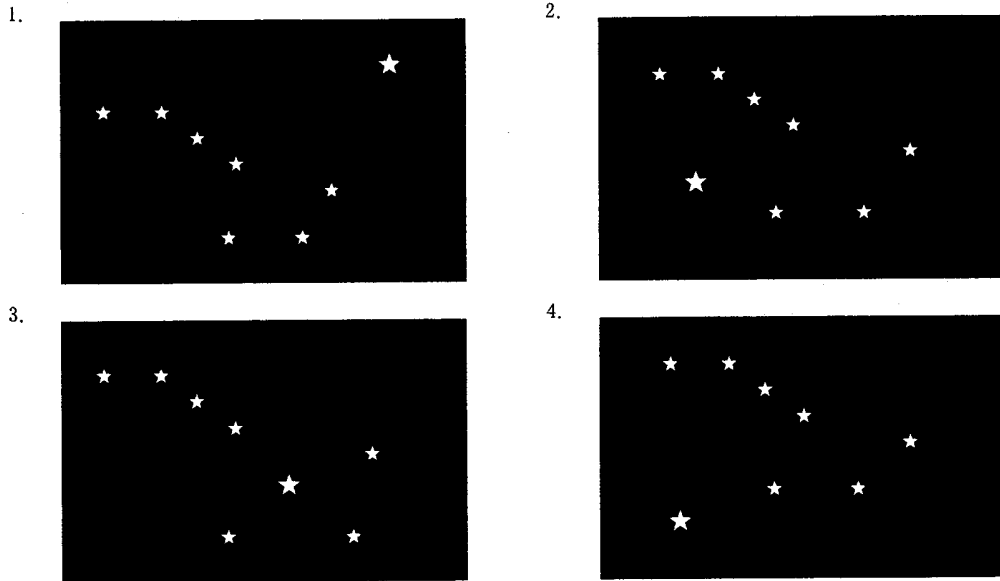
1. アラスカで学校帰りに見た星
2. 小さい頃母親と一緒に見た星
3. Seward で母親と一緒に見た夜空の星
4. Mission Home で父親と一緒に見た星

設問 3. 次の英文 A~H から本文の内容と一致するものを三つ選び、その記号を で囲みなさい。ただし、指示した数より多く選んだ場合は、全て無効とします。

- A. On the way home from school, Benny could see stars in the sky throughout the year.
- B. In 1920, Alaska was a territory of the United States.
- C. Benny's mother often took him to see beautiful stars after he came home from school.
- D. Because Benny's father was a fisherman, he sometimes brought blue fish for Benny.
- E. Benny wanted to express his love for Alaska on a flag.
- F. Benny loved stars in the cold winter more than flowers in the long summer.
- G. Benny wanted to draw the stars shining in the darkness.
- H. Benny was very glad when he opened the telegram with the result of the contest.

設問 4. 下線部 (C) を和訳しなさい。

設問 5. 下線部 (D) が正しく描かれているものを 1~4 から選び, 番号で答えなさい。



【2】次の空所 (A)~(J) に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ 1~10 から選び, 番号で答えなさい。ただし, 同一語の使用は 1 回限りとします。

Buying a Christmas tree is a holiday tradition for many ( A ). One study found that almost eighty percent of American homes ( B ) a Christmas tree last year. Christmas trees come in all ( C ) and sizes. Perhaps the most famous is the huge Christmas tree ( D ) the White House in Washington D.C.

The National Christmas Tree ( E ) represents Christmas tree growers in the United States. It ( F ) that almost forty percent of all Christmas trees in American ( G ) are natural. The other sixty percent are artificial or man-made ( H ).

Many people believe that Christmas trees come from forests. In ( I ), most trees are carefully grown on farms. Farmers plant and ( J ) Christmas trees as a crop, similar to fruits or vegetables.

(Based on VOA News(online) "Agriculture Report — December 4, 2001 Christmas Trees")

- |              |                |            |           |            |
|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Americans | 2. Association | 3. fact    | 4. had    | 5. harvest |
| 6. homes     | 7. near        | 8. reports | 9. shapes | 10. tress  |

【3】 次の英文 (a) ~ (h) の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語 (句) をそれぞれ 1 ~ 4 から選び, 番号で答えなさい。

- (a) The students were told (            ) home by the teacher.  
1. go            2. gone            3. to go            4. went
- (b) (            ) you wait over there, please?  
1. Could            2. May            3. Must            4. Shall
- (c) She wrote as (            ) as thirty books.  
1. few            2. lot            3. many            4. much
- (d) I don't smoke, and (            ) do I drink.  
1. either            2. neither            3. no            4. not
- (e) If you had walked faster, you (            ) the bus.  
1. catch            2. caught            3. might            4. might have caught
- (f) The boys were (            ) when they saw the champion.  
1. excite            2. excited            3. exciting            4. to excite
- (g) The old house is built (            ) thousands of bricks.  
1. by            2. in            3. of            4. through
- (h) The man (            ) you spoke to in the street is my music teacher.  
1. that            2. when            3. where            4. whose

【4】 次の会話文が自然なものになるように, 空所 (A) ~ (J) に最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 ~ 11 から選び, 番号で答えなさい。ただし, 余分なものが一つ含まれています。

*Bobby(B) is asking his grandmother Mary(M) about her life.*

B: Grandma, when were you born?

M: My! You are curious today, aren't you?

B: I just want to know about our family. Dad says it's important to know your roots.

M: I was born 76 years ago in Pasco Country in Florida.

B: ( A )

M: It was miserable! There was no air conditioning and we didn't have screens on the windows to keep out the insects.

B: That's too bad. ( B )

M: Yes, I went to a very small school there until 6th grade when I got my first job. My family was very poor and we needed the money.



- B: How old were you?  
M: I was 13 at the time ( C )  
B: How long did you work there?  
M: Well, let me see. ( D ) At the age of 20, I quit my job and I married your grandfather, Joseph Sylvester Frey.  
B: Wow! It sounds as if life was difficult!  
M: ( E ) I wish that I had had more time for fun while I was a teenager. Your grandfather was the one who finally taught me how to enjoy myself.  
B: ( F )  
M: Yes, he was an excellent dancer and very handsome, like you and our father.  
B: ( G )  
M: No, he died young. He died soon after our fifth wedding anniversary.  
B: ( H )  
M: Yes, I became a widow at the age of 25. I had two children, your father was the oldest. And now, it's time for you to go to bed, young man.  
B: Oh, Grandma! Do I have to?  
M: ( I ) Now, give me a kiss on the cheek and off you go to bed.  
B: Good night and thanks for the story.  
M: ( J ) It was my pleasure, believe me.

(Based on an excerpt from McClure, Kevi *Putting it together*. New York: Prentice Hall Regents, 1996)

1. Really?
2. It was at times.
3. Yes, you have to.
4. What did you do?
5. Did I ever meet him?
6. You're very welcome.
7. So you were a widow?
8. Did you grow up there?
9. I worked there through my teens.
10. Florida? That must have been wonderful!
11. I worked in a grocery store as a clerk and cleaning lady.

【5】 次の (A) ~ (E) の下線部の語の説明として最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 ~ 7 から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、余分なものも含まれています。

- (A) He bowed to the queen in the ceremony.  
 (B) The foundation of this house should be strong.  
 (C) I'm afraid that I am ignorant of the rules.  
 (D) Polish your shoes by yourself every day.  
 (E) She is well suited to her job as a doctor.
1. lacking knowledge
  2. to be proper for; to fit
  3. a weapon used for shooting arrows
  4. the base on which something is supported or built
  5. to bend the head, body, or knee in respect or shame
  6. to make or become smooth and shiny by continual rubbing
  7. a formal meeting of an organization, especially a law-making body or court

【6】 次の日本文 A ~ C に合うように、[ ] 内の英語を正しく並べ替え、3 番目と 5 番目に来るものを番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示しています。

1. 赤ちゃんの無邪気な微笑<sup>ほほえ</sup>みほど可愛いものはない。  
 [ 1. a 2. baby 3. innocent smile 4. is 5. lovelier 6. nothing 7. of 8. than 9. the ].
2. そのメモの内容があいまいだったので、全く意味を理解することができなかった。  
 [ 1. completely 2. couldn't understand 3. I 4. it 5. so vague 6. that 7. the note 8. was ].
3. 私たちは公私を区別するように心がけるべきです。  
 [ 1. lives 2. our 3. private and public 4. separate 5. should 6. to 7. try 8. we ].

\* 次の問題は「英米学科」の受験者のみ解答すること。

【7】 Read the following passage, and answer the questions.

For the average American worker, Monday and Friday are work days with a special meaning. The former is often referred to as Blue Monday because another work week has begun after <sup>(A)</sup>two days of time off for oneself. The Monday morning blues often mean that the worker must face another five days of getting up early, putting up with rush hour crowds, taking orders from demanding employers, meeting important deadlines on schedule and fulfilling job responsibilities. It is no wonder that \*trek to work may not be a cause for great joy. The average worker may feel a bit \*depressed over the prospects of beginning another week and stressed out before it has begun.

If one enjoys his work, then Blue Monday may not be so \*traumatic. Yet, if one is not happy on his job, Blue Monday can be cause for great pain and anxiety with the hope that Friday may not be very far away. Hopefully the week's routine may offer few surprises and if all goes well, there may be no major problems or conflicts.

It is for this reason that a Friday morning is greeted with warm anticipation. T.G.I.F. stands for the words "Thank God It's Friday." At the office or workplace colleagues will greet each other with these four letters and everyone knows what they mean. This expression will bring a great smile of satisfaction from most office workers. They soon think of how they might spend the weekend, since most offices and schools are not opened on Saturdays and Sundays. Closing time on Friday, therefore, brings in the pleasure of a two-day weekend. For Americans, this is a time to go off somewhere with friends or by oneself to recharge one's batteries and renew one's energy.

When Friday does come around, the excitement which it creates becomes \*contagious as co-workers and colleagues get together and prepare their weekend plans. Perhaps they will take off into the country for an overnight stay at a mountain resort, or go skiing at a nearby lodge or better yet, stay at home and do absolutely nothing at all. When Sunday night approaches, they are sufficiently refreshed or totally exhausted. Most, however, are sufficiently \*invigorated to get up on Monday morning and go to work renewing the week's cycle. If the mood on Monday is a bit more quiet, it is because everyone knows another Blue Monday has begun.

In recent years some places of employment have begun a four-day work and the computer age has even made it possible for many jobs to function from the home without the need to \*commute. <sup>(B)</sup>Perhaps the traditional attitudes towards Mondays and Friday may soon be a thing of the past.

(Based on "America — Today and Tomorrow" by W. Balsamo  
[<http://www.geocities.com/yamataro670/TGIF.htm>])

(注) \*treck to work 職場への道のり      \*depressed ゆうつな  
\*traumatic 精神的につらい      \*contagious (人から人へ) 伝わる  
\*(be) invigorated 元気づけられる      \*commute 通勤する

Questions

1. What one word from the text can be used to refer to the underlined phrase (A) in English?
2. Referring to the underlined sentence (B), answer the following questions in Japanese.
  - (a) What are the traditional attitudes towards Mondays and Fridays?
  - (b) Why may these traditional attitudes soon be a thing of the past?
3. How do you feel about Mondays and Fridays? Write your opinion in English.

## 解答例

【1】 1. アラスカ全域にふさわしい旗をデザインするコンテスト

2. 2

3. B, E, G

4. 闇は午後遅い時刻から翌朝の朝食のあとまで続いた.

5. I

【2】

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
1	4	9	7	2	8	6	10	3	5

【3】

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
3	1	3	2	4	2	3	1

【4】

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
10	8	11	9	2	1	5	7	3	6

【5】

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
5	4	1	6	2

【6】

A		B		C	
3 番目	5 番目	3 番目	5 番目	3 番目	5 番目
5	9	5	3	7	4

【7】 1. weekend

2. (a) 一週間の始まりとなる月曜日はゆううつな気持ちで迎えられ、週末をひかえる金曜日は快く迎えられる.

(b) 一部の職場では、週4日労働制を取り入れ始めており、コンピュータのおかげで会社に通勤しなくても、自宅で多くの仕事ができるようになってきているから.

3. I also have much the same attitudes towards Mondays and Fridays as many American workers do. Every Monday, when my school week starts, I always feel a bit depressed. On Friday, on the other hand, I am full of energy thinking about plans for a weekend.

## 1.6 熊本保健科学大学

## 1.6.1 一般推薦試験

5 次の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、一つ選び記号で答えなさい。解答番号は  ~ 。

問1  the math problems seemed hard, but soon I found them to be rather easy.

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| ア For the first time | イ At first |
| ウ At most            | エ At least |

問2 They are so much alike. It's impossible to tell Mary  her twin sister.

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| ア about | イ of      |
| ウ from  | エ between |

問3 They are selling everything at half  in this supermarket today.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| ア off   | イ down  |
| ウ under | エ below |

問4 Many nurses in this hospital are responsible for more  than they should be.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| ア guests   | イ illness  |
| ウ diseases | エ patients |

問5 You look so pale. I think you should  the doctor.

- |        |             |
|--------|-------------|
| ア meet | イ interview |
| ウ ask  | エ see       |

問6 I'm very tired. I'd really  a cup of strong coffee.

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| ア thank   | イ appreciate |
| ウ respect | エ honor      |

6 次の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、一つ選び記号で答えなさい。解答番号は  ~ 。

問1 The number of traffic accidents  decreasing these days.

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| ア are  | イ is  |
| ウ were | エ was |

問2 They  the problem with their employees last week.

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| ア have discussed | イ have discussed about |
| ウ discussed      | エ discussed about      |

問3 His father does not  him ride his bicycle on the lawn.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| ア let   | イ allow  |
| ウ force | エ permit |

問4 The noise from the house next door kept me  all night long.

- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| ア getting up | イ wake  |
| ウ got up     | エ awake |

問5 The woman  on his left is Ms. Jane Smith.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| ア sits    | イ seating |
| ウ sitting | エ seats   |

問6 I failed to make myself understood  English.

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| ア by      | イ in   |
| ウ through | エ with |

7 次の会話文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、一つ選び記号で答えなさい。  
解答番号は  ~ 。

問1 A: Hi, Jane. This is Ken speaking. Thank you for your e-mail about the party this Saturday.

B: You're welcome.

A: I'm afraid not. I have to visit my uncle in New York this weekend.

ア How did you like it?

イ Take it easy.

ウ Can you make it, Ken?

エ Do you mind if I come?

問2 A: Look! There's a boy lying in the middle of the road.

B: Oh, he might be injured.

C: First, let's go and see if we can move him

ア What on earth is supposed to do ?

イ Does that mean we are lost?

ウ How can I help you?

エ What shall we do?



- 8 次の日本語の意味を表すように，それぞれ下のア～オの語（句）を並べかえて空欄や下線部を補い，英文を完成しなさい。

問1 彼に知らせが届いたのは，今朝になってからだ。

It was not \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ the news.

- |                |         |       |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| ア he           | イ that  | ウ got |
| エ this morning | オ until |       |

問2 ご一緒に食事でもいかがですか。

Would you \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ dinner?

- |       |        |      |
|-------|--------|------|
| ア to  | イ like | ウ us |
| エ for | オ join |      |

問3 もう5分歩けば市役所に着きます。

Another \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ to the city hall.

- |                 |        |        |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| ア five minutes' | イ you  | ウ will |
| エ bring         | オ walk |        |

## 解答例

5

問1	問2	問3	問4	問5	問6
1	2	3	4	5	6
イ	ウ	ア	エ	エ	イ

6

問1	問2	問3	問4	問5	問6
7	8	9	10	11	12
イ	ウ	ア	エ	ウ	イ

7

問1	問2
13	14
ウ	エ

8

問1		問2		問3	
15	16	17	18	19	20
エ	ア	ア	ウ	オ	エ

問1 It was not until this morning that he got the news.

問2 Would you like to join us for dinner?

問3 Another five minutes' walk will bring you to the city hall.

## 1.6.2 一般前期

1 次の問1～問10の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下のア～エのうちから1つずつ選び，記号で答えなさい。

問1 To tell the truth, I ( ) nothing about the matter until that time.

ア know            イ have known    ウ had known    エ will know

問2 I had to finish the homework by the next day, so I asked my brother not ( ) me.

ア disturbing    イ of disturbing    ウ to disturb    エ disturb

問3 ( ) in the office was required to become familiar with this e-mail software.

ア All            イ Everyone    ウ People        エ Those

問4 ( ) for your help, I would surely have been unable to do the work.

ア Without        イ Unless        ウ Had            エ But

問5 There are few countries in the world ( ) Prof. Jones has never been to.

ア which        イ where        ウ what            エ but

問6 ( ) all the money they spent on the project, they decided to abandon it.

ア Though        イ Despite        ウ However        エ Because

問7 He had a fever and didn't want to ( ) the discussion.

ア take part in    イ set out on    ウ make sure of    エ get along with

問8 We'd like to meet you at the station, so please let us know the time of your arrival ( ).

ア in front        イ on schedule    ウ in advance    エ with ease

問9 We ( ) arrived in time for the last train, and we were able to get home by midnight.

ア almost        イ rarely        ウ seldom        エ barely

問10 When you ( ) the audience, you mustn't look at any one person.

ア speak        イ address        ウ talk            エ communicate

2 次の英文を読み，各問い(問1～6)に答えなさい。

*Some people believe that differences between men and women are mainly the result of traditional social conditioning. Others say, as in the following essay, that gender differences exist because men's and women's brains work completely differently.*

In prehistoric times men hunted for food, often alone, and women looked after the children, usually with other women. Men needed to be able to find and kill animals (and find their way home again!). Women needed the ability to protect the home, do several things simultaneously, and have good communication skills to get on with the other women. ( 1 ), men's brains developed better spatial ability and become compartmentalized, programmed to focus on one specific task and to solve one particular problem at a time. (2)Women developed more connections between the two sides of the brain, which led to them being more fluent in speech, and better at performing several things at once.

Because the two sides of a woman's brain are better connected, women are generally more talkative and more fluent than men. On average women speak 6,800 words a day, and men only 2,400! Women solve problems by talking about them, and in a crisis will usually want to discuss the situation and their feelings, (3)while men tend to interrupt and offer solutions, which isn't what women want at all. Men themselves don't like asking for advice or discussing their problems. This fundamental difference is one of the main causes of conflict in male/female relationships.

A man sees driving as a test of his spatial abilities — he enjoys driving fast and showing off and consequently has more accidents than women. On the other hand, generally speaking, men are much ( 4 ) likely to get lost when driving because of their well-developed sense of ( 5 ). For women driving is mainly about getting safely from A to B. However because of their lack of spatial ability, women generally get lost more often, and they have more difficulty in ( 6 ) maps.

Men have inherited their ancestor's (7)long distance 'tunnel' vision, which was vital for hunting. They can see very well and far in one direction, but they don't see things on either side. This explains why men can never find things in fridges, cupboards and drawers. Women have much wider peripheral vision than men, which explains why a woman always seems to find what a man just cannot see!

*Adapted from Clive Oxenden, Christina Latham-Koening, ENGLISH FILE*

問1 空所(1)に入る最も適当な句を1つ選びなさい。

- ア On the contrary
- イ What is more
- ウ As a result
- エ For instance

問2 下線部(2)に最も近い内容の文を1つ選びなさい。

- ア The development of their intelligence enabled women to speak more fluently and do several things better at the same time than men.
- イ Because the two sides of their brains were more connected than men's women became more fluent speakers and better at doing several things simultaneously.
- ウ As the two sides of their brains developed, women became more fluent speakers and better rapid doers of several things than men.
- エ With the connections of their brains more developed, women were shown the right direction toward becoming more fluent speakers and better rapid performers of many things.

問3 空所(3)に最も近い内容の文を1つ選びなさい。

- ア but whenever men are inclined to interfere and deal with problems, women don't behave that way at all.
- イ but men have a tendency to break in and give answers, though women never want solutions
- ウ where men indisposed to try to solve problems, and women don't want such things at all.
- エ whereas men are apt to cut in and show ways out, but women don't want to solve problems that way.

問4 空所(4),(5),(6)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

- |   | (4)  | (5)             | (6)        |
|---|------|-----------------|------------|
| ア | less | direction       | reading    |
| イ | more | security        | drawing    |
| ウ | less | decision-making | writing    |
| エ | more | time            | consulting |

問5 下線部(7)に最も近い内容の文を1つ選びなさい。

- ア ability to see well and far even in a dark place
- イ good-sight and ability to see from a distance even at night
- ウ ability to live on in the world of the survival of the fittest
- エ ability to see faraway things but not things that are not straight ahead

問6 次のア～カの中から，上の essay の内容から論理的に導かれるものとして適切なものを2つ選びなさい。ただし，対等の順序は問わない。

- ア Women are less likely to solve problems and get through and crisis.
- イ Men try to solve their problems themselves by thinking about them silently.
- ウ Men will always be able to do housework no less efficiently than women.
- エ Women will find parking a car in a small space rather easy.
- オ Women are generally attracted to professions that require no language skills.
- カ Men generally excel in such jobs as architecture, construction, and flying.

**3** 次の対話文を読み，各問い(問1～5)に答えなさい。

Robert: Did you hear about what happened to Nick and Kate when they went climbing in the Swiss Alps last year?

Nancy: No, what happened?

Robert: They were caught in a sudden snowstorm and got trapped on a narrow ledge. Nick hurt his foot and couldn't climb any more.

Nancy:  That's terrible! What did they do?

Robert: (1) They ( ) their tent to keep warm and have ( ) from the snow.

Nancy: Did they have something to eat with them?

Robert: They had one chocolate bar, and they had to ...

Nancy:  Only one chocolate bar? Didn't they have more food?

Robert: No, they were on their way down and they had eaten almost all of their supplies. Anyway, luckily Kate had her cell phone with her. The signal was very weak, but she managed to call her friend in Geneva and ...

Nancy: In Geneva! ( 2 ) didn't she phone for emergency assistance?

Robert: The signal was too weak, and the battery was almost dead. But listen, the main thing is, her friend was able to ( 3 ) the mountain rescue team, and they sent a helicopter to rescue them.

Nancy:  How long were they trapped there?

Robert: Oh, about 16 hours.

Nancy: That's incredible. ( 4 )

問1 下線部(1)の空所に入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

ア folded up — advantage

イ set up — damage

ウ took down — protection

エ put up — shelter

問2 空所( 2 )に会話の内容から考えて最も適当な語を1語記入しなさい。

問3 空所( 3 )に入る表現として最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

ア get through to      イ sit up for

ウ look forward to      エ get acquainted with

問4 空所(4)に入る表現として最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

- ア They should have set out earlier.  
 イ They could have frozen to death.  
 ウ They must have had good knowledge about mountain-climbing.  
 エ They couldn't have reached the mountaintop.

問5 次の表現を会話中の  ~  の最も適当な箇所に入れなさい。  
 解答は記号で答えなさい。

Wait a minute.

4 次の問1~問5の各日本文に合うように、それぞれ下のア~オの語(句)を並べかえて空所を補い、文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は空所  ・  に入るものの記号のみを答えなさい。

問1 私は田舎へ引っ越すのを手伝ってもらった。

I \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ to the country.

- ア me                      イ my brother              ウ help  
 エ move                      オ had

問2 彼らが昨日の試合で負けたのは、練習不足のせいだ。

It was \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ they lost the game yesterday.

- ア of                      イ because of              ウ training  
 エ that                      オ lack

問3 彼女はその老人が中に入れるように、ドアを押して開けてあげた。

She pushed the door \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア come in              イ to                      ウ open  
 エ the old man              オ for

問4 この新型カメラの価格は、あのカメラの半額だ。

This new type of camera costs \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア half                      イ as                      ウ as much  
 エ one                      オ that

問5 彼女は医学に最も興味を持った。

Medical science \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ else.

- ア than                      イ anything              ウ more  
 エ her                      オ interested



## 解答例

1

問1	問2	問3	問4	問5	問6	問7	問8	問9	問10
ウ	ウ	イ	エ	ア	イ	ア	ウ	エ	イ

2

問1	問2	問3	問4	問5	問6
ウ	イ	エ	ア	エ	イカ

3

問1	問2	問3	問4	問5
エ	Why	ア	イ	C

4

問1		問2		問3		問4		問5	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
イ	ア	オ	ウ	オ	イ	ウ	オ	エ	ア

問1 I had my brother help me move to the country.

問2 It was because of lack of training that they lost the game yesterday.

問3 She pushed the door open for the old man to come in.

問4 This new type of camera costs half as much as that one.

問5 Medical science interested her more than anything else.

## 1.7 九州看護福祉大学

### 1.7.1 一般試験(地方試験1)

## 入学試験問題

# 英語 I・II

### (地方試験)

福岡・長崎・宮崎・那覇  
看護学科・社会福祉学科

平成19年2月1日実施

#### 注意事項

1. 「始め」の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 受験票、筆記用具(鉛筆・消しゴム)、時計(時間表示機能のみ)以外の物は机の下に置くこと。
3. 問題用紙は、表紙をふくめて5ページあり、これとは別に解答用紙が、1枚ある。
4. 受験番号と氏名は、監督者の指示に従って記入すること。  
(解答用紙の受験番号と氏名欄はすべて記入すること。)
5. 質問事項等がある場合や特別な事情(病気・トイレ等)のある場合には、その場で手を挙げて待機し、監督者の指示に従うこと。
6. 原則として、試験終了まで退出できない。
7. 試験終了後は、監督者の指示があるまで、各自の席で待機すること。
8. 解答用紙を回収した後、問題用紙は持ち帰ること。
9. 試験会場では、携帯電話・PHS・ポケベル・時計のアラーム等の電源を切っておくこと。

**1** 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

One of the greatest scientists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was Donald Hebb. Hebb was a Canadian, born in the eastern province of Nova Scotia in 1904. Both of his parents ( ① ) medical doctors, and they inspired their son to work hard to be a scientist just like them. When Hebb entered university, he became interested in how the brain works. It was ( ② ) that time that he began the research of the brain that ( ③ ) make him famous around the world and help discover how the mind works.

Hebb won many awards and prizes for his scientific discoveries, but he was more than a researcher. He was also a creative and kind teacher. Many of his students remember the way he helped them develop their own understanding of the brain. Also, Hebb was always willing to help students who got ( ④ ) trouble or needed a small loan ( ⑤ ) money.

Hebb spent most of his life working in Canadian universities. Because he was so famous, he received many offers to teach at important schools in America and Europe, but he loved his own country, Canada. When he retired, he returned to his home beside the sea in Nova Scotia. There he spent his final years thinking and writing about his favorite topic, the human brain. Donald Hebb died in 1985.

問1 本文中の ( ① ) ~ ( ⑤ ) の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語を下記の語群 a ~ d から選んで解答欄に a ~ d で答えなさい。

- |   |         |        |         |          |
|---|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| ① | a. is   | b. was | c. are  | d. were  |
| ② | a. at   | b. on  | c. with | d. for   |
| ③ | a. have | b. had | c. will | d. would |
| ④ | a. with | b. for | c. into | d. of    |
| ⑤ | a. of   | b. for | c. at   | d. with  |

問2 下線部を日本語にして解答欄に記入しなさい。

問3 次の①～⑩の英文の中で、本文の内容を正しく言い表しているものには を、  
そうでないものには×を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① Hebb would help students by borrowing a small loan of money.
- ② Hebb was from the country of Nova Scotia.
- ③ Hebb was a brain scientist.
- ④ Donald Hebb was born over 100 years ago.
- ⑤ Donald Hebb was a researcher and a teacher.
- ⑥ Hebb spent most of his life working in America and Europe.
- ⑦ When he was old, Hebb lived near the sea.
- ⑧ Hebb's favorite research topic was Canada.
- ⑨ Donald Hebb's parents were high school teachers.
- ⑩ Hebb was kind to his students.

