

平成 21 年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 A 日程 (平成 21 年 2 月 8 日)
商学部第一部 (ホスピタリティ・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】次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

Does listening to Mozart make babies smarter? Many people think so. Today in the United States, Japan, and many other countries, CDs containing Mozart's music are sold to parents who hope they will make their children more intelligent. One series of CDs is called "The Mozart Effect." This phrase sounds very scientific, and indeed, some scientific research has been done on the topic. However, contrary to popular opinion, the scientific research does not indicate that playing Mozart for children is likely to make them smarter.

The idea that Mozart's music has a special effect on the human brain spread largely as a result of a paper published in the scientific journal *Nature* in 1993. The paper reported the results of an experiment in which university students took an intelligence test after listening to Mozart. According to the paper, the students scored significantly higher on the intelligence test immediately after listening to Mozart.

The results of the experiment on university students received some attention in major newspapers and magazines, but it was not until the publication of *The Mozart Effect* by Don Campbell in 1997 that large numbers of people in the United States got really excited about the idea that listening to classical music increases intelligence. In *The Mozart Effect*, Campbell discussed the study on university students and recommended playing classical music for babies in order to improve their mental development. In 1998, this recommendation was followed by politicians in Georgia, where \$105,000 was spent to send classical music CDs to the parents of small children. Politicians in Tennessee and Florida took similar actions.

The 1993 study differed in four important ways from the popular idea of a "Mozart effect." First, the study was done on university students, not babies. Second, the effect on the university students was temporary, not the kind of permanent or long-term increase that parents would want for their children. Third, after listening to Mozart the university students did better on test questions that measured their ability to imagine shapes and spaces, not their general intelligence. Finally, some more recent studies seem to confirm the 1993 results while others do not; what many have imagined to be a conclusion shared by all scientists is still an area of controversy.

The story of how the idea of a "Mozart effect" changed and spread should make us think about something we might call the "media effect." When this "media effect" occurs, facts and ideas change as they are repeated in the media. The "media effect"

is surprisingly similar to the way rumors change and grow as they are passed from person to person. Perhaps the most important lesson about human intelligence we should learn in regard to the “Mozart effect” is that, if we really want to be smart, we should not believe everything we read or hear in the media.

(KGU staff)

設問 1. 本文の構成を示すものをア～エから選び，記号で答えなさい。

	(第一段落)	(第二段落)	(第三段落)	(第四段落)	(第五段落)
ア	序論	研究論文	比較	影響	結論
イ	序論	研究論文	影響	比較	結論
ウ	序論	影響	比較	研究論文	結論
エ	序論	影響	研究論文	比較	結論

設問 2. 本文を通じて，著者が一番言いたいことをア～エから選び，記号で答えなさい。

- ア クラシック音楽は発育に良い。
- イ メディアを鵜呑みにしてはいけない。
- ウ モーツァルトの音楽には神秘的な力がある。
- エ 1993年に発表された研究の質が悪かった。

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

- ア 「モーツァルト効果」があると考えている人が多い。
- イ 「モーツァルト効果」を研究した人物の日記が 1993年に公開された。
- ウ 1997年に出版された本の影響で，音楽の CD が幼児のいる家庭に送られるようになった。
- エ 大学生に見られた「モーツァルト効果」は一時的なものだった。
- オ 大学生対象の実験で，形や空間に関する問題の正答率が，モーツァルトの音楽を聴いた直後に上がった。
- カ 幼児に「モーツァルト効果」があるという研究効果を疑う科学者はいない。
- キ メディア情報は脳を刺激するので，「モーツァルト効果」と似たような効果が期待できる。
- ク 著者が指摘する “media effect” は憂慮すべき現象である。

【2】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

A while ago, a woman I know asked me if I would be interested in seeing an art exhibition. She had two extra tickets that had been given to her. There was a famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci, the “Annunciation,” on display at a museum in Tokyo. ⁽¹⁾Naturally, it was very crowded, but it was well worth seeing. Here’s ⁽²⁾the mistake that she made, and one that I have heard many other people make, too. She told me, “I have two tickets of the exhibition. Would you like to have them? All of you speak Japanese far better than I do, so you don’t need me to translate this. But I can tell you that “tickets of an exhibition” is something you can say in Japanese but not in English.

*Preposition can be used in various ways. My dictionary shows 21 different usages of “of,” but something like “ticket of an exhibition” is not one of them. There are two possibilities. One of them is “for.” You can say *a ticket for an exhibition, a ticket for a movie, a ticket for the train, two tickets for the eight o’clock performance,* and so on. There are perfectly natural phrases in English.

The other possibility is “to.” You can use “to” with most of the examples above: *a ticket to an exhibition, a ticket to a movie, two tickets to the eight o’clock performance,* and so on. Having a ticket *entitles you, gives you the right to enter the exhibition. But you can’t use “to” with the train. “To” is often used with a destination, a place to go, for example, *a train ticket to Osaka, a plane ticket to Seoul.* The train itself is not a destination; it’s a way to get there. I’d suggest memorizing a few of these phrases; sometimes it’s the best way to learn something.

