

平成18年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試B日程(平成18年3月5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。

In ancient Greece, did civilization begin by a big, flooding river? No! Greece is different. Greece has no flooding river like the Nile in Egypt. Greece is mostly a rocky, dry land, ⁽¹⁾broken by many hills and mountains. The hills and mountains of Greece kept groups of people apart. Each group didn't have much to do with its neighbors, because its neighbors were so far away. Some of these groups of people grew into large communities, which were called city-states. Athens, Sparta, and Thebes were important city-states in ancient Greece.

The people in these separate city-states all spoke the Greek language. They told many of the same stories, and worshipped many of the same gods. But the Greeks did have a single ruler. In fact, the city-states often argued and sometimes fought against each other.

Many things important to us today got their start in the ancient civilizations — things like agriculture (growing food crops), cities, and writing. From the ancient Greeks, we got many new ideas, including a very important idea from the city of Athens. Let's find out about this idea, called "democracy."

For hundreds of years, the Athenians had tried different ways of governing their city. They argued a lot about the best way. Some Athenians got tired of being ruled by a small group of powerful and strict leaders. They spoke up and said, "Why should just a few people make laws for everyone else, especially when they make bad laws?"

Leaders who make bad laws and are cruel to the people are called "tyrants." Many Athenians got tired of being ruled by a few tyrants. "Let's get rid of the tyrants and rule ourselves!" they said. And that is what the Athenians did. They invented a new kind of government, in which the people chose their leaders. And if those leaders began to act like tyrants, then the people had the power to choose new leaders. This new kind of government, born in Athens and still with us today, is called "democracy." Democracy means "rule by the people" or "people power."

In Athens, democracy was not perfect. Not all the people had power. Not all the people were allowed to take part in the government. Only citizens were allowed to vote and not every adult was a citizen. Women and slaves were not citizen, so they could not vote. It would take many more years for human beings to figure out that all people are created equal and should have equal rights, not just grown men who own a lot of property.

Still, even though democracy in Athens left out women and slaves, it was the beginning of an idea that is very important today — the idea that ordinary people can help make the laws and choose their own leaders. This idea of democracy made ancient Athens different from most other places on earth at that time, where the laws were made by a king, or a small group of *warriors or priests. Where would you rather live? In a place where you helped make the laws and pick the leaders, or where (2) you never had any say?

(Based on E. D. Hirsch, Jr., *What Your Second Grader Needs to Know*)

(注) *warrior 軍人

設問 1. 本文の内容に合うものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Democracy in ancient Athens had serious problems but led the way to the more thoroughly democratic systems we enjoy today.
- イ Democracy in ancient Athens was enjoyed by a larger percentage of the population than in today's democratic countries.
- ウ Democracy in ancient Athens was not an improvement on previous forms of government.
- エ Democracy in ancient Athens was typical of the style of government that was common throughout the world at the time

設問 2. 本文の内容と 一致しない ものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Athenians believed that citizens should be able to choose their own leaders.
- イ Athens was one of several important city-states in ancient Greece.
- ウ Everyone was allowed to participate in the government of Athens.
- エ The style of government invented by the people of Athens has had a great influence on modern governments.

設問 3. 下線部 (1)broken の意味として最も適切なものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア たどたどしい
- イ 壊れている
- ウ 隔てられている
- エ 財源がない

設問 4. 本文中の city-states(都市国家) の形態についての記述として, 最も適切なものをア～エから選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア Their cultures and governments were different.
- イ Their cultures were different but they had one common government.
- ウ Their cultures were similar but their governments were different.
- エ Their cultures were similar and they had one common government.

設問 5. 文中の tyrant の特徴として最も近いものをア～エから選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア democratic イ kind ウ unjust エ wise

設問 6. 下線部 (2)you never had any say の意味に最も近いものをア～エから選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア you had difficulty speaking the language
- イ you had no influence on political decisions
- ウ you had nothing to look at
- エ you had nothing to talk about

【2】各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～エから選び, 記号で答えなさい。

1. Start at once, () you will be able to catch the train.
ア and イ but ウ or エ yet
2. American people use () gestures than Japanese do.
ア many イ more ウ most エ much
3. In our office, work begins () 8:30 in the morning.
ア at イ from ウ on エ to
4. Was () easy for you to climb Mt. Fuji in winter?
ア it イ that ウ they エ this
5. There was no chair to () in the room.
ア sit イ sit down ウ sit on エ sit up
6. The rain was () worse so we canceled the picnic.
ア get イ getting ウ got エ gotten
7. He had much () finding his way back.
ア difficult イ difficulty ウ distance エ time

8. Don't you know who lives in the house () yours?
 ア across イ in front ウ opposite エ the other side
9. We regret () passengers that the 14:40 train for Cardiff will leave approximately 15 minutes late.
 ア inform イ informing ウ to be informed エ to inform
10. His firm does () business in Japan.
 ア a quite lot of イ a quite lot ウ quite a lot エ quite a lot of

【3】各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～カから選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Steve can () the highest shelf in the closet. He is tall.
2. My real name is William, but most people () me Bill.
3. I fell asleep as soon as I () on the bed.
4. Could you () the TV? I'm going to talk on the telephone.
5. Paper and wood () easily, but metal doesn't.
- ア burn イ call ウ hurt
 エ lay オ reach カ turn down

【4】各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～カから選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Education is a () process. Learning doesn't stop when we graduate from school.
2. I thought the department store was having a sale, but they were selling things at the () prices.
3. The white walls of the houses in the village were a remarkable () to the deep blue of the sea.
4. You may think that your troubles will last forever. But I can assure you that they are only ().
5. You can't come to any conclusion about it before you know the ().
- ア circumstances イ contrast ウ disk
 エ lifelong オ regular カ temporary

【5】 次の二つの会話が成立するように，空所に入れるのに最も適切なせりふをア～オから選び，記号で答えなさい。

(会話 I)

A: (1).