2 次の①～⑩の英文の空欄に入れるのもっとも適当な語を下のa～dから選んで、その記号(a～d)を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① Bill (            ) Nancy last month.  
a. married      b. married with      c. married for      d. married in
- ② It was reported that more than two hundred people (            ) in the accident.  
a. injure      b. injuring      c. injured      d. were injured
- ③ In some of the countries in Africa and Asia, food production has not caught (            ) with the population growth.  
a. after      b. enough      c. over      d. up
- ④ It was very wise (            ) him to say “no” yesterday.  
a. at      b. of      c. with      d. on
- ⑤ When you check in to the hotel, you have to (            ) out this form.  
a. give      b. fill      c. put      d. take
- ⑥ My city is about 12 miles (            ) the west of Kumamoto.  
a. to      b. for      c. at      d. in
- ⑦ Please keep this medicine out of children’s (            ).  
a. distance      b. reach      c. get      d. extent
- ⑧ During the war the soldiers had left Japan (            ) good.  
a. in      b. to      c. after      d. for
- ⑨ People were living from hand to (            ) in the refugee camp.  
a. hand      b. weapon      c. guns      d. mouth
- ⑩ If another world war (            ) occur, it might be the end of the world.  
a. should      b. may      c. will      d. could

3 次の英文の下線部 a ~ d の中には誤りが1個あります。その記号 (a ~ d) を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① Nancy feels the happiest when she is singing.  
                   a                  b                  c                  d
- ② Marvin is retired. He is the former manager to our department.  
                   a                                  b c                                  d
- ③ I am sorry, but I will not be able to go to there with you tomorrow.  
                                   a                                  b                                  c                                  d
- ④ Would you like any coffee after your dinner?  
                   a                  b                  c                  d
- ⑤ She said she cannot agree to my new proposal at that time.  
                                   a                                  b                                  c                                  d

4 次の日本語の意味になるように下の英語の語句を並べ替え、その語順を記号で解答欄に記入しなさい。ピリオドやカンマ、疑問符は省略。

- ① この公園ではサッカーをしてはいけませんよ。(Iで始める)  
 a. play    b. cannot    c. I    d. this    e. am    f. park  
 g. you    h. in    i. soccer    j. afraid
- ② 駅まで行くのにバスでどのくらい時間がかかりますか。  
 a. get    b. does    c. how    d. by    e. long    f. take  
 g. bus    h. to    i. to the station    j. it
- ③ 一日おきにこの薬を飲んだほうが良いですよ。  
 a. better    b. medicine    c. other    d. you    e. take  
 f. had    g. this    h. every    i. day
- ④ あなたは彼がどこの出身か知っていますか。  
 a. from    b. do    c. is    d. you    e. he  
 f. know    g. where
- ⑤ 彼女はお母さんに朝7時に起こしてくれるように頼みました。  
 a. seven    b. her    c. wake    d. she    e. up  
 f. asked    g. to    h. at    i. her mother

5 次の単語の中で、単独で発音された時にもっとも強く発音される位置に下線が引いてあるものを5つ選び、その記号(①~⑫)を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① at-mos-phere                      ② an-noy-ance                      ③ be-wil-der
- ④ car-ri-er                              ⑤ cat-a-logue                      ⑥ cel-e-bra-tion
- ⑦ con-sti-tu-tion-al                  ⑧ ge-ne-rous-ly                  ⑨ gym-na-si-um
- ⑩ his-to-ri-an                          ⑪ ne-ces-si-ty                      ⑫ op-er-a-tion

解答例

1 問1

①	②	③	④	⑤
d	a	d	c	a

問2 彼はあまりに有名であったためにアメリカやヨーロッパの有名大学から来て欲しいとの要請を受けたが、彼は自分の国カナダを愛していたのだ。

問3

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
×	×				×		×	×	

2

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
a	d	d	b	b	a	b	d	d	a

3

①	②	③	④	⑤
a	d	c	c	a

- 4
- ① c-e-j-g-b-a-i-h-d-f                  ② c-e-b-j-f-h-a-i-d-g
  - ③ d-f-a-e-g-b-h-c-i                  ④ b-d-f-g-e-c-a
  - ⑤ d-f-i-g-c-b-e-h-a

5 ①, ②, ⑤, ⑨, ⑪

- ① at-mos-phere [æt̚mɔːsfiə]
- ② an-noy-ance [ənɔɪəns]
- ③ be-wil-der [biwɪldə]
- ④ car-ri-er [kæriə]
- ⑤ cat-a-logue [kætəlɔːg|ləg]
- ⑥ cel-e-bra-tion [sələbreɪf(ə)n]
- ⑦ con-sti-tu-tion-al [kɒnstət(j)úːf(ə)nəl|kɒn-]
- ⑧ ge-ne-rous-ly [dʒenərəsli]
- ⑨ gym-na-si-um [dʒɪmnéiziəm]
- ⑩ his-to-ri-an [hɪstɔːriən]
- ⑪ ne-ces-si-ty [nəsésəti]
- ⑫ op-er-a-tion [ɒpəreɪf(ə)n|ɔːp-]

## 1.7.2 一般試験(地方試験2)

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

One of the greatest jazz artists of all time is Oscar Peterson. Recognized ( ① ) one of the most skillful and creative pianists of the last fifty years, Peterson has recorded hundreds of albums as a solo artist, with his own wonderful trio\*, and with most of the major jazz performers of the last 70 years.

Peterson is a Canadian, born in Montreal in 1925. He grew up in a large musical family. At 14 years ( ② ) age he auditioned for a program ( ③ ) Canadian radio and was soon a regular performer. His greatest jump to being a jazz star came in the 1940s when he played ( ④ ) such musicians as Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Duke Ellington, and others. Soon Peterson was recording with large orchestras and composing jazz-influenced classical music. However, it was with his trios that he made some of his best recordings.

Tragedy struck in 1993 when Oscar Peterson had a serious illness that almost killed him. His sickness made it impossible for him to play ( ⑤ ) many months. But hard work and long, painful hours of practice soon returned him to the concert stage, and he is still a much-loved musician. He regularly comes to Japan to perform, and was in Fukuoka just a few years ago. Peterson is a kind man and much loved by music fans around the world.

trio\*: 三人による演奏グループ

問1 本文中の( ① )~( ⑤ )の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語を下記の語群 a~d から選んで解答欄に a~d で答えなさい。

- |   |         |          |         |         |
|---|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| ① | a. as   | b. for   | c. to   | d. with |
| ② | a. in   | b. of    | c. for  | d. at   |
| ③ | a. in   | b. on    | c. with | d. for  |
| ④ | a. with | b. by    | c. to   | d. at   |
| ⑤ | a. in   | b. after | c. to   | d. for  |

問2 下線部を日本語にして解答欄に記入しなさい。



問3 次の①～⑩の英文の中で、本文の内容を正しく言い表しているものには を、  
そうでないものには×を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① Oscar Peterson died in 1993.
- ② Oscar Peterson is a woman.
- ③ Peterson is a Canadian.
- ④ Peterson is over 70 years old.
- ⑤ Peterson made his best recordings with a band of four players.
- ⑥ More than ten years ago, Peterson became very sick.
- ⑦ This performer plays the guitar.
- ⑧ Peterson is a jazz musician.
- ⑨ Peterson has come to Japan several times.
- ⑩ Peterson lives in Fukuoka.

2 次の①～⑩の英文の空欄に入れるのもっとも適当な語を下のa～dから選んで、その記号(a～d)を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① If you have any question, please ( ) your hand.  
a. raise      b. raise with      c. rise      d. rise with
- ② It will take about two weeks to get this motorcycle ( ).  
a. repair      b. to repair      c. repaired      d. have repaired
- ③ It was not long ( ) his name was known to the world.  
a. still      b. before      c. after      d. enough
- ④ Please make sure if you are ( ) or against our proposal.  
a. on      b. for      c. at      d. with
- ⑤ We couldn't ( ) out why he behave so badly at the party.  
a. understand      b. figure      c. try      d. know
- ⑥ Martin decided to take ( ) his father's business when he retired.  
a. after      b. to      c. over      d. back
- ⑦ I think this is your size. Why don't you try it ( )?  
a. on      b. up      c. with      d. for
- ⑧ I waited for him till 9:00 pm but he didn't show ( ).  
a. on      b. at      c. in      d. up
- ⑨ We have to stop at the next gas station as we are running ( ) of gas.  
a. little      b. without      c. small      d. short
- ⑩ I am afraid our wine this year is ( ) to that of last year.  
a. inferior      b. worse      c. better      d. superior

3 次の英文の下線部 a ~ d の中には誤りが 1 個あります。その記号 (a ~ d) を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① How long is it from here to your school?  
a b c d
- ② Are you ready to the examination next week?  
a b c d
- ③ I am not sure whether its his or not.  
a b c d
- ④ Would you like something drink before dinner?  
a b c d
- ⑤ I was used to drive to Hakone with my family in the summer.  
a b c d

4 次の日本語の意味になるように下の英語の語句を並べ替え、その語順を記号で解答欄に記入しなさい。ピリオドやカンマ、疑問符は省略。

- ① 今度の日曜日に映画に行きませんか。  
a. to b. we c. next d. go e. why f. see  
g. Sunday h. don't i. movie j. a
- ② 私は山田さんが中国語を話せるとは知りませんでした。  
a. Mr. Yamada b. could c. didn't d. I  
e. that f. Chinese g. know h. speak
- ③ あなたはあの車が幾らか知っていますか。  
a. you b. that c. know d. do e. much f. how  
g. is h. car
- ④ 医者には私に食後にこの薬を飲むようにと言いました。  
a. medicine b. me c. the d. told e. take f. this  
g. doctor h. meals i. to j. after
- ⑤ 時間があれば手伝っていただけませんか。(If で始める)  
a. hand b. you c. have d. me e. a f. could  
g. some h. give i. time j. you k. If

5 次の単語の中で、単独で発音された時にもっとも強く発音される位置に下線が引いてあるものを5つ選び、その記号(①~⑫)を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① hu-man-i-ty                      ② gen-er-os-i-ty                      ③ sig-nif-i-cant  
 ④ hem-i-sphere                      ⑤ per-pet-u-al                      ⑥ ig-no-rance  
 ⑦ il-lu-mi-nate                      ⑧ im-me-diate                      ⑨ for-bid-den  
 ⑩ im-mi-grant                      ⑪ nar-ra-tive                      ⑫ ge-og-ra-phy

### 解答例

1 問1

①	②	③	④	⑤
a	b	b	a	d

問2 しかし、懸命な努力と長く苦痛に満ちたりハビリによって、やがて彼はコンサートのステージに立てるようになりました。そして、今でも彼は皆に愛されるミュージシャンです。

問3

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
×	×			×		×			×

2

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
a	c	b	b	b	c	a	d	d	a

3

①	②	③	④	⑤
a	b	c	c	a

4

- ① e-h-b-d-a-f-j-i-c-g                      ② d-c-g-e-a-b-h-f  
 ③ d-a-c-f-e-b-h-g                      ④ c-g-d-b-i-e-f-a-j-h  
 ⑤ k-j(b)-c-g-i-f-b(j)-h-d-e-a

5

①, ②, ⑥, ⑩, ⑫

- ① hu-man-i-ty [(h)ju:æ̀nə̀ti|hju(:)-]                      ② gen-er-os-i-ty [dʒènə̀rəsə̀ti|-rós-]  
 ③ sig-nif-i-cant [signífikə̀nt]                      ④ hem-i-sphere [héməsfiə̀r]  
 ⑤ per-pet-u-al [pə̀rpétʃuəl]                      ⑥ ig-no-rance [ígnərə̀ns]  
 ⑦ il-lu-mi-nate [ilú:mənè̀it]                      ⑧ im-me-diate [imí:diət]  
 ⑨ for-bid-den [fə̀rbídn|fə̀:r-]                      ⑩ im-mi-grant [ímə̀grə̀nt]  
 ⑪ nar-ra-tive [nə̀rətív]                      ⑫ ge-og-ra-phy [dʒi:ágrə̀fi|dʒióg-]

## 1.7.3 一般試験 (看護学科・リハビリテーション学科)

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Jim Thorpe was an American Indian who rose from a very poor childhood to become one of the greatest athletes of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He had a hard life and suffered many difficulties, but he was a champion ( ① ) track and field, baseball, football, and just about any sport he tried.

Thorpe was born in 1897 on an Indian reservation in the American state ( ② ) Oklahoma. His Indian name was Wa-Tho-Huk, which means “Bright Path.” In 1904 he was sent ( ③ ) from home to a far-away school for Indians in the eastern part of the United States. There he learned to play football and developed a love of sports of all kinds.

In 1912 Thorpe went ( ④ ) part of the U.S. team to the Olympic Games in Europe. He won several gold medals ( ① ) track and field events. It was ( ⑤ ) this time that the King of Belgium told Thorpe, “You are the greatest athlete in the world!” After returning to America, Thorpe played several years of professional big league baseball and professional football.

Unfortunately, Jim Thorpe lived a rather short life. He died in 1953 at the age of 56. However, his memory is still alive. In 1950, an American newspaper selected Jim Thorpe as the most outstanding athlete of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, and in 2001, he was named Athlete of the Century.

問1 本文中の ( ① ) ~ ( ⑤ ) の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語を下記の語群 a ~ d から選んで解答欄に a ~ d で答えなさい。

- |   |          |        |        |         |
|---|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| ① | a. in    | b. for | c. to  | d. on   |
| ② | a. in    | b. of  | c. for | d. at   |
| ③ | a. after | b. on  | c. in  | d. away |
| ④ | a. on    | b. as  | c. to  | d. in   |
| ⑤ | a. in    | b. at  | c. to  | d. for  |

問2 下線部を日本語にして解答欄に記入しなさい。

問3 次の①～⑩の英文の中で、本文の内容を正しく言い表しているものには を、  
そうでないものには×を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① Jim Thorpe was from the country of India.
- ② Thorpe loved playing many different sports.
- ③ Thorpe learned to play football in a school near his home.
- ④ Thorpe played baseball in 1912 Olympics.
- ⑤ Thorpe was born in 1953.
- ⑥ The King of Belgium was better at sports than Thorpe.
- ⑦ Thorpe was also called “Bright Path.”
- ⑧ Thorpe won several events at the European Olympics.
- ⑨ Many think that Jim Thorpe was the greatest athlete of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- ⑩ Thorpe did not live a long life.

2 次の①～⑩の英文の空欄に入れるのもっとも適当な語を下のa～dから選んで、その記号(a～d)を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① Please don't forget to tell us in (            ) whether you will come to the meeting or not.  
a. advance    b. before    c. chance    d. easy
- ② It was so funny that we could not stop (            ).  
a. to laugh    b. laugh    c. laughing    d. laughed
- ③ You have to do it (            ) you like it or not.  
a. either    b. neither    c. whether    d. unless
- ④ I tried to get (            ) to your office this morning, but my telephone didn't work.  
a. into    b. off    c. out    d. through
- ⑤ The floor of the bank gave (            ) under the weight of the big new safe.  
a. way    b. up    c. with    d. off
- ⑥ It is said that he did not die (            ) cancer, he was murdered.  
a. for    b. in    c. of    d. with
- ⑦ It took me more than two weeks to (            ) over my bad cold.  
a. give    b. get    c. put    d. take
- ⑧ I advise you to look (            ) the last four lessons before you take examination.  
a. over    b. after    c. into    d. out
- ⑨ We are all supposed to refrain (            ) smoking in this building.  
a. in    b. against    c. for    d. from
- ⑩ I could not answer all the questions. I left (            ) the last one.  
a. for    b. out    c. on    d. under

3 次の英文の下線部 a ~ d の中には誤りが1個あります。その記号 (a ~ d) を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① How many time do you usually take to walk to school?  
a b c d
- ② It has been rained hard since yesterday morning.  
a b c d
- ③ I am sorry to have kept you wait so long.  
a b c d
- ④ I have two books. I'll give you one book and I'll give him another.  
a b c d
- ⑤ He used to be taller than any other boys in the class.  
a b c d

4 次の日本語の意味になるように下の英語の語句を並べ替え、その語順を記号で解答欄に記入しなさい。ピリオドやカンマ、疑問符は省略。

- ① その飛行機は午後5時に離陸する予定です。  
a. 5:00pm b. is c. the d. off e. supposed f. plane  
g. take h. at i. to
- ② Nancy は会社が彼女にしてほしいと期待していることが好きではありませんでした。  
a. her b. like c. wanted d. what e. Nancy f. not  
g. to h. her company i. do j. did
- ③ あなたは彼女の誕生日がいつか知っていますか。  
a. birthday b. you c. do d. know e. is f. when  
g. her
- ④ 彼女にとって病気の人たちの世話をすることは喜びでした。  
a. sick b. it c. her d. care e. to f. take g. of  
h. the i. was j. pleasure
- ⑤ 田中さんは両手いっぱい買い物袋を持って帰ってきました。  
a. back b. Mrs.Tanaka c. hands d. shopping e. came  
f. with g. lot h. a i. bags j. in k. of l. her



5 次の単語の中で、単独で発音された時にもっとも強く発音される位置に下線が引いてあるものを5つ選び、その記号(①~⑫)を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① guar-an-tee                      ② in-ti-mate                      ③ hu-mane
- ④ mo-ral-i-ty                      ⑤ pros-per-ous                      ⑥ pho-tog-ra-pher
- ⑦ sol-i-ta-ry                      ⑧ ther-mom-e-ter                      ⑨ ut-ter-ance
- ⑩ lo-co-mo-tive                      ⑪ gen-er-os-i-ty                      ⑫ lux-u-ri-ous

解答例

1 問1

①	②	③	④	⑤
a	b	d	b	b

問2 ジム・ソーブ (Jim Thorpe) は貧しい幼少時代を過ごしながらも20世紀を代表するような偉大な陸上選手となったアメリカ・インディアンでした。

問3

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
×		×	×	×	×				

2

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
a	c	c	d	a	c	b	a	d	b

3

①	②	③	④	⑤
a	a	c	d	c

4

- ① c-f-b-e-i-g-d-h-a
- ② e-j-f-b-d-h-c-a-g-i
- ③ c-b-d-f-g-a-e
- ④ b-i-c-j-e-f-d-g-h-a
- ⑤ b-e-a-f-h-g-k-d-i-j-l-c

5

③, ④, ⑥, ⑦, ⑫

- ① guar-an-tee [gʌərənˈti:]
- ② in-ti-mate [ɪntəˈmeɪt]
- ③ hu-mane [(h)ju:méɪn|hyu(:)-]
- ④ mo-ral-i-ty [məˈræləti]
- ⑤ pros-per-ous [prɒsp(ə)rəs|prɒs-]
- ⑥ pho-tog-ra-pher [fəˈtɒgrəfər]-tɔːg-
- ⑦ sol-i-ta-ry [sələt(ə)rɪ|sɒlət(ə)rɪ]
- ⑧ ther-mom-e-ter [θəˈmɒmətər]-məɪm-
- ⑨ ut-ter-ance [ʌt(ə)rəns]
- ⑩ lo-co-mo-tive [ləʊkəməʊtɪv]
- ⑪ gen-er-os-i-ty [dʒenərəsəti]-rɒs-
- ⑫ lux-u-ri-ous [lʌgzju(ə)rɪəs|lʌgzjuər-]

## 1.7.4 一般試験 (社会福祉学科)

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Carly simon is one of the most popular female singers of the past 40 years. She was born in 1945 in New York City. Her father was a book publisher, and her mother was an excellent singer. In 1972 Simon married another famous singer, James Taylor. Together they have a son, Ben Taylor, who is also a professional musician and singer. Both husband and wife were pop music superstars ( ① ) that time, but the stress of their separate careers caused them ( ② ) divorce in 1983.

In 1988 Simon won a motion picture Oscar for her song “Let the river Run” which was in the movie “Working Girl.”

Simon has always been interested in more than just recording and performing music. She is a creative songwriter and has written songs for other singers and for some important movies, including one James Bond movie. She has also acted in both movies and ( ③ ) television. Finally, Simon is a writer, especially of books for children.

Simon is still performing, although she has reduced the number of concerts she ( ④ ) each year. Also, she doesn't record as often as she ( ⑤ ) thirty years ago. But she continues to write books and music, and today she lives a quiet life in the American state of Virginia, close to the Atlantic Ocean.

問1 本文中の ( ① ) ~ ( ⑤ ) の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語を下記の語群 a ~ d から選んで解答欄に a ~ d で答えなさい。

- |   |         |        |        |          |
|---|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| ① | a. in   | b. at  | c. to  | d. on    |
| ② | a. to   | b. of  | c. for | d. at    |
| ③ | a. with | b. in  | c. on  | d. off   |
| ④ | a. does | b. did | c. can | d. could |
| ⑤ | a. does | b. did | c. was | d. has   |

問2 下線部を日本語にして解答欄に記入しなさい。

問3 次の①～⑩の英文の中で、本文の内容を正しく言い表しているものには を、  
そうでないものには×を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① Carly Simon is married to James Taylor.
- ② Simon writes books for children.
- ③ Ben Taylor is Carly Simon's daughter.
- ④ In 1988 Simon won an award for acting in the movie "Working Girl."
- ⑤ Simon has written songs for all the James Bond movies.
- ⑥ Simon has acted in movies but not television.
- ⑦ Simon is from the United States.
- ⑧ Simon's father was not a professional singer.
- ⑨ Carly Simon and James Taylor separated in 1983.
- ⑩ Simon writes songs for herself and other people.

2 次の①～⑩の英文の空欄に入れるのもっとも適当な語を下のa～dから選んで、その記号(a～d)を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① It was impossible for us to make the dog ( ) still.  
a. to stay    b. stay    c. staying    d. stayed
- ② We saw a red and white flag ( ) flying.  
a. has been    b. have been    c. was    d. were
- ③ I didn't know Nancy was seventy-five years old. She looked young ( ) her age.  
a. for    b. of    c. to    d. as
- ④ Water, when boild, always gives ( ) steam.  
a. off    b. up    c. into    d. to
- ⑤ The person was in ( ) of a large number of books in the library.  
a. power    b. director    c. charge    d. care
- ⑥ I was running ( ) of breath after running up the stairs to the top floor.  
a. out    b. without    c. high    d. off
- ⑦ We talked for more than two hours ( ) a cup of coffee.  
a. with    b. in    c. over    d. on
- ⑧ No one knows ( ) had become of Mr. Nakamura on that day.  
a. it    b. who    c. what    d. which
- ⑨ A: How much are those onions ( )?  
B: Three dollars.  
a. pound    b. a pound    c. pounds    d. the pound
- ⑩ A: Jack, you can use my dictionary, but give it back to me as soon as you ( ) with it  
B: All right, Nancy.  
a. are done    b. will have done    c. did    d. do

3 次の英文の下線部 a ~ d の中には誤りが 1 個あります。その記号 (a ~ d) を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① She looked happily in her new dress yesterday.  
                   a          b          c                                  d
- ② Please don't forget to turn to left at the next corner.  
                   a                                  b    c                  d
- ③ Not only Jack but I are afraid of the result of the meeting.  
                   a                  b          c                                  d
- ④ The final plan different greatly from the original one.  
                                   a          b          c                  d
- ⑤ I am very sorry to have kept you to wait so long.  
                                   a          b          c          d

4 次の日本語の意味になるように下の英語の語句を並べ替え、その語順を記号で解答欄に記入しなさい。ピリオドやカンマ、疑問符は省略。

- ① あなたが目覚めるころこの列車はミラノ (Milan) あたりを走っているでしょう (The train で始める)。  
 a. when    b. near    c. will    d. somewhere    e. Milan  
 f. wake    g. running    h. be    i. you    j. up    k. The train
- ② 私は彼女がしなければならないことがたくさんあるのはわかっていました。  
 a. things    b. do    c. had    d. a    e. knew    f. I    g. of  
 h. to    i. lot    j. she
- ③ まっすぐに行って、最初のかどを右に曲がりなさい。  
 a. first    b. go    c. the    d. turn    e. at    f. straight  
 g. and    h. corner    i. right    j. ahead
- ④ わたしをだまそうとしてもむだだよ (You で始める)。  
 a. is    b. deceive    c. no    d. trying    e. know    f. to  
 g. it    h. me    i. use    j. You
- ⑤ 砂糖はポンド単位で売っています。  
 a. the    b. by    c. sold    d. sugar    e. pound    f. is

5 次の単語の中で、単独で発音された時にもっとも強く発音される位置に下線が引いてあるものを5つ選び、その記号(①~⑫)を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① hab-i-ta-tion      ② des-sert      ③ ad-vice  
 ④ de-spair      ⑤ de-ter-mi-na-tion      ⑥ dis-ad-van-tage  
 ⑦ week-end      ⑧ ve-loc-i-ty      ⑨ veg-e-ta-tion  
 ⑩ (10:00)PM      ⑪ per-sua-sion      ⑫ ap-ple-pie

### 解答例

1 問1

①	②	③	④	⑤
b	a	c	a	b

問2 彼女は創造的なソングライターで、他の歌手やジェームズ・ボンドの映画の一つを含む主要な映画のためにも曲を作ってきている。

問3

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
×		×	×	×	×				

2

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
b	c	a	a	c	a	c	c	b	a

3

①	②	③	④	⑤
b	b	b	a	c

4 ① k-c-h-g-d-b-e-a-i-f-j

② f-e-j-c-d-i-g-a-h-b

③ b-f-j-g-d-i-e-c-a-h

④ j-e-g-a-c-i-d-f-b-h

⑤ d-f-c-b-a-e

5 ②, ③, ⑦, ⑧, ⑩

① hab-i-ta-tion [hæbətéif(ə)n]

③ ad-vice [ædváís]

⑤ de-ter-mi-na-tion [ditə:rmənéif(ə)n]

⑦ week-end [wí:kènd]

⑨ veg-e-ta-tion [vèʒətéif(ə)n]

⑪ per-sua-sion [pəʁswéiz(ə)n]

② des-sert [dizó:rt]

④ de-spair [dispéər]

⑥ dis-ad-van-tage [disədvéntiʒ|-vám-]

⑧ ve-loc-i-ty [vələsəti|-lós-]

⑩ (10:00)PM [pí:ém]

⑫ ap-ple-pie [æpləi]

## 1.8 九州ルーテル学院大学

### 1.8.1 授業料全額免除試験 (人文学科キャリア・イングリッシュ専攻/ 心理臨床学科)70分

I 次の Rob と Bob の会話が成立するように下線部 ①～⑩ の空欄に適切な英文を書き入れなさい。ただし、最初の空欄については解答例を示している。

Rob: Hi, bob. Long time, no see.

Bob: Yeah, how have you been?

Rob: 例 Great . And you?

Bob: ① .

Rob: Oh really? Sorry to hear that. ② ?

Bob: I have a bad cold. I think I'll go to a doctor. ③ ?

Rob: Yes. I always go to Dr. Jones. He's very good.

Bob: ④ ?

Rob: It's on the corner of Third Street and Elm Avenue.

Bob: OK, I'll give him a try. ⑤ ?

Rob: I was thinking of going to Mt. Aso. ⑥ ?

Bob: Well, I don't have any special plans.

Rob: If you're feeling better, ⑦ ? We can go to an onsen and to Farmland.

Bob: ⑧ . I will call you and let you know by tomorrow.

Rob: My cell phone number changed, ⑨ ?

Bob: Let me check... Yes I have the new number.

Rob: Good. I'll talk to you tomorrow, then.

Bob: OK. Thanks. See you later.

Rob: ⑩ . Hope you feel better.

II 次の英文中の①～⑩に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ(ア)～(エ)から1つずつ選んで記号で答えなさい。

Twenty ( ① ) ago, kids in school had never even heard of the internet. Now, you can't find a single person in your school who hasn't at least heard of it. In fact, many of us use it on a regular basis, and even have access to it from our homes. The "net" in ( ② ) really stands for network. A ( ③ ) is two or more computers connected together so that information can be ( ④ ), or sent from one computer to another. The internet is a vast resource for all types of information. You may enjoy using it do research for a school project, ( ⑤ ) your favorite songs or communicating with friends and family. Information is accessed through web pages that companies, organizations and individuals create and post. It's kind of like a giant bulletin board that the whole world uses! But since anyone can put anything on the internet, you also have to be careful, and ( ⑥ ) your best judgement and some common sense.

Just because you read something on a piece of paper someone sticks on a bulletin board doesn't mean that it's good information, or even correct, for that matter. So you have to be sure that whoever posted the ( ⑦ ) knows what they're talking about, especially if you're doing ( ⑧ )! But what if you're just emailing people? You still have to be very careful. If you've never ( ⑨ ) the person that you're communicating with online, you could be on dangerous ground! You should never give out any personal information, not even your name, to someone you don't know. Also, just like you can't ( ⑩ ) the information on every website out there, you can't rely on what strangers you "meet" on the internet tell you either. Just as you could make up things about yourself to tell someone, someone else could do the same to you!

