

平成19年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成19年2月12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。

The paradox of our time in history is that we have taller buildings but shorter tempers, wider freeways but narrower viewpoints. We spend more but (1), we buy more but enjoy less. We have bigger houses and (2), more conveniences but less time. We have more education but less sense, more knowledge but less judgment, more experts, yet more problems, more medicine but less ⁽¹⁾wellness. We drink too much, smoke too much, spend too *recklessly, laugh too little, drive too fast, get too angry, stay up too late, get up too tired, read too little, watch TV too much, and pray too seldom. We have multiplied our possessions but reduced our values. We talk too much, love too seldom, and hate too often.

We've learned how to make a living, but not a life. We've added years to life, not (3). We've been all the way to the moon and back, but have trouble crossing the street to meet a new neighbor. We conquered outer space, but not (4). We've done larger things, but not better things. We've cleaned up the air, but polluted the soul. We've conquered the atom, but not our ⁽²⁾prejudice. We write more, but learn less. We plan more, but accomplish less. We've learned to rush, but (5). We build more computers to hold more information to produce more copies than ever, but we communicate less and less.

These are the times of fast foods and slow *digestion, big men and (6), steep profits and ⁽³⁾shallow relationships. There are the days of two incomes, but more divorce, fancier houses, but broken homes. There are the days of quick trips, disposable *diapers, throw-away morality, overweight bodies, and pills that do everything from cheer, to quiet, to kill. It is a time when technology can bring this letter to you, and a time when you can choose either to share it with others or to just hit *delete*.

Remember, spend some time with your loved ones, because they are not going to be around forever. Remember, say (7) to someone who looks up to you in *awe, because that little person will grow up and leave your side. Remember to give a warm hug to the one next to you, because that is the only treasure you can give with your heart and it doesn't cost a cent. Remember to say "I love you" to your partner and your loved ones, but most of all mean it. Remember to hold hands and ⁽⁴⁾cherish the moment, for someday that person will not be there again.

(Based on a shared Internet letter initially written by George Carlin)

(注) *recklessly 無謀に *digestion 消化 *diaper おむつ *awe 畏敬の念

設問 1. 空所 (1) ~ (7) に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- A. a kind word
- B. have less
- C. inner space
- D. life to years
- E. not to wait
- F. small characters
- G. smaller families

設問 2. 英文のテーマとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- A. In today's world, we often forget about people who are very close to us.
- B. In today's world, the quality of life and human relationships is often worse than before.
- C. Modern living makes a lot of people rush too much, increases stress and reduces free time.
- D. Modern technology and today's poor eating habits make a lot of people unhealthy.

設問 3. 次の 7 つから正しいものを 3 つ選びなさい。

In today's world, a lot of people

- A. are more patient than before.
- B. are less open-minded than before.
- C. have more free time than before.
- D. have more common sense than before.
- E. are very religious.
- F. don't eat as well as before.
- G. have lower moral values than before.

設問 4. それぞれの下線部の意味に最も近いものを選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. happiness | b. health | c. relaxation | d. success |
| 2. a. anger | b. preference | c. unfairness | d. violence |
| 3. a. confusing | b. easy | c. superficial | d. useless |
| 4. a. always remember | b. deeply respect | c. talk about | d. wonder about |

【2】 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Twelve angry Men is a (A)play about American law. A person who is accused of a crime cannot, in the United States, be sent to prison until twelve people have heard the facts and decided that he or she did the act. These twelve people are jurors and, together, they are a jury.

The purpose of the jury is to protect individuals from being treated unfairly by the government and sent to prison for something they did not do. The requirement that there must be a jury (B)trial is written in the Constitution of the United States and in the constitutions of the fifty states. In some states, a person may ask that a judge instead of a jury decide whether or not he or she did the act; in the others, he or she may not. In no criminal trial can the government decide there will be no jury.

Serving on a jury, if they are asked, is a duty of all citizens. When a trial is to (C)take place, a group of people are asked to appear in court for jury duty. From this group, the lawyer for the accused and the lawyer for the government choose the twelve persons who will be on the jury. Each person in the group may be questioned by the lawyers to be certain that he or she does not have strong opinions that will make him or her a bad juror.

After the jury has heard all the facts, it is given (D)instructions by the judge as to the law concerning the crime. Then it is sent out of the court to meet together in a jury room and decide. All twelve people must agree that the accused person did the crime or did not do it. (E)They keep meeting until they do decide, or they return to the court and tell the judge that they cannot agree. If they cannot agree, the government must start the whole trial again with a new jury.

