

平成 18 年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成 18 年 2 月 13 日)
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)
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (70 分)

【1】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

In Japan, a land with about as many telephones as people, over 300 million phone connections are made each day. Japan also receives some one million international (A) calls daily, and about the same number of overseas phone calls are made.

Likely, you too use the telephone — be it ordinary (fixed line) or cellular — almost every day. As the world becomes more modern, calling someone on another continent has become a routine matter for many people. But have you ever wondered how your telephone is connected to the telephone of the (B) party you are calling?

First of all, your telephone needs to be hooked in to a telephone network. If you were to trace the wire attached to an ordinary telephone, it would eventually lead you to a telephone (C) exchange in a local telephone office. This exchange, in turn, is connected to a bigger exchange, thus forming a telephone network. So when you call a friend in the same town, you can imagine one wire that is connecting your telephone to his telephone.

What happens in the case of cellular phones? How are they connected? Here, too, the principle remains the same as with ordinary telephone. An invisible “wire”, namely a radio (D) wave, links your cellular phone to a nearby mobile telephone switching office that is connected to a telephone network. But what about when you talk to someone on another continent?

(F) Connecting by cable two continents separated by an ocean is a gigantic project. This requires installing a cable thousands of miles long under the sea and crossing undersea valleys and mountains. Yet, this is how telecommunication between continents had its start. The very first underwater telephone cable across the Atlantic was completed in 1956. It linked Scotland to Newfoundland and carried 36 telephone circuits. In 1964 the first cable across the Pacific was (E) laid between Japan and Hawaii. That cable carried 128 telephone circuits. A number of other undersea cables followed, linking continents and islands.

Awake! May 22, 2001 (slightly modified)

設問 1. 本文の内容から考えて、下線部 (A) ~ (E) の意味に最も近いものを 1 ~ 4 から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| (A) | 1. 訪問 | 2. 必要 | 3. 通話 | 4. 呼び出し |
| (B) | 1. 相手 | 2. パーティ | 3. 宴会 | 4. 部分 |
| (C) | 1. 交換板 | 2. 為替 | 3. 取り替え | 4. やり取り |
| (D) | 1. パーマ | 2. 海の波 | 3. 電波 | 4. 音波 |
| (E) | 1. 敷かれた | 2. 嘘をつかれた | 3. 聞かれた | 4. 壊された |

設問 2. 本文の内容と一致するものを三つ選び、その番号を で囲め。ただし、指示した数より多く選んだ場合は、全て無効とする。

- ア. People in Japan make about a million phone calls to foreign countries every day.
- イ. Ordinary telephones use radio waves to form telephone networks.
- ウ. Your telephone is connected by wires to a local telephone office.
- エ. Cellular phones are connected to telephone networks using invisible "wires".
- オ. Radio waves can be used to telephone people overseas too.
- カ. The first underwater cable connected Japan and Hawaii.
- キ. Telephone communication between Japan and Scotland was first possible in 1964.

設問 3. 下線部 (ア) を和訳しなさい。

【2】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

We often hear that Japan is a group society and America is an individualistic society. Is this really true? (A). What sports were born in American? Baseball, American football, basketball, volleyball. What are some traditional Japanese sports? Sumo, kendo, judo. Do you notice the difference? The American-born sports are team sports. The traditional Japanese sports are individual sports. These sports illustrate an important point. Both America and Japan are group-oriented societies. But the concept of group is rather different. Sumo and football illustrate this difference.

(B). Sumo wrestlers live the Sumo “way” all year round. The group is like a Sumo wrestler. It covers every aspect of life. *Commitment to a group affects many areas of a person’s life. Being a sports team member in Japan requires a total commitment. A book on Japanese baseball written by an American is titled “You Gotta Have Wa”. Wa(harmony) with other group members is another important aspect of the Japanese group *mentality.

During the season, football players are totally dedicated to the team. When the season ends, the team separates. (C). Rather, members are committed to the purpose of the group. When the purpose is achieved, group commitment may end. Even during group activities, commitment to the goal is important. Relations among group members are secondary. The team members can hate each other as long as they play together on the field.

One year, the New York Yankees were playing well, but they were famous for arguments and fights among the players. After a game, as the team was boarding the team bus, a fan asked Reggie Jackson for an autograph. (D). “Could you get the autograph of some of your friends on the bus?” Reggie replied, “Son, there *ain’t no friends on that bus.” This is the American group mentality.

Hakes, T. and Honna, N. (1992) *Not so foreign, me and you.*
Sansyusha (slightly modified)

(注) *commitment = 専念，忠誠心 *mentality = 考え方
*ain’t no = are not any

設問 1. 本文中の (A) ~ (D) に入るのに適切なものを 1 ~ 4 から選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. Group commitment is not so much to the group itself
2. Let’s look at sports
3. Sumo is a way of life
4. The fan said to Reggie

設問 2. 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、全て無効とする。

- ア. Traditional Japanese sports are individual sports.
- イ. American-born sports include tennis, American football and basketball.
- ウ. A book on Japanese baseball called “You Gotta Have Wa” because harmony is important in Japanese baseball.
- エ. American sports tennis often separate after the season is finished.
- オ. American sports players always hate each other.
- カ. The Yankees are an example of a Japanese style team.
- キ. Reggie Jackson collected autographs from his friends.

設問 3. アメリカと日本で “group” の概念がどう違うか、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

アメリカのグループは _____

日本のグループは _____

【3】 次のそれぞれの応答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。

1. I'm looking for the library.
 - A. I will need to see your library card.
 - B. It's a big building with lots of books.
 - C. It's across the street, on your left.
 - D. It's nice to meet you.
2. Are you ready to order?
 - A. I'm sorry, could you give me a little more time?
 - B. I'm sorry, what was your name again?
 - C. No, I'm John.
 - D. Yes, it's over there.
3. Could you speak up? I can't hear you.
 - A. I'm sorry, I'm not from here.
 - B. Of course not.
 - C. Sorry, it is noisy in here, isn't it?
 - D. That's not important now.