- |                 |                    |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ① (ア) hours     | (イ) days           | (ウ) weeks       | (エ) years    |
| ② (ア) internet  | (イ) fishnet        | (ウ) netting     | (エ) network  |
| ③ (ア) computer  | (イ) internet       | (ウ) network     | (エ) wire     |
| ④ (ア) hidden    | (イ) lost           | (ウ) ceated      | (エ) shared   |
| ⑤ (ア) designing | (イ) design         | (ウ) downloading | (エ) download |
| ⑥ (ア) act       | (イ) acquire        | (ウ) play        | (エ) use      |
| ⑦ (ア) internet  | (イ) bulletin board | (ウ) information | (エ) stamp    |
| ⑧ (ア) research  | (イ) lunch          | (ウ) recess      | (エ) sports   |
| ⑨ (ア) met       | (イ) taught         | (ウ) helped      | (エ) read     |
| ⑩ (ア) sign      | (イ) publish        | (ウ) build       | (エ) believe  |



III 以下①～⑳の文を読んで、内容が正しければT、間違っていればFをそれぞれ記入しなさい。

- ① Farmers plough their fields.
- ② Women's fashions never change.
- ③ A good band plays out of tune.
- ④ Flour is like powder.
- ⑤ Feathers are heavy.
- ⑥ Paper catches fire easily.
- ⑦ Doctors practice medicine.
- ⑧ Snow melts in cold weather.
- ⑨ Modest people boast a lot.
- ⑩ Temperature is measured in miles.
- ⑪ Nervous people never worry.
- ⑫ Prisoners are free men.
- ⑬ Poison is dangerous.
- ⑭ Pale colors are bright.
- ⑮ Patient people always complain.
- ⑯ Libraries are quiet places.
- ⑰ Beer is a soft drink.
- ⑱ Silk comes from sheep.
- ⑲ Stiff materials bend easily.
- ⑳ Dogs wag their tails

IV ①～⑩の英文中の下線部と反対の意味を持つ語句を(ア)～(ウ)の中から選び、文を完成させなさい。

- ① Take hold of my arm and don't  
(ア) bend down! (イ) let go! (ウ) give up!
- ② All idle man is not.  
(ア) careful. (イ) busy. (ウ) lazy.
- ③ You lead the way; I'll  
(ア) follow. (イ) drive. (ウ) yield.
- ④ Do you prefer light beer or  
(ア) weak beer? (イ) dark beer? (ウ) mild beer?
- ⑤ Can you pick me up at six and  
(ア) drop me off near the library? (イ) take me to the library?  
(ウ) drive me past the library?
- ⑥ Victory means success;  
(ア) progress means failure. (イ) application means failure.  
(ウ) defeat means failure.
- ⑦ Tame animals are no longer  
(ア) wild. (イ) weak. (ウ) wise.
- ⑧ Four applications were turned down and only one was  
(ア) acquired. (イ) accepted. (ウ) accounted for.
- ⑨ When prices were reduced, sales  
(ア) increased. (イ) fell. (ウ) stopped.
- ⑩ Pride is the opposite of  
(ア) sorrow. (イ) shame. (ウ) silence.

V ①～⑩の英文中の下線部と似た意味をもつ語句を(ア)～(ウ)の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

① Have you had any word from him since he graduated?

(ア) written to      (イ) called on      (ウ) heard from

② Babies have tender skin.

(ア) pale and thin      (イ) nice and healthy      (ウ) soft and delicate

③ It's not a pleasure task to clean the kitchen!

(ア) job      (イ) event      (ウ) feeling

④ Give me a ring next week.

(ア) give me call      (イ) marry me      (ウ) ask me

⑤ What is the proper way to set the table?

(ア) practical      (イ) usual      (ウ) correct

⑥ My father works in a steel plant.

(ア) office      (イ) building      (ウ) factory

⑦ It's likely that he never got your message.

(ア) possible      (イ) probable      (ウ) peculiar

⑧ Keep your temper!

(ア) Don't be careless!      (イ) Don't be angry!

(ウ) Don't be modest!

⑨ Three armed men held up the bank.

(ア) lifted      (イ) robbed      (ウ) guarded

⑩ Let's get rid of these old shoes!

(ア) repair      (イ) try on      (ウ) throw away

VI 以下の問い①～⑥に合致する広告をA～Hから選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ① What tour would you pick if you want to fish for tarpon and red fish?
- ② What tour would you pick if you want a company with over 40 years experience?
- ③ What tour would you pick if you want a small refrigerator in your room?
- ④ What tour would you pick if you want a dive vacation?
- ⑤ What tour would you pick if you want to see tribal villages?
- ⑥ What tour would you pick if you want tours with very good leaders?

A



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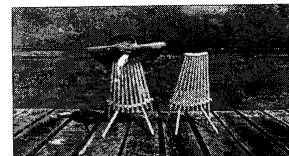
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H



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## 解答例

- I ① Not good / I am not feeling well  
 ② What is wrong / What is the matter  
 ③ Do you know any hospital / Do you know a good one  
 ④ Where is it  
 ⑤ What are you doing this weekend  
 ⑥ How about you  
 ⑦ Would you like to go  
 ⑧ Sounds great / I would love to  
 ⑨ Do you know my new number  
 ⑩ See you later / Nice talking to you / Bye

## II

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
エ	ア	ウ	エ	ウ	エ	ウ	ア	ア	エ

## III

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
T	F	F	T	F	T	T	F	F	F
⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑯	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳
F	F	T	F	F	T	F	F	F	T

## IV

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
イ	イ	ア	イ	ア	ウ	ア	イ	ア	イ

## V

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
ウ	ウ	ア	ア	ウ	ウ	ア	イ	イ	ウ

## VI

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
C/D	A	F	E	B	G

## 1.8.2 授業料全額免除試験(人文学科こども専攻)70分

I 次の Bob と Ted の会話が成立するように下線部 ①～⑩ の空欄に適切な英文を書き入れなさい。ただし、最初の空欄については解答例を示している。

Bob: Hi, Ted. 例 How are you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ted: Pretty good. ① \_\_\_\_\_ .

Bob: ② \_\_\_\_\_ . Did you see the game last night?

Ted: No, I don't have the chance to watch it. ③ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Bob: It was really exciting! It was tied until the end of the last inning.

Ted: Wow! I love games like that. ④ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Bob: The Giants did. The score was 7-9.

Ted: I wished I could've seen it. ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Bob: The Soft Bank Hawks. I love going to Fukuoka Dome to see them play live.

Ted: Me too. Hey, I have tickets to their next home game. ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Bob: I'd love to go! ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ted: July 12<sup>th</sup>. We can go in my car.

Bob: Fantastic! ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ted: The tickets were free, don't worry about it. ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Bob: No, I'll meet you at the school parking lot.

Ted: OK, sounds good.

Bob: Ok. See you later. Bye.

Ted: ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ .

II 次の英文中の ①～⑩ に入る最も適切な英単語をそれぞれ (ア)～(エ) から 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

The world population ( ① ) growing by 98 million people a year. Very soon cities are going to be very crowded. Someday there won't be enough room for people and nature to live ( ② ). The Shimizu Corporation in Tokyo has a ( ③ ) that will solve this problem. It is planning to build a "city in the air" for one million people early in the 21<sup>th</sup> century. The city will be in the shape of a ( ④ ), glass pyramid over 2,000 meters high. The city will ( ⑤ ) climate-controlled, so it will have ( ⑥ ) light, wind and greenery. People will live in harmony with nature.

There ( ⑦ ) residential areas, offices, gardens and parks, as well as hotels and cultural and leisure centers. Office buildings will be 100 stories high. There won't be any ( ⑧ ) jams in the city, people will travel ( ⑨ ) tubes. Don't worry! The city will be earthquake proof and fireproof. The Pyramid will take seven years to build, and ( ⑩ ) around 88 million yen.

Adapted from "Communicating with Grammar" Broukal

- |                 |               |              |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| ① (ア) are       | (イ) is        | (ウ) will     | (エ) shall       |
| ② (ア) together  | (イ) apart     | (ウ) alone    | (エ) on top of   |
| ③ (ア) feeling   | (イ) request   | (ウ) concept  | (エ) demand      |
| ④ (ア) small     | (イ) mediocre  | (ウ) square   | (エ) huge        |
| ⑤ (ア) try       | (イ) use       | (ウ) have     | (エ) be          |
| ⑥ (ア) plenty of | (イ) many of   | (ウ) few      | (エ) little of   |
| ⑦ (ア) are       | (イ) is        | (ウ) will be  | (エ) has been    |
| ⑧ (ア) public    | (イ) traffic   | (ウ) car      | (エ) big         |
| ⑨ (ア) over      | (イ) on        | (ウ) through  | (エ) alone in    |
| ⑩ (ア) will have | (イ) will cost | (ウ) is about | (エ) should have |

III ①～⑩ の文の後に続くのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ (ア)～(ウ) の中から選んで記号で答えなさい。

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① Turn on the light.           | (ア) I want to go to sleep!   |
|                                | (イ) It's too dark in here!   |
|                                | (ウ) It's too bright in here! |
| ② Why should I take the blame? | (ア) I'm guilty!              |
|                                | (イ) It was my idea!          |
|                                | (ウ) It's not my fault.       |

- ③ The game ended in a tie. (ア) Neither team won.  
(イ) Our team won.  
(ウ) It was called off.
- ④ Try on this coat. (ア) It's too short for you.  
(イ) It should fit you.  
(ウ) It's not your size.
- ⑤ My sister has a sweet tooth. (ア) She is a sweet person.  
(イ) She has a bad tooth.  
(ウ) She loves sweets.
- ⑥ This won't do. (ア) It isn't good enough.  
(イ) It's just right.  
(ウ) It's perfect.
- ⑦ Please turn down the television. (ア) It's too soft.  
(イ) I am trying to study.  
(ウ) I want to watch it.
- ⑧ I am tired of hearing about it. (ア) Tell me again!  
(イ) Let's drop the subject!  
(ウ) Don't forget to remind me!
- ⑨ He isn't up yet. (ア) He is tied down.  
(イ) He is still asleep.  
(ウ) He is brushing his teeth.
- ⑩ Your time is up. (ア) It's my turn now.  
(イ) Keep on working.  
(ウ) I must wind my watch.

IV 次の①～⑳のそれぞれの名詞に関連のある語を、下の語群(ア)～(ト)の中から  
選びなさい。

- ① shower      ② screen      ③ murder      ④ nephew      ⑤ needle  
⑥ meadow      ⑦ hammer      ⑧ grain      ⑨ dream      ⑩ cottage  
⑪ chimney      ⑫ berry      ⑬ thirst      ⑭ thunder      ⑮ war  
⑯ wages      ⑰ amount      ⑱ broadcast      ⑲ coal      ⑳ calf

- (ア) cow      (イ) work      (ウ) rain      (エ) radio      (オ) niece  
(カ) grass      (キ) crime      (ク) nail      (ケ) wheat      (コ) cinema  
(サ) water      (シ) battle      (ス) storm      (セ) thread      (ソ) sleep  
(タ) smoke      (チ) house      (ツ) fruit      (テ) sum      (ト) mine



V ①～⑥の会話文を読んで、その会話の話題としてふさわしいものを下の語群(ア)～(ク)からそれぞれ一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ① A: Boy, I really like this on a hot day.  
 B: I agree. What's your favorite?  
 A: I like all kinds, as long as it is in a cup.  
 B: Really? I prefer cones.
- ② A: How was I last night?  
 B: Great I love watching it in person.  
 A: I saw it on T.V. But I agree with you, being there is better.  
 B: Yeah, I love cheering from the stands.
- ③ A: How often?  
 B: Three times a day.  
 A: Is there anything else I need?  
 B: No, not right now. If you still have problems call me in two days.
- ④ A: That was really scary yesterday.  
 B: Yeah. But nothing was broken. How about you?  
 A: Only the back fence. That was the worst one in five years.  
 B: Yes. Thank goodness no one was killed.
- ⑤ A: Excuse me. Is this the only kind you have?  
 B: No, we also have black and red.  
 A: Oh. Is this cotton or wool?  
 B: I believe it's wool.
- ⑥ A: It's right over there. See it?  
 B: Yes, thank you. Do you know what number?  
 A: I think number 5. But they all go in that direction from here?  
 B: Ok, thanks again.

(ア) Hurricane	(イ) Baseball game	(ウ) Juice	(エ) Medicine
(オ) Bus	(カ) Live concert	(キ) Ice cream	(ク) Dress

## 解答例

- I ① And you / How about you  
 ② OK / Good / etc...  
 ③ How was it  
 ④ Who won  
 ⑤ Who is your favorite team  
 ⑥ Would you like to go  
 ⑦ When is it  
 ⑧ How much  
 ⑨ Shall I pick you up  
 ⑩ Bye / See you later

## II

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
イ	ア	ウ	エ	エ	ア	ウ	イ	ウ	イ

## III

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
イ	ウ	ア	イ	ウ	ア	イ	イ	イ	ア

## IV

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
ウ	コ	キ	オ	セ	カ	ク	ケ	ソ	チ
⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑯	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳
タ	ツ	サ	ス	シ	イ	テ	エ	ト	ア

## V

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
キ	イ	エ	ア	ク	オ

## 1.8.3 一般I期試験 70分

I 次の Sue と Ted の会話が成立するように下線部 ① ~ ⑩ の空欄に適切な英文を書き入れなさい。ただし、最初の空欄については解答例を示している。

Sue: Hello, it's good to see you.

Ted: (例) It's good to see you, too. How are you?

Sue: ① \_\_\_\_\_ . Would you ② \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ted: ③ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Sue: I have tea, juice, coffee, beer, and water.

Ted: ④ \_\_\_\_\_ .

Sue: O.K. Here you are. Did you hear about Jack and Jill?

Ted: ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ ? I've been out of town for a while.

Sue: They're getting married! Isn't that wonderful?

Ted: That's great! ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Sue: I think it is in June. I'm not sure though.

Ted: Well, I'm happy for them. By the way, I have some good news, too.

Sue: Really? ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ted: I got a job in Saitama. That's why I was out of town.

Sue: ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ted: I'm going to be the new manager for a language school.

Sue: Congratulations! ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Ted: In April. I just hope I can make it to Jack and Jill's wedding.

Sue: ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ . It would be a shame if you missed it.

## II 次の英文を読んで、下の各問に答えなさい。

For her annual vacation, a young Austrian student called Margo Fenster went on walking a tour in the North of Scotland. She visited Fort William and Inverness and enjoyed the lake and mountain scenery. Most of the time she tried to keep to the side roads because she wanted to see how the local people lived. She wanted to get away from cars and trucks as much as possible. She hiked past farmhouses and fields full of sheep. (I) It was near the end of summer and here and there she could see farmers on tractors getting in their crops. The weather was fine and unusually warm.

Suddenly dark clouds started coming in from the west and within a quarter of an hour a thunderstorm had started. There was heavy rain and thunder and lightning. Miss Fenster came to a small village and in the middle of it there was a pub. This was excellent because it was almost time for lunch.

Miss Fenster went into the pub. Inside, to the right of the bar, there was a small, simple dining room. She sat herself down by the window and tries to order lunch. (II) Her English was poor, however, and she could not make herself ( ① ).

This was a very awkward situation because there was no menu that she could point to, and she was very hungry after ( ② ) all morning. Suddenly she had an idea. In the small hotels ( ③ ) she always stayed, the usual breakfast was bacon and eggs with mushrooms. She took out a ( ④ ) of paper and a pencil and drew a simple picture of a mushroom. The waiter looked at the drawing, and said "Right. Got you," and went out of the room.

Miss Fenster was pleased and sat waiting ( ⑤ ) for lunch. But a few minutes later, when the waiter appeared again, he was not bringing a plate of hot food. (III) He was holding an umbrella.

Adapted from *Keep On*, Kirihara Shoten

問1 文中の ( ① ) ~ ( ⑤ ) に入れる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (ア) ~ (エ) の中から選び記号で答えなさい。

- ① (ア) understand (イ) understanding (ウ) understood (エ) had understood  
 ② (ア) walking (イ) working (ウ) jogging (エ) swimming  
 ③ (ア) which (イ) why (ウ) where (エ) what  
 ④ (ア) peace (イ) peece (ウ) piese (エ) piece  
 ⑤ (ア) hunger (イ) hungrily (ウ) hungry (エ) to be hungry

問2 下線部 (I) の農夫たちは何をしているのか、日本語で解答しなさい。

問3 下線部 (II) を訳しなさい。

問4 なぜ下線部 (III) のようなことになったのか具体的な内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

III 次の英文中の①～⑩に入る最も適切な英単語をそれぞれ下記の語群より選びなさい。ただし単語は一回だけ使用できる。

If we do nothing to stop global warming , the ( ① ) of the planet could go up by about 3°C over the next 100 ( ② ). The level of the ( ③ ) could rise, which would mean that every year the homes of many more people would be ( ④ ).

There will be less ( ⑤ ), so fewer trees to use up the carbon dioxide. The amount of ( ⑥ ) may change, with some places getting more than they do now, and some getting less. In places such as India and ( ⑦ ), many regions will get less rain than they do now and so those people will find it difficult to grow the ( ⑧ ) they need.

In the UK the temperature could go ( ⑨ ). The south and east may be drier in the summer, so there could be more droughts. The north and west could be ( ⑩ ), so there could be more floods.

語群


wetter, temperature, flooded, rain forest,  
seas, years, rain, Africa, food, up

IV 下のシャトルバスの時刻表を見て、以下の①～⑤の問いに英語で答えなさい。

- ① Where in the City Center does the bus depart for the airport?
- ② How many bus departures are scheduled after 8:30 pm from this City?
- ③ How much is the total fare for five people from Portland Airport to City Center?
- ④ What time does the third bus leave the airport in the morning?
- ⑤ Will the bus take you to any hotel?

To Portland  
Int'l Airport
To Portland  
City Center

EVERY 20 MINUTES



**AIRBUS**

▲ One-way \$ 8 ▲  
Round trip \$12

**TO AIRPORT - First Bus 6.20am - Last Bus 9.00pm**  
 Departing Downtown Airline Terminal  
 Corner of Dundas & Bay Streets, Portland

**TO CITY CENTER - First Bus 6.20am - Last Bus 8.20pm**  
 Departing Portland International Airport (International Terminal)

Please check with your driver whether your hotel or  
motel is on the bus route

TIMETABLE INQUIRIES PH.101-7685	GENERAL INQUIRIES PH.101-9396	FACSIMILE INQUIRIES PH.101-9694
---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

## 解答例

- I ① I am fine, thanks  
 ② like something to drink  
 ③ What do you have  
 ④ I will have some coffee, please  
 ⑤ No, what happened  
 ⑥ When is the wedding  
 ⑦ What is it  
 ⑧ What will you be doing  
 ⑨ When do you start  
 ⑩ Me, too

## II 問1

①	②	③	④	⑤
ウ	ア	ウ	エ	イ

問2 トラクターに乗った農夫たちが農作物の収穫をしていた。

問3 彼女の英語は下手だった。

問4 彼女の書いたマッシュルームの絵を傘と間違えた。

## III

①	②	③	④	⑤
temperature	years	seas	flooded	rain forest
⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
rain	Africa	food	up	wetter

- IV ① departing downtown airline terminal  
 ② two  
 ③ \$40  
 ④ 7:00am  
 ⑤ No

## 1.8.4 一般II期試験 70分

I 次の Sid と Sam の会話が成立するように下線部 ① ~ ⑩ の空欄に適切な英文を書き入れなさい。ただし、最初の空欄については解答例を示している。

Sid: Hi. How are you?

Sam: Hey. Good, thanks. (例) And you? \_\_\_\_\_

Sid: O.K. Nothing new. I heard you got a job. ① \_\_\_\_\_ .

Sam: Thanks. I was getting nervous I would never get one.

Sid: ② \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Sam: I'll be working in Kurokawa, at a hotel.

Sid: Great! ③ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Sam: I'll be the Assistant Night Manager. By the way, have you found a job yet?

Sid: ④ \_\_\_\_\_ . I'm still looking.

Sam: ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ . There is still plenty of time before graduation.

Sid: Speaking of graduation, do you have any graduation trip plans?

Sam: ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ . I'm going with Tom to Okinawa.

⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Sid: Ken, Bill and I are going to Tokyo. ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Sam: ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ , but I want to go. I hear it is a great city.

Sid: It's O.K., but I prefer Osaka.

Sam: I see. Oh my gosh, look at the time. I have to go. ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ .

Sid: You, too. Take care. Bye.



II 次の①～⑩の英語に続くものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ(ア)～(ウ)の中から選んで記号で答えなさい。

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ① They rained                          | (ア) the agreement.<br>(イ) the town.<br>(ウ) the colonel.                                    |
| ② That country abolished               | (ア) most of the new laws.<br>(イ) many of the official buildings.<br>(ウ) the death penalty. |
| ③ The evidence                         | (ア) arrested him.<br>(イ) proved him guilty.<br>(ウ) decided he was guilty.                  |
| ④ She upset                            | (ア) all our plans<br>(イ) her hair into a smooth wave.<br>(ウ) in the chair.                 |
| ⑤ His destination was                  | (ア) Paris.<br>(イ) yesterday.<br>(ウ) hungry.  |
| ⑥ He liked her, nevertheless           | (ア) she liked him.<br>(イ) he hit her.<br>(ウ) he still likes her.                           |
| ⑦ You stained my collar! Now I have to | (ア) clean it.<br>(イ) mend it.<br>(ウ) starch it.  |
| ⑧ She knitted her own                  | (ア) earnings.<br>(イ) hairpins.<br>(ウ) jacket.  |
| ⑨ We are related.                      | (ア) He is my uncle.<br>(イ) He is my friend.<br>(ウ) He is my partner.                       |
| ⑩ You gossip too much about            | (ア) food.<br>(イ) people.<br>(ウ) war.   |

- ⑪ She has no manners;  
(ア) she does not like men.  
(イ) she is too young to married.  
(ウ) she does not know how to behave.
- ⑫ She eaned our respect, so  
(ア) I accepted her.  
(イ) I paid her.  
(ウ) she got my salary.
- ⑬ He imitated  
(ア) the dog.  
(イ) the food.  
(ウ) the paint.
- ⑭ A thoughtful man  
(ア) is rarely forgetful.  
(イ) is seldom lost in thought.  
(ウ) rarely acts without thinking.
- ⑮ He yawned because he was  
(ア) drowsy.  
(イ) polite.  
(ウ) drowing.
- ⑯ He shrugged his shoulders to tell us  
(ア) his back hurt.  
(イ) he could not see it.  
(ウ) he did not care about it.
- ⑰ The doctor vaccinated him  
(ア) with fresh blood.  
(イ) against polio.  
(ウ) and removed it a week later.
- ⑱ The boy drowned  
(ア) in the river.  
(イ) on land.  
(ウ) in the air.
- ⑲ I love to look at the dew  
(ア) in the afternoon.  
(イ) in the morning.  
(ウ) of children.
- ⑳ The bird soared  
(ア) with his feet.  
(イ) up into the air.  
(ウ) with his feathers.

III 次の①～⑩の会話について、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを(ア)～(エ)の中から一つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

- ① A: “How do you like my new hairstyle?”  
 B: “( )”  
 (ア) You think so. (イ) Sounds good.  
 (ウ) You look really good. (エ) Like always.
- ② A: “Who made the dessert?”  
 B: “( )”  
 (ア) It is in vain (イ) I’m in charge of the dessert.  
 (ウ) Take a bite. (エ) I’m impressed.
- ③ A: “How much money does the bus tour cost?”  
 B: “( )”  
 (ア) I don’t think. (イ) It costs less than that.  
 (ウ) Seventy dollars with lunch. (エ) Much more money.
- ④ A: “Do you have any time to help me?”  
 B: “I have ( ) of time to help you.”  
 (ア) plenty (イ) few (ウ) many (エ) more
- ⑤ A: “I hope you will ( ) by me if I get in trouble.”  
 B: “Of course I will.”  
 (ア) pass (イ) put (ウ) come (エ) stand
- ⑥ A: “I think this story is too long.”  
 B: “( ) the last twenty pages.”  
 (ア) So far (イ) In haste  
 (ウ) Then I will do away with (エ) Jump in
- ⑦ A: “( )”  
 B: “All seats are sold out, Sir. Standing room only.”  
 (ア) Three coffees, please. (イ) Three tickets, please.  
 (ウ) Three hamburgers, please. (エ) Three tulips, please.
- ⑧ A: “How did you find that rare book?”  
 B: “( )”  
 (ア) Quite by chance. (イ) It was good luck for me.  
 (ウ) It is in good shape. (エ) It is worth reading.

⑨ A: "There is a lot of work to be done here."

B: "( )"

(ア) Put it to good use. (イ) Without fail.

(ウ) I will manage to do it. (エ) Yes, I do.

⑩ A: "You look so sad today."

B: "I just feel a little ( )"

(ア) absolute (イ) casual (ウ) emotional (エ) melancholy

IV 次の英文中の ①～⑩に入る最も適切な英単語をそれぞれ下記の語群より選びなさい。ただし単語は一回だけ使用できる。

Have you ever thought about what ( ① ) make a good oral presentation? When delivering an oral presentation, there are several areas to pay attention to in order to be ( ② ). A good presentation ( ③ ) with a good first impression. Even before you begin to speak your first ( ④ ), your posture and eye contact should show the listeners that you are calm, well-prepared and ready.

At first, you must engage the audience, that is, get their ( ⑤ ). To do this successfully, eye contact and greeting are important. Asking a question or two can also be ( ⑥ )

Regarding eye contact, using your eyes is one way to greet the audience and to continue ( ⑦ ) with them while you speak. You can see if they are listening, and perhaps see if they are following what you are saying.

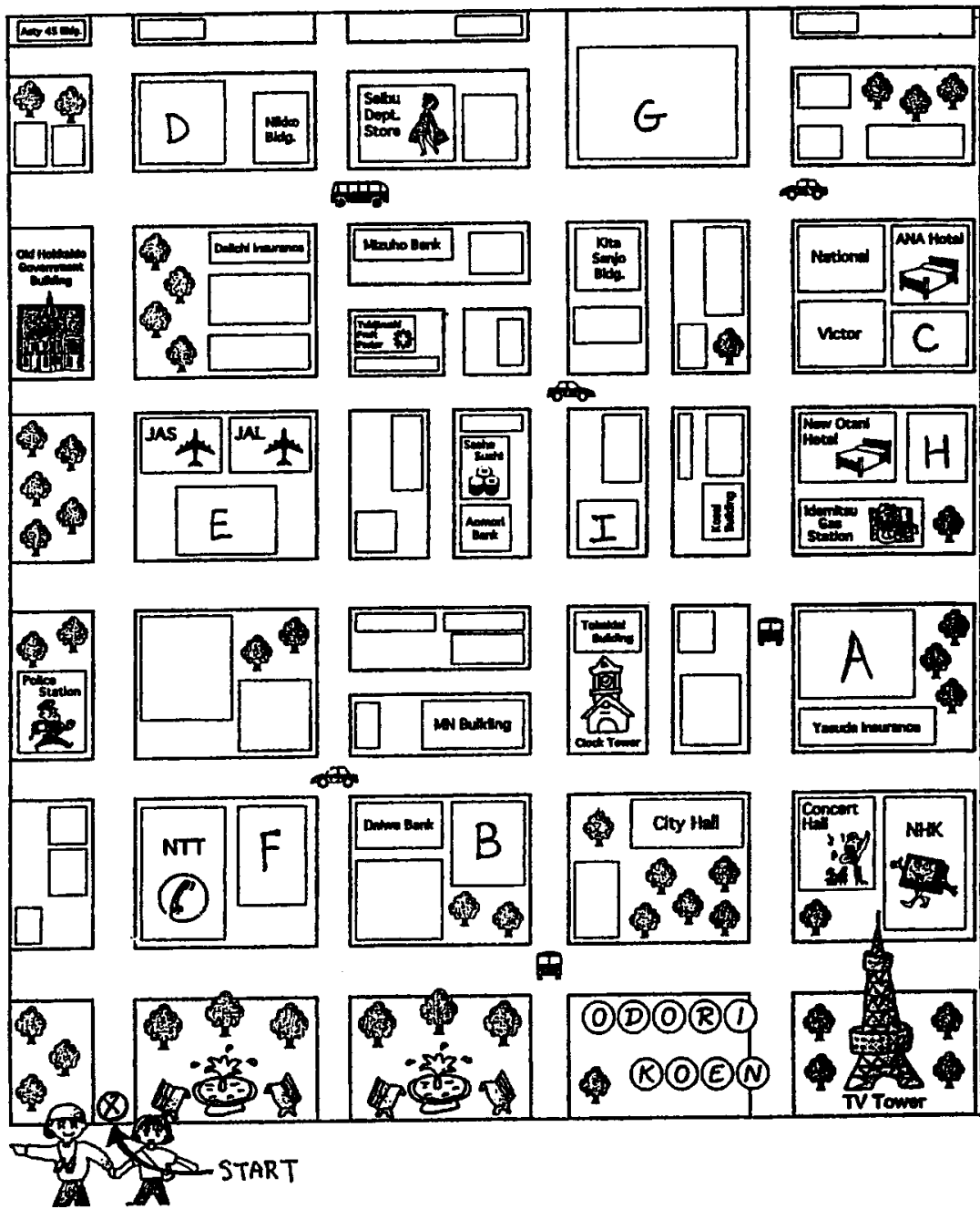
Asking a question helps your audience focus on the topic. It also sends a message to your listeners that you are ( ⑧ ) in their thoughts or experiences. If you ask a question, be sure to give the listeners ( ⑨ ) to think. Look at their ( ⑩ ) for indications of response.

