

平成19年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試B日程(平成19年3月7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 Alaska in January, darkness comes early. By the time Benny Benson left school, the stars were already beginning to come out in the night sky. All the way home Benny thought about the (A)contest. His teacher had announced to Benny's seventh-grade class a contest to design a flag for the whole territory of Alaska. The contest was open to students from seventh grade through high school.

The year was 1927. Alaska had been a territory of the United States for more than 14 years and under the U.S. flag for almost 60 years. Now Alaska would have a flag of its own. Benny looked up at the sky. He remembered how his mother had pointed out these same stars when he was a little boy far away from here.

Until Benny was three, he and his family had lived in Chignik, a small fishing village in Alaska. Then his mother died, and because his father was fisherman and had to be away for weeks at a time, Benny went to live at the Jesse Lee *Mission Home on the island of Unalaska. During summer, the fields were covered with blue *forget-me-nots. In the windy cold winter, some of the villagers lived in houses dug into the ground with *sod for roofs. Then the Home moved to Seward, where there were cows to milk, berries to pick, and trees — and up above, (B)the same stars shining.

After supper, in his room in the Jesse Lee Mission Home, Benny got out paper and pencil, crayons and paint.

What could he draw that would show the Alaska be loved? He thought about the long days of summer, when green plants and flowers grew and only the tops of the mountains still glittered with snow. He thought of the winter, when (C)darkness lasted from late afternoon until after breakfast the next day, and when the stars shone brightly in the cold night sky.

Slowly, he began to draw. First, he drew the seven stars of the *Big Dipper. Then he remembered his mother saying, "Follow the line of the Dipper's outer side, and you'll find the North Star." He drew the (D)North Star. He colored the stars as bright a gold as he could mix. He colored the background the deepest blue.

One day in March, a messenger brought a telegram to the Jesse Lee Mission School. The *superintendent brought it to Benny's seventh-grade classroom and handed it to the teacher.

Benny and the others watched as the teacher opened the telegram. Benny Benson had won the contest!

(Based on Hickman, Martha Whitmore. "Benny Benson and the Flag Contest."
Highlights for Children [Oct. 2005])

(注) *Mission Home 教会が運営する施設 *forget-me-not(s) [植] ワスレナグサ
*sod 芝生 *Big Dipper 北斗七星 *superintendent (施設の) 管理人

設問 1. 下線部 (A) の内容について、どのようなものか日本語で簡単に述べなさい。

設問 2. 下線部 (B) は、どの星を指しているのか。最も適切なものを 1～4 から選び、番号で答えなさい。

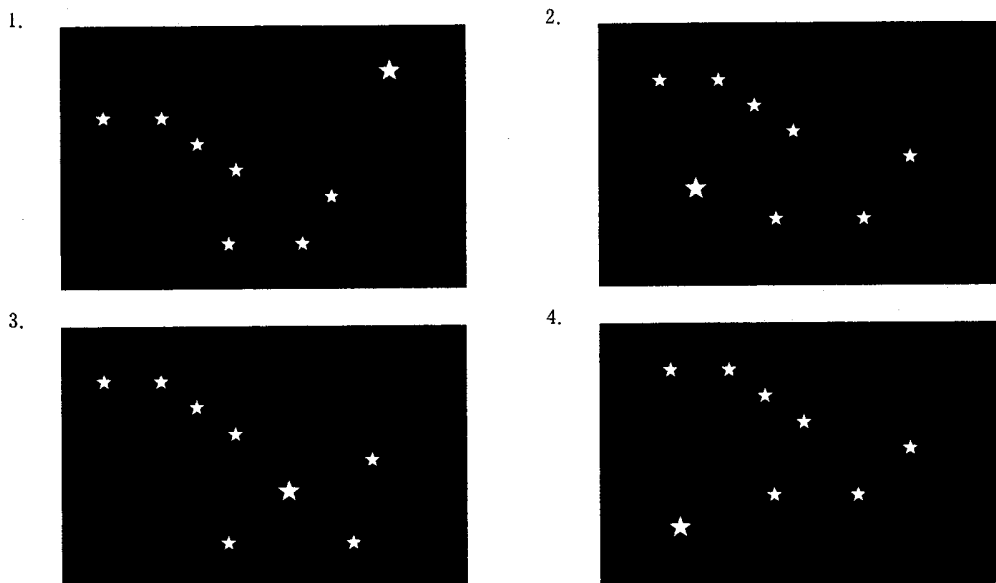
1. アラスカで学校帰りに見た星
2. 小さい頃母親と一緒に見た星
3. Seward で母親と一緒に見た夜空の星
4. Mission Home で父親と一緒に見た星

設問 3. 次の英文 A～H から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、全て無効とします。

- A. On the way home from school, Benny could see stars in the sky throughout the year.
- B. In 1920, Alaska was a territory of the United States.
- C. Benny's mother often took him to see beautiful stars after he came home from school.
- D. Because Benny's father was a fisherman, he sometimes brought blue fish for Benny.
- E. Benny wanted to express his love for Alaska on a flag.
- F. Benny loved stars in the cold winter more than flowers in the long summer.
- G. Benny wanted to draw the stars shining in the darkness.
- H. Benny was very glad when he opened the telegram with the result of the contest.

