

平成 20 年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成 20 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】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Every year, the best young English language spellers from around the world gather in Washington, D.C. for the \*Scripps National Spelling Bee. They spell (A) complex words that most English speakers have never even heard of. Last week, more than two hundred eighty children gathered to complete in this event. It was the largest group of spellers in the eighty-year history of the bee.

The national spelling bee takes place over two intense days of competitions in a large hotel meeting room. The spellers sit together in front of several judges. Each speller start when it is his or her turn. When the judge calls out the word, (B) spellers can ask for help. They can ask for the definition of the word or for it to be used in a sentence. They can also ask which language the word came from. This can often help them decide how it is spelled. Students who spell the word correctly remain in the competition. But if the speller makes a mistake, a bell rings and the child must leave the group.

The spellers are very \*supportive of one another. They show their happiness when a speller gets a word right. The Canadians especially added to the spirit of the event by waving flags and cheering even louder for all Canadian spellers.

Many people thought that Samir Patel would be the winner this year. This thirteen-year-old boy from Texas has competed in the spelling bee five times. This is the last year he can compete. But his spelling bee career ended with the word “clevis.” Samir later said that he should have taken more time to think about the word but instead made a stupid mistake.

Two boys, an American and a Canadian, make it to the last part of the competition. Both Evan O’Dorney and Nate Gartke were able to spell difficult words like “videlicet” and “Zoilus.” But Evan won the competition with the word “serrefine,” a kind of tool used in medical operations.

After the event, the thirteen-year-old from California talked to reporters. He said he does not really like spelling. He likes math and music more. Spelling, Evan said, is just memorization. His advice to spellers is to study the dictionary. And, he said he always eats a tuna fish sandwich the night before competing.

<http://www.voanews.com/specialenglish/2007-06-07-voal.cfm>

(注) \*Scripps National Spelling Bee スクリプス全国スペル大会  
(実際には国際的な大会になっている) \*supportive 支援する

設問 1. 次の 1～6 から本文の内容と一致するものを二つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. スクリップス全国スペル大会は 100 年以上の歴史がある。
2. スペルを一度でも間違えると，失格となり復活のチャンスはない。
3. カナダからの大会参加者は特に応援に熱心であった。
4. Samir Patel が今年度のスペル大会で優勝した。
5. Evan O’Dorney は単語のスペルを覚えるのがとても好きである。
6. Evan の練習方法は，音楽を聴きながら，辞書を勉強することである。

設問 2. 下線部 (A) の具体例を本文の中から英語で四つ挙げなさい。

設問 3. 下線部 (B) の具体例を本文の中から日本語で二つ挙げなさい。

【2】 次の電話での対話を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Kazue: Hi, Michael? It's Kazue.

Michael: Kazue, hi. How are you?

Kazue: Fine, fine. I'm just calling to say goodbye.

Michael: Goodbye? Why? ( A )

Kazue: I have been accepted on an international volunteer program. At the start of next month I'll be going to Peru for a year as a volunteer.

Michael: ( B )

Kazue: A friend of mine told me about this program. <sup>(A)</sup>She spent a year teaching English in China and had a really valuable experience. So I decided I wanted to try and achieve something through my own efforts.

Michael: ( C )

Kazue: Well, there is a group of six volunteers traveling to Peru from Japan, but when we arrive we'll all be sent to different villages. So, yes, I will on my own.

Michael: <sup>(B)</sup>That's very brave of you. ( D )

Kazue: I'm going to help them in improving their water supply so that they can have safe water to drink. ( E )

Michael: Well, I really admire you. I hope it all goes well. Good luck and have a safe trip.

Kazue: Ththanks. ( F ) Bye.

Michael: Bye and good luck.

Fujiura, F., & Howorth, N. (2002). *Dialogue English Grammar*, Obunsha.

設問 1. 対話中の空所 ( A ) ~ ( F ) に入れるのに最も適切な文を，下の 1 ~ 6 から選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. I'll keep in touch.
2. Where are you going?
3. Are you going on your own?
4. What are you going to do there?
5. Wow, that sounds like an adventure.
6. As you know, I've studied that kind of things in college.