語群

begins, interested, elements, attention, successful,  
word, time, faces, helpful, contact

IV 次の①～⑥の英語で説明されている目的地を下記の地図上に探し当て、その場所を記号で答えなさい。ただし出発点すべて⊗地点とする。

- ① Go straight for two blocks, turn right. Walk straight for another two blocks. The convenience store is on the right side on the corner, caddy corner from the clock tower. What letter is the convenience store?
- ② Walk straight for 5 blocks. Turn right and walk past the Seibu Department Store. The library is on the next corner on the left side. What letter is the library?
- ③ Turn right the first corner. Then, turn left at the next intersection. My house is on the left side across from Daiwa Bank. What letter is my house?
- ④ Go straight for two blocks, then make a right. At the second intersection make a left. Go past the clock tower to to the corner. You can see the bakery on the right corner. What letter is bakery?
- ⑤ Walk straight for three blocks then make a right. Go down the street until you see the gas station. The church is behind Idemitsu station. What letter is the church?
- ⑥ Go to the first corner and then turn right. Go all the way down to Odori Park and make a left at the intersection. Go about four blocks then make another left. Keep walking and you will see an insurance store. The Manga shop is across from it on the right side. What letter is the Manga shop?



## 解答例

- I ① Congratulations  
 ② Where will you be working  
 ③ What will you be doing  
 ④ No. I have not  
 ⑤ Well, good luck  
 ⑥ Yes  
 ⑦ How about you  
 ⑧ Have you ever been there  
 ⑨ No  
 ⑩ Nice talking with you

## II

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
イ	ウ	イ	ア	ア	イ	ア	ウ	ア	イ
⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑯	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳
ウ	ア	ア	ウ	ア	ウ	イ	ア	イ	イ

## III

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
ウ	イ	ウ	ア	エ	ウ	イ	ア	ウ	エ

## IV

①	②	③	④	⑤
elements	successful	begins	word	attention
⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
helpful	contact	interested	time	faces

## V

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
B	G	F	I	H	D

## 1.9 尚綱大学

### 1.9.1 第1回一般試験 60分

- I. 次の Bermuda Triangle(バミューダ三角海域) について述べられた英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Christopher Columbus was one of the first people to record his experience in the Bermuda Triangle. He said that his compass did not work there and that he saw lights in the sky. (A) Since that time, more than a hundred boats, ships, and planes have mysteriously disappeared in this area. Many sailors and pilots call the Bermuda Triangle “The Triangle of Death.”

What is the Bermuda Triangle? It is a part of the ( 1 ) defined by a line that starts in Florida in the United States, runs to the island of Puerto Rico and Bermuda, and then back to Florida. Pilots flying in that area have reported that the instruments in their airplanes ( 2 ) to operate correctly, and that they became disoriented. Some have seen balls of light in the sky.

Scientists have their own ideas about what happened. They say that the airplanes may have had poor equipment or that they may have run into bad weather. Some pilots and sailors may have been inexperienced, and their ships and planes simply sank into the ocean.

Other people have less scientific ideas. Is there a black hole that ships are drawn into, or giant magnets that pull airplanes out of the sky? Can so many accidents be just a coincidence? (B) So far, no one has been able to successfully answer the riddles of the Bermuda Triangle.

- ( 1 ) に入れるのに最も適当なものを選択肢から選んで、記号で答えなさい。  
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Indian Ocean (c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean
- ( 2 ) に入れるのに最も適当なものを選択肢から選んで、記号で答えなさい。  
(a) failed (b) started (c) joined (d) longed
- 科学者たちはバミューダ三角海域での事故の原因の可能性としてどんなことを考えていますか。すべての可能性を日本語で答えなさい。
- 下線部 (A) と (B) を日本語に直しなさい。



## II. 次の会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Judy: Are you ( 1 ) a large city, Toshi?

Toshi: No, my hometown is a small village Nozawa ( 2 ) Nagano Prefecture.

Judy: Oh, where is that?

Toshi: It's in the northeastern part of Nagano Prefecture. Nagano Prefecture is in the central part ( 3 ) Japan.

Judy: What's it like?

Toshi: It's in the mountains and quite cold in the winter.

Judy: Is it famous ( 4 ) anything?

Toshi: It has a large skiing resort and some hot springs.

Judy: It sounds nice.

Toshi: We also produce special pickles called "Nozawa-na" made from turnip greens.

(註) turnip 蕪(かぶら)=アブラナ科の一年草

- ( 1 ) ~ ( 4 ) の空欄に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。
- 下線部を、it が指すものを明確にして、日本語に直しなさい。
- Toshi の故郷では何が有名ですか。日本語で答えなさい。

## III. 次の各組の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように( )に適切な語を入れなさい。

- He had some sandwiches besides some pancakes.  
He had not only some pancakes ( ) ( ) some sandwiches.
- I couldn't arrive at school in time because of a traffic jam.  
A traffic jam ( ) me ( ) arriving at school in time.
- If it had not been for your help, I would have failed.  
( ) your help, I would have failed.
- I was disappointed that she excused her late arrival.  
To ( ) ( ), she excused her late arrival.
- None of the boys are superior to him in mathematics.  
He is ( ) to none in mathematics.

IV. 以下の1~5の内容は、( )内に示してあるアルファベットで始まる単語を定義したものです。それぞれの英単語を解答欄に記しなさい。

1. a special day when people don't go to work or to school (h )
2. any person who lives near you (n )
3. to take something that does not belong to you (s )
4. something we often see in the sky when the sun shines through the rain (r )
5. a person who builds houses (c )

V. 次の各文の( )内から正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Do you know (1. what 2. how many 3. how much) the population of Kumamoto Prefecture is?
2. The scholarship (1. let 2. enabled 3. made) her to study music in New York for two years.
3. Britain is now the world's fifth (1. large 2. larger 3. largest) economic power.
4. Is there any restaurant around here (1. which 2. where 3. when) we can have a good meal?
5. My sister is considering (1. to buy 2. buying 3. having bought) a new cell phone.

VI. 次の日本語を英文に直しなさい。

1. 彼女がかぶっているような帽子はどこで手に入れることができますか。
2. 会議はあさって福岡で開かれる予定になっています。

## 解答例

I. 1. c

2. a

3. ① 船長やパイロットの操縦が未熟であった .

② 飛行機や機器の不備があった .

③ 丁度 , 最悪の天候に遭遇した .

4. (A) その時以来 , 100 を越える船舶や飛行機がその海域で謎のうちに消失した .

(B) これまでにバミューダ海域での謎めいた事故の原因を導くことに成功した者は一人もいない .

II. 1. (1) from (2) in (3) of (4) for

2. 「野沢」とはどんな所ですか .

3. 温泉とスキー

III. 1. but, also 2. prevented[kept], from 3. Without 4. my, disappointment

5. second

IV. 1. holiday 2. neighbor 3. steal 4. rainbow 5. carpenter

V.

問	1	2	3	4	5
答	1	2	3	2	2

VI. 1. Where can I get a hat of the kind that she wears?

2. The meeting is supposed to take place in Fukuoka the day after tomorrow.

### 1.9.2 第2回一般試験 60分

I. 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に日本語で答えなさい。

When one hundred yen shops first appeared in Japan, they surprised us with their low prices and wide variety of products. <sup>(1)</sup>Why have they been so successful?

One reason is the way their products are produced. These shops have factories located in developing countries like China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia. Labor and costs are much cheaper in these countries than in Japan.

The second reason is the way these shops sell their products. They have developed <sup>(2)</sup>an efficient franchise system. Products are transported directly to the franchise shop without going through several wholesalers. It is said that, typically, the maker sells an item at 40 yen, the one hundred yen shop company sells it at 60 yen to each franchise shop, where it is then sold for 100 yen.

The third reason is timing. In the 1990s the Japanese economy became stuck in recession and the customer's purchasing power collapsed. Deflation was the trend at the time. People could no longer afford to buy expensive products.

Finally, the idea of "one hundred yen" is also appealing. With just one coin, shoppers can buy all kinds of goods. One hundred yen is easy to spend. And even if the products does not meet your expectations, you have not lost a lot of money.

The one hundred yen shop is the outcome of the decline of the Japanese economy. If the economy recovers, what will happen to this trend?

1. 下線部(1)に関して、その理由を本文中に4つ挙げています。その4つの理由を簡潔に述べなさい。
2. 下線部(2)はどのようなシステムですか。本文に沿って簡潔にわかりやすく説明しなさい。

## II. 次の会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Clerk: Hello. ① \_\_\_\_\_

Jenny: Umm... yes. ② \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk: Oh, I'm sorry, we're out of that color. We only have them in grey and blue.

Jenny: That's okay I guess. I like grey too. ③ \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk: 15,000 yen.

Jenny: Wow, that's a bit expensive for my budget. ④ \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk: Ok, I can sell them to you for 12,000 yen. ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_

Jenny: Cool! I'll take them.

Clerk: ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_

Jenny: Yes, I think so. ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk: We sure do.

Jenny: Great! ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk: You're very welcome. Have a nice day!

- (ア) Will that be all for you today?
- (イ) Do you have these shoes in black?
- (ウ) That's a 20% discount.
- (エ) By the way, do you take credit cards here?
- (オ) Could you give me a discount, please?
- (カ) How much are the shoes anyway?
- (キ) Thanks for your help.
- (ク) May I help you?

III. 日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、最も適当な語を選び番号で答えなさい。

1. その先生は早口なので講義が全然理解できません。  
The professor speaks so fast that I can't take (1. out 2. in 3. up 4. off) the lecture at all.
2. 彼女が僕の招待を断ったのには、本当にがっかりしました。  
To my great disappointment, she turned (1. up 2. down 3. off 4. out) my invitation.
3. 彼は私の苦しみには全く無頓着です。  
He is quite indifferent (1. to 2. at 3. of 4. from) my suffering.
4. 日本は天然資源に乏しい国です。  
Japan is poor (1. about 2. with 3. at 4. in) natural resources.
5. 彼女は母親の怪我のことを本当に心配していました。  
She was really concerned (1. about 2. of 3. on 4. to) her mother's injuries.

IV. 次の各文の下線部のうち、明らかに間違っている箇所が一つあります。その記号を書き、その下線部を正しい英語に直しなさい。

1. その事故のため彼は失明した。  
The accident robbed him in his sight.  
ア イ ウ エ
2. 私は行くべきか残っているべきか迷っている。  
I am at the loss whether to go or to stay.  
ア イ ウ エ
3. あなたが仕事を終えるまでずっと待ちましょう。  
I'll wait for you by you finish your work.  
ア イ ウ エ
4. 私は空腹を覚え、さらに悪いことに冷たい風が吹き始めた。  
I felt hungry and, which was worse, a cold wind began to blow.  
ア イ ウ エ
5. スポーツと言えば、あなたは野球をするのが好きですか。  
Speak of sports, are you fond of playing baseball?  
ア イ ウ エ

V. 次の各文の ( ) 内から正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. She (1. embarrassed 2. was embarrassed 3. was embarrassing) to find many misspellings in her report.
2. She is going to stay with her grandparents for (1. another 2. other 3. that) three days.
3. He promised (1. returning 2. to return 3. to be returning) the book by last Monday, but he didn't.
4. It is dangerous to keep the heater on for hours with all the windows (1. close 2. closed 3. closing).
5. When I heard the news on the radio, I (1. could 2. couldn't 3. could have) hardly believe it.

VI. 日本語の意味に合うように ( ) 内の単語を並べ替えなさい。ただし, 2. では文頭にくる単語も小文字で書いてあります。

1. 一泊 50 ドルのシングルルームが広告に出っていますが、まだ空いていますか。  
You are advertising (for, night, room, a, \$50, single, per). Is one still available?
2. 窓を開けてもかまいませんか。  
(window, if, open, the, you, mind, I, do)?
3. スポーツをすることは、ストレス解消にはいい方法です。  
Doing (way, get, stress, a, of, is, good, sports, to, rid).

## 解答例

- I. 1. ① 人件費の安い途上国で製造される。  
 ② 製品が多く卸売業者を経ずにフランチャイズで直接百貨店の店に売られる。  
 ③ 日本が長いデフレにあった1990年代に登場したこのシステムのタイミングがよかった。  
 ④ 100円という金額が物を買うには容易であり、もしも期待に沿わず無駄になっても大した金額でないという思いがあるため。
2. 製造工場(メーカー)から店に直接販売されるシステムで、中間に幾つかの卸商が入ることがない。

## II.

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
ク	イ	カ	オ	ウ	ア	エ	キ

## III.

問	1	2	3	4	5
答	2	2	1	4	1

- IV. 1.(ウ) in→of 2.(イ) the→a 3.(イ) by→till[until] 4.(イ) which→what  
 5.(ア) Speak→Speaking

## V.

問	1	2	3	4	5
答	2	1	2	2	1

- VI. 1. a single room for \$50 per night  
 2. Do you mind if I open the window  
 3. sports is a good way to get rid of stress



### 1.9.3 第1回一般試験(短期大学部)50分

#### I. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Recently, Japanese culture has become “cool” among young people all over the world. Everything from “anime” and “manga” to game software and J-pop music, to fashion design and cuisine, cultural output from Tokyo is even more popular than that of Los Angeles. While traditional Japanese culture such as noh, kabuki, the tea ceremony, bonsai and sumo wrestling all continue to be appreciated by people around the world, (a) it is this “new” culture that is attracting the attention of a growing number of people abroad.

One reason why Japanese culture is popular is because, in general, young people tend to look ahead to the future more than older people, and modern Japanese culture gives them a forward-thinking view of life. Another reason is, because we are now living in a globalized age, the idea of finding true value in quality rather than in quantity is becoming more important than ever before. This means that products and services provided by Japanese people will continue to be widely accepted through the world.

As long as the Japanese continue to produce high-quality products and look towards fulfilling the needs of a globalized twenty-first century, (b) Japanese culture will remain cool in the eyes of young people all over the world.

1. 下線部 (a) と (b) を日本語に直しなさい。
2. 次の日本語のうち本文の内容と同じものには 、異なるものには  を記入しなさい。
  - (ア) 東京から発信される文化は、ロサンゼルスからのそれよりもずっと人気がある。
  - (イ) 一般的に若者は将来に目を向ける傾向を持つが、それと現代日本文化の人気とは必ずしも関係ない。
  - (ウ) 日本の伝統文化は、以前ほど評価されなくなっている。
  - (エ) 最近の日本文化の人気のひとつとして、量より質に真価を見いだす考え方がこれまで以上に重要になっていることが挙げられる。
  - (オ) 日本文化が今後も世界中の若者を引きつけ続けるためには、グローバル化した 21 世紀の要求に安易に応えるべきではない。

II. 次の会話文の下線部に入れるのに最も適切な表現を、下記の(ア)~(ク)の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Yumi: Hello?

Jane: Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ ①

Yumi: Speaking.

Jane: Oh, hi Yumi. This is Jane.

Yumi: Hey Jane. \_\_\_\_\_ ②

Jane: Great, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_ ③

Yumi: Friday? Yeah, I think so. Why?

Jane: Well, I was wondering if you'd like to go to the movies with me.

Yumi: \_\_\_\_\_ ④

Jane: Great. \_\_\_\_\_ ⑤

Yumi: Umm... why don't we meet at the movie theatre?

Jane: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ ⑥

Yumi: Would 8 o'clock be all right?

Jane: \_\_\_\_\_ ⑦

Yumi: Good. I'll see you Friday at 8 then.

Jane: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ ⑧

- (ア) What time do you want to meet?
- (イ) Could I speak to Yumi, Please?
- (ウ) See you then!
- (エ) Yeah, that's fine.
- (オ) How are you doing?
- (カ) Where shall we meet?
- (キ) Sure — I'd love to!
- (ク) By the way, are you free Friday night?

III. ( ) に最も適するものを選択肢の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Take your umbrella with you ( ) it rains.  
(ア) because (イ) in case (ウ) but (エ) unless
2. This idea was first introduced in Europe ( ) World War II.  
(ア) while (イ) on (ウ) at (エ) during
3. This island is free ( ) air pollution.  
(ア) for (イ) from (ウ) at (エ) with
4. The task is ( ) my powers.  
(ア) beyond (イ) off (ウ) on (エ) over
5. There ( ) a public library here.  
(ア) was being (イ) was to be (ウ) used to be (エ) was used to be

IV. 以下の1～5の内容は、( ) 内に示してあるアルファベットで始まる単語を定義したものです。それぞれの英単語を解答欄に記しなさい。

1. a special place where airplanes land and take off. (a )
2. something which shows you where places, countries, oceans, towns, and rivers are located (m )
3. something that shows the days and months of the year. (c )
4. a person who fixes your teeth and cleans them (d )
5. a dry, sandy piece of land without trees or grass (d )

V. 次の各文の( ) 内から正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. She (1. cannot 2. must 3. should) have come to the meeting, but she didn't.
2. You'd better not go out for a walk. It is (1. apt 2. likely 3. willing) to rain.
3. Neither she (1. and 2. or 3. nor) I am responsible for the accident.
4. She wants to play tennis and so (1. do 2. have 3. will) I.
5. According to the survey, more than 60% of the voters are in (1. favor 2. spite 3. terms) of the new law.

VI. 日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるよう、英文を完成させなさい。

1. 彼がフランス語の勉強を始めたのはなぜだと思いますか。

Why \_\_\_\_\_ French?

2. 交通のはげしい通りを横断するときにはよく気をつけなければならない。

You must be \_\_\_\_\_.

### 解答例

I. 1. (a) 実に多くの海外の人々の注目を惹くのはこの「副」文化なのです。

(b) 日本文化は世界中の若者達の目にすばらしく映り続けるでしょう。

2. (ア) (イ) × (ウ) × (エ) (オ) ×

II.

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
イ	オ	ク	キ	カ	ア	エ	ウ

III.

1	2	3	4	5
イ	エ	イ	ア	ウ

IV. 1. airport 2. map 3. calendar 4. dentist 5. desert

V.

問	1	2	3	4	5
答	3	2	3	1	1

VI. 1. do you suppose[think] he began to study

2. very careful in crossing a street with heavy traffic

### 1.9.4 第2回一般試験(短期大学部)50分

#### I. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

At the airport the other day, I saw a dozen Asian tourists surrounding an American flight attendant, to the point where their faces were only 30 centimeters away from hers. <sup>(1)</sup>The flight attendant was clearly annoyed by the violation of her personal space, but the Asian tourists didn't seem to understand why the flight attendant was so upset. They continued to bombard her with questions about a flight delay.

This illustrates one thing I find especially interesting about American culture. Americans use a lot of physical contact when greeting people — hugging and kissing and black-slapping — <sup>(2)</sup>yet they are very sensitive about protecting their personal space and privacy, more so than people in Asian cultures where less physical contact is the norm.

Look at American offices, for example. Most are divided with partitions to ensure everyone's privacy and personal space. At the office where I work, senior staff members are given private rooms so they can speak with their subordinates in a secluded space, and not in front of other workers. Even when a door is left open, people generally don't enter a room without first knocking and asking, "May I come in?" Once in the room, coworkers keep their distance when talking to each other. Rarely do they stand shoulder to shoulder to look over the same document. Instead, they sit or stand at least a meter away and look at their own copy of the document.

〔註〕 subordinates: 部下      a secluded space: 人目につかない所

1. 下線部(1)について、客室乗務員が困惑している理由は何ですか。
2. 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。
3. アメリカのオフィスはどのように工夫されていますか。具体例を2つ挙げなさい。

II. 次の会話を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Man: \_\_\_\_\_ ① \_\_\_\_\_

Toshi: Yes, I go to Otemachi University in Tokyo.

Man: \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_

Toshi: I'm a third-year student.

Man: \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_

Toshi: Well, not really. It's a medium-sized university with about 6,000 students.

Man: \_\_\_\_\_ ④ \_\_\_\_\_

Toshi: Yes, <sup>(1)</sup>It's right in the center of Tokyo.

Man: Wow, <sup>(2)</sup>that sounds exciting!

1. 会話文の①から④に適するものを、ア～クの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) What year are you in?
- (イ) Is it a famous school?
- (ウ) Are you a teacher?
- (エ) Are you a university student?
- (オ) Is it located in the city?
- (カ) What is your job?
- (キ) How many students are there?
- (ク) Is it a large university?

2. 下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に直しなさい。

III. 次の各文の下線部のうち、明らかに間違っている箇所が一つあります。その記号を書き、その下線部を正しい英語に直しなさい。

1. 夕食にご招待して下さってありがとうございます。

It's very kind for you to invite me to dinner.  
ア            イ            ウ            エ

2. 琵琶湖は日本で一番大きい湖です。

Lake Biwa is larger than any other lakes in Japan.  
   ア            イ            ウ            エ

3. 次に何が起こるかまったくわかりません。

There is not tellign what will happen next.  
   ア   イ   ウ            エ

4. あなたは彼の答えを待ちさえすればよいのです。

Everything you have to do is to wait for his answer.  
   ア            イ   ウ            エ

5. トムは他に何をしたらよいのかわからなかった。

Tom had no idea what else doing.  
   ア   イ            ウ            エ

IV. 日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、最も適当な語を選び番号で答えなさい。

1. 彼らは社長の退屈な話にうんざりしています。

They are fed (1. up 2. off 3. out 4. down) with their president's tedious speech.

2. 私は経済的に親から独立しています。

I am economically independent (1. on 2. at 3. of 4. with) my parents.

3. 私は学校の帰り道に太郎とばったり出くわしました。

I ran (1. against 2. into 3. on 4. through) Taro on my way home from school.

4. 事故の原因について説明して頂けませんか。

I would like you to account (1. for 2. up 3. about 4. on) the accident.

5. 私が中東にいるときに戦争が勃発しました。

The war broke (1. up 2. away 3. out 4. off) when I was in the Middle East.

V. 次の各文の( )内から正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. My parents (1. were visiting 2. have visited 3. had visited) Hawaii three times since last summer.
2. Our research is more reliable than (1. their 2. theirs 3. them).
3. I found the movie to be quite different from (1. what 2. which 3. that) I had expected.
4. The younger you are, (1. the easy 2. the easier 3. the easiest) it is to master a foreign language.
5. She had her brother (1. bring 2. brought 3. to bring) many heavy books into her room.

VI. 次の和文を英文に直しなさい。

1. 私のバッグをとってくれませんか。あなたのイスの下にあります。
2. Matt はユキにバタフライ (the butterfly stroke) を教えたが、ユキはまったくできなかった。



## 解答例

- I. 1. 十数人のアジア系乗客にたちに変接近されて筆問攻めに会ったので .  
 2. しかしながら , 彼らは個人的な空間およびプライバシーを守ることに大変機敏である .  
 3. ① 仕事を遂行するにあたり , 従業員 (社員) 一人ひとりの場所は仕切られている .  
 ② 上司の席は部下の席と離れていて , 個人的な話などは人目につかない場所でするように工夫されている .
- II. 1. ① エ ② ア ③ ク ④ オ  
 2. (1) それは東京 (都) の真ん中にあります .  
 (2) それは素晴らしいですね .
- III. 1. (イ) for→of 2. (ウ) lakes→lake 3. (ア) not→no 4. (ア) Everything→All  
 5. (エ) doing→to do
- IV.
- |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 問 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 答 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
- V.
- |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 問 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 答 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
- VI. 1. Would you pass my bag to me? It is under the chair.  
 2. Matt tried teaching Yuki how to do the butterfly stroke, but she couldn't do that at all.

## 1.10 中九州短期大学

### 1.10.1 特待生試験 60分

- 1 以下に示す英文は台湾郵政総局が出している切手帳のあるページからとったものである。これを読み設問に答えなさい。

切手の見本が掲載 (melons, pears, guavas and apples)  
果物シリーズ (set No.1)

As a result of geography and climate, as well as the ①hard work of scholars, experts and farmers, Taiwan produces an unusually abundant variety of fruits. Fruits production is one of the ②pillars of Taiwan's rural economy and helps to bring our country a lot of ③foreign exchanges. The Directorate General of Posts has chosen sixteen fruits for a series of sixteen stamps, which will be ④issued separately in different sets. The first set features melons, pears, guavas and apples.

Fruits are delicious and also nutritious, containing minerals, fiber, pectin, organic acids and vitamins. They balance our diets, help us ward off disease, fill us with vim and vigor and prolong our lives. (A)Fruits are beautiful on the outside and juicy on the inside, with a sweet or slightly sour taste. They clean our ⑤digestive systems, satiate our hunger and help to make us look and feel more beautiful.

#### 参考

Directorate General of Posts: 台湾郵政総局

1. ①～⑤の下線部の訳として最適なものを選び記号イ～ニで答えなさい。
- ① hard work  
イ 神聖なる労働    口 辛い仕事    ハ 努力    ニ 難しい宿題
- ② pillars  
イ 草枕    口 重要な分野    ハ 電柱    ニ 将来性豊かな人物
- ③ foreign exchange  
イ 外国からの資本    口 見慣れない物品    ハ 物々交換制度    ニ 輸入品
- ④ issued  
イ 発行される    口 出版される    ハ 翻訳される    ニ 掲示される
- ⑤ digestive systems  
イ 指示体制    口 消火器    ハ 簡約本    ニ 愉快的な仕組み
2. 下線部 (A) を訳しなさい。
3. 全体の文章を 100～150 字でまとめなさい。

## 2 次のような文がある。

I only love you.

これを下記 a~c の意味になるようにするには、それぞれ only ともう 1 つどの単語を強く発音するか。対応する単語を書きなさい。

- a 僕が愛しているのは君なんだ。
- b 私ほどあなたを愛している人はいません。
- c あなたと結婚する気はありません。

## 3 次の原文がある。

原文 She eats an apple.

今 6 桁の書換指示コードを考える。①~⑥の各桁は 0 か 1 の値を取り、それぞれ次のような意味を示す。

書換指示コード	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
	x	x	x	x	x	x

桁 ① 否定コード	0 : 肯定文	1 : 否定文
② 疑問コード	0 : 平常文	1 : 疑問文
③ 完了コード	0 : 通常形	1 : 完了形
④ 進行コード	0 : 通常形	1 : 進行形
⑤⑥ 時制コード	00 : 現在	01 : 過去    10 : 未来

このとき、次の書換指示コードに従い、原文を書き換えなさい。

	書換指示コード
イ	1 0 0 0 0 0
ロ	0 0 0 1 0 0
ハ	0 1 1 0 0 0
ニ	1 0 0 0 0 1
ホ	0 1 0 1 1 0
ヘ	1 1 1 1 0 0

## 解答例

1 1.

①	②	③	④	⑤
ハ	ロ	イ	イ	ロ

2. 果物は見た目が美しく、中は果汁がいっぱいで、甘く、ほのかな酸味がある。
3. 台湾は地理的条件や気候に恵まれ、専門家や農家の努力もあって、豊富な果物の産地である。果物の生産は台湾の地方経済を支え、外国の資本を台湾にもたらず。果物の切手も発行された。果物にはミネラルなどが含まれ栄養価が高い。見た目も美しく、おいしく、病気を予防し、美容によい。(137字)

2 (a) you (b) I (c) love

3 イ She doesn't eat an apple.

ロ She is eating an apple.

ハ Has she eaten an apple?

ニ She didn't eat an apple.

ホ Will she be eating an apple?

ヘ Hasn't she been eating an apple?

## 1.11 熊本県立保育大学校

### 1.11.1 一般試験 60分

I. 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

① Summer time is a system by which clocks are set one hour ahead in the spring, then turned back in the fall. With this adjustment, people have an extra hour of daylight in the evening all summer. The system was first introduced in Europe during the First World War. The aim was to save energy by ( ア ) consumption of electricity. Today 72 countries practice this system. Japan introduced summer time in 1948, but abolished it four years later. Recently, the reintroduction of summer time has been discussed. However, I am of the opinion that Japan should not adopt this system.

