

平成 21 年度 熊本学園大学 一般推薦試験 (平成 20 年 11 月 23 日)
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (60 分)

【1】次の英文は、学校が行う海外研修プログラム (Overseas study program) について述べたものである。全文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。

Overseas study between academic terms — in February-March or July-August — is a popular choice for Japanese students wishing to become more involved in a foreign language. However, some overseas study programs offered by universities, junior colleges and even high schools to their own trusting students are overpriced. Many parents seem to think that if a program is expensive, it must be good and safe, but that is not always true. Neither the students nor their parents know what to look for when it comes to program quality. The following are a few pointers.

Perhaps the most important sign of quality in a study-abroad program is the likely number of participants. The ideal number is anywhere between 7 and 16; 20 is *manageable; anything above 25 is unacceptable. Only relatively small programs can offer a *superior mix flexibility and individual attention.

The second most important sign of quality is the kind of instruction given abroad. Japanese students should never be placed together in the same classrooms. They should be assigned to several different classes, according to their various ability levels, and work with other, non-Japanese foreign students. A good program ought to feature at least 17 hours of classroom instruction a week, given mostly in the morning by several experienced native teachers; guided project work in the local community, mainly in the afternoon, following morning preparations; and some optional social activities and/or sightseeing trips, mainly in the evening or on weekends.

Housing is the next item one should look at carefully. A student may be offered on-campus housing, a home-stay or a combination of both. Again, program participants must not be placed together: in a university dormitory, the students' neighbors must not be Japanese, while host families should not take in more than two foreign students at one time — and never more than one Japanese student.

(Blanche, P., *Asahi Evening News*, 2000, Dec. 16., modified by the author)

(注) *manageable 管理しやすい *superior 優れた

設問 1. 本文のタイトルとして適当なものを、下の A ~ F から二つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

- A. The cost of study-abroad programs
- B. The popularity of study-abroad programs
- C. Choosing where to stay while studying abroad
- D. The main features of a good study-abroad programs
- E. How to evaluate the quality of study-abroad programs
- F. The reasons why Japanese students should study abroad

設問 2. 本文の内容に一致するよう下の文を完成するのに、適切なものを A ~ D から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. 海外研修プログラムは、
 - A. 参加費が高い方が内容が良い。
 - B. 参加費が安い方が内容が良い。
 - C. 参加費は中くらいのものが内容が良い。
 - D. 参加費ではよし悪しは判断できない。
2. 海外研修プログラムの参加者数が 28 名の場合
 - A. 参加者数は適正である。
 - B. 参加者数が多すぎる。
 - C. 参加者数が少なすぎる。
 - D. 参加者数で内容は判断できない。
3. 現地での授業は
 - A. 習熟度別に分かれているのが好ましい。
 - B. 学生が自分で選べる形が好ましい。
 - C. 日本人と他の国からの学生が分けられているのが好ましい。
 - D. 読む、話す、書く、聞くなどの技能別に分かれているのが好ましい。
4. 寮滞在の場合、
 - A. 日本人専用の寮があることが望ましい。
 - B. 日本人専用の階があることが望ましい。
 - C. 日本人と他の国の学生が隣部屋になることが望ましい。
 - D. 日本人と他の国の学生が同部屋になることが望ましい。

5. ホームステイの場合、各家庭の滞在学生 (日本人以外を含む) は、最大で
- A. 4 名が限度。
 - B. 3 名が限度。
 - C. 2 名が限度。
 - D. 1 名が限度。

設問 3. 本文中の各下線部の意味として適切なものを、A ~ D から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. a popular choice
 - A. 難しい選択肢
 - B. 一般的な選択肢
 - C. 避けるべき選択肢
 - D. 人気がある選択肢
2. when it comes to program quality
 - A. プログラムの質を良くするために
 - B. プログラムの質のことになると
 - C. プログラムの質に来たときには
 - D. プログラムの質が良くないので
3. The ideal number
 - A. よくある数
 - B. 人気のある数
 - C. 必要な数
 - D. 理想的な数
4. the local community
 - A. 田舎の地域社会
 - B. 現地の地域社会
 - C. 遠くの地域社会
 - D. 都会の地域社会
5. take in
 - A. 滞在させる
 - B. 食事を与える
 - C. 車に乗せる
 - D. 英語を教える

【2】 次の対話中の各空所に入る適語を、下の(A)～(N)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(電話)

Toshi: Hello.

Rob: Hi, Toshi. How's it going?

Toshi: Hi, Rob. Good to hear your voice. I have been sick last weekend, and I really need (1) see a doctor.

Rob: I'm sorry to hear that. Do you have a fever? Is (2) a cold?

