

平成 21 年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成 21 年 2 月 10 日)
商学部第一部 (経営学科) 外国語学部 (英米学科)
ライフ・ウェルネス学科
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。

‘Your boat leaves from London Docks in six days,’ the man at the head office said. ‘You get off at Mombasa. Your salary will be five hundred pounds a year and your *tour is for three years.’

I was twenty years old. I was off to East Africa where I would walk about in shorts every day and wear a *topi on my head! I was totally excited. I rushed home and told my mother. ‘And I’ll be gone for three years,’ I said.

I was her only son and we were very close. Most mothers, faced with a situation like ⁽¹⁾this, would have shown a certain amount of distress. Three year is a long time and Africa was far away. ⁽²⁾There would be no visits in between. But my mother did not allow even the tiniest bit of what she must have left to disturb my joy. ‘Oh, well done *you!*’ she cried. ‘It’s wonderful news! And ⁽³⁾it’s just where you wanted to go, isn’t it!’

The whole family came down to London Docks to see me off on the boat. ⁽⁴⁾It was a tremendous thing in those days for a young man to be going off to Africa to work. The journey alone would take two weeks, sailing through the Bay of Biscay, past Gibraltar, across the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, calling in at Aden and arriving finally at Mombasa. ⁽⁵⁾What a prospect that was! I was off to the land of palm-trees and coconuts and coral reefs and lions and elephants and deadly snakes, and a white hunter who had lived ten years in Mwanza had told me that if one of those snakes bit you, you died within the hour, *foaming at the mouth. I couldn’t wait.

(Dahl, Road. *Boys: Tales of childhood*. New York: Puffin Books, 1984. 174-75. Modified)

(注) *tour 赴任機関 *topi (半球形の) 帽子 *foam 泡を吹く

設問 1. 下線部 (1) と (4) の代名詞の指す内容として最も適切なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) this

1. 親と同居して、ロンドンで働くこと。
2. 息子と一緒に東アフリカで住むこと。
3. 一人息子と三年間離ればなれになること。
4. 可愛がっている一人息子と二度と会えなくなること。

(4) It

1. 若者が仕事でアフリカまで行くこと。
2. ロンドンの本社で正式に採用されたこと。
3. ロンドンとアフリカの間を何度も往復すること。
4. ロンドンから何カ月もかけてアフリカへ行くこと。

設問 2. 下線部 (2) と (5) の和訳として最も適切なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

(2) There would be no visits in between.

1. 途中で観光することはできないだろう。
2. 赴任期間中は会うことができないだろう。
3. 中間地点で落ち合うことはできないだろう。
4. 短い赴任期間では会いたい気持ちもおこらないだろう。

(5) What a prospect that was!

1. なんと長い船旅だったのか！
2. 家族と離れてこんな遠くにまで来てしまった！
3. これほど多くの美しい町があったとは知らなかった！
4. モンバサでの生活を思うと、なんとわくわくしたことか！

設問 3. 下線部 (3) を和訳しなさい。

設問 4. 次の A ~ G から、本文の内容に合ったものを 3 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. アフリカの赴任地が決まり、母は私を大変可愛がってくれていたのに、とても悲しんだ。
- B. 母の悲しみは、私の喜びを少し減らしてしまった。
- C. 家族全員が、出港する私の見送りにロンドンまでやってきた。
- D. 当時、アフリカの赴任地への旅程は、船旅だけでも二週間かかった。
- E. 東アフリカへの船旅は素晴らしいものだった。
- F. 毒蛇に会いたくはなかったが、アフリカには十年でも滞在したいと思った。
- G. 毒蛇の話聞いて、なおさら赴任地での生活が待ちきれなくなった。

【2】次の英文の空所 (A) ~ (G) に入れるのに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。

John: Takako, did you hear the news? (A)

Takako: That's great! Is there anything you want to know about Japan before you go?

John: Well, what Japanese food do you recommend?

Takako: (B)

John: *Okonomiyaki*? I thought you might say *sushi*. (C)

Takako: Many people say it is Japanese pizza, because it is cooked while you wait and it is round, but the taste is quite different.

John: Wow, that sounds interesting.

Takako: A lot of *okonomiyaki* places are do-it-yourself, and they give you a bowl of ingredients and you can grill them at your table.