But that is how the jury system (F)works as described in lawbooks. *Twelve Angry Men* is concerned with what actually happens to these twelve people when they must decide whether a young man will live or die. As the play begins, the facts have all been heard in court. Now the jurors are sent to the jury room, where they will stay until they have decided. In this room, many things in addition to the facts will influence them — their feelings about the young man, their personal lives and troubles, their feelings about the other members of the jury.

(Based on *Twelve Angry Men*, by Reginald Rose)

設問 1. それぞれの下線部の意味に最も近いものを 1～4 から選びなさい。

- (A) 1. 遊 び 2. 劇 3. 競 技 4. 活 動
 (B) 1. 裁 判 2. 努 力 3. 苦 労 4. 試 合
 (C) 1. 実践される 2. 始まる 3. 行われる 4. 場所をとる
 (D) 1. 罪 2. 教 育 3. 刺 激 4. 指 示
 (F) 1. 仕事をする 2. 機能する 3. 学習する 4. 動揺する

設問 2. 本文の内容と一致するものを三つ選びなさい。

- ア. The number of lawyers in a United States court is twelve.
 イ. The government cannot decide that there will be no jury in criminal trial.
 ウ. All United States citizens are required to serve as jurors if they are asked to do so.
 エ. Some of the jurors' strong personal views may influence the jury.
 オ. The jurors meet together and decide on the case inside the court room.
 カ. Even if one or two jurors don't agree, a decision can be reached.
 キ. When the jurors cannot decide, the judge can make a decision.
 ク. *Twelve Angry Men* is a story in which a young man's life depends on the decision of a jury.

設問 3. 下線部 (E) を和訳しなさい。

【3】各英文の空所にいれるのに，最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1. When is your sister going to () Sweden for Italy?
A. begin B. leave C. move D. visit
2. Do you mind if Brenda () us to the movie theater tonight?
A. arrives with B. comes with C. delivers D. leaves
3. I like your hat, Julie. It really () you.
A. covers B. defines C. shows D. suits
4. After several months of unemployment, I finally got a very good ().
A. check B. duty C. job D. work
5. John is () his girlfriend to drive.
A. explained B. learning C. shown D. teaching
6. My sister and I are always quarrelling. We just don't seem to ().
A. agree most of the time B. get by C. get out properly
D. get together
7. I think everyone should () the Human Rights movement.
A. admit B. catch C. supply D. support
8. I only paid eleven dollars for this dress. It was a real ().
A. bargain B. find C. offer D. sale
9. Most parents find it difficult to () their nowadays.
A. bring up B. depend C. grow up D. recover
10. He wants to get to the top before he is thirty. He is very ().
A. ambitious B. gentle C. irresponsible D. tall

【4】各日本文の意味を表すように英文の空所に適語を入れなさい。

1. あなたのアドバイスがなかったならば、このプロジェクトは失敗していたと思います。
() your advice, this project would have failed.
2. 彼女が喜んで助けに来てくれるかどうか分からない。
I have no idea () she will be willing to come to help us.
3. 駅に着いたら、電話下さい。
Give me a call () you get to the station.
4. 彼女の言ったことは本当だったのかもしれない。
() she said might have been true.
5. どんなに一生懸命に勉強しても、期末テストで満点を取るのは無理だよ。
No matter () hard you study, you'll never get a perfect score on your final exam.
6. 直接メアリーと話してデートを申し込んでみたらどうだい。
() don't you talk to Mary in person and ask her for a date?
7. もう一度チャンスをもらえないかな。失敗の埋め合わせがしたいんだ。
Won't you give me another chance? I want to () up for my mistakes.
8. この新聞記事によると、その地震で300人以上の人が負傷したそうだ。
This newspaper article () that more than 300 people were injured in the earthquake.
9. 無実を証明できないと、罰せられますよ。
You'll be punished () you can prove your innocence.
10. このドイツ製のカメラは祖父のものだけど、作られてからどれくらいになると思いますか。
This German camera belongs to my grandfather. How () do you think it is?

【5】次の日本文を英語で表現しなさい。

1. 最近元気がなさそうですが、何かに悩んでいるのですか。
2. その日は父を空港に迎えに行かなくてはなりませんので、パーティーには出席できません。

解答例

【1】1.

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

2. B

3. B, C, G

4.

1	2	3	4
a	c	c	b

【2】1.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(F)
2	1	3	2	2

2. イ, ウ, ク

3. 彼らが決定を下すまではずっと顔をつき合わせておく。そうでない場合は、法廷に戻って裁判官に自分たちの意見が一致しないということを告げる。

【3】

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

【4】

1	2	3	4	5
without	whether	when	what	how
6	7	8	9	10
why	make	says	unless	old

【5】1. You look depressed nowadays. Do you have anything bothering you?

2. Since I have to meet my father at the airport on the day, I can't come to the party.