

平成19年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成19年2月8日)
全学科 英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (70分)

【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.

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

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.