

平成20年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成20年2月9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 (a) ~ (h) の空所に入れるのに適切なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) It doesn't make much difference ( ) or not his mother will give her opinion.  
1. what                    2. where                    3. whether                    4. whichever
- (b) We ( ) what have experienced in this situation.  
1. should consider                    2. were considered  
3. willing to consider                    4. would be considered
- (c) If you had walked faster, you ( ) the bus.  
1. can catch    2. might catch    3. might have caught    4. will have caught
- (d) Even the men were ( ) to tears when they saw this movie.  
1. move                    2. moved                    3. moving                    4. to move
- (e) The hotel manager asked us if we wanted our room ( ) late in the morning.  
1. clean                    2. cleaning                    3. cleans                    4. to be cleaned
- (f) Don't worry about the bill. It's ( ) me.  
1. at                    2. by                    3. on                    4. with
- (g) Susan decided ( ) an international lawyer.  
1. for becoming    2. to become    3. to be becoming    4. was becoming
- (h) The man whom you ( ) Tanaka was his brother.  
1. mistaken                    2. mistook                    3. took after                    4. took for

【2】 次の英文の空所に，日本語に合うように適切な動詞(1語)を書きなさい。

- (a) Hurry up, or you will (        ) the train.  
急がないと電車に乗りそこなうよ。
- (b) I want to (        ) up for my mistake.  
ぼくは失敗の埋め合わせをしたいのだ。
- (c) I wonder why she (        ) down the job offer.  
彼女はどのようにして仕事の申し出を断ったのだろうか。
- (d) Ms. Nagasawa (        ) nothing to do with the case.  
長沢さんはその事件とは無関係です。
- (e) I don't think I can do better, but I'll (        ) it one more try.  
これ以上うまくやれそうもないけど，もう一度やってみるね。
- (f) Let's (        ) together again in this room at 8:30 tomorrow morning.  
明朝8時半にまたこの部屋に集まることにしましょう。

【3】 次の3つの英文を読んで，本文の内容を表しているものを，それぞれA)～D)から選び，記号で答えなさい。

#### No.1

Judo is a sport that has achieved great popularity in many parts of the world. It has originally developed in Japan in the late 19th century based on ancient methods of self-defense. There are two fighters. Although they use physical violence against each other, they are respectful to their opponent and bow to each other before and after each contest.

Judo is an inexpensive sport to take up because the only equipment you need is the special loose-fitting suit. It is very suitable for youngsters if they join a club where the instructors are properly qualified and pay enough attention to safety. Although judo is a physically demanding sport which requires a lot of strength, practice and skill, there are many people who find it enjoyable as a means of relaxation in their spare time.

(*Cambridge First Certificate in English 3*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1997. 75.)

- A) Judo fighters often use physical violence, but they always respect each other.  
B) Judo is an inexpensive Japanese sport practiced by many people everywhere.  
C) Even very young people can practice judo if their instructors are well qualified.  
D) Judo fighters bow to each other because their sport requires a lot of strength, practice and skill.

**No.2**

Children around the world go to school, but what they learn and how they are taught are not the same in all countries. This is because people in different countries have different ideas about what is important in life and, especially, in their particular culture. They want their children to learn these culturally important things in school, and this explains why schools in France, for example, are quite different from schools in Japan or Saudi Arabia.

(Markstein, Linda and Louise Hirasawa.  
*Developing Reading Skills: Intermediate 1*.  
Second Edition. Boston: Heinle & Heinle, 1994. 85.)

- A) What All Parents Want Their Children Should to Learn
- B) The Cultural Differences All Children Should Know about
- C) French Schools, Japanese Schools and Saudi Arabian Schools
- D) What Makes School Education Different in Different Countries

**No.3**

We think of climate as the unchanging weather patterns of an area. Year after year, the climate stays more or less the same. For example, the climate of much of northern and central Africa is hot and dry. Much of Southeast Asia is hot and wet. We think of the climate of these regions as never changing. However, there is proof that the climate does change. Tree rings prove it.

Each year a tree grows at least a little bit. If there is a lot of rain and a long summer, the tree produces new wood that makes a wide, new light-colored band inside. In cold, dry years, the tree does not grow much. The ring of the new wood is a thin, dark line. A piece of a tree will tell the story of the climate while it was living.

(Zukowski/Faust, Jean, et al.  
*In Context: Developing Academic Reading Skills*.  
Boston: Heinle & Heinle, 2002. 247.)