設問 4. 下線部 (C) を和訳しなさい。

設問 5. 下線部 (D) が正しく描かれているものを 1~4 から選び, 番号で答えなさい。



【2】 次の空所 (A) ~ (J) に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ 1~10 から選び, 番号で答えなさい。ただし, 同一語の使用は 1 回限りとします。

Buying a Christmas tree is a holiday tradition for many (A). One study found that almost eighty percent of American homes (B) a Christmas tree last year. Christmas trees come in all (C) and sizes. Perhaps the most famous is the huge Christmas tree (D) the White House in Washington D.C.

The National Christmas Tree (E) represents Christmas tree growers in the United States. It (F) that almost forty percent of all Christmas trees in American (G) are natural. The other sixty percent are artificial or man-made (H).

Many people believe that Christmas trees come from forests. In (I), most trees are carefully grown on farms. Farmers plant and (J) Christmas trees as a crop, similar to fruits or vegetables.

(Based on VOA News(online) "Agriculture Report — December 4, 2001 Christmas Trees")

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Americans | 2. Association | 3. fact | 4. had | 5. harvest |
| 6. homes | 7. near | 8. reports | 9. shapes | 10. tress |

【3】 次の英文 (a) ~ (h) の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語 (句) をそれぞれ 1 ~ 4 から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) The students were told () home by the teacher.
 1. go 2. gone 3. to go 4. went
- (b) () you wait over there, please?
 1. Could 2. May 3. Must 4. Shall
- (c) She wrote as () as thirty books.
 1. few 2. lot 3. many 4. much
- (d) I don't smoke, and () do I drink.
 1. either 2. neither 3. no 4. not
- (e) If you had walked faster, you () the bus.
 1. catch 2. caught 3. might 4. might have caught
- (f) The boys were () when they saw the champion.
 1. excite 2. excited 3. exciting 4. to excite
- (g) The old house is built () thousands of bricks.
 1. by 2. in 3. of 4. through
- (h) The man () you spoke to in the street is my music teacher.
 1. that 2. when 3. where 4. whose

【4】 次の会話文が自然なものになるように、空所 (A) ~ (J) に最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 ~ 11 から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、余分なものが一つ含まれています。

Bobby(B) is asking his grandmother Mary(M) about her life.

B: Grandma, when were you born?

M: My! You are curious today, aren't you?

B: I just want to know about our family. Dad says it's important to know your roots.

M: I was born 76 years ago in Pasco Country in Florida.

B: (A)

M: It was miserable! There was no air conditioning and we didn't have screens on the windows to keep out the insects.

B: That's too bad. (B)

M: Yes, I went to a very small school there until 6th grade when I got my first job. My family was very poor and we needed the money.

- B: How old were you?
- M: I was 13 at the time (C)
- B: How long did you work there?
- M: Well, let me see. (D) At the age of 20, I quit my job and I married your grandfather, Joseph Sylvester Frey.
- B: Wow! It sounds as if life was difficult!
- M: (E) I wish that I had had more time for fun while I was a teenager. Your grandfather was the one who finally taught me how to enjoy myself.
- B: (F)
- M: Yes, he was an excellent dancer and very handsome, like you and our father.
- B: (G)
- M: No, he died young. He died soon after our fifth wedding anniversary.
- B: (H)
- M: Yes, I became a widow at the age of 25. I had two children, your father was the oldest. And now, it's time for you to go to bed, young man.
- B: Oh, Grandma! Do I have to?
- M: (I) Now, give me a kiss on the cheek and off you go to bed.
- B: Good night and thanks for the story.
- M: (J) It was my pleasure, believe me.

(Based on an excerpt from McClure, Kevi *Putting it together*. New York: Prentice Hall Regents, 1996)

1. Really?
2. It was at times.
3. Yes, you have to.
4. What did you do?
5. Did I ever meet him?
6. You're very welcome.
7. So you were a widow?
8. Did you grow up there?
9. I worked there through my teens.
10. Florida? That must have been wonderful!
11. I worked in a grocery store as a clerk and cleaning lady.