The first reason is that summer time would affect our health. Japanese people tend to keep regular hours. ( イ ) time were shifted by one hour, it would confuse us and affect our well-being. We have a sort of body clock, and live according to it. If our body clock were changed, it could cause health problems.

Secondly, it would cost too much time and money to alter the time. Our society is controlled by computers. ② This makes the situation worse. If the new system were to go into effect, all facilities and machines would have to be adjusted to it. ③ In medical centers, in particular, a small mistake might cause a big problem which could affect our lives and health.

Third, the location of Japan should be considered. For countries located at high latitudes, this system might have more merit, because the daylight gap between summer and winter is bigger. ( ウ ), in Japan, this gap is not so significant.

Before introducing any foreign system, we should first think ( エ ) it really fits our society or not. Considering the many problems involved in changing the time, summer time would offer little merit for Japan, and this is why I am opposed to it.

問1. 下線部①の説明として最も適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. 夏に時計を1時間早め、夏中夕方日照時間を1時間短縮することができる制度。
2. 秋に時計を1時間戻し、春中夕方日照時間を1時間長くすることができる制度。
3. 春に時計を1時間早め、それを夏に戻し秋中夕方の時間を1時間長くすることができる制度。
4. 春に時計を1時間早め、それを秋に戻し、夏中夕方日照時間を1時間長くすることができる制度。

問2. 下線部②の指す具体的な内容を本文中から抜き出して英語で書きなさい。

問3. 下線部③を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4. 次の1~4の中から本文で述べられている筆者の意見と一致しないものを1つ選んで、その番号で答えなさい。

1. Changing the time would cost time and money.
2. Summer time would destroy many old Japanese customs and traditions.
3. Changing the time might affect people's well-being.
4. The daylight gap is insignificant in Japan.

問5. 空所(ア)~(エ)に入る最も適切な語を1~4の中から1つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

- |     |               |                |              |              |
|-----|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| (ア) | 1. increasing | 2. reducing    | 3. producing | 4. adjusting |
| (イ) | 1. If         | 2. Although    | 3. And       | 4. When      |
| (ウ) | 1. However    | 2. For example | 3. Although  | 4. Sometimes |
| (エ) | 1. of which   | 2. that        | 3. whether   | 4. before    |

II. 次の各組の文が同じ意味を表すように、( )に適切な語を書きなさい。

ア. As she did not know what to do, she asked me for advice.

( ① ) ( ② ) what to do, she asked me for advice.

イ. I couldn't understand why he did such a thing.

I couldn't understand ( ③ ) ( ④ ) him do such a thing.

ウ. I left early so that I might catch the first train.

I left early in ( ⑤ ) ( ⑥ ) catch the first train.

エ. Work harder, or you won't finish the homework.

( ⑦ ) you work hard, you won't finish the homework.

オ. As soon as she read the letter she burst out crying.

( ⑧ ) ( ⑨ ) the letter, she burst out crying.

III. 各文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)をそれぞれ1~4から選び、その番号で答えなさい。

- 1 Remember (        ) off the light before you go to bed.  
1. turning        2. to turn        3. turns        4. turned
- 2 Please help (        ) to some sandwiches.  
1. of yours        2. on        3. yourself        4. myself
- 3 A: I don't feel like studying on such a beautiful sunny day.  
B: (        )  
1. Me too.        2. So do I.        3. So I do.        4. Neither do I.
- 4 She says she is a famous fashion model, (        ) is not true.  
1. what        2. that        3. which        4. who
- 5 A: Excuse me. Do you mind if I sit here?  
B: (        )  
1. Yes, go ahead        2. No, go right ahead.  
3. Yes, I don't.        4. Neither do I.
- 6 You (        ) read a book in such a dark place.  
1. had not better        2. had better not  
3. had better not to        4. not
- 7 The machine is very expensive and must be handled with (        ).  
1. caring        2. carefully        3. care        4. careful
- 8 The student (        ) wrote this essay has a talent for writing.  
1. who        2. whose        3. whom        4. she
- 9 I have two brothers. One is a doctor and (        ) is an English teacher.  
1. another        2. second        3. other        4. the other
- 10 The Amazon is the second (        ) river in the world.  
1. the largest        2. longest        3. longer        4. larger

IV. 次の(a)(b)の日本語を英訳しなさい。

(a) このバスに乗れば空港へ行けます。

(b) あなたの助けがなければ、私はそれを諦めているでしょう。

## 解答例

I. 問1. 4

問2. to alter the time

問3. 特に医療センター(病院)では, 小さな誤りが私たちの生命と県警に及ぼす重大な問題を引き起こすかもしれない.

問4. 2

問5. (ア) 2 (イ) 1 (ウ) 1 (エ) 3

II. ① Not ② Knowing ③ what ④ made ⑤ order ⑥ to  
⑦ Unless ⑧ On ⑨ reading

III.

問題	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
解答	2	3	4	3	2	2	3	1	4	2

IV. (a) This bus will take you to the airport.

(If you take this bus, you will get to the airport.)

(b) Without your help(assistance), I would give it up.

(If it were not for your help, I would give it up.)



## 1.12 熊本県立技術短期大学校

### 1.12.1 一般入学試験 60分

# 熊本県立技術短期大学校

## 一般入学試験問題

### 英語I(60分)

平成19年2月11日

#### 【受験上の注意】

- 1 「解答始め」の合図があるまでは、問題冊子及び答案用紙を開かないこと。
- 2 「解答始め」の合図があったら、まず問題・答案用紙の枚数の過不足を確かめること。
- 3 次に、所定の位置に受験番号を記入すること。
- 4 印刷不明、トイレ等の場合は、静かに手を上げて試験監督者に合図し、指示を受けること。
- 5 「解答やめ」の合図があったら、直ちに鉛筆を置き解答を止めること。
- 6 受験中に机の上に置くことのできるものは、受験票、鉛筆、シャープペンシル、鉛筆削り、消しゴム、時計(時計機能だけのもの)及び、眼鏡のみとする。
- 7 計算機能及び翻訳機能をもつ機器並びに音を発する機器の使用は禁止する。
- 8 携帯電話等の電源は切っておくこと。

1. 次の英文を読んで、設問 A , B , C , D に答えなさい。  
(\*の語は注を参照しなさい。)

The U.S Department of Health and Human Services\* reports two-( ア ) of American citizens are overweight or obese\*. The Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee\* says that while more research is needed, a number of studies suggest a link between sugar-sweetened\* drinks and weight gain.

One of those studies appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association recently. The study dealt ( イ ) the effects of sugar-sweetened colas and other soft drinks by researchers from the Harvard School of Public Health\*, Boston Children's Hospital and Brigham and Women's Hospital. They studied information provided by more than 90,000 women, which was collected between 1991 and 1999. The women answered questions two times each year about their food intake.

The researchers say those who drank high levels of sugar-sweetened drinks were more likely to gain weight and develop diabetes\*. Some of the women had increased their level of sugar-sweetened drinks to one or more per day during the eight-year period. The researchers say these women gained an average of almost eight kilograms. Other women had decreased their level to one or no sugary drinks per day. ( ウ ) average, these women gained less than three kilograms.

The doctors note that weight gain is a major cause of two diabetes\*. This form of the disease usually appears in adults. The study compared women who drank more than one sugar-sweetened soft drink a day ( エ ) those who drank less than one a month. (1) The women who drank more were reported to have over an 80 percent higher risk of diabetes than the other women.

There were also findings about women who drank sugar-sweetened fruit drinks. The study says women who drank these every day were two times as likely to develop diabetes as (2) those who drank less than one a month. The researchers say diet drinks and unsweetened fruit juice did not appear to cause an increased risk of diabetes.

Dr. Stampfer, a researcher, says it is easier to gain weight from calories in drinks than (3) those in foods. He says drinks sweetened with sugar or high-fructose corn syrup\* are high in calories, but do not satisfy hunger. When people do not feel full, they often take in more calories than their bodies need. The researchers say soft drinks are the leading way that Americans get added sugar.

(注)

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 保険社会福祉省 obese 肥満の  
The Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee 食生活ガイドライン諮問委員会  
sweetened 甘みを付けた public health 公衆衛生 diabetes 糖尿病  
type two diabetes 2型糖尿病 high-fructose corn syrup 高果糖コーンシロップ

A. 空所 ( ア ) ~ ( エ ) に入る最も適切な語を 1 ~ 4 の中から 1 つ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- |       |            |            |          |          |
|-------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| ( ア ) | 1. thirds  | 2. four    | 3. third | 4. three |
| ( イ ) | 1. at      | 2. with    | 3. for   | 4. to    |
| ( ウ ) | 1. to      | 2. on      | 3. in    | 4. form  |
| ( エ ) | 1. against | 2. between | 3. for   | 4. with  |

B. 下線部 (2) (3) の表す内容として最も適切なものを 1 ~ 3 の中から 1 つ選んで、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (2) 1. sugar-sweetened fruit drinks  
2. women  
3. diabetes
- (3) 1. calories  
2. diabetes  
3. drinks sweetened with sugar

C. 下線部 (1) の日本語訳として最も適切なものを 1 ~ 3 の中から 1 つ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. より多く飲んだ女性はそれ以外の女性よりも糖尿病による死亡率が 80% をこえると報告された。
2. より多く飲んだ女性はそれ以外の女性に比べ、糖尿病になる確率が 80% もあると以前からずっと言われてきた。
3. より多く飲んだ女性はそれ以外の女性よりもさらに 80% をこえる高さの糖尿病になる危険性を持っていると報告された。

D. 1 ~ 4 の中から本文の内容に合致するものを 1 つ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. 調査によると、1991 年から 1999 年までの間に 9 万人をこえる女性が治療を受けた。
2. ダイエットドリンクとフルーツドリンクには糖尿病を引き起こす危険物質がない。

3. 人は満腹でも必要以上にカロリーを摂取しがちである。
4. 8年間、砂糖で甘みを付けた飲料の摂取量を一日一杯以上に増やした女性は平均約8キロ体重が増えた。
2. 次のア～コの空欄に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ1～4の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

ア. After I ( ) at the train station I bought a ticket to Kyoto.

1. arrive    2. arrived    3. get    4. got

イ. I was invited to Shinji's birthday party, but I don't know ( ) he lives.

1. which    2. what    3. why    4. where

ウ. The typhoon hit the city, ( ) great damage.

1. made    2. causing    3. caused    4. which

エ. We ( ) for a part-timer last week but only received one application.

1. ask    2. advertised    3. had    4. look

オ. My father wants me to visit him in Tokyo but I think I should wait ( ) I finish my university studies.

1. after    2. until    3. before    4. since

カ. Junko runs 2 km a day and swims 3 km on the weekend, ( ) she must be very healthy.

1. why    2. because    3. so    4. if

キ. Most Japanese universities were established ( ) than 60 years ago.

1. after    2. before    3. less    4. better

ク. Harvard university has been a center of learning ( ) more than 370 years.

1. for    2. since    3. by    4. while

ケ. I would like to have this car ( ) as soon as possible.

1. repaired    2. mend    3. repairing    4. repair

コ. He informed me ( ) the fact.

1. is    2. in    3. of    4. with

3. 次の(1)~(5)の日本語に当てはまるように、空欄(ア)~(オ)に1~8の中から最も適切な語を1つずつ入れて英文を完成させなさい。答えは解答欄に1~8の番号を記入しなさい。(空欄に同じ語を2度使うことはありません。)

(1) 我々は3時間程その町を歩いてまわったが、何も見ておもしろいものはなかった。

We ( ア ) around ( イ ) city for ( ウ ) hours, but ( エ ) wasn't anything interesting to ( オ ).

- |           |          |        |          |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. walked | 2. an    | 3. the | 4. see   |
| 5. three  | 6. there | 7. saw | 8. after |

(2) 彼女の英語はかなり良かったが、理解しづらかった。というのも、彼女の話し方は早すぎたので。

( ア ) her English was ( イ ) good, she was very ( ウ ) to understand, because ( エ ) spoke ( オ ) fast.

- |             |            |         |         |
|-------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. although | 2. because | 3. hard | 4. to   |
| 5. quite    | 6. too     | 7. she  | 8. they |

(3) 彼はとてもひどいけがをしたので、彼らは彼を病院に連れて行くために救急車を呼ばなくてはならなかった。

He was ( ア ) ( イ ) injured that they ( ウ ) to call ( エ ) ambulance to ( オ ) him to hospital.

- |        |         |           |         |
|--------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. an  | 2. take | 3. a      | 4. took |
| 5. bad | 6. had  | 7. hardly | 8. so   |

(4) 音を立て過ぎない限り、あなたが遅く帰宅するのを私は気にしません。

I ( ア ) mind you ( イ ) home ( ウ ), as ( エ ) as you don't make ( オ ) much noise.

- |         |         |           |          |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. do   | 2. come | 3. coming | 4. too   |
| 5. long | 6. late | 7. to     | 8. don't |

(5) 16歳の時スクーターの免許が取れるのに、18歳までは車の運転ができないのはおかしいように思われる。

It ( ア ) strange that you ( イ ) get a scooter license ( ウ ) you are 16 but you're not ( エ ) to drive a car ( オ ) you are 18.

- |          |        |         |            |
|----------|--------|---------|------------|
| 1. until | 2. why | 3. when | 4. allowed |
| 5. since | 6. can | 7. have | 8. seems   |

## 解答例

1. A. (ア) 1 (イ) 2 (ウ) 2 (エ) 4

B. (2) 2 (3) 1

C. 3

D. 4

2.

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ	カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ
2	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	3

3. (1)

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
1	3	5	6	4

(2)

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
1	5	3	7	6

(3)

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
8	7	6	1	2

(4)

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
8	3	6	5	4

(5)

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
8	6	3	4	1

## 第 2 章 医療系

平成 18 年度から平成 19 年度入試にかけて，県内の医療系専門学校等の入試科目は，変更されることはなかった．県内の医療系専門学校等の入試問題は学校ごとに出題形式に特徴があり，過去問題を研究しておくことが，最も効率的な試験対策であると考えられる．

なお，本書に掲載した入学試験問題は，次のサイトからもダウンロード (PDF) することができる<sup>1</sup>．

<http://www1.ocn.ne.jp/~oboetene/plan/eng.html>

本書に掲載した平成 19 年度 (2007) 入学試験問題は次のとおりである．

本書に掲載した 2007 年度入学試験問題		
学校名	試験科目	試験日
メディカルカレッジ青照館 (推薦)	I	10/22 , 11/23
メディカルカレッジ青照館 (一般)	I	12/23 , 2/11 , 3/21
熊本リハビリテーション学院 (一般)	I	12/16 , 2/17
九州中央リハビリテーション学院 (一般)	I	11/4 , 12/2
西日本リハビリテーション学院 (一般)	I	10/21 , 11/11
熊本労災看護専門学校 (一般)	I・II	1/25

<sup>1</sup>県内の看護師養成課程 (高看) をもつ専門学校に入学試験問題の送付を依頼したところ，熊本労災看護専門学校以外のすべての学校は，入学試験問題を非公開としているため，入手することができなかった．

## 2.1 メディカルカレッジ青照館

### 2.1.1 推薦前期

I. 次の各英文の説明に最も適切なものを①～⑩からそれぞれ選べ。

- 1) You use it to measure things or to draw straight lines.
- 2) This organ is used for eating, drinking and talking.
- 3) A small tool used for cutting paper or cloth: it has two blades.
- 4) We have two of them in the chest. They work for breathing and making blood fresh.
- 5) We have five of them on each hand and each foot. Each of them has a nail on the tip of it.

- ① knife      ② needle      ③ scissors      ④ ruler      ⑤ finger  
 ⑥ stomach      ⑦ bandage      ⑧ lung      ⑨ tooth      ⑩ tongue

II. 次の英文に最も相応しい前置詞を①～④から選び完成せよ。

- 1) I'll start from Misumi Machi  the morning of October 22.  
 ① in      ② on      ③ at      ④ till
- 2) They're dancing  the jazz music.  
 ① with      ② at      ③ in      ④ to
- 3) You're 5 feet tall. So you're rather tall  a Japanese.  
 ① for      ② of      ③ as      ④ over
- 4) Can you finish this work  an hour?  
 ① by      ② in      ③ with      ④ for
- 5) Anna is my senior  three years.  
 ① beyond      ② by      ③ after      ④ before
- 6) Shall we talk  a cup of tea?  
 ① through      ② about      ③ over      ④ with
- 7) It's so kind  you to do such a thing!  
 ① about      ② for      ③ of      ④ as



- 8) Can you tell a goose  a duck?  
 ① to            ② from            ③ for            ④ by
- 9) There'll be an earthquake in the near future  doubt.  
 ① beyond        ② behind        ③ with            ④ without
- 10) Are you for or  this project?  
 ① against        ② off            ③ of            ④ under

III. 次の英文を精読し、に最も適切な動詞を①～⑩から選べ。ただし、与えられた解答番号のみ答えよ。

Mr. Brian  in the country, but he  in an office in the big city, so five days a week he  to work by train every morning and  home the same way. One morning he was reading his newspaper on the train when a man sitting behind him, who Mr. Brian had never met before,  forward,  him on the shoulder and spoke to him. The man  "You're not leading a very interesting life, are you? You get on the same train at the same station at the same time every morning, and you always sit in the same seat and read the same newspaper. "Mr. Brian  his paper down,  around and said to the man angrily. "How do you know all that about me?" "Because I'm always sitting in this seat behind you." the man .

- ① answered    ② came        ③ learned    ④ lived        ⑤ put  
 ⑥ said         ⑦ tapped     ⑧ turned     ⑨ went        ⑩ worked

IV. 次の二人の会話が成立するようにに最適なものを①～④から選べ。

- 1) Bob:  going to the movie this afternoon?  
 Ann: Sounds great! Let's go together.  
 ① Don't you    ② How about    ③ Shall we    ④ Do you want
- 2) Jim: Thank you so much for your nice meal tonight!  
 Lee:   
 ① Don't mention it.    ② I'm sorrow to hear that.  
 ③ You tell a lie.        ④ I hate you.

- 3) A: Do you mind if I smoke here?  
 B:  Go ahead.  
 ① Not at all. ② It depends. ③ I'd love to. ④ Of course.
- 4) Mari: Ms. Suzuki looks so young for her age.  
 Beth: Do you know  ?  
 ① how old is she ② how is she old  
 ③ she is how old ④ how old she is
- 5) A: Excuse me.   
 B: No. No one is sitting here.  
 ① Do I have to sit here? ② Is this seat taken?  
 ③ Is this a vacant seat? ④ May I sit here?

V. 次の英文の 下線部 の意味に最も近い語を ① ~ ④ から選べ。

- 1) How can you account for these differences?   
 ① explain ② expect ③ examine ④ exclude
- 2) He promised to stop by on Sunday but never showed up.   
 ① performed ② appeared ③ telephoned ④ displayed
- 3) The police dashed out and caught up with the thief.   
 ① overtook ② overcame ③ arrested ④ attracted
- 4) We should do away with those bad customs.   
 ① polish ② protect ③ abolish ④ advance
- 5) Please keep in touch with me.   
 ① remember ② maintain ③ join ④ write to

## 解答例 (50 点満点)

I. 1 点  $\times$  5 = 5 点

1	2	3	4	5
④	①	③	⑧	⑤

II. 2 点  $\times$  10 = 20 点

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
②	④	①	②	②	③	③	②	④	①

III. 2 点  $\times$  5 = 10 点

16	17	18	19	20
①	②	③	⑦	⑤

IV. 2 点  $\times$  5 = 10 点

21	22	23	24	25
②	①	①	④	②

V. 1 点  $\times$  5 = 5 点

26	27	28	29	30
①	②	①	③	④

## 2.1.2 推薦後期

I. 次の各英文の説明に最も適したものを ①～⑩ からそれぞれ選べ。

- 1) This organ for digesting food.  
It's like a bag when it is full of food. 1
- 2) An organ by which an animal is able to see or sense light. 2
- 3) It has two big circles on the right and left sides.  
The user can move them with his or her hands. 3
- 4) A person receiving medical treatment from a doctor. 4
- 5) A motor vehicle for carrying sick or wounded people. 5
- ① ambulance    ② stretcher    ③ wheelchair    ④ lungs    ⑤ heart  
⑥ nurse    ⑦ disease    ⑧ patient    ⑨ stomach    ⑩ eyes

II. 次の英文に最も相応しい前置詞を ①～④ から選び完成せよ。

- 1) Misumi Machi is 6 the most beautiful town in Japan.  
① among    ② above    ③ beyond    ④ behind
- 2) I don't care 7 movies about war.  
① to    ② for    ③ of    ④ like
- 3) It's careless 8 you to tell her about that!  
① of    ② for    ③ about    ④ on
- 4) This new classroom is very comfortable to study 9.  
① with    ② on    ③ through    ④ in
- 5) Wine is made 10 grapes.  
① with    ② of    ③ from    ④ by
- 6) We talked about the medical problems 11 a glass of cola.  
① over    ② with    ③ by    ④ into
- 7) 12 the sun, we couldn't live on the earth!  
① But    ② Despite    ③ Without    ④ Except
- 8) I hate being laughed 13 in public.  
① off    ② like    ③ on    ④ at



- 3) Clerk: Good morning, sir.   
 Man: Yes. I'm looking for some winter jacket.  
 ① Excuse me.                      ② You're welcome.  
 ③ May I help you?                ④ I apologize.
- 4) John: It's almost one o'clock. I have to get back to work.  
 Rika:  ?  
 ① Go right ahead.                ② No problem  
 ③ Don't mention it.              ④ Of course not.
- 5) Paul: Please say hello to your parents for me  
 Yuki:   
 ① Yes, they are.                ② I'll show them.  
 ③ Please ask me.                ④ OK. I will.

V. 次の英文の 下線部 の意味に最も近い語を ① ~ ④ から選べ。

- 1) Jim says he'll call on you this afternoon.   
 ① remember    ② ask    ③ visit    ④ telephone
- 2) The meeting was put off until the following day.   
 ① postponed    ② continued    ③ canceled    ④ stopped
- 3) Ann takes after her father rather than her mother.   
 ① dislikes    ② respects    ③ resembles    ④ follows
- 4) The noise of the machine gets on my nerves.   
 ① consoles me    ② encourages me    ③ annoys me    ④ avoids me
- 5) Would you take part in this festival?   
 ① carry out    ② make out    ③ practice on    ④ participate in

## 解答例 (50 点満点)

I. 1 点  $\times$  5 = 5 点

1	2	3	4	5
⑨	⑩	③	⑧	①

II. 2 点  $\times$  10 = 20 点

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
①	②	①	④	③	①	③	④	④	③

III. 2 点  $\times$  5 = 10 点

16	17	18	19	20
③	①	④	②	②

IV. 2 点  $\times$  5 = 10 点

21	22	23	24	25
②	③	③	①	④

V. 1 点  $\times$  5 = 5 点

26	27	28	29	30
③	①	③	③	④

## 2.1.3 一般試験 A 日程 60分

I. 次の下線部の発音が他と明らかに異なるものを①～④から選べ。

- |              |          |            |              |   |
|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|---|
| 1) ① therapy | ② thin   | ③ throat   | ④ though     | 1 |
| 2) ① stomach | ② chorus | ③ chest    | ④ psychology | 2 |
| 3) ① scoop   | ② blood  | ③ proof    | ④ tooth      | 3 |
| 4) ① loose   | ② cease  | ③ increase | ④ choose     | 4 |
| 5) ① fear    | ② swear  | ③ bear     | ④ wear       | 5 |

II. 次の看板・掲示板等によく見られる英略語の意味で最も適切なものを選べ。

- |                   |          |          |        |
|-------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 1) Admission Free | 6        |          |        |
| ① 入場歓迎            | ② 自由席    | ③ 通行自由   | ④ 入場無料 |
| ⑤ 選択自由            |          |          |        |
| 2) Keep Out       | 7        |          |        |
| ① 外出中             | ② 売り切れ   | ③ 立ち入り禁止 | ④ 清掃中  |
| 3) Out of Order   | 8        |          |        |
| ① 故障中             | ② 注文受付中  | ③ 予約締め切り | ④ 売約済み |
| 4) Hands Off      | 9        |          |        |
| ① 手を触れるな          | ② 持ち帰り禁止 | ③ 電話回線不通 | ④ 高温注意 |
| 5) Information    | 10       |          |        |
| ① 入り口             | ② 受付     | ③ 案内所    | ④ お知らせ |
| ⑤ 切符売り場           |          |          |        |



## III. 次の英文に最も適切な前置詞を選び完成せよ。

- 1) My mother was born  the 23<sup>rd</sup> of December.  
① in            ② at            ③ about        ④ on
- 2) Thank  your help, I am able to walk now.  
① to            ② of            ③ from        ④ with
- 3) I have been reading a novel  this morning.  
① from        ② through    ③ since        ④ during
- 4) A lot of people die  cancer.  
① by            ② for            ③ from        ④ of
- 5) There're five beautiful bridges  the rivers near Misumi Machi.  
① above       ② on            ③ under       ④ over
- 6) Suddenly he caught me  the arm.  
① up            ② by            ③ with        ④ down
- 7) Misumi Port is  the most beautiful places in Japan.  
① among      ② within      ③ in            ④ behind
- 8) Aunt Sue looks so young  her age.  
① from        ② of            ③ for           ④ about
- 9) We must sleep  least seven hours a day.  
① in            ② at            ③ after        ④ for
- 10) That little girl  a kimono is my daughter.  
① with        ② in            ③ around      ④ of

IV. 次の各英文には明らかに文法的に誤りが一箇所含まれている。その部分の番号をマークせよ。

- 1) He could not make himself understand in the end. 21  
                                     ①       ②       ③       ④
- 2) I'm looking forward to meet Liz next month. 22  
                                     ①       ②       ③       ④
- 3) This is the book I bought at one thousand yen. 23  
                                     ①       ②       ③       ④
- 4) He plays tennis every other day, and so is his sister. 24  
                                     ①       ②       ③       ④
- 5) Jim said to me that he will get married to Betty next month. 25  
   ①       ②       ③       ④

V. 次の文は、医者 (D) と患者 (P) の会話である。文中の空欄 26 ~ 31 に最も自然な会話になるように、① ~ ⑥ から選べ。

D: Good afternoon. Could I have your name, Please?

P: I'm Jim White.

D:

P:

D:

P: Last night.

D: I see.

P: Terrible!

D: Right. I'll give you a prescription for something to help you.

P: Thank you, doctor.

\*prescription: 処方箋

- ① How do you feel now?                      ② Take it three times a day after meals.  
 ③ It's so painful.                              ④ What can I do for you?  
 ⑤ I have a stomachache.                      ⑥ When did it start hurting?

## VI. 次の英文を精読し各設問に答えよ。

Jane was a nurse who worked in a children's hospital. She was proud of her job very much. One evening there was a big dance at the hospital. Many of the doctors and nurses were there, but of course some had to be left to look ( a ) the children, and Jane was not one of the lucky ones who were free to go the dance. She liked dancing very much, so when she had work that evening, she felt very sorry for herself.

She went to each sick children one after the other and said good night, until she came to one little boy ( b ) she was very fond of. His name was Dick, and he was eleven years old, but he already talked like an adult. He was hardly able to move any part of his body except his hands. Jane knew that he would never get any better, but he was always happy and thinking about other people instead ( c ) himself.

He knew that Jane loved dancing, so he said to her, "I'm very sorry that you have to stay here. But we're going to have a party for you. If you look in my drawer, you'll find a piece of cake. I saved it from my supper today, so it's still fresh. And there's also one dollar there. My mother gave it to me last week. You can buy something to drink with that. And I'd get up and dance with you if I ( d ) able to!"

Suddenly the hospital dance seemed very far away and far ( e ) being important to Jane. And she felt so happy.

## 1) 文脈を考慮し ( a ) ~ ( e ) の中に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

- |       |           |         |        |          |    |
|-------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|----|
| ( a ) | ① for     | ② into  | ③ on   | ④ after  | 32 |
| ( b ) | ① who     | ② whose | ③ whom | ④ how    | 33 |
| ( c ) | ① of      | ② for   | ③ to   | ④ on     | 34 |
| ( d ) | ① be      | ② am    | ③ was  | ④ were   | 35 |
| ( e ) | ① through | ② from  | ③ by   | ④ beyond | 36 |

2) 本文の内容に合うように ① ~ ③ から選びそれぞれの英文を完成せよ。

Q1) Jane didn't go to the dance because 37

- ① She didn't feel like dancing at that time.
- ② She had another appointment with her friend to go to a dance.
- ③ She had to be left and take care of the children.

