

平成 21 年度 熊本学園大学 一般入試 B 日程 (平成 21 年 3 月 10 日)  
全学科 英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (70 分)

【1】次の英文を読んで，設問に答えなさい。

Many students of English enjoy music and therefore are interested in studying English by studying the words to English songs (that is, song lyrics). Studying song lyrics can be a very good way to improve your English, if the lyrics are easy to understand, if you can hear them clearly, and if you enjoy listening to the song. On the other hand, if the lyrics are difficult to understand, the words cannot be heard clearly, or you don't enjoy listening to the song, you probably will not improve your English much by studying it. Accordingly, if you want to study the lyrics of a song, you should first check to make sure that it satisfies each of these conditions.

The first condition is that the lyrics are not too difficult. Song lyrics are often more difficult to understand than stories or news articles. This is because song lyrics are poetry. In poetry, meaning is often expressed indirectly or with very little context that might help you understand the exact meaning. Written English is not poetry (for example, stories, essays, news articles, letters, etc.) is called "prose." In prose, meaning is usually expressed more directly and in more detail. So, generally speaking, if you are looking for something to read that will be easy to understand, you should look for prose, not song lyrics or other kinds of poetry.

Some song lyrics, however, are quite easy to understand. The following lyrics are from a famous Beatles song called "She Loves You":

You think you've lost your love,  
Well, I saw her yesterday.  
It's you she's thinking of  
And she told me what to say.  
She says she loves you,  
And you know that can't be bad.

These song lyrics sound like ordinary conversation. They are very easy to understand; so, if you like this song and if the recording is good enough to allow you to hear the words clearly, it would be a good choice for English study.

Here's an example of a song that would not help you learn English very much because the lyrics are too hard to understand.

I am he as you are he as you are me and we are all together.  
See how they run like pigs from a gun, see how they fly.  
I'm crying.

These lyrics are from another Beatles song called “The Walrus.” The words are not difficult but the way they are used makes meaning of the lyrics very difficult, if not impossible, to understand.

The second condition is that you can hear the words of the song clearly. Some singers do not pronounce words clearly. Sometimes, words are yelled or screamed in a way that makes it difficult for even native speakers to understand them. Or, it may be difficult to hear the words if other instruments are too loud or if the recording quality is poor. If you cannot hear the words clearly, listening to the song may be enjoyable but will probably not help you learn much English.

Finally, the third condition is that you like the song. Language learning requires repetition. If you like a song well enough to listen to it many times, you will have a much better chance of actually learning the language in the lyrics by listening to it. Unfortunately, you may find that the lyrics to many of the songs that you like to listen to are not easy enough or sung clearly enough to be appropriate for English study. Still, if you can find some songs that satisfy all three of the conditions I have explained in this essay, studying their lyrics should help you improve your English as you enjoy listening to music.

(KGU staff)

設問 本文の内容に合うように，1～4の( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを a)～d) から1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

1. The main message that the author is trying to communicate is that ( ).
  - a) it is not a good idea to study songs because poetry is different from prose
  - b) studying songs is a particularly good way to improve one’s pronunciation
  - c) Beatles songs make very good study materials for people who are interested in learning English
  - d) songs can help one learn English but students need to be careful about what songs they choose to study
  
2. The author seems to be saying that the lyrics to “The Walrus” would ( ) most students.
  - a) bore
  - b) confuse
  - c) impress
  - d) interest

3. The author does NOT believe that (            ).
- a) it is difficult to hear the words to some songs
  - b) “She Loves You” might be a good song to study
  - c) it is better to study songs that you enjoy listening to
  - d) song lyrics tend to be easier to understand than stories and essays.
4. The three conditions mentioned in the essay are related to (            ).
- a) pleasure, meaning, and sound
  - b) price, meaning, and sound
  - c) price, pleasure, and meaning
  - d) price, pleasure, and sound
5. 下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

**【2】** 次の空所 ( A ) ~ ( h ) に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ 1 ~ 8 から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同一語の使用は一回限りとします。

#### How to Take Someone's Pulse

Blood is moved around the body by pumping action of the heart. At certain points of the body you can ( a ) a pulse which tells you how regular the pumping action is. A rapid and weak pulse is a sign of shock; ( b ) irregular pulse signals a possible heart attack.