【5】次の(A)～(E)の下線部の語の説明として最も適切なものをそれぞれ1～7から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、余分なものも含まれています。

- (A) He bowed to the queen in the ceremony.
 (B) The foundation of this house should be strong.
 (C) I'm afraid that I am ignorant of the rules.
 (D) Polish your shoes by yourself every day.
 (E) She is well suited to her job as a doctor.
1. lacking knowledge
 2. to be proper for; to fit
 3. a weapon used for shooting arrows
 4. the base on which something is supported or built
 5. to bend the head, body, or knee in respect or shame
 6. to make or become smooth and shiny by continual rubbing
 7. a formal meeting of an organization, especially a law-making body or court

【6】次の日本文A～Cに合うように、[]内の英語を正しく並べ替え、3番目と5番目に来るものを番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示しています。

1. 赤ちゃんの無邪気な微笑^{ほほえ}みほど可愛らしいものはない。
 [1. a 2. baby 3. innocent smile 4. is 5. lovelier 6. nothing 7. of 8. than 9. the].
2. そのメモの内容があいまいだったので、全く意味を理解することができなかった。
 [1. completely 2. couldn't understand 3. I 4. it 5. so vague 6. that 7. the note 8. was].
3. 私たちは公私を区別するように心がけるべきです。
 [1. lives 2. our 3. private and public 4. separate 5. should 6. to 7. try 8. we].

* 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.

For the average American worker, Monday and Friday are work days with a special meaning. The former is often referred to as Blue Monday because another work week has begun after (A) two days of time off for oneself. The Monday morning blues often mean that the worker must face another five days of getting up early, putting up with rush hour crowds, taking orders from demanding employers, meeting important deadlines on schedule and fulfilling job responsibilities. It is no wonder that *trek to work may not be a cause for great joy. The average worker may feel a bit *depressed over the prospects of beginning another week and stressed out before it has begun.

If one enjoys his work, then Blue Monday may not be so *traumatic. Yet, if one is not happy on his job, Blue Monday can be cause for great pain and anxiety with the hope that Friday may not be very far away. Hopefully the week's routine may offer few surprises and if all goes well, there may be no major problems or conflicts.

It is for this reason that a Friday morning is greeted with warm anticipation. T.G.I.F. stands for the words "Thank God It's Friday." At the office or workplace colleagues will greet each other with these four letters and everyone knows what they mean. This expression will bring a great smile of satisfaction from most office workers. They soon think of how they might spend the weekend, since most offices and schools are not opened on Saturdays and Sundays. Closing time on Friday, therefore, brings in the pleasure of a two-day weekend. For Americans, this is a time to go off somewhere with friends or by oneself to recharge one's batteries and renew one's energy.

When Friday does come around, the excitement which it creates becomes *contagious as co-workers and colleagues get together and prepare their weekend plans. Perhaps they will take off into the country for an overnight stay at a mountain resort, or go skiing at a nearby lodge or better yet, stay at home and do absolutely nothing at all. When Sunday night approaches, they are sufficiently refreshed or totally exhausted. Most, however, are sufficiently *invigorated to get up on Monday morning and go to work renewing the week's cycle. If the mood on Monday is a bit more quiet, it is because everyone knows another Blue Monday has begun.

In recent years some places of employment have begun a four-day work and the computer age has even made it possible for many jobs to function from the home without the need to *commute. (B) Perhaps the traditional attitudes towards Mondays and Friday may soon be a thing of the past.

(Based on "America — Today and Tomorrow" by W. Balsamo
[<http://www.geocities.com/yamataro670/TGIF.htm>])

(注) *treck to work 職場への道のり *depressed ゆうつな
*traumatic 精神的につらい *contagious (人から人へ) 伝わる
*(be) invigorated 元気づけられる *commute 通勤する

Questions

1. What one word from the text can be used to refer to the underlined phrase (A) in English?
2. Referring to the underlined sentence (B), answer the following questions in Japanese.
 - (a) What are the traditional attitudes towards Mondays and Fridays?
 - (b) Why may these traditional attitudes soon be a thing of the past?
3. How do you feel about Mondays and Fridays? Write your opinion in English.

解答例

【1】 1. アラスカ全域にふさわしい旗をデザインするコンテスト

2. 2

3. B, E, G

4. 闇は午後遅い時刻から翌朝の朝食のあとまで続いた。

5. I

【2】

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
1	4	9	7	2	8	6	10	3	5

【3】

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
3	1	3	2	4	2	3	1

【4】

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
10	8	11	9	2	1	5	7	3	6

【5】

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
5	4	1	6	2

【6】

A		B		C	
3 番目	5 番目	3 番目	5 番目	3 番目	5 番目
5	9	5	3	7	4

【7】 1. weekend

2. (a) 一週間の始まりとなる月曜日はゆううつな気持ちで迎えられ、週末をひかえる金曜日は快く迎えられる。

(b) 一部の職場では、週4日労働制を取り入れ始めており、コンピュータのおかげで会社に通勤しなくても、自宅で多くの仕事ができるようになってきているから。

3. I also have much the same attitudes towards Mondays and Fridays as many American workers do. Every Monday, when my school week starts, I always feel a bit depressed. On Friday, on the other hand, I am full of energy thinking about plans for a weekend.