B: Oh, really? Are they serious?

A: Yes. (2).

B: Do you spend a lot of time in front of a computer?

A: (3).

B: That's probably causing it. (4).

A: So did you stop using the computer?

B: No, I didn't need to. (5). Here. Let me show you.

ア But I changed the way I sat, and that made a difference

イ I used to get that problem, too

ウ I've been getting backaches recently

エ Sometimes the pain is so bad I can hardly move

オ Yes, I do

(会話 II)

A: Excuse me. Do you need help?

B: Yes. (1).

A: OK. Let's see. From here it's 480 yen.

B: Wow! (2). How far is it?

A: It's the end of the Seibu-shinjuku Line. (3).

B: An hour? (4).

A: That won't be any problem at this time. (5).

B: Where can I get the train?

A: On Platform 7.

B: Thank you for your help.

A: You're welcome.

ア I hope I can get a seat

イ I'm trying to buy a ticket to Honkawagoe Station

ウ It'll take about an hour

エ That's a little high

オ There aren't many people lined up now

【6】日本語を参考に[]内の語句を並べかえ，英文を完成しなさい。

1. 私は芝生に横になって空を眺めるのが好きだ。

I [and / at / lie / like / look / on / the grass / the sky / to / up].

2. オリент急行はおそらく世界で一番有名な豪華列車だ。

The [famous / in / is / luxury train / Orient Express / probably / the most / the world].

3. 彼がデジカメで撮った犬の写真を見せてあげよう。

I'll [I / my digital camera / my dog / of / pictures / show / some / that / took / with / you].

* 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。

A “NIMBY” is someone who does not want any changes in their local area. They may not be against change, but they think it should happen somewhere else. NIMBY means “Not In My Back Yard.”

People often object to new planning proposal: new airport runways, new low cost housing, waste *incinerators, new roads, *centers for asylum seekers. What would you say if your local *council said your area was the best place to put one of them?

Would you be a NIMBY too? The nicer the place, the more locals want to keep it that way. They will often fight against proposals like this. But are they being fair? If everyone fights change, it can *end up dumped on the doorstep of those too weak to fight it. Some areas may miss out on useful development .

Local councils must plan for new housing and industry. Even if local councils don't want any change, they can be told to produce a Development Plan if the government has decided that new development is needed.

Devon County Council was told by the government that Devon needed to build 99,000 new homes between 1991 and 2011. The council had to decide whether to add them to existing towns and villages, or whether to build new towns. Devon decided to build new towns. One was to be in South Hams. Local set up a pressure group, SHARD (South Hams Against Rural Destruction).

SHARD was successful because it used different ways to campaign. It:

- recruited lots of members (to raise money and ideas);
- researched the issue so as to challenge the experts:
- used the media well. To make the public aware the group put out press releases, spoke on local radio and appeared on regional television. The group held numerous marches and protests to gain publicity.

(Based on Cathy Rushforth, *Citizenship Studies for AQA GCSE Short Course*)

注 *incinerator (ごみなどの) 焼却炉

*centers for asylum seekers (亡命者などの) 一時的避難所

*council 議会

*end up dumped on the doorstep 結局は～に押しつけることになる

設問 1. What do you think about NIMBYs? Are they fair or not? Why? Write your answer in English.

設問 2. SHARD が生まれたいきさつとその活動内容について，日本語 で説明しなさい。

解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4	5	6
ウ	ウ	ウ	ウ	ウ	イ

【2】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ア	イ	ア	ア	ウ	イ	イ	ウ	エ	エ

【3】

1	2	3	4	5
オ	イ	エ	カ	ア

【4】

1	2	3	4	5
エ	オ	イ	カ	ア

【5】 (会話 I)

1	2	3	4	5
ウ	エ	オ	イ	ア

(会話 II)

1	2	3	4	5
イ	エ	ウ	ア	オ

【6】 1. like to lie on the grass and look up at the sky

2. Orient Express is probably the most famous luxury train in the world

3. show you some pictures of my dog that I took with my digital camera

【7】 1. I do not think that NIMBYs are fair because they are self-centered. I believe it is wrong to try to protect their own places at the cost of other people's.

2. SHARD は群議会の新たな住宅建設に反対する地元住民によって組織されたが、彼らは資金とアイデアを求めて多数の会員を集め、専門家に対抗するために問題を調査研究し、マスコミを有効に利用することで、その存在を大衆に認知させ、活動を成功させた。