

平成 20 年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成 20 年 2 月 11 日)
商学部第一部 (ホスタピリティ・マネジメント学科)
経済学部 (経済学科) 社会福祉学部第一部 (環境福祉学科)
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。

Did you know that the average person in Japan is responsible for about 400 kilograms of waste per year? This waste may be recycled and reused, but it is clear that recycling alone will not be enough. We need to reduce the amount of waste we create. Experts call this source reduction and they say that we will have to change our habits or we will be unable to deal with all the waste we create. If we don't, the social costs of getting rid of this waste will increase, and the communities that we live in will have to face difficult decisions in managing this waste.

The problem is often divided into two parts, the question of waste ^(a)generation and the question of waste *disposal. To rely only on ways to get rid of the waste, rather than reducing the amount of waste we generate, will only be half of the solution. Right now, the national government, in cooperation with local governments, is exploring ways of reducing waste, and there are a number of source reduction ^(b)measures being carried out. For example, requiring the use of garbage bags which are labeled allows local communities to 'tax' garbage, and encourages people to save money by producing less waste. Recent laws have declared a general principle of "extended producer responsibility".

The Japanese government has made efforts to pass laws that encourage the prevention of waste among large consumers. For example, companies that construct or take down buildings must file a plan in advance as to how they will sort and dispose of waste products. These companies then can urge the suppliers of building materials to make their products so that they use less packaging, are recyclable, and result in less waste when they are no longer useful.

How can we, as individuals, help? We have to think about what we do everyday and then think about how we can change those everyday activities to produce less waste. ^(c)Every one of our actions affects the environment in some ways. However, it is sometimes difficult to know if our actions will have a good or a bad effect. For example, if a reusable product needs to be washed, you may actually be using more water, creating more waste. Or purchasing large amounts because there is less packaging may create more waste if you are unable to use it all and have to throw it away. It is important to think about the big picture, because that is what the environment is all about.

(注) *disposal 処理

KGF staff

設問 1. 本文の内容と一致しないものを 1～8 から 3 つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. We don't have to change our lifestyles to reduce waste.
2. We will have to make more difficult decisions, if we do nothing to reduce waste.
3. The two parts of the waste problems are generation and disposal.
4. Now the national government cannot cooperate with cities and towns to reduce waste.
5. Japanese companies that build or take down buildings have to file a plan before they finish their projects.
6. It is impossible for consumers, large or small, to reduce waste.
7. We have to think about how to produce less waste.
8. You should not forget that the environment will be influenced by your everyday activities.

設問 2. 下線部 (a)generation の意味に最も近いものを A～D から選び，記号で答えなさい。

- A. 世 代 B. 一般化 C. 発 生 D. 同世代の人々

設問 3. 下線部 (b)measures の意味に最も近いものを A～D から選び，記号で答えなさい。

- A. 方 法 B. 寸 法 C. 程 度 D. 基 準

設問 4. 下線部 (C) を和訳しなさい。

【2】 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Even though they are a huge part of our life, it has been a little over 100 years since the first film was shown. While others may have invented similar machines, it was 2 brothers, Louis and Auguste Lumiere, who showed 10 short films in Paris in 1895. The film were 17 meters long and when moved through the projector by a hand *crank, all lasted less than 50 seconds. Yet people were amazed and astonished that they could view 'moving pictures', and soon, many others were interested, making films and creating improvements.

Initially, films had no sound, and a musician or a group of musicians were hired to play while the film was shown. This was initially to cover the noise of the projector, but soon, the music was used to emphasize and underline the feelings and emotions of what was on the screen.

In 1927, the first 'talkie', a movie where the sound matched the movements of the film (especially the movement of the lips of the actors and actresses) was shown and soon, the silent film disappeared.

More improvements followed, especially in America, where soon 95 % of all the world's films were being made. With the introduction of television, films lost popularity, but have come back and now, you can watch the same film you see in the theater in your own living room if you rent or by the DVD. Moving pictures have given us a shared vocabulary of moving images that form an essential part of our culture and lives.