John: I'm not very good at cooking, do I have to cook it myself?

Takako: No, if you sit at the counter, the cook will usually prepare your dish.

John: (D)

Takako: There are two main kinds of *okonomiyaki*, Hiroshima style and Osaka style. Osaka style is like a pancake, which has flour, cabbage and *yamaimo*.

John: That's like the base of the pizza, right?

Takako: That's right. Then, it is topped with ingredients like squid, shrimp or cheese. And then it is covered with *okonomiyaki* sauce, and served with mayonnaise.

John: Can you choose the toppings?

Takako: (E) You can also have it with *soba* or *udon* noodles. That is called *modanyaki*.

John: (F)

Takako: In the Hiroshima style, the ingredients are like a cake, so the toppings are actually inside the *okonomiyaki*. Also, the Hiroshima style uses a lot more cabbage, which gets pushed down as it is cooked.

John: How do you know if a store is Osaka or Hiroshima style?

Takako: It's usually written on one of the signs, but if you see the cook piling up lots of cabbage, you know it is Hiroshima style.

John: (G)

Takako: Well, my favorite is actually *negiyaki*, which is a variation that is thinner and has a lot of green onions. But I hope you can try them all!

John: I'll do my best!

(KGU staff)

1. That's a relief!
2. Yes, of course!
3. What's *okonomiyaki*?
4. I'm going to visit Japan.
5. Which style do you like?
6. What about Hiroshima style?
7. I want you to try *okonomiyaki*.

【3】 次の英文の空所 (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 回限りとする。

Ernest Hemingway, an (A) author, was born in 1899 and is part of the 'Lost Generation,' a group of American authors who became (B) in the period immediately after the World War I.

He was raised in a small town in Illinois, and after graduating from high school, took a job as a newspaper writer. However, the United States entered World War I and young Ernest (C) to serve. He was rejected because of his (D) eyesight, so he joined the *Red Cross Ambulance Corps and served in Italy. There, the death and destruction made a (E) impression on him and when he returned, he began to write fiction that is now considered to be some of the most important in not only American, but also (F) literature.

What makes Hemingway special? Most of all, there is the Hemingway style, where all extra words and (G) are eliminated. He developed this style as a journalist, and the first newspaper he worked for had a style guide that said "Use (H) sentences. Use short first paragraphs. Use vigorous English. Be positive, not negative." He adopted these rules and created a (I) that was a huge change from previous fiction. It was for this style that he (J) the Nobel Prize for literature in 1954.

(KGU staff)

(注) *Red Cross Ambulance Corps 赤十字の救急輸送部隊

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. American | 2. deep | 3. famous | 4. phrases | 5. poor |
| 6. short | 7. style | 8. wanted | 9. won | 10 world |

【4】 次の英文 1～10 の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を選び，記号で答えなさい。

1. Is this a friend of ()?
(A) you (B) your (C) yours (D) you're
2. The soccer players are having () lunch.
(A) for (B) his (C) its (D) their
3. This lake is dangerous to ().
(A) swim by (B) swim in (C) swim to (D) swim with
4. I go to the museum at least once () month.
(A) a (B) for (C) in (D) the
5. He () the novel by the end of next month.
(A) had written (B) has written (C) will have written (D) writes
6. I found () quite easy to solve the math question.
(A) being (B) it (C) of (D) that
7. This dog is () read your mind.
(A) as clever as (B) as clever for (C) clever as to (D) clever enough to
8. I'll never forget () at the very famous picture for the first time.
(A) looked (B) looking (C) to have looked (D) to look
9. His new song is known () most of the young people.
(A) at (B) for (C) to (D) with
10. The year has had ups and (), but on the whole, it has been fine.
(A) downs (B) ins (C) outs (D) times

【5】 次の (A) ~ (F) 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 ~ 6 から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (A) She puts her right hand on her forehead.
 (B) He jumped over the garden gate.
 (C) It is an honor to receive the prize.
 (D) This form was filled with blanks.
 (E) We make a general survey of everyone's opinion.
 (F) The school was equipped with many new classrooms.