Q2) Dick was sick and he 38

- ① couldn't move even his hands.
- ② couldn't walk around freely.
- ③ was thinking about himself.

Q3) When Dick knew that Jane couldn't go to the dance, he told her that 39

- ① he felt very sorry that she had to be left.
- ② she had to go to dance soon.
- ③ he felt very happy that could dance with him.

Q4) There was a piece of cake in Dick's drawer because 40

- ① his mother had given it to him the week before.
- ② he didn't like cakes.
- ③ he didn't eat it at supper.

Q5) in the end Jane felt that 41

- ① dance was not important to her at all.
- ② dance was the most important for her.
- ③ she could go to the dance for herself.

3) 文中の that は何を表しているか。 42

- ① cake    ② drawer    ③ supper    ④ one dollar    ⑤ dancing

## VII. 次の英文の空所に最も適切なものを選び完成せよ。

- 1) Are you  about going on holiday next week?  
 ① exciting      ② excited      ③ excitement      ④ exite
- 2) The food on the plane was  bad that I couldn't eat it.  
 ① too      ② so      ③ such      ④ quite
- 3) If you  shopped wisely, you would have saved money.  
 ① had      ② would      ③ might      ④ have
- 4) I had my secretary  a report.  
 ① type      ② typing      ③ typed      ④ being typed
- 5)  of us think that our country should be peaceful in the future.  
 ① None      ② Almost      ③ Every      ④ Most
- 6) Jim is the  in his class.  
 ① most tall      ② taller      ③ tallest      ④ more tall
- 7) Unless she  some cakes, we'll have to do without any dessert.  
 ① bring      ② will bring      ③ forgets to bring      ④ doesn't bring
- 8) Neither you nor I  to blame for the result.  
 ① are      ② is      ③ am      ④ be
- 9) A  number of people suffered from influenza last winter.  
 ① many      ② large      ③ much      ④ big
- 10) GDP stands for Gross  Product.  
 ① Definte      ② Daily      ③ Dynamic      ④ Domestic

## VIII. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空欄に入る最も適切な語を選べ。

- 1) I happened to meet John at the Misumi Station.  
 = I  across John at the Misumi Station.  
 ① went      ② got      ③ came      ④ put
- 2)  your own business!  
 = It is none of your business!  
 ① Mind      ② Make      ③ Take      ④ Do
- 3) Whenever I see the picture, I remember the old days.  
 = The picture  me of the old days.  
 ① tells      ② speaks      ③ calls      ④ reminds

- 4) Athletic meeting was postponed till the first fine day.  
 = Athletic meeting was  off till the first fine day.  
 ① cut                    ② put                    ③ pushed                ④ run

- 5) To be frank with you, you should apologize to her.  
 = Frankly , you should apologize to her.  
 ① talking                ② saying                ③ speaking              ④ stating

IX. 次の各日本文に相当するように { } 内の語を並べ替えて英文を作るには1語足りない。その1語を選べ。

- 1) ブラウン嬢はとても静かに話したので、私はほとんど彼女の言うことが聞こえなかった。

Miss Brown spoke so quietly { that, hear, her, could }.

- ① not                    ② almost                ③ unusually              ④ hardly

- 2) 私と同様、彼も若くありません。

He is { I, more, than, young } am.

- ① no                    ② any                    ③ not                    ④ less

- 3) 彼らは30年ぶりに天草を訪ねた。

They visited Amakusa { for, time, first, the } 30 years.

- ① last                    ② in                    ③ after                    ④ during

- 4) このカメラの使い方を知っていますか。

Do you know { camera, to, this, use }?

- ① what                    ② how                    ③ manual                    ④ way

- 5) 私達のクラスには40人の生徒がいます。

{ class, pupils, Our, forty, consists }.

- ① from                    ② by                    ③ of                    ④ with

X. 次の日本語の意味に最も相応しい英文を、①～④から選べ。

- 1) ジョギングは身体によい。 63
- ① Jogging is good for the body.
  - ② Jogging is good for the health.
  - ③ Jogging is good for yourself.
  - ④ Jogging is healthy.
- 2) 彼女は庭の中に入っていった。 64
- ① She entered into the garden.
  - ② She has gone in the garden.
  - ③ She went in the garden.
  - ④ She went into the garden.
- 3) 窓から顔を出してはいけません。 65
- ① Don't put your face out of the window.
  - ② Don't put yourself out of the window.
  - ③ Don't put your head out of the window.
  - ④ Don't put yourself from the window.
- 4) バasketボールが好きな少年もいれば、サッカーが好きな者もいる。 66
- ① Some boys like basketball, and the other like football.
  - ② Some boys like basketball, and the others like football.
  - ③ Some boys like basketball, and the others like football.
  - ④ Some boys like basketball, and another like football.
- 5) 今、私の姉は明日の試験勉強で忙しいです。 67
- ① My sister is busy preparing for the tomorrow's exam now.
  - ② My sister is busy prepare for the tomorrow's exam now.
  - ③ My sister is busying prepare for tomorrow's exam now.
  - ④ My sister is busy being prepared for tomorrow's exam now.

XI. 次の諺は日常英語圏でよく見聞きするものである。最も相応しいものを選び。

1) 類は友を呼ぶ。

of a feather flock together.

- ① Chickens    ② Birds    ③ Horses    ④ Cranes

2) 百聞は一見にしかず。

Seeing is .

- ① thinking    ② doubting    ③ believing    ④ hearing

3) 苦あれば楽あり。

After  comes fair weather.

- ① rain    ② snow    ③ cloud    ④ wind

4) 悪銭身につかず。

Easy come, easy .

- ① go    ② fly    ③ escape    ④ away

5) 天は自ら助くる者を助く。

God helps  who help themselves.

- ① people    ② persons    ③ these    ④ those



## 解答例

I.

1	2	3	4	5
④	③	②	④	①

- 1) ① therapy [θérəpi] ② thin [θin] ③ throat [θrout] ④ though [ðóu]  
 2) ① stomach [stámək] ② chorus [kórəs] ③ chest [tʃest]  
 ④ psychology [saikólədʒi/-kól-]  
 3) ① scoop [skú:p] ② blood [blád] ③ proof [prú:f] ④ tooth [tú:θ]  
 4) ① loose [lú:s] ② cease [sí:s] ③ increase [inkrí:s] ④ choose [tʃú:z]  
 5) ① fear [fíər] ② swear [swéər] ③ bear [béər] ④ wear [wéər]

II.

6	7	8	9	10
④	③	①	①	③

III.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
④	①	③	④	④	②	①	③	②	②

IV.

21	22	23	24	25
③	④	③	④	①

- 1) understood 2) meeting 3) for 4) does 5) would

V.

26	27	28	29	30	31
④	⑤	⑥	①	③	②

VI.

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
④	③	①	④	②	③	②	①	③	①	④

VII.

43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
②	②	①	①	④	③	①	③	②	④

VIII.

53	54	55	56	57
③	①	④	②	③

IX.

58	59	60	61	62
④	①	②	②	③

- 1) Miss Brown spoke so quietly that I could hardly hear her.
- 2) He is no more young than I am.
- 3) They visited Amakusa for the first time in 30 years.
- 4) Do you know how to use this camera?
- 5) Our class consists of forty pupils.

X.

63	64	65	66	67
②	④	③	②	①

XI.

68	69	70	71	72
②	③	①	①	③

## 2.1.4 一般試験 B 日程 60 分

I. 次の下線部の発音が他と明らかに異なるものを ①～④ から選べ。

- |                      |                    |                    |                      |   |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1) ① wis <u>dom</u>  | ② m <u>ild</u>     | ③ del <u>igh</u> t | ④ desc <u>ri</u> be  | 1 |
| 2) ① t <u>ong</u> ue | ② s <u>uff</u> er  | ③ bur <u>y</u>     | ④ str <u>uct</u> ure | 2 |
| 3) ① a <u>ch</u> e   | ② st <u>om</u> ach | ③ <u>Ch</u> rist   | ④ <u>ch</u> eck      | 3 |
| 4) ① t <u>ough</u>   | ② s <u>igh</u>     | ③ cou <u>gh</u>    | ④ en <u>ough</u>     | 4 |
| 5) ① n <u>ea</u> t   | ② st <u>ead</u> y  | ③ scre <u>a</u> m  | ④ dise <u>a</u> se   | 5 |

II. 次の英文説明に最も相応しい語を選べ。

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1) The organ of the body which pumps blood through the system             |    |
| ① stomach      ② throat      ③ vein      ④ heart                          | 6  |
| 2) a strip of material for binding round a wound or injury                |    |
| ① bandage      ② medicine      ③ injection      ④ scissors                | 7  |
| 3) A creature with wings and feathers that can fly                        |    |
| ① ballon      ② airplane      ③ kite      ④ bird                          | 8  |
| 4) The scientific study of the sun, moon, stars and other heavenly bodies |    |
| ① physics      ② psychology      ③ astronomy      ④ ecology               | 9  |
| 5) Not telling lies, not cheating or stealing                             |    |
| ① clever      ② honest      ③ intellectual      ④ obedient                | 10 |

## III. 次の英文に最も適切な前置詞を選び完成せよ。

- 1) Our airplane will arrive an hour  time.  
① late      ② after      ③ before      ④ behind
- 2) We talked about the matter  a cup of coffee.  
① with      ② in      ③ over      ④ for
- 3)  my father, I'm bad at swimming.  
① Through    ② With      ③ Against    ④ Like
- 4) This year it is very warm  February.  
① for      ② before    ③ since      ④ about
- 5) Suddenly a wonderful idea occurred  me!  
① to      ② on      ③ above      ④ off
- 6) Are you for or  this bill?  
① about    ② against    ③ among      ④ at
- 7) He had to go  a lot of hardship in his childhood.  
① into      ② in      ③ through    ④ with
- 8) He stood  his arms folded thinkig about his home.  
① on      ② behind    ③ with      ④ across
- 9) In Japan rice is sold  the kilogram.  
① by      ② at      ③ for      ④ with
- 10) He stupid  you it is to do such a thing!  
① for      ② of      ③ on      ④ to

IV. 次の英文には明らかに文法的に誤りが一箇所含まれている。その部分の番号をマークせよ。

1) Excuse me, would you mind turning the light on ? It gets dark. 21  
   ①  ②  ③  ④

2) Though I did my best, I couldn't make myself understanding in English.  
   ①  ②  ③  ④  
22

3) Romeo and Juliet are one of the world-famous dramas written by the English  
   ①  ②  ③  ④  
 playwright William Shakespeare. 23

4) After graduate from the university, I am supposed to join my father in farm.  
   ①  ②  ③  ④  
24

5) If it will rain tomorrow, we will cancel our plan to go on a picnic. 25  
   ①  ②  ③  ④

V. 次のA～Dの4文が、2人の自然な会話としてまとまるように並べかえよ。最も適切な組合せを①～④から選べ。

- 1) A “Did you go by yourself?”  
 B “What did you do yesterday?”  
 C “Yes, I went alone.”  
 D “I went for a walk in the country.” 26
- ① A-C-B-D      ② B-D-A-C  
 ③ A-D-B-C      ④ B-C-A-D
- 2) A “Yes, about ten years. We were classmate.”  
 B “How do you do, Tom?”  
 C “Have you known Jack long?”  
 D “I’m glad to meet you.” 27
- ① C-A-B-D      ② A-B-D-C  
 ③ B-D-C-A      ④ B-A-C-D
- 3) A “Why don’t you start believing it?”  
 B “The marriage is over.”  
 C “We were just talking about having another baby.”  
 D “I don’t believe this.” 28
- ① A-B-C-D      ② C-D-A-B  
 ③ D-B-A-C      ④ B-D-A-C
- 4) A “Well, she wouldn’t like it.”  
 B “Cheese, bacon, eggs, a potato, and a can of beans”  
 C “Well, I guess I’ll have to do the sam. But Mon won’t want to got shopping again.”  
 D “What are you talking?” 29
- ① D-A-B-C      ② D-B-A-C  
 ③ D-B-C-A      ④ C-A-D-B
- 5) A “Really? Tell me about it. Where did you go?”  
 B “Have you ever been to Japan? I’m going there in the fall.”  
 C “I went to Tokyo and Kyoto. I only had a week.”  
 D “Year, I was there last summer. I had a terrific time.” 30
- ① B-D-A-C      ② C-A-B-D  
 ③ B-D-C-A      ④ A-C-B-D

\*terrific: すごくいい

## VI. 次の英文を精読し各設問に答えよ。

Dieting and exercise have long been popular ways to stay healthy in the United States. But recently Americans are not only finding new ways to keep in shape, they are discovering new kinds of medicines and therapies as well.

Until recently, only scientific ( a ) medicine was taken seriously by most Americans. When people get sick, or are injured, they go to a doctor who uses drugs or surgery to fix the problem. All of the treatments used in Western medicine are based on scientific research.

This kind of health care works very well for many problems. But a growing number of people believe it has serious disadvantages. For instance, many Western doctors are experts in drug treatment, but don't know very much about nutrition. They use powerful drugs to solve problems that could be avoided simply by eating a healthy diet. Doctors can cure the illness, but [ b ].

Doubts about this kind of medicine have led to an increase in support for "alternative" medicine. Alternative medicine includes many kinds of treatments, usually from foreign cultures, that are not based on Western-style scientific research.

American doctors, however, are responding to these changing attitudes. Many now refer patients to experts in alternative medicine before resorting to powerful drugs.

The most popular of these alternatives include Chinese acupuncture. Japanese "shiatsu", and herbal medicines from many different cultures. If these methods don't work, doctors can use the ( c ) later. The doctors want to avoid the side-effects of powerful Western medical techniques. Patients' attitude toward their doctors are ( d ) too. The doctor used to be treated ( e ) a professor or a father. Nobody was supposed to question his orders. But modern patients want to help make their own health care decisions. In many cases the doctor can give the patient a menu of options for treatment. Each item on the menu has a ( f ) of advantages and disadvantages.

The patient choose the best treatment for ( g ). This new kind of relationship is called a doctor-patient partnership.

- 注) keep in shape: よい健康状態を保つ therapy: 治療 nutrition: 栄養(学)  
 alternative medicine: 代替医療 refer to: ~に差し向ける  
 resort to: ~に訴える acupuncture: ハリ療法 herbal medicine: 漢方薬  
 side-effect: 副作用 option: 選択(の自由)

- 1) 文脈から ( a ) に入る最も適切な語を選べ。 31  
① Western ② Japanese ③ Chinese ④ Oriental
- 2) 文中の work と同じ意味で用いられているものを選べ。 32  
① He works in a factory.  
② My stomach is working badly today.  
③ He works his employees hard.  
④ This pill worked on me quickly.
- 3) 文中の [ b ] に下記の各語を全て正しく並べかえて埋めるとき 4 番目にくる語を ① ~ ⑥ から選べ。 33  
① again ② cannot ③ happening ④ prevent ⑤ from ⑥ it
- 4) 文脈から ( c ) に入る最も適切な語を選べ。 34  
① culture ② drugs ③ herbs ④ techniques
- 5) 文脈から ( d ) ~ ( g ) に入る最も適切な語を ① ~ ⑥ からそれぞれ選べ。  
( d ) 35 ( e ) 36 ( f ) 37 ( g ) 38  
① growing ② list ③ himself ④ power ⑤ changing ⑥ like
- 6) 本文の内容と明らかに異なるものを選べ。 39  
① 異文化の医療は科学的ではないので医師はこれを医療に加えるべきではない。  
② アメリカ人は、これまで食事療法と運動こそ健康の秘訣だと考えてきた。  
③ アメリカの医学界では、これまでの治療はとても不都合な点があると信じている人が増えている。  
④ 西欧の医師は、健康食品を食べることだけでも解決できる事柄に、強力な薬剤を使用している。
- 7) 本文の内容と一致するものを選べ。 40  
① アメリカの医療はまず西欧医療を試み、それから東洋医療を試みる。  
② アメリカ人の患者は医者を経済的な存在として尊敬している。  
③ 現代のアメリカでは、患者は病気治療の方法について自分の納得のいくものを選択するようになっている。  
④ アメリカの現代医学はハリ治療は漢方薬を民間療法として排除する傾向にある。



## VII. 次の英文の空所に最も適切なものを選び完成せよ。

- 1) If I  you, I would never have done such a thing.  
 ① were                    ② was                    ③ have been            ④ had been
- 2) Please  me the salt.  
 ① keep                    ② take                    ③ pass                    ④ make
- 3) I'm surprised that she doesn't like fish, beef  chicken.  
 ① and                    ② or                    ③ neither                    ④ either
- 4) Bob can speak Japanese better than .
 ① anyone else    ② someone else    ③ everyone            ④ no one
- 5)  I live next door, I seldom see her.  
 ① While                    ② When                    ③ Though                    ④ As
- 6) Please show me  of shoes.  
 ① another pairs    ② other pair            ③ another pair            ④ other pairs
- 7) It was because of the heavy snow  the last train arrived late.  
 ① that                    ② how                    ③ what                    ④ when
- 8) My brother often gives me .
 ① good advice    ② a good advice    ③ good advices            ④ the good advices
- 9) Take an umbrella with you  it rains.  
 ① in the case    ② in case                    ③ in case of                    ④ the case that
- 10)  a fine day, we went out for a walk.  
 ① Being                    ② Having been    ③ It having                    ④ It being

## VIII. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空欄に入る最も適切な語を選べ。

- 1) How about taking a rest  
 =  do you say to taking a rest?  
 ① What                    ② Why                    ③ When                    ④ Where
- 2) It rained heavily, so we couldn't go out.  
 = Heavy rain prevented us  going out.  
 ① on                    ② at                    ③ of                    ④ from
- 3) I hope for your success!  
 = I hope  you will succeed!  
 ① if                    ② and                    ③ that                    ④ as

4) Jim came to Misumi Machi five years ago, and he is still here.

= Jim has been in Misumi Machi for the  five years.

① coming      ② past      ③ those      ④ every

5) I got on the wrong train, so I was 30 minutes late.

= If I had not gotten on the wrong train, I  not have been 30 minutes late.

① would      ② might      ③ should      ④ could

IX. 次の各日本文に相当するように { } 内の語を並べ替えて英文を作るには1語足りない。その1語を選べ。

1) 君が休んでいたのので、手伝ってくれる人が誰もいなかったよ。

Since you were absent, I { one, help, had, me, no }.

① for      ② of      ③ to      ④ with

2) 手をポケットに入れたまま歩くんじゃないよ。

Don't walk { hands, pockets, your, in, your }.

① put      ② as      ③ keep      ④ with

3) がっかりしたことに、私の英語は通じませんでした。

To my disappointment, I could not { English, myself, in, make }.

① communicate      ② understood      ③ translate      ④ spoken

4) あなたがいなくなるとしたら、何と寂しい世の中になるでしょう。

If you were gone, { lonely, what, be, world, a, it }!

① will      ② become      ③ in      ④ would

5) 君の言うことは本当だと認めるが、それでも君が悪いと思うよ。

Though { you, true, admit, I, is, say }, I still think that you are to blame.

① what      ② that      ③ which      ④ thing

X. 次の日本語の意味に最も相応しい英文を、①～④から選べ。

- 1) 先生、歯がとても痛みます。 61
- ① Doctor, I pain very much in my tooth.
  - ② Doctor, I hurt my tooth very much.
  - ③ Doctor, I have a terrible pain in my tooth.
  - ④ Doctor, I am very painful in my tooth.
- 2) パーティはおもしろかった。 62
- ① We had a fun at the party.
  - ② We had many funs at the party.
  - ③ We made fun of the party.
  - ④ We had much fun at the party.
- 3) 彼は芸術に全く関心がない。 63
- ① He is not interested in art at all.
  - ② Art is not at all interested for him.
  - ③ He is not interesting in art at all.
  - ④ He is not interesting in art for all.
- 4) この本はよく売れている。 64
- ① They sell this book so well.
  - ② This book sells so well.
  - ③ This book can be sold so well.
  - ④ This book is sold out so well.
- 5) その少年は蛇を生きたまま捕らえた。 65
- ① The boy has caught an alive snake.
  - ② The boy has caught a snake alive.
  - ③ The boy has caught a living snake.
  - ④ The boy has caught a lived snake.

XI. 次の諺は日常英語圏でよく見聞きするものである。最も相応しいものを選び。

1) 早起きは三文の得。

The early  catches a worm.

- ① swallow      ② sparrow      ③ bird      ④ crow

2) 光陰矢の如し。

Time  like an arrow.

- ① flies      ② runs      ③ goes      ④ travels

3) 精神一到何事かならざらん。

Where there is a , there is a way.

- ① mind      ② heart      ③ spirit      ④ will

4) 覆水盆に返らず。

It's no use  over spilt milk.

- ① shouting      ② washing      ③ drinking      ④ crying

5) 学問に王道なし。

There is no royal road to .

- ① study      ② learning      ③ knowledge      ④ academy

## 解答例

I.

1	2	3	4	5
①	③	④	②	②

- 1) ① wisdom [wɪsdəm] ② mild [maɪld] ③ delight [dɪlaɪt] ④ describe [dɪskraɪb]  
 2) ① tongue [tʌŋ] ② suffer [sʌfə] ③ bury [beri] ④ structure [strʌktʃə]  
 3) ① ache [eɪk] ② stomach [stʌmək] ③ Christ [kraɪst] ④ cheek [tʃi:k]  
 4) ① tough [taʊf] ② sigh [saɪ] ③ cough [kɔ:f/kɔf] ④ enough [ɪnʌf]  
 5) ① neat [ni:t] ② steady [stedi] ③ scream [skri:m] ④ disease [dizi:z]

II.

6	7	8	9	10
④	①	④	③	②

III.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
④	③	④	①	①	②	③	③	①	②

IV.

21	22	23	24	25
④	③	①	①	②

- 1) has got 2) understood 3) is 4) graduating 5) rain

V.

26	27	28	29	30
②	③	④	③	①

VI.

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
①	④	⑤	②	⑤	⑥	②	③	①	③

- 3) It cannot prevent from happening again.

VII.

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
④	③	②	①	③	③	①	①	②	④

VIII.

51	52	53	54	55
①	④	③	②	①

IX.

56	57	58	59	60
③	④	②	④	①

- 1) Since you were absent, I had no one to help me.
- 2) Don't walk with your hands in your pockets.
- 3) To my disappointment, I could not make myself understood in English.
- 4) If you were gone, what a lonely world it would be!
- 5) Though I admit what you say is true, I still think that you are to blame.

X.

61	62	63	64	65
③	④	①	②	②

XI.

66	67	68	69	70
③	①	④	④	②

## 2.1.5 一般試験 C 日程 60 分

I. 次の下線部の発音が他と明らかに異なるものを ①～④ から選べ。

- |             |            |            |          |   |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|---|
| 1) ① cough  | ② through  | ③ weigh    | ④ bough  | 1 |
| 2) ① search | ② earth    | ③ heart    | ④ surf   | 2 |
| 3) ① couple | ② southern | ③ route    | ④ cousin | 3 |
| 4) ① vital  | ② vigor    | ③ visual   | ④ vivid  | 4 |
| 5) ① only   | ② owe      | ③ approach | ④ allow  | 5 |

II. 次の看板・掲示板等によく見られる英略語の意味で最も適切なものを選べ。

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1) Reserved   | 6  |
| ① 準備中                      ② 予約済み                      ③ 許可済み                      ④ 売約済み   |    |
| 2) For Rent   | 7  |
| ① 売り家                      ② 予約受付中                      ③ 貸し家                      ④ 空き室有り  |    |
| 3) Keep Off the Grass   | 8  |
| ① 割れ物注意                      ② ガラス類取り扱い注意<br>③ 横断禁止                      ④ 芝生立入禁止           |    |
| 4) With Care  | 9  |
| ① 取り扱い注意                      ② 要介護                      ③ 要手入れ                      ④ 足元注意 |    |
| 5) Florist  | 10 |
| ① 食料品店                      ② 花屋                      ③ 家具屋                      ④ 葬儀屋      |    |

## III. 次の英文に最も適切な前置詞を選び完成せよ。

- 1) She was sitting there  tears in her eyes.  
① beside      ② with      ③ by      ④ below
- 2) I've fallen in love with a woman  a red dress.  
① on      ② for      ③ with      ④ in
- 3)  my regret, I failed in the entrance exam.  
① For      ② To      ③ After      ④ From
- 4) I missed the last train only  1 minute.  
① by      ② about      ③ nearly      ④ behind
- 5) We discussed the matter  tea and cakes.  
① with      ② at      ③ before      ④ over
- 6) Cheese is made  milk.  
① by      ② of      ③ from      ④ into
- 7) He stayed in Misumi Machi  this summer.  
① through      ② for      ③ between      ④ among
- 8) It was foolish  her to trust him.  
① of      ② for      ③ as      ④ on
- 9) I won't have any cakes, thank you.  
I'm  a diet now.  
① during      ② in      ③ on      ④ at
- 10) Are you  or against this plan?  
① about      ② for      ③ except      ④ under



IV. 次の英文には明らかに文法的・語法的に誤りが一箇所含まれている。その部分の番号をマークせよ。

- 1) There is no know what will occur to us in the near future. 21  
           ①          ②          ③          ④
- 2) The number of traffic accidents have been increasing in recent years.  
           ①  ②          ③          ④  
22
- 3) The population of Kumamoto Pre. is much bigger than that of Saga Pre.  
   ①  ②  ③          ④  
23
- 4) I can't catch up with such a treatment any longer.  
           ①          ②          ③          ④  
24
- 5) I have no ideas what has become of her since.  
           ①          ②          ③          ④  
25

V. 次の対話の空欄 26 ~ 30 に、最も自然な会話になるように ① ~ ④ から選べ。

1) A: "Is Mary coming today?"

B: " 26 She is sick."

- ① I'm not afraid.                      ② I'm afraid her not.  
③ I'm afraid not                        ④ I'm not afraid so.

2) A: "How 27 will the concert begin?"

B: "In ten minutes."

- ① long      ② far      ③ soon      ④ often

3) A: "Well, I'd better be off now. Thank you for a wonderful evening!"

B: " 28 Come again!"

- ① Don't mention it.                      ② It's very late now.  
③ Please stay longer                      ④ We had a good time.

4) A: Would you do me a favor, please?

B: Certainly. 29

A: I would like you to help me carry this baggage to the station.

- ① Why?  
② What can I do for you?  
③ Where do you want to carry the baggage?  
④ Your baggage seems to be so heavy.

5) Ann: Jim, this is my friend Ken.

Ken: Nice to meet you. I've always wanted to see you.

Jim: Me, too. 30

- ① Ann is my girl friend.  
② I haven't seen you before.  
③ Why have you wanted to see me?  
④ I've heard a lot about you from Ann.

## VI. 次の英文を精読し各設問に答えよ。

It is commonly believed that because we live in a modern age, in societies which are full of highly advanced scientific and technological conveniences, we no longer have a complete faith in primitive superstitions. However, nothing could be further from the truth.

Perhaps the most widespread form of primitive superstition in both the United States and Japan is astrology, Astrology is based ( a ) ancient beliefs, in which the moon, sun, and stars are thought to influence human life, and even the future in ways that a specialist may tell in advance.

A large number of publishing companies in both countries have been eager to sell books that explain people and their behavior according to the stars under which they were born. In the United States it has become possible to earn a lot of money by astrological consultation on the telephone. There are hundreds of places ( b ) you can call to receive counseling for a few dollars per minute.

In Japan, palm reading is popular with people. Palm readers set up tables out of sidewalks, and if they are thought to be good counselors, they often draw long lines of customers, each willing to pay several thousand yen for a reading. Palm reading is also done in the United States, but usually in the more formal setting of the palm reader's home.

Another primitive superstition that has been supported by people in Japan is the blood-type method of putting people into ( c ) groups. One's personality is said to be influenced by his or her blood-type. Some have even used this method to choose their jobs or marriage ( d ).