The easiest place to feel a pulse is on the wrist. Place your fingers ( c ) below the thumb joint on the wrist of your other hand. Move your fingers around until you find the pulse, then ( d ) the number of beats in 30 seconds. Multiply the number by two: this gives the rate per minute.

Take your pulse again ( e ) some exercise and it will almost certainly be higher. The average adult pulse rate when resting is 60-80 beats ( f ) minute. The rate is higher in children: between 90 and 100 beats a minute. The rate varies from person to person. The ( g ) reason for taking a pulse is to see that it is regular and strong. The neck pulse can sometimes be easier ( h ) find, so try taking the pulse at the neck.

*Outdoor Guides: First Aid & Emergencies.* 12-13, 1979, Usborne Pocketbook

- |          |         |          |         |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. after | 2. an   | 3. count | 4. feel |
| 5. just  | 6. main | 7. per   | 8. to   |

【3】 次の英文 (1) ~ (10) の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを a ~ d から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (1) The teacher was very happy (            ) that all the students raised their hands.  
a. by seeing      b. seeing            c. seen              d. to see
- (2) Both Karen and (            ) enjoy playing tennis.  
a. I                b. me                c. mine              d. myself
- (3) Patricia insisted that the umbrella left in the car was (            ).  
a. her              b. hers              c. her's              d. she's
- (4) Tom's hand is (            ) than his sister's.  
a. more big        b. more bigger      c. much big        d. much bigger
- (5) I can't take your call (            ) the moment. Please leave your message after the tone.  
a. at                b. by                c. in                d. on
- (6) I wish I (            ) a computer and email my friends every day.  
a. can use        b. could use        c. will be able to use    d. will use
- (7) The novel *A Christmas Carol* (            ) by Charles Dickens in 1843.  
a. has written    b. was written    c. will be written    d. wrote
- (8) When you travel abroad, you shouldn't carry (            ) cash.  
a. a lot            b. many            c. too many        d. too much
- (9) This watch was (            ) to me on my 18th birthday.  
a. gave            b. give            c. given            d. gives
- (10) Although Suzan always tries to give her brother some (            ) he never listen to her.  
a. advice        b. advices        c. advise        d. advisers

【4】 次の (1) ~ (6) の下線部の語の説明として、最も適切なものを (a) ~ (f) から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) I really enjoyed your company.
  - (2) Margaret prefers conservative clothing.
  - (3) You don't need to justify your actions to me.
  - (4) The students asked the teacher to put off the quiz until next week.
  - (5) Jason was unwilling to tell the police what really happened that night.
  - (6) The New Zealand unemployment rate in 2006 was lower than those of Japan, the United States, and Canada.
- (a) being out of work
  - (b) being with someone else
  - (c) not very modern, traditional
  - (d) not wanting to do something
  - (e) arranged to do something later
  - (f) give an explanation or excuse for doing something

【5】次の英文 (1) ~ (5) の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを a ~ d から選び，記号で答えなさい。

- (1) I'd like a red one. That's my (            ) color.  
 a. favorite            b. fearful            c. festival            d. love
- (2) I'm trying to increase my (            ), so I always look up words that I don't know.  
 a. luxury            b. valuable            c. vocabulary            d. voice
- (3) My blue jeans were dark blue when I bought them, but they have (            ) so now they are light blue.  
 a. faded            b. failed            c. fated            d. veiled
- (4) December 31 is called New Year's (            ).  
 a. Day            b. Eve            c. Even            d. Evening
- (5) These socks will fit anyone because they (            ).  
 a. draw            b. pull            c. stretch            d. strict

【6】次の日本文 (1) ~ (3) に合うように，[            ] 内の語 (句) を正しく並べかえ，[            ] 内で 3 番目と 5 番目にくるものを記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ひどい腹痛があったので，薬を飲んだ。  
 I [ ア. I   イ. a   ウ. had   エ. medicine   オ. so   カ. some  
 キ. stomach ache,   ク. terrible   ケ. took ]
- (2) 君に言いたいと思っていることがあるだ。  
 There [ ア. I   イ. been   ウ. have   エ. is   オ. something   カ. tell  
 キ. that   ク. to   ケ. wanting   コ. you ].
- (3) ケイトは態度を改めれば，もっとたくさんの友だちができるだろう。  
 If Kate [ ア. able   イ. be   ウ. changed   エ. friends   オ. her attitude,  
 カ. make   キ. more   ク. she   ケ. to   コ. would ].