設問 2. 対話中の下線部 (A) , (B) を和訳しなさい。

【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 , 同一語の使用は 1 回限りとする。

The wind comes strongly up the valley to the top of the cliff. There Fletcher Eagleton waits for just the right moment to run toward the edge and jump. No, he isn't crazy. He's enjoying his hobby — hang gliding, a sport where a person holds onto a large kite and guides it down to the ground. To hang glide, you need a lot of ( A ) and a high place to jump from.

When people think of hang gliding, they often picture a young man in the best of ( B ). Fletcher Eagleton doesn't fit that ( C ). He's 75 years old, but he's in good health. His slim ( D ) is \*strapped securely to the glider, his head is covered with a ( E ) helmet, and he wears running shoes. That's so he can run easily when he and his glider come down to the ( F ) minutes later on the flat land below.

Fletcher has tried other hobbies ( G ) as motorcycle racing, for example, but hang gliding is ( H ) he likes best now. He says he likes it because he feels completely free up in the ( I ). "Just like a bird," he says with a smile. "For a man my age, there aren't many ( J ) left, but I think I've found one. Hang gliding keeps me active. Now, stand back you young ones, and let Fletch stretch...his wings."

Byrd, D. R. H., & Klosek, J. (1991). *Can we talk?*, Prentice Hall Regents.

(注) \*strap(ped) 革ひもで結びつける

- |         |           |            |            |           |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. body | 2. ground | 3. health  | 4. picture | 5. safety |
| 6. sky  | 7. such   | 8. thrills | 9. what    | 10 wind   |

【4】次の英文 (A) ~ (G) の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (A) We'd better (            ) it; we're late.  
1. move            2. moved            3. moving            4. to move
- (B) I've been waiting for a taxi (            ) an hour.  
1. after            2. for            3. over            4. since
- (C) This box is (            ) times as heavy as that one.  
1. a hour            2. four            3. fourth            4. the fourth
- (D) He (            ) to see a doctor before his eyes got so bad.  
1. must go            2. shall have gone            3. should go            4. should have gone
- (E) I got a telephone call (            ) that my father was hit by a car.  
1. said            2. say            3. saying            4. to say
- (F) He is a very patient person. He is never (            ) to finish something.  
1. in a hurriry            2. in hurry            3. on hurry            4. on a hurry
- (G) There was no age limit in that marathon. (            ), the oldest runner was 89 years old.  
1. Even            2. In fact            3. In general            4. Otherwise

【5】 次の英文 (A) ~ (H) の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (A) It's no use crying over (            ) milk.  
1. drunken            2. recycled            3. smelled            4. spilt
- (B) Oranges are a good (            ) of vitamin C.  
1. basis            2. material            3. origin            4. source
- (C) The country is (            ) of four main islands.  
1. comprised            2. consisted            3. produced            4. shaped
- (D) Lisa listened to the lecture with her (            ) in her hand.  
1. chain            2. palm            3. shoulder            4. toe
- (E) Mrs. Smith has many (            ) of flowers growing in her garden.  
1. kinds            2. sets            3. skills            4. variety
- (F) We have to write a (            ) report on the movie—only one page.  
1. brief            2. loose            3. thin            4. tight
- (G) A scientist discovered that most sharks never get cancer.  
It is very (            ) in them.  
1. novel            2. rare            3. seldom            4. single
- (H) The children came running out of the building. There must have been about fifty of them (            ).  
1. all            2. altogether            3. entirely            4. totally

【6】次の日本語のA～Dに合うように、( )内の英語を正しく並べ替え、( )内で三番目と六番目に来るものを番号で答えなさい。

A. 秋には通りに落ち葉を見ることができる。

In autumn, (1. can 2. fallen 3. leaves 4. on 5. see 6. streets 7. the 8. we).

B. 困ったことに、一度も彼は手紙をよこさない。

The (1. he 2. is 3. never 4. that 5. to 6. trouble 7. us 8. writes).