\*superstition: 迷信

- 1) 文中の highly advanced scientific and technological conveniences の意味として最も適切なものを選び。 31
- ① fashion cars and mansions  
 ② computers and facsimile machines  
 ③ bicycles and motorcycles  
 ④ convenience stores and rental video shops
- 2) 文中の nothing could be further from the truth の意味として最も適切なものを選び。 32
- ① the truth is quite the opposite  
 ② the truth can be found nearby  
 ③ the truth is as far from us as superstition  
 ④ the truth is contained in superstition
- 3) 文中の draw の意味として最も適切なものを選び。 33
- ① paint a sketch of                      ② get information from  
 ③ attract the attention of              ④ catch sight of
- 4) 文脈から ( a ) ~ ( d ) の中に入る最も適切な語を選び。 34
- ( a ) ① on              ② in              ③ from              ④ at 34
- ( b ) ① where              ② which              ③ how              ④ whom 35
- ( c ) ① three              ② four              ③ five              ④ six 36
- ( d ) ① husbands              ② couples              ③ partners              ④ friends 37
- 5) 次の英問に対して明らかに不適切なものを ① ~ ④ から選び。 38
- ① Sure. It's A.                      ② Sure. It's B.  
 ③ Sure. It's AO.                      ④ Sure. It's AB.
- 6) 文中の Perhaps と明らかに同義語でないものを選び。 39
- ① Maybe              ② Actually              ③ Probably              ④ Possibly

## VII. 次の英文の空所に最も適切なものを選び完成せよ。

- 1) I've got three daughters. One is in Tokyo and  are in Fukuoka.  
 ① another      ② other      ③ others      ④ the others
- 2) If I read this nobel once more, I  it three times.  
 ① will read    ② would read    ③ would have read    ④ will have read
- 3) I haven't seen Mari  she returned from Italy.  
 ① as      ② since      ③ when      ④ until
- 4) He couldn't  to spend all his children to college.  
 ① allow      ② permit      ③ afford      ④ approve
- 5) I'd like to make  for the express train Ariake that leaves at 6:00.  
 ① a reservation      ② a promise  
 ③ an appointment      ④ a subscription
- 6)  Mr. Abe this morning, but I forgot!  
 ① should phone      ② will phone  
 ③ should have phoned      ④ will have phoned
- 7) In order to get there at 10:00, you have to leave here at seven at .
- ① earlier      ② later      ③ the earliest      ④ the latest
- 8) Professor Suzuki suggested that all the students in his class  the meeting.  
 ① attend      ② would attend      ③ attended      ④ have attended
- 9) It doesn't  to me wheter your answer is right or not.  
 ① concern      ② matter      ③ care      ④ refer
- 10) We're going to miss the beginning of the program  you walk faster.  
 ① despite      ② otherwise      ③ in spite of      ④ unless

## VIII. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空欄に入る最も適切な語を選べ。

- 1) If you make haste, you will catch the last bus.  
 = Make haste,  you will miss the last bus.  
 ① and      ② then      ③ or      ④ but
- 2) It snowed heavily, so Jim could not go to the mall.  
 = The heavy snow  Jim from going to the mall.  
 ① strapped      ② prevented      ③ allowed      ④ prepared

3) I said to Mr. White, "May I call on you tomorrow?"  
 = I asked Mr. White  I might call on him the next day.

- ① if                      ② that                      ③ though                      ④ when

4) We failed to try not to laugh at her.  
 = We could not help  at her.

- ① laugh                      ② to laugh                      ③ being laughed                      ④ laughing

5) Thanks to that coach, the player succeeded.  
 = That coach has made the player  he is now.

- ① who                      ② how                      ③ which                      ④ what

IX. 次の各日本文に相当するように {      } 内の語を並べ替えて英文を作るには1語足りない。その1語を選べ。

1) 彼が来るか来ないかは、私にとってたいして重要ではない。

It { me, no, to, difference } whether he will come or not.

- ① important    ② is                      ③ makes                      ④ matters

2) 遅れちゃったよ。もう30分早く家を出ればよかったのに。

We're late. We { half, left, home, earlier, an, should, hour }.

- ① have                      ② be                      ③ from                      ④ still

3) 彼は皆に聞こえるように大きな声で話した。

He spoke loudly { to, heard, be, so } by everybody.

- ① that                      ② such                      ③ able                      ④ as

4) 同じ間違いをしたなんて、彼女は何て不注意なんだろう。

{ careless, how, is, It, her } to have made the same mistake!!

- ① for                      ② of                      ③ to                      ④ with

5) 彼は健康がすぐれないという理由で辞職したがっている。

He wishes to resign { that, on, his, the, health } is falling.

- ① cause                      ② ground                      ③ purpose                      ④ reason

X. 次の日本語の意味に最も相応しい英文を、①～④から選べ。

- 1) 人の悪口をいうのはよくない。 60
- ① It is not good to speak ill of others.
  - ② It is not good speaking other's faults.
  - ③ Speaking badly of others is no good.
  - ④ Speaking of other's rumor is no good.
- 2) 若い頃彼女は美しかったに違いない。 61
- ① She had to be beautiful when she was young.
  - ② She must have been beautiful when she was young.
  - ③ She must have been beautiful when she had been young.
  - ④ She may have been beautiful when she was young.
- 3) 何か暖かい飲み物が欲しい。 62
- ① I want something to drink hot.
  - ② I want something hot to drink.
  - ③ I want hot something to drink.
  - ④ I want to drink hot something.
- 4) この腕時計は調子が悪い。 63
- ① This watch is bad in order.
  - ② This watch is late in time.
  - ③ Something is wrong with this watch.
  - ④ Something is matter with this watch.
- 5) 昨日、マリアに会えたらよかったのに……。 64
- ① I wish I met Mari yesterday.
  - ② I had better meet Mari yesterday.
  - ③ I should have met Mari yesterday.
  - ④ I'm sorry I couldn't meet Mari yesterday.

## XI. 次の英文に最も相応しいものを選び。

- 1)  the weather forecast, it will begin to snow tonight.  
① According to    ② Because of    ③ Owing to    ④ On account of
- 2) The more I know about Yuki,  I like her.  
① the more    ② the best    ③ the most    ④ the better
- 3) He is  the entrance exam.  
① sure on pass    ② sure in pass    ③ sure to pass    ④ sure of
- 4)  since her grandfather died.  
① It has been five years    ② It is five years  
③ It was five years    ④ Five years passed
- 5) My professor  be late for his lecture.  
① said me not to    ② asked me not to  
③ proposed me not    ④ told me not to

## XII. 次の諺は日常英語圏でよく見聞きするものである。最も相応しいものを選び。

- 1) 良薬口に苦し。  
Good medicine  bitter.  
① smells    ② tastes    ③ drinks    ④ makes
- 2) 明日の百より今日の五十。  
A bird in the hand is worth  in the bush.  
① one    ② two    ③ three    ④ four
- 3) \*\*\*は一日してならず。  
 was not built in a day.  
① Greek    ② Egypt    ③ Beijing    ④ Rome
- 4) 三つ子の魂百まで。  
The  cannot change its spot.  
① tiger    ② lion    ③ leopard    ④ zebra
- 5) よく学びよく遊べ。  
All work and no play makes  a dull boy.  
① Jack    ② Jim    ③ John    ④ Judy



## 解答例

I.

1	2	3	4	5
①	③	③	①	④

- 1) ① cough [kɔ:rf/kɔf] ② through [θru:] ③ weigh [wei] ④ bough [bau]  
 2) ① search [sɔ:rtʃ] ② earth [ɔ:θ] ③ heart [hɑ:rt] ④ surf [sɔ:rf]  
 3) ① couple [kʌp(ə)l] ② southern [sʌðərn] ③ route [ru:t,ráut]  
 ④ cousin [kʌz(ə)n]  
 4) ① vital [vaɪtl] ② vigor [vígə] ③ visual [vɪʒuəl/-zjuəl] ④ vivid [vivid]  
 5) ① only [ounli] ② owe [ou] ③ approach [əpróutʃ] ④ allow [əlaú]

II.

6	7	8	9	10
②	③	④	①	②

III.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
②	④	②	①	④	③	①	①	③	②

IV.

21	22	23	24	25
②	②	③	②	①

- 1) no knowing 2) has 3) larger 4) put up with 5) have no idea

V.

26	27	28	29	30
②	②	①	②	④

VI.

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
②	①	③	①	①	②	③	③	②

- 3) It cannot prevent from happening again.

VII.

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
④	④	②	③	①	③	④	①	②	④

VIII.

50	51	52	53	54
③	②	①	④	④

IX.

55	56	57	58	59
③	①	④	②	②

- 1) It makes no difference to me whether he will come or not.
- 2) We're late. We should have left home half an hour earlier.
- 3) He spoke loudly so as to be heard by everybody.
- 4) It is how careless of her to have made the same mistake.
- 5) He wished to resign on the ground that his health is falling.

X.

60	61	62	63	64
①	②	②	③	④

XI.

65	66	67	68	69
①	①	③	②	④

XII.

70	71	72	73	74
②	②	④	③	①

## 2.2 熊本リハビリテーション学院

### 2.2.1 一般前期

[ 1 ] ピカソ (Pablo Picasso) に関するつぎの英文を読み、問 1 ~ 問 2 に答えなさい。

Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter and sculptor, generally considered the greatest artist of the 20th century. He was unique as an inventor of forms, as an innovator of styles and techniques as a master of various (a)media. He created more than 20,000 works. Picasso's (h)genius manifested itself early: at the age of 10 he made his first paintings, and at 15 he performed brilliantly on the entrance examinations to Barcelona's School of Fine Arts.

Born in Malaga on October 25, 1881, Picasso was the son of Jose Ruiz Blasco, an art teacher, and Maria Picasso y Lopez. Until 1898 he always used his father's name, Ruiz, and his mother's maiden name. Picasso, to (c)sign his pictures. After about 1901 he dropped "Ruiz" and used his mother's maiden name to sign his pictures.

Between 1900 and 1902, Picasso made three trips to Paris, finally setting there in 1904. He found the city's bohemian street life fascinating\*, and his pictures of people in dance halls and cafe show how he imitated the style of Paul Gauguin. Edgar Degas and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, gave him also the strong influence. At the same time, Picasso's work shows his evolution toward the Blue Period, so called because various shades of blue dominated his work for the next few years. Expressing human (d)misery, the paintings portray blind figures, beggars, alcoholics, and prostitutes\*.

Shortly after settling in Paris, Picasso met Fernande Olivier, the first of many companions to influence the theme, style, and mood of his work. With this happy relationship, Picasso changed his palette to pinks and reds; the years 1904 and 1905 are thus called the Rose Period. Many of his subjects were drawn from the circus, which he visited several times a week. Dating from his first decade\* in Paris are friendships with the poets Max Jacob, Guillaume Apollinaire, and the American writers Gertrude Stein and her brother Leo, who were his first important patrons; Picasso did (e)portraits of them all.

In the summer of 1906, during Picasso's stay in Gosol, Spain, his work entered a new phase\*, marked by the influence of Greek and African art. The key work of this period is "Les demoiselles d'Avignon"\* , so radical in style that it was not even understood by contemporary avant-grade\* painters and critics. Spatial\* depth and the ideal form of the female nude were destroyed.

Inspired by the French artist Paul Cezanne, Picasso and the French artist Georges Braque painted landscapes in 1908 in a style later described by a critic as being made

of “little cubes”, thus leading to the (f) term cubism. Some of their paintings are so similar that it is difficult to tell them apart. Working together between 1908 and 1911, they were concerned with breaking down and analyzing form, and together they developed the first phase of cubism. Picasso’s favorite subjects were musical instruments, still-life objects\*, and his friends.

注) fascinating\* 魅力的 prostitutes\* 娼婦 decade\* 10年間 phase\* 相  
 “Les demoiselles d’Avignon”\* 「アビニヨンの娘たち」 avant-garde\* 前衛の  
 Spatial\* 空間の still-life objects\* 静物

問1 下線を引いた単語 (a) ~ (f) の、文中での意味を選びなさい。

- 1 (a) media  
 ① 報道 ② 材料 ③ 仲介者 ④ 地位
- 2 (b) genius  
 ① 神 ② 師 ③ 情感 ④ 才能
- 3 (c) sign  
 ① 署名する ② 宣伝する ③ メッセージをこめる ④ 名刺として用いる
- 4 (d) misery  
 ① 悲惨さ ② 社会 ③ 感情 ④ 弱者
- 5 (d) portraits  
 ① 報告 ② 感謝 ③ 肖像画 ④ 写真
- 6 (d) term  
 ① 創造 ② 用語 ③ 決意 ④ 時期

問2 つぎの文章のうち、本文の内容に合っているものを4つ選びなさい。

- [7] ① ピカソは、20世紀のもっとも偉大な芸術家と考えられている。  
 ② ピカソという名前は、母の結婚前の旧姓である。  
 ③ ピカソはポール・ゴーギャン、エドガー・ドガ、トゥルーズ・ロートレックなどの画家たちに大きな影響を与えた。  
 ④ ピカソがパリに定住した年は、1908年である。  
 ⑤ 青の時代と呼ばれる時期には、幸福感に満ちた絵が多い。  
 ⑥ サーカスは悲しいので、ピカソは見に行かなかった。  
 ⑦ 「アビニヨンの娘たち」には、ヨーロッパ以外の芸術からの影響が見られる。  
 ⑧ 「アビニヨンの娘たち」は、同時代の前衛画家や批判家たちにさえ理解されなかった。  
 ⑨ フランスの画家ポール・セザンヌとジョルジュ・ブラックは、ある時期見分けがつかないほどよく似た絵を描いた。  
 ⑩ キュービズムの時代、ピカソはもっぱら人物ばかり描いた。

[2] 各文章の空欄に入るべきもっとも適切な語を、下の①～⑧より選びなさい。

- [8] The music was so noisy that no one could put ( ) it.  
 [9] She has put ( ) making her decision for another week.  
 [10] Please put ( ) your toys now.  
 [11] My father put ( ) his glasses to read the book.  
 [12] The firefighters quickly put ( ) the fire.

- |       |           |        |          |
|-------|-----------|--------|----------|
| ① up  | ② up with | ③ on   | ④ across |
| ⑤ out | ⑥ away    | ⑦ down | ⑧ off    |

[ 3 ] 各文章の各空欄に入るべきもっとも適切な語句を、それぞれ①～④より選びなさい。

13 ( ) to a degree, you need some experience for this job.

- ① Thanks      ② In addition      ③ When it comes      ④ Up

14 Digital cameras are becoming easier to use. ( ), they are becoming cheaper.

- ① Moreover      ② Likely      ③ On top of it      ④ By the way

15 ( ) having a full-time job, he also has a part-time job.

- ① Because of      ② Apart from      ③ According to      ④ During

16 My sister came home ( ) some classmates of her.

- ① together      ② next to      ③ along with      ④ in her company

17 Children should respect their parents. ( ). they should respect their teachers.

- ① On the contrary      ② Otherwise      ③ Similarity      ④ Anyway

- [ 4 ] 日本語の意味を表すよう、カッコ内の語を並べ替えて英文を完成させるとき、3番目にくる語の番号を選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は文頭に来る語もすべて小文字にしてある。

例 まず何をしたらいいのか、教えてください。

Tell me ( ① do ② at ③ what ④ first ⑤ to ).

→ Tell me (what to do at first). 答 ①

- [18] 雑誌に何か面白いことが載っていますか。

( ① there ② interesting ③ is ④ anything ⑤ in ) the magazine?

- [19] 彼は私の古い友人です。

He is ( ① old ② of ③ friend ④ mine ⑤ an ).

- [20] 私たちはもう子どもではないことを知ってください。

You should know that ( ① longer ② are ③ children ④ we ⑤ no ).

- [21] 昨夜から雪が降っています。

( ① been ② since ③ has ④ snowing ⑤ it ) last night.

- [22] お話してもいいでしょうか。

( ① would ② I ③ you ④ mind ⑤ if ) talk to you?

## 解答例

番号	配点	正解
1	4	2
2	4	4
3	4	1
4	4	1
5	4	3
6	4	2
7	4 × 4	1 · 2 · 7 · 8
8	4	2
9	4	8
10	4	6
11	4	3
12	4	5
13	4	2
14	4	1
15	4	2
16	4	3
17	4	3
18	4	4
19	4	3
20	4	5
21	4	1
22	4	4

- 18] Is there anything interesting in the magazine?
- 19] He is an old friend of mine.
- 20] You should know that we are no longer children.
- 21] It has been snowing since last night.
- 22] Would you mind if I talk to you?



## 2.2.2 一般後期

[ 1 ] 次の英文を読んで，下の問いに答えなさい。

The Constitution is the ( 1 ) law of the United States. It was written in 1787, not long after the thirteen colonies ( 2 ) their freedom from England. The Constitution tells how the United States is to ( 3 ). It also promises American citizens certain civil rights. ( 4 ) example, Americans are free to say ( 5 ) they think about their government. They can belong ( 6 ) whatever religion they want, and they are free to elect the leaders they want. These are called the rights to freedom of speech and freedom of religion, and <sup>(A)</sup>the right to vote.

The amendments — changes or additions to the Constitution — give Americans certain rights that were not included when the original document was written. The Fourteenth Amendment was added in 1868, a few years after slavery was ended by <sup>(B)</sup>the Civil War. It promised that all Americans, white ( 7 ) black, would receive equal rights ( 8 ) the law.

問1 空欄( 1 )から( 10 )に入る適切な語ないし語句をそれぞれ選び、番号をマークしない。

- [ 1 ] 空欄(1)    [ 1 ] alive    [ 2 ] financial    [ 3 ] vain    [ 4 ] false    [ 5 ] supreme
- [ 2 ] 空欄(2)    [ 1 ] won    [ 2 ] lost    [ 3 ] meat    [ 4 ] sank    [ 5 ] burst
- [ 3 ] 空欄(3)    [ 1 ] govern    [ 2 ] governing    [ 3 ] government    [ 4 ] be governed  
[ 5 ] have govern
- [ 4 ] 空欄(4)    [ 1 ] Beyond    [ 2 ] Over    [ 3 ] Without    [ 4 ] For    [ 5 ] From
- [ 5 ] 空欄(5)    [ 1 ] when    [ 2 ] what    [ 3 ] which    [ 4 ] who    [ 5 ] why
- [ 6 ] 空欄(6)    [ 1 ] on    [ 2 ] from    [ 3 ] at    [ 4 ] to    [ 5 ] against
- [ 7 ] 空欄(7)    [ 1 ] or    [ 2 ] with    [ 3 ] either    [ 4 ] aside    [ 5 ] nor
- [ 8 ] 空欄(8)    [ 1 ] out    [ 2 ] behind    [ 3 ] off    [ 4 ] under    [ 5 ] down

問2 下線 (A),(B) について答えなさい。

9 下線 (A) の語句に最も関係のある単語を選び、番号をマークしなさい。

① election    ② astronaut    ③ marriage    ④ stomach    ⑤ explorer

10 下線 (B) の訳語を選び、番号をマークしなさい。

① 独立戦争    ② 南北戦争    ③ 第1次世界大戦    ④ 太平洋戦争  
⑤ ベトナム戦争

[2] つぎの各英文について、語法上正しければ、①を、正しくなければ②の番号をマークしなさい。

11 The army forbade the people to go out on the street at night.

12 What school did you graduate from?

13 Japanese is different upon Spanish in many ways.

14 They studied hard so that they could be pass of entrance exam.

15 Ichiro has already been working on his homework for three hours.

[ 3 ] つぎの各英文の空欄に入る最も適切な語ないし語句をそれぞれ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

[16] 彼女は一晩中泣いてばかりいました。

She did nothing ( 16 ) weep all night.

[1] but      [2] only      [3] along      [4] herself      [5] crying

[17] 勇敢な人はしばしばライオンにたとえられます。

A brave man is often ( 17 ) to a lion.

[1] ocupied      [2] replied      [3] depended      [4] touched      [5] compared

[18] 紅茶よりもコーヒーのほうが好きです。

I ( 18 ) coffee to tea.

[1] like more      [2] prefer      [3] dislike      [4] love much      [5] feel like

[19] 彼は祖母に育てられました。

He was ( 19 ) up by his grandmother.

[1] blown      [2] fought      [3] drawn      [4] swept      [5] brought

[20] 子どもたちの面倒をみる人がいませんでした。

There was nobody to ( 20 ) care of the children.

[1] take      [2] taking      [3] be took      [4] being taken      [5] have taken

[ 4 ] つぎの日本語の意味を表すようにカッコ内の語を並べかえた場合、3番目にくる語の番号をマークしなさい。

(例) 昨日よく寝ましたか。

Did you ( ① good ② last ③ a ④ have ⑤ sleep) night?

→ Did you (have a good sleep last) night? 答 ①

21 白いドレスを着ている女の子は私の妹です。

The girl ( ① is ② wearing ③ dress ④ white ⑤ a) my sister.

22 彼女のお母さんは年の割には若く見えます。

Her mother ( ① for ② looks ③ her ④ young ⑤ age).

23 困ったことに、今お金の持ち合わせがないんだ。

The trouble is ( ① no ② have ③ that ④ money ⑤ I) on me now.

24 彼が無事に到着したという知らせは家族を喜ばせました。

The news ( ① delighted ② safe ③ his ④ of ⑤ arrival) his family.

25 彼はニューヨークで教育を受けたことを自慢にしています。

He is ( ① educated ② of ③ been ④ having ⑤ proud) in New York.

## 解答例

番号	配点	正解
1	4	5
2	4	1
3	4	4
4	4	4
5	4	2
6	4	4
7	4	1
8	4	4
9	4	1
10	4	2
11	4	1
12	4	1
13	4	2
14	4	2
15	4	1
16	4	1
17	4	5
18	4	2
19	4	5
20	4	1
21	4	4
22	4	1
23	4	2
24	4	2
25	4	4

- [21] The girl wearing a white dress is my sister.
- [22] Her mother looks young for her age.
- [23] The trouble is that I have no money on me.
- [24] The news of his safe arrival delighted his family.
- [25] He is proud of having been educated in New York.

## 2.3 九州中央リハビリテーション学院

### 2.3.1 一般前期

【1】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Dr. Elaine Smith has written a paper about modern sickness and disease. Of course AIDS and SARS are part of the 21st century problems, but CPT has been particularly ( 1 ) in Japan. What is CPT? It is short for “Cellular Phone Thumb,” ( 2 ) is the name Dr. Smith gave to the problem.

If you are ever in Japan, (3)(① you ② is ③ all ④ have to ⑤ do ⑥ look around) to see that almost everyone is punching the buttons on their cellular phones. Why? They are entering characters for e-mail to their friends. Dr. Smith has estimated that the average cellular phone user in Japan sends 20 e-mail messages a day. The average e-mail is 45 characters (including pictures, katakana, hiragana, kanji, and Romaji). But each character is not entered with one push of a button. (5) It usually takes four pushes to enter one character. ( 6 ) the average e-mail takes 180 pushes with the thumb. At 20 e-mails a day, that’s 3500 ( 7 ) the thumb has to push a button on the cellular phone each day. (Please note that doesn’t include other cellular phone activities.)

People who use computers most often use all 10 fingers, but cellular phones are “thumb machines.” Very quickly a person’s thumb get tired. And it (8)leads to problems that sometimes require (9)surgery. Dr. Smith has also noticed that many young people in Japan seem to have bigger thumbs than the older generations. (10) (① can ② grow ③ muscles ④ too much ⑤ make ⑥ exercise), if they don’t get too tired before that.

Anyhow, Dr. Smith suggests that the 21st century be called the age of CPT.

問1 空所( 1 )に入れるのに最も適切な語を次から選びなさい。

- ① that                      ② so                      ③ it                      ④ case

問2 空所( 2 )に入れるのに最も適切な語を次から選びなさい。

- ① that                      ② what                      ③ which                      ④ this

問3 下線部(3)が意味の通る英文となるように，(            )内の語句を並びかえた時，2番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。

問4 下線部(3)が意味の通る英文となるように，(            )内の語句を並びかえた時，4番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。

問5 下線部(5)の指し示す内容を次から選びなさい。

- ① one push of a button                      ② each character  
③ the average e-mail                        ④ to enter one-character

問6 空所(6)に入れるのに最も適当な語を次から選びなさい。

- ① Thus                      ② However                      ③ Otherwise                      ④ Likewise

問7 空所(7)に入れるのに最も適当な語を次から選びなさい。

- ① times                      ② letters                      ③ e-mails                      ④ calls

問8 下線部(8)の意味として最も適当なものを次から選びなさい。

- ① results from    ② arrives at    ③ eases                      ④ causes

問9 下線部(9)を日本語に表すと、次のどれが最も適切かを選びなさい。

- ① 薬物治療                      ② 休養                      ③ 外科手術                      ④ 入院

問10 下線部(10)が意味の通る英文となるように、( )内の語句を並びかえた時、2番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語句も小文字で与えてある。

問11 下線部(10)が意味の通る英文となるように、( )内の語句を並びかえた時、4番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語句も小文字で与えてある。

問12～問15 次の英文が本文の内容と一致する場合は①を、一致しない場合は②を、本文の内容からはどちらともいえない場合は③を選びなさい。

問12 CPT is among modern diseases and sickness.

問13 Older people in Japan seldom use cellular phones.

問14 Computer users are well advised not to use ten fingers for their health.

問15 The author believes that doctors specially trained for CPT are needed.

【2】次の英文中の空所に入る最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

問16 “I’ve visited Paris just once.”

“When  16 the city?”

- ① did you visit                      ② have you been to  
③ have you gone to                  ④ had you visited

問17 One of the things I hate most is  17 someone I’m not really familiar with.

- ① be made fun of                      ② be made fun of by  
③ being made fun of                  ④ being made fun of by

問18 Why don’t we discuss  18 over a cup of tea?

- ① the matter   ② on the matter   ③ of the matter   ④ about the matter

問19  19 the news, she jumped up for joy.

- ① To hear                              ② To hearing  
③ His hearing                          ④ Having heard from

問20 It’s such a  20 experience to speak to the man who cares about nothing but money.

- ① tired                      ② tiring                      ③ being tiring                      ④ being tired

問21 The parents were really looking forward to  21 home after the first semester in college.

- ① see their daughter                      ② their daughter’s coming  
③ their daughter would come                  ④ for their daughter to come

問22 Politics is one of the matters  22 most young people pay no attention today.

- ① that                      ② to that                      ③ which                      ④ to which

問23 Monica has just  23 as my sister has.

- ① as a lot of dresses                      ② dresses as many  
③ as the same number of dresses                  ④ as many dresses



問 24 If you  the client at once, our company would get the contract.

- ① will see      ② talk      ③ apologize to      ④ had explained

問 25 Be sure to finish this assignment  I come back to the office.

- ① until      ② by      ③ by the time      ④ before then

【3】 次の問いの会話の空所に入る最も適切なものを，それぞれ下の ①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

問 26 A: I love your shirt.

B: Do you really like it?

A:

B: It wasn't very expensive, either.

- ① Yes, it becomes you perfectly.  
② Yes, I'm lucky to find you it.  
③ No, it sure looks cheap.  
④ No, I don't think it matches your hat.

問 27 (*On the phone*)

A: Hello. Could I speak to Miss Davis?

B: She's not at her desk right now.

A:

B: Sure.

- ① When will she get back?  
② Where has she gone?  
③ Could you tell her Tom Gray called?  
④ May I take a message?

問 28 A: Where's Tony this evening?

B: Well, he couldn't come to the party?

A:

B: He has the flu.

- ① Come on. Let me know if there is anything I can do?
- ② We'll tell him to take it easy.
- ③ Really? What's the matter with him?
- ④ That's too bad. I hope he will get well soon.

問 29 A: Have you been waited on?

B: No, I'm trying to find a green sweater in extra large.

A:

B: Can you order one for me?

- ① I think this one is your size.
- ② We have your size, but not in that color.
- ③ I'm afraid green is not your color.
- ④ We like the color, but it doesn't match your pants.

問 30 A: Would you mind if I borrowed your bicycle?

B: It really depends on when.

A:

B: Let me think it over, and I'll let you know.

- ① Until next weekend, if that's OK.
- ② I'm not sure when.
- ③ I'll check the calendar then.
- ④ For how long?

