

平成 18 年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成 18 年 2 月 9 日)  
全学科 英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (70 分)

【1】次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

When I was living with a Japanese family in the Shinjuku district of Tokyo years ago, a visitor came to the house one evening. She was a woman in her middle twenties. The members of the family were all extremely polite to her, so polite in fact that I wondered if she might not be the daughter of the Prime Minister or some other high official. I had seen many visitors come to that home, but never had one been given the deep respect and courtesy given to this one.

After she had left, <sup>(1)</sup>I learned that she was a teacher at the \*kindergarten one of the children attended. This surprised me, because in America a kindergarten teacher would not have been treated differently from anyone else.

About the same time, a friend in America sent me a \*clipping from the “Jobs Available” section of an American newspaper. My friend had circled in red ink two \*ads, side by side. One ad was for a history teacher for a college; the other ad was for a street cleaner for the city’s \*Department of Sanitation. What my friend in America had wanted me to see was that the salary offered for the street cleaner’s job, which required no education at all, was more than the salary offered for the job of the college teacher of history.

<sup>(2)</sup>These two experiences show what is to me the most significant difference between education in Japan and education in the United States: the fact that ( A ) respect it more. I hasten to add, however, that this does not mean that there is no respect at all for education in ( B ). Obviously, there is. But it is a question of degree.

Seward, J. (1985). *Inside America*. NIC

- (注) \*kindergarten = 幼稚園  
\*clipping = 切り抜き  
\*ad(s) = advertisement(s)  
\*Department of Sanitation = 清掃局

設問 1. 下線部 (1) を和訳しなさい。

設問 2. 下線部 (2) “these two experiences” の内容を示す文として、下の英文が完成するよう与えられた語句を並べ、2 番目と 4 番目の語句を記号で答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ一つずつ不要な語句が含まれています。

1. The author found that \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ア. a kindergarten teacher | イ. his Japanese family |
| ウ. not really respected   | エ. the woman           |
| オ. treated very politely  | カ. was                 |

2. The author found that \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ in the US.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ア. college teacher  | イ. a higher salary    |
| ウ. a street cleaner | エ. circled in red ink |
| オ. than             | カ. was offered        |

設問 3. 空所 (A), (B) に入る適切な語 (句) を文脈から判断し、ア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) ア. the Americans     | イ. the college teachers |
| ウ. the Japanese          | エ. the street cleaners  |
| (B) ア. a Japanese family | イ. a kindergarten       |
| ウ. America               | エ. Japan                |

【2】次の英文の空所( A )~( G )に入れるのに、最も適切な文を1~7から選び、番号で答えなさい。

Masaki: Hi, Scottie.

Scottie: Hi, Masaki. How are you doing?

Masaki: Pretty good. I'm trying to decide where to go for spring vacation.  
( A )

Scottie: What's your budget?

Masaki: ( B )

Scottie: Well, then I would recommend going somewhere here in Texas. That way you can rent a car and it'll be much cheaper than flying.

Masaki: ( C ) Where is a good place to go in Texas?

Scottie: I think you would like Big Bend National Park. It's really beautiful.

Masaki: ( D )

Scottie: Yes, a couple of times. It's a great place for hiking and enjoying nature. I usually go there to take pictures.

Masaki: It sounds great. ( E )

Scottie: There is an outdoor shop called Backwoods. They have lots of maps and travel information. ( F )

Masaki: Okey, where is it?

Scottie: It's on Coit road in the Plaza Shopping Center.

Masaki: Thanks. So where are you going this spring vacation?

Scottie: ( G ) Have you ever been there?

Weatherly, S. D. (1998). *Right Angle*. Macmillan LanguageHouse.

1. Do you have any ideas?
2. I'm thinking of going to Florida.
3. It's pretty small.
4. I would recommend going there.
5. So, you've been there?
6. That sounds like a good idea.
7. Where can I get some information on it?

【3】 次の英文の意味に該当する単語を下の (A) ~ (L) から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

1. A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides.
2. Amount of space between two points or places
3. An ability to remember events and experiences
4. Belonging to or for the use of only one particular person or group
5. Information which supports a belief
6. Known to many people
7. Lasting or expected to last for a long time or forever
8. showing thoughts and feelings openly
9. The state of being well, without disease
10. Unfair and often unfavorable feelings not based on reason

- |              |               |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) distance | (B) earth     | (C) evidence  | (D) famous    |
| (E) frank    | (F) health    | (G) kind      | (H) prejudice |
| (I) memory   | (J) peninsula | (K) permanent | (L) private   |

【4】 次の英文の空所 ( A ) ~ ( J ) に入れるのに, 最も適切な語を 1 ~ 12 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。

“What time is it?” “I don’t have enough time.” “Is it time to go yet?” “Hurry up! We’re going to be late.” We talk about time every day. We measure it by the second, minute, hour, day, ( A ), month, year, and century. But what is time? No one ( B ) say exactly what it is. It is one of the greatest mysteries of our ( C ). We don’t know exactly what time is, but our ( D ) to measure it is very important. It makes our way of life ( E ). All the members of a group have to measure time in the ( F ) way.

Time lets us put things in a definite order. We know that breakfast ( G ) before lunch. The reading class is after the writing class. Children can’t play ( H ) school is over. Time enables us to organize our lives.