(Based on Tschudy, J 週刊 *Student Times*, 9/14, 2007)

(注) *preposition 前置詞 *entitle 資格を与える

設問 1. 下線部 (1) を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 2. 下線部 (2) が指す内容を表すように，下の文を完成しなさい。

その女性が _____ と言ったこと。

設問 3. 本文をヒントに，下の (1) ~ (10) の中で文法的に正しい文を 5 つ選び を記入しなさい。

- (1) I bought three tickets of the Saturday concert.
- (2) I bought three tickets for the Saturday concert.
- (3) I bought three tickets to the Saturday concert.
- (4) I bought two tickets of the train to Hiroshima.
- (5) I bought two tickets for the train to Hiroshima.
- (6) I bought two tickets to the train to Hiroshima.
- (7) Jim lost his ticket to the baseball game.
- (8) It was very difficult to get a ticket of the 7:25 flight.
- (9) What type of ticket do you want for the show?
- (10) I have two tickets of the tournament for you and me.

【3】 次の英文の空所 (1) ~ (8) に入れるのに最も適切なものを下の語群 a ~ h から選び，記号で答えなさい。ただし，文頭にくる語も小文字で表記してあります。

June 6, 2008, when Japan's parliament recognized the Ainu people as (1) native people, was an important and historical day for the Ainu. (2) the Meiji government renamed the Island from Ezochi to Hokkaido and (3) developing the land in 1869, the Ainu have suffered from the (4) of their original names, traditions, and even language. Although the local (5) estimates 23,782 Ainu people live in Hokkaido as of 2006, the (6) could be much higher because some Ainu people may be hiding (7) identity for fear of discrimination. Many people hope that the recognition (8) the Ainu as Japan's native people will help improve their standards of living and education.

(KGU staff)

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|----------|
| a. began | b. government | c. Japan's | d. loss |
| e. number | f. of | g. since | h. their |

【4】次の英文 1～10 の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を(A)～(D)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The heavy snow will stop () tomorrow.
(A) by (B) in (C) to (D) until
2. The man who showed up yesterday was () in our house.
(A) interest (B) interested (C) interesting (D) interests
3. Don't eat the cookies before I ().
(A) return (B) returned (C) returning (D) will return
4. The flower is very delicate, so be () when you touch it.
(A) care (B) careful (C) careless (D) caring
5. The lecture was difficult to follow () the lecturer's voice was too low.
(A) although (B) because (C) so that (D) unless
6. "How () does the bus run?" "Every five minutes."
(A) about (B) long (C) often (D) soon
7. I have never read () an exciting book as this.
(A) as (B) like (C) so (D) such
8. It doesn't matter () he comes from.
(A) how (B) what (C) where (D) which
9. There is little time left () us to think.
(A) after (B) before (C) for (D) forward
10. () in your place, I would accept the offer.
(A) Am I (B) Be I (C) Was I (D) Were I

【5】英文 1～10 の空所に入れるのに最も適当なもの a～d から選び，記号で答えなさい。

1. My younger sister asks so many questions. She is really ().
a. curious b. dangerous c. honest d. original
2. This cake is from an old family ().
a. cook b. maple c. recipe d. type
3. Do you think this shirt () these pants?
a. appears b. disagrees c. matches d. separates
4. Which form should I fill out to () for the position?
a. apply b. display c. satisfy d. supply
5. The police () that the man was the thief.
a. connected b. hang c. proved d. twisted
6. She kicks her dog a lot. She is ().
a. cruel b. neat c. nice d. patient
7. He was happy because the magazine () his story.
a. afforded b. criticized c. published d. worried
8. This morning, the news () a forest fire in California.
a. came b. made c. reported d. said
9. In her white dress, Jill was a lovely ().
a. bride b. couple c. groom d. marriage
10. The poem is too long and complicated to learn by ().
a. brain b. heart c. mind d. soul

【6】次の日本文 1 と 2 の意味になるように，[] 内の語句を並べかえ，3 番目と 8 番目にくるものを番号で答えなさい。

1. ビデオを借りて家で見るほうが，映画館に行くよりずっと経済的だと思う。
I think [1. a video 2. at home 3. a movie theater 4. economical
5. going to 6. is 7. much more 8. renting 9. than 10. to watch].
2. 従業員は全員，職場では制服を着用しなければならない。
All [1. are 2. are in 3. employees 4. required 5. the office
6. their uniforms 7. they 8. to 9. wear 10. while].

解答例

【1】設問1. イ

設問2. イ

設問3. イ, カ, キ

【2】設問1. 当然ながら、その展覧会は非常に混雑していたが、見るだけの価値は十分にあった。

設問2. (その女性が)“tickets of an exhibition”(と言ったこと。)

設問3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

【3】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	g	a	d	b	e	h	f

【4】

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

【5】

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

【6】

1		2	
3番目	8番目	3番目	8番目
10	9	4	7

1. I think renting a video to watch at home is much more economical than going to a movie theater.
2. All employees are required to wear their uniforms while they are in the office.