4. Could you help me lift this up?
 - A. I don't know, it looks heavy.
 - B. It doesn't look like the color I ordered.
 - C. Sure, but in America, we call it an elevator.
 - D. Yes, I'm sure the store is open.
5. I'm looking for a present for my wife.
 - A. Have you tried the fish?
 - B. These earrings might be what you are looking for.
 - C. We've been married for 5 years.
 - D. What's her name?
6. What is the name of this song?
 - A. I want to buy the album.
 - B. I'm not sure, but it's always on the radio.
 - C. I'm playing the piano tomorrow, so I'll try it.
 - D. I'm sure that the group will play in the concert.
7. Could you check if my answers are correct?
 - A. Did you make any mistakes?
 - B. I think you need to take two rights.
 - C. Of course, though I don't think you missed anything.
 - D. Thank you, that would be a big help.
8. What computer do you recommend?
 - A. A computer is a very helpful tool.
 - B. No, this is my email address.
 - C. The one made of cotton would be best.
 - D. You need one with a lot of memory.

【4】次の英文の空所(A)~(G)に入れるのに,最も適切なものを1~7から
 選び,記号で答えなさい.

Salesperson: Can I help you, sir?
 Will: No thanks. I'm just looking. _____ (A)
 Salesperson: Twenty-nine, ninety-nine.
 Will: Really! _____ (B) . She loves jewelry.
 I just wasn't sure I could afford it.
 Salesperson: You'll find that a lot of our stuff is amazingly affordable.
 Will: _____ (C) . I'll take it.
 Salesperson: It's a good choice. _____ (D) .
 Will: Let's hope so.
 Salesperson: _____ (E)
 Will: Charge please. Do you accept Visa?
 Salesperson: _____ (F)
 Will: Great.
 Salesperson: That comes to thirty one, ninety-nine with tax.
 _____ (G)

Liang, J. (n.d.) *Learning Oral English Online*. (slightly modified)

1. Cash or charge, sir?
2. I'm sure she'll love it.
3. My sister's birthday is tomorrow.
4. Please sign next to the "X".
5. Well, just out of curiosity, how much is that necklace?
6. Well, that's certainly nice to know.
7. Yes, we do.

【5】次の英文の空所(A)~(F)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。

*Dice are man's (A) game and it appears that dice were developed independently by (B) different cultures. The oldest dice ever found may date back to 8000 years ago. In ancient times, it was not luck that determined how the dice fell. It was thought to be controlled by the (C). The Romans were constantly playing dice. They had a god, Fortuna, who was supposed to be a (D) of Zeus, and it was her job to determine the outcome of a throw. Before standard six-sided dice became (E), ancient people would use sets of flat sticks, sea shells, and other objects for games. Next, certain small bones of sheep, which have a roughly *rectangular shape, were used as four-sided dice in the days of both ancient Greece and Rome. Soon the idea of (F) *cubes, which gives a possibility of 6 numbers, began. Playing with dice is still known as "rolling the bones" to this day.

KGU staff(2005)

(注) *dice = さいころ *rectangular = 長方形 *cube = 立方体

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1. better | 2. common | 3. daughter | 4. gods | 5. oldest |
| 6. one | 7. several | 8. there | 9. using | 10. useful |

【6】次の各英文の()の動詞を適切な形(一語に限る)に答えなさい。

1. The teacher always used to (come) at eight in the morning.
2. I (study) English last night.
3. Taro (be) 12 years old when he went to America in 1997.
4. Cathy was (sing) a very beautiful song as she worked.
5. I (hear) a strange noise last night after I went to bed.
6. Yesterday, I (watch) the news and saw the election results.
7. I have (know) her for a long time.
8. Peter has already (finish) breakfast and is ready to go.
9. He had to (run) to catch the bus yesterday.
10. A picture was (take) of him when he left the building.

【7】文中の(1)と(2)の{ }内の語を下に示された日本語の意味になるように正しく並べ替え, 3番目・8番目・12番目に来る語を書きなさい。

The secret of successful public speaking is much more than the words you say. ⁽¹⁾{and / between / difference / does / in / not / one / public / someone / speaks / the / well / who / who} is how they say those words. To be a good public speaker, you should grab the attention of the audience from the very beginning. When you begin your speech, you should make sure you are standing straight. ⁽²⁾{as / as / at / audience / can / important / is / it / look / much / the / to / you}. Make sure you stay relaxed and balanced.

KGU staff(2005)

- (1) 多くの人の前でのスピーチが上手な人と, そうでない人の違い
- (2) できるだけ聴衆の方を見ることが大切です

解答例

【1】1.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

2. ア, ウ, エ

3. 海で隔てられた2つの大陸をケーブルで結ぶのは大規模な事業である。

【2】1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

2. ア, ウ, エ

3. (アメリカのグループは) グループの目標を達成するための活動を指す。
(日本のグループは) 成員間の関係を示す。

【3】

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

【4】

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

【5】

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F |
| 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 |

【6】

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| come | studied | was | singing | heard |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| watched | known | finished | run | taken |

【7】

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 1 | | | 2 | | |
| 3 番目 | 8 番目 | 12 番目 | 3 番目 | 8 番目 | 12 番目 |
| between | in | who | important | audience | you |

(1) The difference between someone who speaks well in public and one who does not.

(2) It is important to look at the audience as much as you can.