- A) More Rain, Bigger Trees
- B) Ring Size Changes in Trees
- C) Tree Growth and Weather Patterns
- D) The History of Climate in Tree Rings

**【4】 次の日本語を英語で表現しなさい。**

- (A) 風呂に入っていたら、電話が数回鳴った。
- (B) 山下が何と言ったのか思い出せないのだ。

【5】次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

In the early twentieth century, the United States was becoming an a)urban nation. Millions of new immigrants had dramatically increased the size of the United States' population. Almost of the newcomers had settled in New York and other large cities. By 1900, only 32 percent of Americans worked in agriculture. This was a huge drop from 1776, when 90 percent of Americans were farmers.

While the percentage of Americans working as farmers fell, the actual number of farmers in America increased. By 1916, there were 6.4 million farmers, which was a higher number than ever. These farms took up 879 million acres, twice as many acres as they did in 1860. With new machines, farmers were very productive. Corn, wheat, tobacco, cattle, and dairy products were the main crops. Each region had its \*specialty. The need to feed large numbers of new immigrants and soldiers who would fight the Great War led to greater demand for farm products. The years 1900 to 1920 were to be b)a golden age for American farmers.

Meanwhile, city factories, offices, mines, and shops offered jobs to other Americans. This changed where people lived. c)By 1920, more people lived in areas of 2,500 or more inhabitants than in rural areas.

Most city dwellers lived in apartments. Poorer families lived in \*tenements, large connected buildings. Well-to-do families might choose the apartment-hotel, which had telephones, bathrooms, and maid service. Middle-class families usually lived in three-to four-room apartments, with fewer conveniences. They chose large buildings near streetcar lines. Others lived in one-room apartments called \*efficiencies and prepared their food in tiny kitchens called \*kitchenettes. Many city dwellers lived as \*boarders, or paid guests, or took them in. In 1910, one-third to one-half of all city residents were boarders.

Outside of cities, a new kind of neighborhood, called the suburb, became more common in the early 1900s. The suburb was separate from the city but near it, and it had more open space. In the late nineteenth century, only rich people could afford to live in the suburbs. Lack of public transportation made traveling back and forth between city and suburb too expensive for most people. But in the twentieth century, cities developed streetcar lines and trains that rode to the suburbs, so working people began to them.

《注》 specialty 特産品 tenement(s) 安アパート efficiencies 簡易アパート  
kichenette(s) 簡易台所 boarder(s) (賄いつき) 下宿人

(“Life in a New Century.” *Becoming a Modern Nation 1900-1920*.  
Westport: Greenwood, 2004, 10-12)

設問1 下線部 a)urban と反対の意味を表す語を本文の中から抜き出さない。

設問2 下線部 b) に記載されているように, American farmers にとってどのような状況が黄金期であったのか。A) ~ D) の中から適切なものを選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A) American farmers didn't depend on the weather for a living.
- B) American farmers could easily find buyers for their products.
- C) American farmers were able to import many kinds of seeds.
- D) American farmers became more productive because there were fewer farms.

設問3 下線部 c) に記載されているように, 多くのアメリカ人が町へ移り住むようになった要因は何であるか。A) ~ D) の中から適切なものを選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A) The Great War
- B) the growing number of farms
- C) the growing number of immigrants
- D) more job opportunities in cities and towns

設問4 中流階級はどのような条件を考慮して, アパートを探したのか。A) ~ D) の中から適切なものを選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A) apartments from which residents could easily walk to work
- B) apartments near which residents could easily park their cars
- C) apartments in areas where residents could easily get on a streetcar
- D) apartments that had a bathroom, a dining room, a large kitchen, and a telephone

設問5 19世紀末, 郊外に住みたいと思っていた人々にとって, 何が必要だったと考えられるか。本文の中から語句(2語)を抜き出さない。

設問6 タイトルとして適切なものを A) ~ D) の中から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A) The Rise and Fall of Manufacturing in the U.S.
- B) Suburban Lifestyles in Early Twentieth-Century America
- C) How Urban Life Developed in Early Twentieth-Century America
- D) The Conflict between European and Asian Immigrants in the U.S.

設問7 本文の内容に一致するものを A) ~ H) の中から 3 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- A) In the early twentieth century, about two-thirds of the U.S. population had jobs not related to agriculture.
- B) In the early twentieth century, new immigrants preferred to work in agriculture.
- C) In the early twentieth century, new machines increased agricultural productivity.
- D) In the early twentieth century, new immigrants were responsible for the appearance of a wider variety of farm products.
- E) In the early 1900s, a lot of people started moving from the suburbs to the city.
- F) Around 1920, fewer than half of all Americans lived in towns with a population of 2,500 or more.
- G) By 1920, street car lines and trains made it possible for more people to work in the suburbs.
- H) By 1920, many urban dwellers were riding streetcars to go to work.