C. 君はまるで10歳の少女みたいにふるまっている。

You are acting (1. a 2. as 3. girl 4. if 5. of 6. ten 7. were 8. you).

D. ピーター、私のペンを使いたかったら使ってもいいよ。

Peter, you (1. can 2. if 3. my 4. pen 5. to 6. use 7. want 8. you).

次の問題は「英米学科」の受験者のみ解答すること。

【7】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

How many continents are there in the world? This is an interesting question, because most North Americans would answer seven, while most Japanese would answer six. How can there be two different answers to a question about the same world that we all live in? That is because the term “continent” may have different interpretations.

The continents that are common to both interpretations are: North America, South America, Australia or Oceania, Africa, and \*Antarctica. The disagreement is a result of whether to count the remaining part of the world as one continent (Eurasia), as is done in Japan, or as two (European and Asia), as most Americans believe. In other parts of the world, the continents are divided even more differently — in Latin America, for example, Eurasia is counted as two continents, but North and South America are counted as one!

In geographical terms, the land that includes Europe and Asia is a single mass, although it is separated by the Ural Mountains. In cultural terms, however, the differences between the two halves of this land mass are great — both have a deep, rich history and well-established religions and social structures. The same is true of the Americans as well.

There are other parts of the world besides Europe and Asia that share similar cultural backgrounds and histories. These areas are often referred to as subcontinents or regions. Regions are grouped naturally by various cultural similarities, including language, food, history, geography, religion, and economy. Culturally similar regions in the world include the Indian subcontinent, Latin America, the Middle East, and Scandinavia (Northern Europe), to name a few. Indeed, in Europe, we can identify several subcontinents in addition to Scandinavia: the Baltic States, the Mediterranean countries, the former Soviet Union countries, etc. The same is true of Asia: Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Central Asia and East Asia are all different regions within Asia. Perhaps it is for this reason that most people in native English speaking countries give both Asia and Europe their own separate status as individual continents.

KGU staff (2007)

(注) \*Antarctica 南極大陸



設問 1. Choose the best word to fit each blank in this summary from among the words below, and answer using the number.

Children in Japan learn that there are ( A ) continents, but children in America learn that there are ( B ) continents, because they learn that ( C ) and ( D ) are different. Children in Latin America study six continents: Australia, Antarctica, Africa, Europe, Asia and ( E ). Europe and Asia are separated by ( F ), but also by ( G ) and ( H ).

The meaning of the terms ( I ) and regions are often unclear, but they are grouped by similarities such as language and food. Some people consider Asia and Europe to be separate continents, perhaps because within both there are ( J ) regions or subcontinents.

- |            |             |              |                   |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. America | 2. Asia     | 3. countries | 4. Europe         |
| 5. five    | 6. history  | 7. mountains | 8. religion       |
| 9. seven   | 10. several | 11. six      | 12. subcontinents |

設問 2. After reading this article, how many continents do you think there are in the world, and why? Start with the following expression.

I think there are \_\_\_\_\_ continents because...

## 解答例

【1】設問 1. 2, 3

設問 2. clevis, videlicet, Zoilus, serrfine

- 設問 3. ● 単語の定義をきくことができる  
● 単語の起源をきくことができる

【2】設問 1. (A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 6 (F) 1

- 設問 2. (A) 彼女は中国で英語を教えながら一年間過ごしたのよ。  
(B) 君は本当に勇気があるね。

【3】

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

【4】

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

【5】

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
4	4	1	1	1	1	2	2

【6】

A		B		C		D	
3 番目	6 番目	3 番目	6 番目	3 番目	6 番目	3 番目	6 番目
5	4	4	8	8	3	3	8

1. We can see fallen leaves on the street.
2. The trouble is that he never writes to us.
3. You are acting as if you were a girl of ten.
4. Peter, you can use my pen if you want to.

【7】1.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
11	9	4	2	1	7	6	8	12	10

2. I think there are seven continents because I believe it is more reasonable to count Eurasia as two different continents: Europe and Asia. As is shown in the passage, in cultural terms, these two are completely different from each other in many respects. Therefore, we should count Eurasia as one.