(注) *crank 昔の映写機の手回し用取っ手

KGU staff

1. What is the best title for this essay?
 - a. Film, TV and DVD
 - b. Hollywood, city of dreams
 - c. The movemnet of film
 - d. The story of film

2. What did the Lumiere brothers do first?
 - a. made a public showing of films
 - b. invented film
 - c. made Paris the film capital of the world
 - d. made the longest film

3. What was NOT a person for adding music to early films?
- a. because the projectors were noisy
 - b. because they had no sound
 - c. because they could match the emotions shown on the screen
 - d. because they were many musicians
4. What was the important point about 'talkies'?
- a. they were cheaper to make
 - b. actors and actresses could move their lips
 - c. they didn't need musicians
 - d. the sound matched the movements

【3】 次の 1～10 の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを選び，記号で答えなさい。

1. He has three times the () of my CDs.
a. number b. piece c. size d. volume
2. I () an office with two other people.
a. cut b. half c. separate d. share
3. Could you kindly () me to Suizenji Park?
a. direct b. show c. teach d. tell
4. I never () to check my PC for e-mail message first thing in the morning.
a. begin b. drop c. fail d. try
5. As () as I know, he is from Australia.
a. far b. good c. long d. much
6. I can't () the difference between John and his brother, Mike.
a. say b. show c. team d. tell
7. That is not () true of all foreigners.
a. necessities b. necessary c. necessarily d. unnecessary
8. When your sister has a son, then he is your ().
a. aunt b. nephew c. niece d. uncle
9. It is tough to () bad habits.
a. acquire b. improve c. recall d. remove
10. After a long drive, it was a relief to () home.
a. arrive b. travel c. trip d. visit

【4】 次の 1～10 の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを選び，記号で答えなさい。

1. Bill () to be out when I called on him.
a. asked b. believed c. happened d. returned
2. They hope you'll come back again soon, and ().
a. I do so b. I too do c. so do I d. so I do
3. I have just received a letter () in Italian.
a. having written b. to write c. written d. wrote
4. She made me (), though it was raining very hard.
a. go b. gone c. to d. went
5. Look at the tower over there which is now () built.
a. be b. been c. being d. was
6. Since I worked hard this time, I made () mistake.
a. fewer b. less c. little d. much
7. () writes well.
a. My this pen b. This my pen c. This pen of me d. This pen of mine
8. It is four years () I met him last.
a. after b. by c. since d. that
9. () my stay in Paris, I visited my aunt.
a. During b. For c. On d. While
10. () my sister nor I have ever been abroad.
a. Both b. Either c. Neither d. Together

【5】次の英文の空所(1)~(10)に入れるのに最も適当なものを a~l から選び、記号で答えなさい。

America has often been called a (1) of cars, so it should be no surprise that electric traffic (2) are an American invention. Two color traffic lights, green for go and red for (3), were first installed in Cleveland in 1914. The now common three color signals were first (4) in New York in 1918. The middle color is called '(5)' in the United States, but 'amber' in the United Kingdom and Canada. One interesting (6) is what to do for people who are color blind and cannot tell the (7) between red and green. For those who have only partial (8) blindness, the red light often has some orange while the green often has some blue. For those who are completely colorblind, there have been attempts to use different (9), a square for red, a diamond for yellow and a circle for green, but because the number of completely colorblind people is rather (10), this format has not been widely adopted.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| a. blue | b. color | c. difference | d. go | e. lights |
| f. nation | g. problems | h. seen | i. shapes | j. small |
| k. stop | l. yellow | | | |

【6】日本語の意味になるように単語を並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい。解答欄にはカッコ内の単語だけを記入しなさい。

- 彼は妻の誕生日を忘れていた。そのことで彼女は怒っていた。
He forgot his wife's birthday, [and / angry / of / she / that / very / was].
- 私のおばはまるでフランスに行ったことがあるかのように話した。
[aunt / as / been / France / had / my / she / talked / to].
- 祖父は天気の良い日は必ずカメラを持って散歩に出かけたものだ。
When the weather was good, [a / always / camera / grandfather / his / my / take / walk / with / would].

解答例

【1】設問 1. 1, 4, 6

設問 2. C

設問 3. A

設問 4. 私たちの行動の 1 つ 1 つが何らかの形で環境に影響を与えている。

【2】

1	2	3	4
d	a	d	d

【3】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	d	a	c	a	d	c	b	d	a

【4】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	c	c	a	c	a	d	c	a	c

【5】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	e	k	h	l	g	c	b	i	j

【6】 1. and because of that she was very angy

2. My aunt talked as if she had been to France

3. my grandfather would always take a walk with his camera