次の問題は、「英米学科」の受験者のみ解答すること。

【6】次の英文は、来日したばかりのアメリカ人 (James) と私 (Fun) が電車で隣り合わせた時のエピソードをもとにしている。これを読んで、設問に答えなさい。

“Japanese men are not very polite,” James said pointing to a woman standing, carrying a baby on her back, along with a couple of shopping bags hanging from her hands. He was about to stand and give her seat, but I stopped him.

“Wait, that’s her husband over there,” I said pointing out the man sitting in front of her. The guy was sitting there with his legs spread out so wide that he was occupying enough sitting space for two people. “If you offer her your seat, she’ll probably refuse. A) She won’t want to make her husband lose face.”

“Huh? That man is just not a good husband. He should have given the seat to his wife.” James said. “( a ). Sometimes men here are too tired to give up their seats. They have to work long hours at their jobs.” “( b ),” James interrupted.

“Well, then let me tell you what happened to me one time when I gave up my seat. After playing tennis one day, I was so tired I could barely walk. Finding a seat on the train back home was like a gift from the gods. ( B ), at the next station a very old woman got on and stood in front of me. I tried to stand up, but my legs didn’t obey me...”

“Don’t tell me you didn’t give her your seat,” James interrupted again.

“Actually I waited a few seconds to see if someone else would offer her a seat, but everybody else was pretending to be asleep. I tried to do the same, but felt guilty. I felt as if all the people standing were looking at me. My face turned red. So, I moved my racket and made a little bit of space for the old woman. I offered the woman the space to sit down. She accepted my offer and sat down.

“( c ),” James said.

“I guess, but it turned out to be a very ( C ) train ride. The next time I tried to use the racket, I discovered it was bent. The woman had sat on it!”

I couldn’t finish my story. At that moment a woman with a three-or-four-year-old boy got on the train. James gave up his seat immediately. I pressed my body a little against the man sleeping on my right to make room for the woman and the child. She thanked James, sat down, and closed her eyes.

“( d ),” James said standing in front of me. Before I could answer, the train started, and James was carried a few meters away by the crowd of people standing.

The little boy, after staring at me for a few seconds, stood on the seat and turned to look out of the window. Each time the train started or stopped the little would lose his balance and he would step on my clean pants. I tried not to think about it, but each time he kept stepping on them.

The pants were no longer clean and I was getting annoyed.

I grabbed the little boy, took off his shoes, and just then his mother opened her eyes. “What are you doing with my son’s shoes?” she shouted.

D) I was just trying to... Before I could think of something to say, she grabbed the shoes from my hand and they both got off the train. She was shouting something about foreigners stealing children’s shoes. E) I didn’t know where to hide. Some guy on the train said that someone should call the police.

All I could do was stare at my dirty trousers, and ask myself, “Why do these things always happen to me?” James just stood there laughing, saying, “Now you know why it’s better to give up your seat, Fun.”

(Volga, Fun. “Mind Your Manners.” *MINI WORLD*. Jane-July 1999, No. 65, 26-27)

設問 1 空所 ( a ) ~ ( d ) に入れるのに適切なものを選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. That was very kind of you.
2. That’s not a good excuse.
3. Don’t be so hard on the man.
4. That’s the way a gentleman does it.

設問 2 空所 ( B ) と ( C ) に入れるのに適切なものを選び，番号で答えなさい。

- (B) 1. Accordingly    2. As expected    3. Happily    4. Unluckily  
 (C) 1. amazing    2. expensive    3. reasonable    4. valuable

設問 3 下線部 E) I didn’t know where to hide. という気持ちを抱いた私 (Fun) の心理状態として，適切なものを選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. depressed
2. embarrassed
3. frustrated
4. irritated

設問 4 下線部 D) I was just trying to の後にどのような言葉を続けたらよいか。英語で書きなさい。

設問 5 下線部 A) She won’t want to make her lose face. を和訳しなさい。



## 解答例

【1】

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

【2】

a	b	c	d	e	f
miss	make	turned	has	give	get

【3】

1	2	3
A	D	D

【4】 (A) When I was taking a bath, the phone rang several times.

(B) I can't remember what Mr. Yamashita said.

【5】 設問 1. rural

設問 2. B

設問 3. D

設問 4. C

設問 5. public transportation

設問 6. C

設問 7. C, D, H

【6】 設問 1. (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 4

設問 2. (B) 4 (C) 2

設問 3. 2

設問 4. take off his shoes

設問 5. 彼女は自分の夫に面目を失わせたくないでしょう。