Toshi: I think I have a fever. And I am hurting all over, too. Maybe I've got *the flu. Do you know of a good doctor in your neighborhood?

Rob: Toshi, I have to tell you — I don't like seeing doctors, so I (3) know of anyone who could help you around here. But let me think now... Someone (4) me there's a pretty good doctor at the Downtown Clinic. That (5) is on 15th Avenue, right next to the Continental Bank. It's not very far (6) where you live, is it?

Toshi: No, it's not. The Continental Bank is only (7) five block from here. That's a ten-minute walk at the most.

Rob: Are you sure (8) want to walk? If you need a ride, I will be more than happy to (9) down to your place and pick you up.

Toshi: Yeah, that sounds like a (10) idea. Thanks, Rob. I'm in no shape to be walking in this cold (11) anyway.

Rob: Good. Do you think you can be ready in 20 minutes?

Toshi: I'm just about (12) now.

Rob: Excellent. I'll be there soon. And don't forget to call the clinic to (13) an appointment with them first.

Toshi: I sure won't. Thanks a million, Rob.

Rob: You're quite (14). OK, then, I'll see you soon. Bye.

Toshi: Bye now.

(KGU staff)

(注) *the flu インフルエンザ

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| (A) about | (B) clinic | (C) don't | (D) drive | (E) from |
| (F) good | (G) it | (H) make | (I) ready | (J) to |
| (K) told | (L) you | (M) weather | (N) welcome | |

【3】 次の各意味に該当する単語を下の (A) ~ (I) から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. a place where birds keep their eggs
2. a way into a place, for example a door or gate
3. an informal and usually friendly conversation
4. the gradual growth of something or somebody
5. the act of leaving a place at the beginning of a journey
6. a substance, such as water, that is not a solid or a gas and can flow
7. work involving careful planning over a period of time
8. a group of people consisting of one or two parents and their children
9. money that you have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services

(A) chat (B) departure (C) development (D) entrance (E) family
(F) liquid (G) nest (H) project (I) tax

【4】()に入る正しい語句をそれぞれ(A)～(D)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I told them () in such a place.
(A) not sleep (B) not to sleep (C) no to sleep (D) to sleep not
2. () far is it from here to the station?
(A) How (B) What (C) When (D) Where
3. You had better have this tooth () out.
(A) pull (B) pulled (C) pulling (D) pulls
4. Spanish is () in many of the Middle and South American countries.
(A) speak (B) speaked (C) spoke (D) spoken
5. If he () that train, he would have been late.
(A) had taken (B) has taken (C) took (D) would take
6. As he had () money then, he could not buy the book.
(A) few (B) little (C) many (D) much
7. Can you make yourself understood () English?
(A) at (B) by (C) for (D) in
8. Mary is () than Joe.
(A) better cook (B) a better cook (C) cook better (D) a cook better
9. I () home early yesterday to be in time for the 8:00 meeting.
(A) leave (B) leaved (C) left (D) lefted
10. Could you tell me ()?
(A) the post office is where (B) the post office where is
(C) where the post office is (D) where is the post office

【5】与えられた日本語の意味になるよう()に入る単語を正しい語順に並べ替え、()内で二番目と五番目にくる単語を記号で答えなさい。(文頭に来る単語も小文字で示してある。)

1. 熊本に住まれてどれくらいになりますか。
() in Kumamoto?
(A) have (B) how (C) lived (D) long (E) you
2. だれか事故が起こるところを見た人はいますか。
Did ()?
(A) accident (B) anybody (C) happen (D) see (E) the
3. この水、飲んで安全だと思いますか。
Do you think this ()?
(A) drink (B) is (C) safe (D) to (E) water
4. 招待されていたパーティーに行けなかった。
I couldn't go to the ().
(A) I (B) invited (C) party (D) to (E) was
5. これらの本は子供が読めるくらい簡単だ。
These books () to read.
(A) are (B) children (C) easy (D) enough (E) for

解答例

【1】設問 1. D, E

設問 2.

1	2	3	4	5
D	B	A	C	C

設問 3.

1	2	3	4	5
B	B	D	B	A

【2】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
J	G	C	K	B	E	A	L	D	F	M	I	H	N

【3】

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

【4】

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

【5】

1		2		3		4		5	
3番	5番	3番	5番	3番	5番	3番	5番	3番	5番
D	C	D	C	B	A	A	D	C	B

1. How long have you lived in Kumamoto?
2. Did anybody see the accident happen?
3. Do you think this water is safe to drink?
4. I couldn't go to the party I was invited to.
5. These books are easy enough for children to read.