1. a door in a wall or fence
2. part of the face above the eyes
3. great respect, often publicly expressed
4. an area or a space with no writing or marks
5. supply with what is needed for special purpose
6. a set of questions that you ask people to find out information about something

【6】 日本文の意味になるよう、() 内の与えられた語を並べかえ、3番目と5番目に来るものを番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で示してある。

- A. 体重を気にする人が増えてきた。
 (1. been 2. have 3. increasing 4. people 5. their 6. watch
 7. weight 8. who).
- B. 小学校で英語を教えることには、反対がある。
 (1. are 2. elementary 3. English 4. in 5. objections 6. schools
 7. teaching 8. there 9. to).
- C. その小説は、100万部以上売れている。
 (1. copies 2. has 3. million 4. novel 5. one 6. over 7. sold
 8. the).

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。

Acquiring good pronunciation is the most difficult part of learning a new language. As you improve your *articulation you have to learn to listen and imitate all over again. You have to learn to make new movements with your tongue, lips, jaw, and other organs of articulation in order to make the new sounds and even old ones in a new way. You are developing a new skill.

We know there are certain movements that are important to the production of any given sound. For example, everyone's handwriting is different. However, we know that each letter has to have a certain form, otherwise we will not be able to recognize it and will have difficulty understanding the written word. So it is with pronunciation. If you don't shape the sound with the necessary movements, there may be difficulty in understanding the spoken word.

One can also compare speaking to playing the piano or singing a song. We can recognize the same piece of music played by two different pianists as well as the same song sung by two different singers. Even though each may play or sing in his own style, there are still certain notes that must be played or sung for us to recognize the tune as being the same. So it is with pronunciation. There are those necessary movements the speaker has to make for the production of any given sound and there are also certain "notes" the speaker must combine in order to give () to his or her words.

Some of you may be reluctant to speak because of your "foreign accent." Foreign accents can be very charming as long as the person speaking is able to communicate. So losing your foreign accent or trying to sound like a native speaker of English is not the goal for which to reach. Everyone's handwriting is not exactly the same; neither is everyone's pronunciation. What we are aiming for is easily understandable conversational speech.

How do we achieve this? A concert pianist may practice a piece of music for two years, eight hours a day. The same holds true for a person learning to speak a new language. As with any activity you wish to do well, you have to practice, practice, practice, and then practice some more.

Remember that you cannot accomplish good pronunciation overnight. Improvement takes time. Some students may find it more difficult than others and will need more time than others to improve. However, with practice, you can reach your goal.

(Orion, Gertrude. *Pronouncing American English*. Boston: Heinle & Heinle Publisher, 1988. xxiii-xxiv. Modified.)

設問 1. 本文の内容と一致するものを 2 つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1. Listening and imitating pronunciation is the hardest part of learning a new language.
2. It's important to make only new sounds when acquiring good pronunciation.
3. Like handwriting, each person has their own way of pronouncing English.
4. We need to practice our handwriting to get a better pronunciation.
5. To pronounce English well, you should practice music at least two years.
6. You can accomplish good pronunciation with practice.

設問 2. 本文中の空所に入る語を選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1. accent 2. meaning 3. pronouncing 4. sound

設問 3. 英語を母国語としない人が目指すべき話し方を示している 4 語の表現を, 本文から抜き出さなさい。

設問 4. 下線部を和訳しなさい。

設問 5. How do you practice your English pronunciation? Please write at least three sentences in English.

解答例

【1】設問 1. (1) 3 (4) 1

設問 2. (2) 2 (5) 1

設問 3. そこはまさにあなたが行きたかった所でしょ。

設問 4. C, D, G

【2】

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

【3】

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

【4】

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

【5】

A	B	C	D	E	F
2	1	3	4	6	5

【6】

A		B		C	
3 番目	5 番目	3 番目	5 番目	3 番目	5 番目
6	7	5	7	2	6

A. People who watch their weight have been increasing.

B. There are objections to teaching English in elementary school.

C. The novel has sold over one million copies.

【7】設問 1. 3, 6

設問 2. 2

設問 3. easily understandable conversational speech.

設問 4. 同じことが新しい言語を話す能力を身につけようとしている人にも当てはまる。

設問 5. I'd like to improve my English pronunciation by paying much attention to the movements of the mouth. That is because there exist necessary movements and certain sounds required to make myself understood well. Without being so much worried about my foreign accent, I'd like to practice tirelessly.