## 解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
②	③	①	⑤	④	①	①	④	③	⑥	⑤	①	①	②	③

【2】

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
①	④	①	①	②	②	④	④	③	③

【3】

26	27	28	29	30
①	③	③	②	①

問 3.4 All you have to do is to look around

問 10.11 Too much exercise can make muscles grow

## 2.3.2 一般後期

【1】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

The Japanese live no longer than anyone else on earth. Their average life span is now an amazing 84 years for women and nearly 80 for men. This longevity seems to come from several <sup>(1)</sup> factors. First, <sup>(2)</sup> the majority <sup>(1)</sup> have <sup>(2)</sup> that <sup>(3)</sup> a healthy, low-fat, high-fiber diet <sup>(4)</sup> fit and slim <sup>(5)</sup> keeps them <sup>(6)</sup> of Japanese. Second, the population is very healthy and fitness conscious. Finally, Japan has a universal health plan that offers first-rate medical care to all its citizens at a very reasonable price

( 4 ), the average Japanese woman gives birth to only 1.3 children. Together, this longevity and low-birth rate have brought about what is called the <sup>(5)</sup> aging of the Japanese population. In fact, Japan is aging so fast that by 2030, it will have the world's oldest citizens, with 30% of its people over 65. This is creating problems, of course. It puts pressure on both the health care system and the economy as a whole. And it has raised some difficult social questions like: Who is going to look after all these senior citizens? The younger generation no longer seems to feel the obligation. And more and more wives — who have traditionally handled <sup>(6)</sup> the job — are now working outside the home.

But this aging population is also creating a booming industry — the care of the elderly. Japan has comparatively few nursing homes. So <sup>(7)</sup> (1) and staffed <sup>(2)</sup> more and more <sup>(3)</sup> started up <sup>(4)</sup> being <sup>(5)</sup> are <sup>(6)</sup> such homes. Thus, in the near future, “the nursing home caregiver” promises to be a lot new career opportunity. Already several colleges and universities have set up courses in the field. And one company has branched out into training people to care for the elderly. It already boasts thousands of graduates. These <sup>(1)</sup> “home helpers.” as they are called, are not career professionals. Many are housewives who still expect to have to take care of relatives at home. At any rate, Japan's aging population makes the country a leader of sorts — a kind of test case. Eventually, <sup>(10)</sup> (1) as far as <sup>(2)</sup> catch up <sup>(3)</sup> will <sup>(4)</sup> the aging of the population <sup>(5)</sup> with Japan <sup>(6)</sup> other countries goes. They will face similar problems and challenges. So now other developed countries are watching to see how things in Japan come out, and looking to Japan to show the way forward.

問1 下線部(1)の意味として最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- ① functions      ② results      ③ reasons      ④ materials

問2 下線部(2)が意味の通る英文となるように，( )内の語句を並びかえた時，3番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。

問3 下線部(2)が意味の通る英文となるように、( )内の語句を並びかえた時、5番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。

問4 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適当な語を次から選びなさい。

- ① Meanwhile      ② likewise      ③ As a result      ④ For example

問5 下線部(5)を日本語で表すと、次のどれが最も適切かを選びなさい。

- ① 平均余命      ② 長寿      ③ 世代      ④ 高齢化

問6 下線部(6)の指し示す内容を次から選びなさい。

- ① to have the world's oldest citizens      ② to look after senior citizens  
③ to create problems      ④ to work outside the home

問7 下線部(7)が意味の通る英文となるように、( )内の語句を並びかえた時、3番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語句も小文字で与えてある。

問8 下線部(7)が意味の通る英文となるように、( )内の語句を並びかえた時、5番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語句も小文字で与えてある。

問9 下線部(9)の例として最も適切なものを次から選びなさい。

- ① housewives      ② nursing homes  
③ university graduates      ④ career professionals

問10 下線部(10)が意味の通る英文となるように、( )内の語句を並びかえた時、3番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語句も小文字で与えてある。

問11 下線部(10)が意味の通る英文となるように、( )内の語句を並びかえた時、5番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語句も小文字で与えてある。

下記に示す各英文(問12~問15)が本文の内容と一致する場合は①を、一致しない場合は②を、本文の内容からはどちらともいえない場合は③を選びなさい。

問12 The nation's low birth rate is one reason for the aging of the population.

問13 We can still rely on the younger generation to care for the elderly.

問14 The government isn't doing its best to re-establish the nation's health care system.

問15 Japan can only follow the example of other countries.

【2】次の英文中の空所に入る最も適当なものを，各問の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

問16 It was only yesterday that John  me about his plan to go to Europe.

- ① said                      ② spoke                      ③ talked                      ④ told

問17 I  be poor than make money by dishonest means.

- ① prefer                      ② like                      ③ would rather                      ④ may as well

問18 “I’d like to see Mr. Brown. Is he in?”

“I’m sorry, but he  home just five minutes ago.”

- ① went                      ② went to                      ③ has gone                      ④ has gone to

問19 Please remain  until the plane comes to a complete stop.

- ① seating                      ② seated                      ③ sit down                      ④ have a seat

問20 He has improved so much in English. Still, his English is  study abroad.

- ① fluent enough not to                      ② not well enough to  
③ not good enough to                      ④ not good so as to

問21 Would you like me to take your message, or shall I  him call you back later?

- ① have                      ② let                      ③ get                      ④ tell

問22 He looked so  when he got his birthday present.

- ① please                      ② pleasant                      ③ pleasing                      ④ pleased

問23 I enjoy  to music whenever I’m free.

- ① listen                      ② to listen                      ③ that I listen                      ④ listening



問 28 ( 28 ) に入る適切なものを選びなさい。

- ① No way
- ② Right
- ③ That's not what I mean
- ④ Unfortunately

問 29 ( 29 ) に入る適切なものを選びなさい。

- ① some animal survive by eating other animals
- ② there are grass-eating animals
- ③ plants are alive, too
- ④ humans don't have the right to eat animals

問 30 ( 30 ) に入る適切なものを選びなさい。

- ① Look at yourself in a mirror
- ② Humans can get good protein only from vegetables
- ③ Being a vegetarian prevents many kinds of disease
- ④ Animals shouldn't be killed for human consumption



## 解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
③	③	⑤	①	④	②	②	③	②	②	①	①	②	③	②

【2】

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
④	③	①	②	③	①	④	④	①	②

【3】

26	27	28	29	30
①	④	②	③	①

問 2.3 of Japanese have a healthy, low-fat, high-fiber diet that keeps them fit and slim

問 7.8 such homes are more and more being started up and staffed

問 10.11 other countries will catch up with Japan as far as the aging of the population

## 2.4 西日本リハビリテーション学院

### 2.4.1 一般試験(昼間部)

【1】次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。

A lot of people think cancer is the number one killer in the united States, but it's not. The leading killer is heart disease. Cancer is number two. Heart disease <sup>(1)</sup>is responsible for about one-quarter of the deaths in the U.S. each year.

Heart attacks account ( 2 ) over 500,000 deaths a year. One reason the number of deaths from heart attacks is so high is that when people experience chest pain, they don't realize they may be getting a heart attack and wait too long before going to the hospital. <sup>(3)</sup>Such a dealy can be fatal. In fact, more than half of all heart attack victims die before they reach the hospital.

What are the warning signs of a heart attack? ( 4 ) to the American heart Association, the signs include uncomfortable pressure or pain in the middle of the chest for two minutes or longer; movement of pain to the shoulder, arm, neck, or jaw; <sup>(5)</sup>sweating may accompany the pain; nausea and vomiting\* may also occur; and shortness of breath, dizziness, or fainting may be experienced with the other signs.

One of the factors that increases the risk of heart attack is high blood pressure, also called ( 6 ). Today, with the stresses of everyday life, nearly one out of every three adults suffers from high blood pressure. High blood pressure can be brought on by a fight with one's spouse, problems at work, speaking in public, or even telling a lie. But it can also be brought on by something you enjoy, like the caffeine in a cup of coffee, cigarettes, or alcohol.

There are, fortunately, ways to lower blood pressure, ways that are just as varied as the behaviors that drive blood pressure up. They include maintaining a healthy diet, attaining one's recommended weight, and doing regular aerobic exercise. And there are unexpectedly simple ways of lowering blood pressure, <sup>(7)</sup>such as laughing or petting a dog or cat.

So while the bad news is that heart disease is the number one killer, the good news is that the death rate from heart disease has been declining since the 1950s as people adopt healthier lifestyles and medical world develops improved drugs and surgical techniques.

\*nausea and vomiting 「吐き気と嘔吐」

問1 下線部(1)を日本語で表した場合に最も適当なものを選び、マークしなさい。

1

- ① 責任がある ② 原因となっている ③ 予防している ④ 関係がある

問2 空所(2)に入れるべき最も適当な語を次から選び、マークしなさい。 2

- ① in ② to ③ on ④ for

問3 下線部(3)の意味として適当なものを次から選び、マークしなさい。 3

- ① 胸に痛みを感じれば、心臓発作の可能性がある。  
 ② 胸に痛みを感じることもなくとも、心臓の病気で死ぬ場合もある。  
 ③ 病院に行くのが遅れても、心臓発作で死亡するのはまれである。  
 ④ 病院に行くのが遅ければ、心臓発作が命に関わる場合がある。

問4 空所(4)に入れるべき最も適当な語を次から選び、マークしなさい。 4

- ① According to ② Asked ③ Reporting ④ Reveal

問5 下線部(5)の意味として最も適当なものを次から選び、マークしなさい。 5

- ① 痛みを伴って汗が出ることもある。  
 ② 汗をかくと痛みを誘発することもある。  
 ③ 汗をかくと痛みを和らげる場合もある。  
 ④ 発汗と苦痛が交互に繰り返すこともある。

問6 空所(6)に入れるべき最も適当な語を次から選び、マークしなさい。 6

- ① pneumonia ② stroke ③ hypertension ④ tumor

問7 下線部(7)を他の語句に置き換えると、どの語句が最も適当か。次から選びマークしなさい。 7

- ① alike ② same ③ similar ④ including

問8~問11 次の文が本文の内容と一致する場合は①を、一致しない場合は②を、本文の内容からはどちらともいえない場合は③をマークしなさい。

問8 ガンの予防には健康な食生活と適度な運動が有効である。 8

問9 嘘をつくことでさえ高血圧の原因になる場合がある。 9

問10 血圧を下げる方法は数が限られている。 10

問11 高血圧による死亡者の数は1950年代以来増加を続けている。 11

【2】次の問い(A・B)に答えなさい。

A 次の英文中の空所に入る最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び，マークしなさい。

問1 He has finally made up his mind to  the girl he's been with since schooldays.

- ① be married    ② marry    ③ marry to    ④ get married with

問2 While studying in New York, I  often go to one of the theaters on Broadway.

- ① was used to    ② should    ③ had    ④ would

問3 Unless you , we'll be late for the meeting.

- ① hurry    ② don't hurry    ③ will hurry    ④ won't hurry

問4 He wished  in music at college, but his father wanted him to take his business.

- ① to study    ② studying    ③ to major    ④ majoring

問5 The woman believes it's her duty to help the children  parents were killed in traffic accidents.

- ① who    ② whose    ③ which    ④ whom

B 次の問いの会話の空所に入る最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び，マークしなさい。

問1 A: What are your plans for tonight?

B: I'm going to watch TV.

A: Are you?

B: Oh, yes. Quite a few.

- ① Are you going to work tonight?  
② Do you often watch TV at night?  
③ Are there any good programs tonight?  
④ Don't you have any work to do tonight?

問2 A: Are you sure you saw the monster?

B: Yes, I did. I took a picture of it, but it didn't come out. It was too dark.

A:

B: Do you really believe me?

- ① You must made up the story.
- ② What a shame!
- ③ Don't expect me to believe such a story.
- ④ You must be kidding!

問3 A: You are going to quit school.

B: No, that's not what I mean. What I meant was that I'm thinking of working while I continue school.

A:

- ① Do you mean take a part-time job?
- ② You got it.
- ③ What do you suggest?
- ④ You didn't mean it, did you?

問4 A: You know, I think I should be going now.

B: I should be going, too.

A:

B: See you.

- ① So long.
- ② It's nice to meet you.
- ③ I'll be with you.
- ④ Then, let's go together.

【3】 次の1~4の各文について、与えられた日本文の意味になるように、下の語句を並べかえた時、(a)と(b)にくる語の番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語もすべて小文字にしてある。

問1 私はその作家の最新作はひどくつまらないと思う。  ・

( ) ( a ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) .

- ① just boring    ② the latest work    ③ I    ④ find  
⑤ by the novelist

問2 彼は一生懸命勉強して試験に合格した。  ・

He ( ) ( ) ( a ) ( ) ( b ) as he could.

- ① by    ② the exam    ③ as hard    ④ passed    ⑤ studying

問3 彼女は何を考えているか私たちにはわからなかった。  ・

( a ) ( ) clear to us ( b ) ( ) ( ) .

- ① in mind    ② what    ③ she had    ④ wasn't    ⑤ it

問4 そのお店ではアフリカから輸入しためずらしい品物をたくさん売っています。  ・

The store sells ( ) ( ) ( a ) ( b ) ( ) Africa.

- ① from    ② unusual    ③ imported    ④ goods    ⑤ a lot of

## 解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
②	④	④	①	①	③	④	①	①	③	②

【2】 A

12	13	14	15	16
②	④	①	③	②

B

17	18	19	20
③	②	①	①

【3】

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
④	⑤	①	③	⑤	②	④	③

問1 I found the latest work by the novelist just boring.

問2 He passed the exam by studying as hard as he could.

問3 It wasn't clear to us what she had in mind.

問4 The store sells a lot of unusual goods imported from Africa.

## 2.4.2 一般試験(夜間部)

【1】次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。

Music therapy is the beneficial use of music and musical elements by a professional music therapists to promote, maintain, and restore the mental and physical health of patients. It is beneficial for a wide variety of persons ( 1 ) of age, ability, or musical background. It is different from music recreation (2)in that it has a definite therapeutic purpose.

( 3 ) we call “music therapy” today dates back to ancient Greece, where the writing of Aristotle and Plato refer to the healing influence of music on health and behavior. But it wasn’t ( 4 ) the 20th century that music therapy was first used professionally to answer a need for forms of treatment that were different from conventional practices. One of the first significant uses of music therapy was to help relieve thousands of World War II (5)veterans of the trauma known as “combat fatigue.” Music therapy is now a well-established field of study in the United States.

Although there are different approaches to the use of music in therapy, important to all approaches is the development of a close relationship between the client and the therapist. As a general rule both the client and the therapist (6)take an active part in the sessions by playing, singing and listening to music. The therapist does not teach the client to sing or play an instrument, (7)nor does he or she play music all the time to entertain the client. Rather, clients are encouraged to use accessible percussion and various other instruments and their own voices to enjoy the world of sound and to create a musical language of their own. By responding to the clients musically, the therapist is able to give them a meaningful musical experience. Whatever from the therapy takes, the therapist aims to bring about positive changes in a patient’s behavior and emotional health.

問1 空所( 1 )に入れるべき最も適当な語を次から選び,マークしなさい。

- ① regardless      ② depending      ③ according      ④ instead

問2 下線部(2)の意味として最も適当なものを次から選び,マークしなさい。

- ① 治療という言葉の定義に関しては  
② 患者の同意が得られない場合は  
③ 治療効果があるかどうかは不明だが  
④ 明確な治療目的があるという点において

問3 空所( 3 )に入れるべき最も適当な語を次から選び,マークしなさい。

- ① That      ② Who      ③ What      ④ Which



問4 空所( 4 )に入れるべき最も適切な語を次から選び、マークしなさい。

- ① because      ② since      ③ until      ④ by

問5 下線部(5)の意味として最も適切なものを次から選び、マークしなさい。

- ① people who have played music for many years  
② people trained to be music therapists  
③ people who have served soldiers in a war  
④ people with much experience in a certain field of study.

問6 下線部(6)の意味として最も適切なものを次から選び、マークしなさい。

- ① 治療に積極的に参加する      ② 治療中頻繁に会って話し合う  
③ 治療の結果に楽観的な見通しを持つ      ④ 治療中常に音楽をかけておく

問7 下線部(7)の意味として最も適切なものを次から選び、マークしなさい。

- ① 患者もまた全く音楽を演奏しない  
② 患者もまた常に音楽を演奏する  
③ また、療法士は全く音楽を演奏しない  
④ また、療法士が一方向的に音楽を演奏するわけではない

問8～問11 次の文が本文の内容と一致する場合は①を、一致しない場合は②を、本文の内容からはどちらともいえない場合は③をマークしなさい。

問8 音楽療法の目的は患者の精神的健康の回復にあり、肉体的健康には効果がない。

問9 音楽療法の歴史は古代ギリシャにさかのぼる。

問10 効果を上げるには、治療する側とされる側の間の密接な人間関係の構築が必要だ。

問11 音楽療法は長期間にわたることが多いので、多額の費用がかかる。

【2】次の問い(A・B)に答えなさい。

A 次の英文中の空所に入る最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び，マークしなさい。

問1 Early in the morning, the wind is refreshing and the flowers smell  in the garden.

- ① sweet                      ② sweetly                      ③ sweetness                      ④ like sweetness

問2 Because the traffic was extremely , the ambulance had difficulty getting to the spot where the accident had happened.

- ① busy                      ② heavy                      ③ congestion                      ④ rushed

問3 He looks down upon  see life just in term of money.

- ① ones                      ② them                      ③ anyone that                      ④ those who

問4 If we had brought the map with us, we .

- ① won't get lost                      ② wouldn't lose  
③ weren't lost                      ④ wouldn't have lost our way

問5 He is known for playing tennis better than  in the city.

- ① any other persons                      ② nobody  
③ anyone else                      ④ someone else

B 次の問いの会話の空所に入る最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び，マークしなさい。

問1 A: I have a question about the Wilson project.

B: I have to go to a meeting now.

A: It's sort of urgent.

B: It won't take long. What can't you just wait for a while?

- ① But, I don't want to go there.  
② I'll get back to you on that.  
③ What do you mean by that?  
④ The sooner, the better.

問2 A: Here's the five hundred dollars I owe you.

B: Thanks. But you needn't have hurried.

A: That's OK.

B: Oh, now, don't mention it.

- ① Can you lend me the money?
- ② The money really helped me.
- ③ Is the money enough?
- ④ You don't have to pay it back.

問3 A: What are you up to?

B: I'm having trouble with my term paper.

A:

B: Oh, don't be so mean.

- ① I do want to help you, but you were not so nice to me lately.
- ② You know the deadline is not coming soon.
- ③ Then, let me give you a hand.
- ④ Just forget about it, and let's go out for a movie or something.

問4 A: Could you fill this prescription, please?

B: Sure. Do you want to wait here, or do you want to pick it up later?

A:

B: It'll be ready very soon.

- ① How long will it take?
- ② How far will it be?
- ③ How come I want to wait?
- ④ How much do I owe you?

【3】 次の1~5の各文について、与えられた日本文の意味になるように、下の語句を並べかえた時、(a)と(b)にくる語の番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語もすべて小文字にしてある。

問1 私たちは人生で今が一番幸せです。  ・

Now is ( ) ( a ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) our life.

- ① in    ② happiest    ③ the time    ④ when    ⑤ we are

問2 人間は万物の霊長だという考えはどこからうまれてきたのであろうか。

・

Where did ( ) ( a ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) any other animal come from?

- ① to    ② humans    ③ that    ④ superior    ⑤ the idea

問3 我々は予想の10倍ものはがきを受け取った。  ・

We received ( a ) ( ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) expected.

- ① as many    ② postcards    ③ ten times    ④ we had    ⑤ as

問4 私たちが日本に引っ越してきて5年がたちました。  ・

( a ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) ( ) Japan.

- ① moved to    ② we    ③ since    ④ it is    ⑤ five years

## 解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
①	④	③	③	③	①	④	②	①	①	③

【2】 A

12	13	14	15	16
①	②	④	④	③

B

17	18	19	20
②	②	①	①

【3】

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
④	②	③	④	③	⑤	④	③

問1 Now is the time when we are happiest in our life.

問2 Where did the idea that humans are superior to any other animal come from?

問3 We received ten times as many postcards as we had expected.

問4 It is five years since we moved to Japan.

## 2.5 熊本労災看護専門学校

### 2.5.1 一般試験 60分

1 次の英文を読んで、[問1]～[問9]の設問に答えなさい。

There is a [ ① ] at the heart of our lives. Most people want more income and strive for it. Yet as Western societies have got richer, their people have become no happier.

This is no ②old wives' tale. It is a fact proven by many pieces of scientific research. As I'll show, we have good ways to measure how happy people are, and all the evidence says that on average people are no happier today than people were fifty years ago. Yet at the same time average incomes have more than doubled. This is equally true for the United States and Britain and Japan.

But aren't our lives infinitely more [ ③ ]? Indeed: we have more food, more clothes, more cars, bigger houses, more central heating, more foreign holidays, a shorter working week, nicer work and, and above all, better health. Yet we are not happier. Despite all the efforts of governments, teachers, doctors and businessmen, human happiness [ ④ ].

This surprising fact should be [ ⑤ ] for all discussion of how to improve our lot. It should cause each government to reappraise its objects, and every one of us to rethink our goals.

One thing is clear: once subsistence income is guaranteed, making people happier is not [ ⑥ ]. If we want people to be happier, we really have to know what conditions generate happiness and how to cultivate them. That is what I want to tell about — the causes of happiness and the means we have to affect it.

If we really want to be happier, what would we do differently? We do not yet know all the answers, or even half of them. But we have a lot of evidence, [ ⑦ ] to rethink government policy and to reappraise our personal choices and philosophy of life.

The main evidence comes from the new psychology of happiness, but neuroscience, sociology, economics and philosophy all play their part. By bringing them together, we can produce [ ⑧ ] of how we can live better, both as social beings [ ⑨ ] in terms of our inner spirit.

\*subsistence 生活 lot 境遇

[問1] [ ① ]に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. harmony
2. paradox
3. disappointment
4. maintenance
5. beat

[問2] 下線部②の意味として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

1. 不平
2. 妬み
3. 理想
4. 偽り
5. 驚き

[問3] [ ③ ]に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. comfortable
2. useful
3. difficult
4. expensive
5. popular

[問4] [ ④ ]に入る適切な語句を一つ選びなさい。

1. has never decreased
2. has just completed
3. has already happened
4. has not improved
5. has not finished

[問5] [ ⑤ ]に入る適切な語句を一つ選びなさい。

1. the serious accident
2. the personal damage
3. the starting point
4. the miserable result
5. the fatal error

[問6] [ ⑥ ]に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. easy
2. social
3. right
4. final
5. brave

[問7] [ ⑦ ]に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. only
2. enough
3. not
4. little
5. what

[問8] [ ⑧ ]に入る適切な語句を一つ選びなさい。

1. a special event
2. a lot of money
3. a good job
4. a new vision
5. a dangerous fight

[問9] [ ⑨ ]に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. but
2. or
3. and
4. nor
5. as

**2**

[問10] 次の各語を ( )内の指示に従って書きかえたとき、答えが誤っているものを一つ選びなさい。

- |              |        |            |
|--------------|--------|------------|
| 1. apology   | (動詞形)  | apologize  |
| 2. inhabit   | (名詞形)  | inhabitant |
| 3. voluntary | (反意語)  | rational   |
| 4. refer     | (類義語)  | mention    |
| 5. fame      | (形容詞形) | famous     |



3

[問 11] 次の 1~5 の英文の ( ) 内に入る適切な語句を答えています。答えが間違っているものを一つ選びなさい。

1. It's sometimes very difficult to ( ) your parents' expectation.  
(1) live up to  
(2) take care of  
(3) take part in  
(4) run out of 答 [(1)]
  
2. Okay. Now that our job is done, let's ( ) and go home.  
(1) keep good time  
(2) come into being  
(3) call it a day  
(4) get to work 答 [(3)]
  
3. You cannot ( ) when driving a car. Reckless driving is very dangerous.  
(1) be too curious  
(2) get so ashamed  
(3) get so lean  
(4) be too careful 答 [(4)]
  
4. We must avoid war ( ).  
(1) out of the way  
(2) at all costs  
(3) by turns  
(4) for free 答 [(2)]
  
5. ( ) today's paper, there was a big fire near my town.  
(1) instead of  
(2) According to  
(3) Thanks to  
(4) owing to 答 [(1)]

4

[問12] 次の1~5の英文の( )内に入る適切な語句を答えています。答えが間違っているものを一つ選びなさい。

1. I'm looking forward ( ) from you soon.

- (1) to hear
- (2) to hearing
- (3) hearing
- (4) heard

答 [(2)]

2. My brother, Tom is ( ) than I am by three years.

- (1) older
- (2) elder
- (3) junior
- (4) senior

答 [(4)]

3. The woman and her little dog ( ) went shopping will come back on time.

- (1) what
- (2) whom
- (3) which
- (4) that

答 [(4)]

4. Have you ever ( ) to the beautiful country Ireland?

- (1) to go
- (2) went
- (3) been
- (4) being

答 [(3)]

5. She talks as if she ( ) everything about music.

- (1) knew
- (2) knows
- (3) has known
- (4) is knowing

答 [(1)]

5

[問 13] 次の対話文の ( ) 内に入る最も適切なものを選んでください。答えが正しいものを一つ選びなさい。

1. A: Could you please show me the way to the nearest station?  
 B: I'm sorry, ( )  
 (1) and yes, I'm lost.  
 (2) and I hope so.  
 (3) but I'm a stranger here.  
 (4) but it's my turn. 答 [(3)]
  
2. A: Shall we take a rest?  
 B: ( )  
 (1) How much is it?  
 (2) Who knows it?  
 (3) Anything special?  
 (4) Why not? 答 [(1)]
  
3. A: Do you mind if I smoke here?  
 B: ( )  
 (1) Yes, I never mind and I hate smoking.  
 (2) Yes, I don't mind a bit.  
 (3) No, I don't mind at all.  
 (4) No, I do mind and please do so 答 [(2)]
  
4. A: May I see your passport, please?  
 B: ( )  
 (1) Here you are.  
 (2) Don't worry, I won't.  
 (3) Sorry, that's OK.  
 (4) There's to you. 答 [(4)]
  
5. A: ( )  
 B: It's a pleasure. Let's keep in touch.  
 (1) I have a slight cold.  
 (2) Thank you for everything.  
 (3) What time do you have?  
 (4) What's the matter with you? 答 [(1)]

6

[問14] 次の日本語を英語にすると、[ ] 内に入る英語の語順が正しいものを選びなさい。

「船で世界一周するのに何ヶ月かかるとあなたは思いますか。」

How many months [ ] around the world by ship?

- ① take      ② do      ③ it      ④ go  
⑤ will      ⑥ you      ⑦ to      ⑧ think

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

7

[問15] 次の英文を読んで、[ ① ] と [ ② ] のそれぞれに入る適切な語を表しているものを選びなさい。

NO JOB; NO MONEY; NO FOOD. One day the poor woman hurt so much she stole a squawking chicken, and wrung its neck, and ran half-way up the mountain with it. There she cleaned it and made a fire; she picked wild herbs; and she popped the chicken into her cooking pot.

The woman was just about to eat when a man came striding down the mountain. 'Just my lucky!' she said to herself. 'I have no lucky!' And she quickly hid the pot in a scrubby bush.

'What are doing here?' asked the man.

'Resting,' said the woman.

'No,' said the woman.

'I can smell your chicken and I'm hoping you'll give me a mouthful to eat.'

'No,' said the woman.

'You would if you knew who I was,' said the man.

'Who are you?'

'I am [ ① ],' said the man.

'That settles it,' said the woman. 'The way you treat people like me! I have no job; no money; no food. Your favorites have jobs and money and food and houses and I... You're so unfair I'm not even going to give you a mouthful.'

'I'll give you one chance to change your mind,' he said.

‘Go away!’ said the woman.

So the man went striding down the mountain, and the woman pulled her cooking pot out of the bush. She was just about to eat when a second man came down the mountain. He was very thin and very pale.

‘Have you got a mouthful for me to eat?’ asked the man.

‘No,’ said the woman.

‘You would if you knew who I was.’ said the man.

‘Who are you, then?’ asked the woman.

‘I am [ ② ],’ said the man.

‘You are?’ exclaimed the woman. ‘Well! You’re always fair. I doesn’t matter whether we’re thin or fat, female or male, black or white or red or yellow, rich or poor, you take us all, and you have no favorites. Yes, you can have a mouthful of my chicken.’

\* squawking ガーガーと鳴っている  
wring(wrung) 強くねじる

1. ① Thief            ② King
2. ① Death           ② God
3. ① King            ② God
4. ① God             ② Death
5. ① King            ② Thief

### 解答例

[ 問 1 ]	[ 問 2 ]	[ 問 3 ]	[ 問 4 ]	[ 問 5 ]
2	2	1	4	4
[ 問 6 ]	[ 問 7 ]	[ 問 8 ]	[ 問 9 ]	[ 問 10 ]
1	2	4	3	3
[ 問 11 ]	[ 問 12 ]	[ 問 13 ]	[ 問 14 ]	[ 問 15 ]
5	2	1	3	3