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。

Every March, the country celebrates the \*accomplishments of woman in American History. Even though these accomplishments go back a long way, most schools didn't start focusing on women pioneers and their achievements until recently. Today, most colleges offer classes in women's history and most schools teach kids about the many contributions women have made to our country's history. How did this shirt come about? The answer lies in the history books, of course.

On March 19, 1911, a German woman named Klara Zetkin organized the very first International Women's Day. Inspired by American working women, the annual event took on the causes of peace (in an effort to end World War I) as well as women's (a) rights. Over the years, interest in International Women's Day \*dwindled until the 1960s, when the women's movement caused women to wonder why they weren't included in the history books.

By the 1970s, more female historians began to look back at the contributions of women in history. In 1978, a California school district started Women's History Week to promote the teaching of women's history. School officials picked the week of March 8 to include International Woman's Day. It was so popular that, in 1981, Congress passed a (b) resolution making the week a celebration for the entire country. The concept of studying women's history continued to grow in \*popularity and in 1987, a group of women (supported by people working in museums, schools and libraries) asked Congress to expand the celebration. That same year, Congress declared the entire month of March National Women's History Month.

Today, schools and communities across the country celebrate the month with special lessons and activities designed to teach the ways women have helped shape U.S. history. Last year, the first-ever national women's history museum opened in Dallas, Texas. "The Woman's Museum: An Institute for the Future" brings to life the stories and achievements of 3,000 \*amazing American women. Besides \*paying tribute to women of the past and present, the museum runs (A) Girlstart, a program that encourages young women to consider working in math, science and computer technology. These fields have been traditionally (C) dominated by men.

The women who have worked hard to make Women's History Month a reality have (B) an important wish. They'd like to see women's history studied all year-round, and not just every March.

Based on *TIME for Kids*, February 21, 2001

(注) \*accomplishment 功績 \*dwindle 少なくする \*popularity 評判  
\*amazing すばらしい \*pay tribute ~ ~を賞賛する

設問 1. 下線部 (a) ~ (c) の意味に最も近いものを (ア) ~ (工) から 1 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(a) rights

(ア) 右 手      (イ) 正当性      (ウ) 権 利      (工) 健 康

(b) resolution

(ア) 解 決      (イ) 決議案      (ウ) 決 意      (工) 目 的

(c) dominated

(ア) 指示された (イ) 開発された (ウ) 支配された (工) 研究された

設問 2. 下線部 (A) と (B) について, 日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 3. 本文の内容と 一致しないもの を, ア ~ カの中から 2 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

ア. アメリカでは毎年 3 月に女性の功績を称えるための行事がある。

イ. 最初の国際女性デーを実現させたのはドイツの女性である。

ウ. 1911 年以降 1970 年代まで女性への関心は高まり続けた。

エ. 1978 年テキサス州のある校区が, 女性の歴史週間を始めた。

オ. 1987 年に連邦議会は 3 月を女性の歴史月間に指定した。

カ. 女性博物館では, 3000 人ものすばらしい女性の話や活躍を伝えている。



## 解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4
d	b	d	a

5 このエッセイの中で私が説明した3つの条件をすべて満たすような歌が見つければ

【2】

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

【3】

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

【4】

1	2	3	4	5	6
b	c	f	e	d	a

【5】

1	2	3	4	5
a	c	a	b	c

【6】

(1)		(2)		(3)	
3 番目	5 番目	3 番目	5 番目	3 番目	5 番目
ク	オ	キ	ウ	ク	イ

(1) I had a terrible stomach ache, so I took some medicine.

(2) There is something that I have been wanting to tell you.

(3) If Kate changed her attitude, she would be able to make more friends.

【7】設問 1.

(a)	(b)	(c)
ウ	イ	ウ

設問 2. (A) 若い女性が、数学・科学・コンピューター技術の分野で活躍することを後押しするプログラム

(B) 毎年3月だけでなく、年間を通して女性の歴史が研究されることを望んでいること。

設問 3. ウ, エ