The ( I ) people saw changes around them. They saw day and night, the changes of the moon, and the seasons. They started ( J ) their lives by these changes.

Ackert, P. (1985). *Concepts and comments*. HBJ.

- |            |           |              |             |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. ability | 2. can    | 3. comes     | 4. earliest |
| 5. knows   | 6. lives  | 7. measuring | 8. possible |
| 9. same    | 10. today | 11. until    | 12. week    |

【5】次の英文中の( )に入る最も適切なものを(A)～(D)より選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. He is either drunk ( ) mad.  
(A) and (B) but (C) or (D) so
2. You ( ) not to go there.  
(A) are (B) can (C) have (D) may
3. I don't feel like ( ) today.  
(A) to work (B) work (C) worked (D) working
4. You should have that dress ( ).  
(A) to wash (B) wash (C) washed (D) washing
5. I found ( ) impossible to explain what I meant.  
(A) it (B) so (C) them (D) very
6. ( ) nothing to do, I went out for a walk.  
(A) Being had (B) Had had (C) Have (D) Having
7. A lot of fish were ( ) because of environment pollution.  
(A) death (B) died (C) killed (D) killing
8. They ( ) come, if it had not snowed heavily.  
(A) will (B) will have (C) would (D) would have
9. This is the coldest winter ( ) we have had in ten years.  
(A) that (B) what (C) when (D) which
10. It is ( ) expensive to eat in a restaurant than at home.  
(A) more (B) so (C) the more (D) the most

【6】日本語を参考にして( )内の語を並び替えて英文を作り,( )内で4番目と8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ります。

1. 大事なことはもっと国語の勉強をした方がいいということです。

(important / is / is / Japanese / should / study / that / what / you) harder.

2. 最近,居眠り運転が原因になっている事故も多い。

Recently, (accidents / are / asleep / by / caused / drivers / falling / many / traffic).

3. 私の両親は私を有名大学に入れたがっています。

(a / anxious / are / me / my / parents / send / to / to) famous university.

4. ロンドンに着いたらすぐに電話をしてくださいね。

(a / arrive / as / as / call / give / me / please / soon / you) in London.

5. 英語が嫌いというのではなく,勉強する時間がないのです。

It is (but / English / hate / have / I / I / it / no / not / study / that / time / to).

\* 次の問題は「英米学科」の受験者のみ解答すること。

【7】 次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

He is the host of a segment of a long running television series that is watched by over 5 million people, where he often demonstrates his love for tap dancing and playing the piano. He has appeared with many of Hollywood's most famous stars as well as people like the United Nations (UN) secretary general Kofi Annan and most recently, with the wife of President Bush, Laura Bush. He has starred in his own full length motion picture, and he has worldwide recognition. A doll in his likeness was the most popular present for children during Christmas in 1996, when it was sold out almost everywhere. Everyone likes him even though he is a monster.

Oh, and he is covered with red fur and has big round eyes and a large orange nose. Yes, he is Elmo of Sesame Street.

Elmo is supposed to be the same mental age as a three and a half year old child. This is why he speaks of himself using the third person, saying 'Elmo likes apples' instead of 'I like apples'. This trait makes some people worry that children who watch Elmo will end up speaking English like an infant. However, this shows a misunderstanding on how children learn how to speak and the problems of pronouns.

When a person says 'I'm from America' and you answer 'I'm from Japan', both of you know that 'I' means ( ア ). All children go through a stage where they use their names instead of 'I' and many parents and caregivers automatically modify their language when they talk to children, for example, saying 'what does Johnny want to do?' rather than 'what do you want to do?' Demanding that children don't do this is similar to making children run before they can walk.

But returning to Elmo, even though he was introduced to Sesame Street almost 20 years ago, he still remains the three and a half year old monster that he has always been.

KGU staff (2005)

1. Translate the underlined sentence.
2. Choose the answer that best fits in ( ア ).
 

(A) a Japanese	(B) an infant
(C) Elmo	(D) the person who is talking
3. Who is Elmo? Please write one paragraph introducing him, telling why he is famous.

## 解答例

【1】1. 彼女がその家の子どもの1人が通っている幼稚園の先生だということを知った。

2.

1		2	
2 番目	4 番目	2 番目	4 番目
イ	カ	カ	オ

3. (A) ウ (B) ウ

【2】

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

【3】

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

【4】

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
12	2	6	1	8	9	3	11	4	7

【5】

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

【6】

1		2		3		4	
4 番目	8 番目	4 番目	8 番目	4 番目	8 番目	4 番目	8 番目
is	study	are	falling	anxious	to	a	as

5	
4 番目	8 番目
hate	have

1. What is important is that you should study Japanese harder.
2. Recently, many traffic accidents are caused by drivers falling asleep.
3. My parents are anxious to send me to a famous university.
4. Please give me a call as soon as you arrive in London.
5. It is not that I hate English, but I have no time to study it.

- 【7】 1. 子どもたちにそんなこと（「僕（私）」の代わりに自分の名前を使うこと）をしないよう求めるのは、彼らが歩けるようになる前に走らせようとするのと同じだ。
2. D
3. Elmo is a monster. He is very famous because he is the host of a very popular TV series, Sesame Street. His fame has enabled him to meet lots of celebrities, or even to star in a motion picture. A doll in his likeness is the most favored present during the Christmas season.