

平成19年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試A日程(平成19年2月13日)
商学部第一部(経営学科) 外国語学部(英米学科)
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だけである」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けだからであった。
- 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取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
			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.