

平成18年度 熊本県立大学 一般後期入学試験問題 (90分)  
英語I・II・リーディング・ライティング (平成18年3月12日)

【1】リスニングテスト問題 (この問題は試験開始後30分たってから始めます。それまでに答案用紙の指示を読んでおいてください。) —省略—

【2】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

One definition of humour is: “something that makes a person laugh or smile.” People laugh in company. Research has shown that when people are alone they rarely laugh, even though the same example of humour make them ① do so in a room full of people. There is a strong social aspect to the way people respond to humour. If you watch your favorite comedy in the presence of people who remain unsmiling, it can stop you finding it so funny. Because it’s important to sense other people responding to humour, recorded laughter is used for television or radio comedy. The same joke can work brilliantly in one context and die in another, as stand-up comedians find, traveling from one place to another. Like other aspects of language, ② humour is a way in which people show their sense of belonging to a group. If someone signals their intention to say something humorous, the listeners are immediately ready to laugh. People often laugh when given this sort of sign regardless of whether they even got the joke.

The opposite happens if the listeners want to distance themselves from the speaker. Once you feel that someone is old-fashioned, silly or racist, for example, you are unlikely to laugh. The social context is important for the creation and reception of humour. It is hard for humour to cross boundaries of time and social groups — humour becomes out of date as quickly as fashion, and is often dependant on particular cultures and attitudes. There are other ways in which the context is important. The phrase “There’s a time and a place for everything” is true of humour. ③ It is not felt to be appropriate in certain situations, for example, if it seems trivial or makes fun of serious matters. ④ It’s also difficult to take humour “cold”. For people laugh first thing in the morning, so broadcast comedy programs are scheduled for the relaxing parts of the day. Even when a comedy event happens in the evening, warm-up entertainers are often used to get audiences in the right mood.

(Adapted from Alison Ross, *The Language of Humour*)

1. 下線部 ① の指す内容を本文中の英語で言い換えなさい。
2. 下線部 ② を本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ を , 二つの “it” の内容を明らかにしながら日本語に訳しなさい。
4. 下線部 ④ はどのようなことか , 本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

【3】 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

The Amish, a highly religious society that fled religious discrimination in Europe in the 1700s, first settled in Pennsylvania, U.S.A. because of the promise of religious freedom. There are still Amish societies in Pennsylvania today, but they have also spread to Ohio, Indiana and even as far as California and Canada. What sets the Amish apart from the rest of society? Lifestyle. One of the appealing aspects of Amish life is its slow pace. Centered around traditional activities like farming, carpentry and milk production, being in Amish society is really like stepping back in time.

Another key aspect of Amish life is their refusal to use modern conveniences like electricity, cars, television, radio, and telephones. That's why Amish houses have no wires running to them — they don't need them. With no electric dryers, outside most homes you will see freshly washed clothes, hanging on the line, drying in the breeze. Instead of cars, the Amish use horses and buggies (a carriage with four wheels). For light and heat, they use candles and fires.

One goal of Amish life is to keep their community together — one reason they don't use cars or many modern conveniences. ① Cars would allow them to travel too far, making it harder for the community to stay together. If the Amish don't feel an appliance will assist in keeping their lives simple and families together, they won't use it. However, no one is forced to remain in the Amish society. In fact, during teenage years when kids go a little wild, they might won cars, drink, smoke, and more. It's a period where the children experience some of the modern world and the community hopes that they choose the Amish lifestyle again. ② Most do.

“The belief of the Amish haven't changed over the last 400 years, though ③ their lifestyle certainly has, because of tourism and the Amish involvement in other business besides farming,” says Rose Heiberger, Head of the Pennsylvania Visitors Bureau. “The Amish truly are part of society here. We all work together, especially in charity events, markets and other events. When you are working together, it doesn't matter — your race, color or religion.”

(Adapted from *English Zone*, July 2003)

1. アーミッシュの人々の生活の大きな特徴を二つ，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 ① を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部 ② が表す内容を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部 ③ の内容を本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

【4】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Nineteenth-century authors tended to see history as a progression from savagery to civilization. Key characteristics of ①this transition included the development of agriculture, complex technology, centralized government, and writing. Of course, writing was traditionally the one most restricted geographically: until the expansions of Islam and of colonial Europeans, it was absent from Australia, Pacific islands, most part of Africa, and the whole New World except for a small part of Central America. As a result of that limited distribution, peoples who pride themselves on being civilized have always viewed writing as the sharpest distinction raising ②them above “savages.”

Knowledge brings power. ③Hence writing brings power to modern societies, by making it possible to transmit knowledge with far greater accuracy and in far greater quantity and detail, from more distant lands and more remote times. Of course, some peoples, for example the Incas, managed to govern empires without writing, and “civilized” peoples don’t always defeat “savages.” But the European conquests of the Americas, Siberia, and Australia show the typical recent outcome.

Writing marched together with weapons and centralized political organization. The orders of the kings, who sent armies and navies to foreign lands, were conveyed in writing. The ships set their courses by maps and written sailing directions prepared by previous expeditions. Written records of earlier expeditions encouraged later ones, by describing the wealth and fertile lands awaiting the conquerors. The records taught later explorers what conditions to expect, and helped them prepare themselves. The resulting empires were governed with the aid of writing. While ④all those types of information were also transmitted by other means in societies which had not developed written languages, writing made the transmission earlier, more detailed, more accurate, and more convincing.

(Adapted from Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel*)

1. 下線部 ① の指す内容を本文中の英語で言い換えなさい。
2. 下線部 ② の指すものは何か，本文に即して日本語で答えなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ を日本語に訳しなさい。
4. 下線部 ④ の具体例のうち二つを本文に即して日本語で答えなさい。

【5】次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

- (1) 良い英語の辞書は、単語の意味だけでなく他の重要な情報も与えてくれます。その単語に発音やつづり方が二つ以上あるかどうか分かるし、その単語がいつ、どのようにして英語に入ってきたかもわかります。
- (2) 目的地に着くのにどれだけ時間がかかるかは問題ではありません。大切なのは目的地を持つことなのですから。

## 解答例

### 【2】1. laugh

2. もし誰かがユーモアのあることを言う意図が見えたら，聞く人はすぐさま笑う心ががまえができてるように，ユーモアとは人があるグループに属している帰属感を示す方法のひとつである．
3. ユーモアを取るに足りなかったり，重大なことをからかう様であれば，その場に適切なユーモアではないと人は感じる．
4. 朝に人が笑うようなユーモアは，昼のリラックスした時間帯に合わせて放送番組として組まれ，また，夜のコメディーに至っては観客をそれなりに楽しませる前座のエンターティナーが準備されるなど，ユーモアが冷めきって面白くなることも少ない．

### 【3】1. (1) 農業，大工，酪農などに従事しながら，ゆったりとしたペースを好む． (2) 文明の利器，車，電気，テレビ，ラジオ，電話などを利用せず，代わりのもので済ます．

2. 自動車は人々が遠くまで出かけ，地域社会が一緒の場所に留まることを困難にしている．もし，アーミッシュが人々の簡素の生活と家族の絆を保つのに(便利な)器具が役立たないと感ずれば，彼らは使わない．しかしながら，人々はアーミッシュの社会に留まることを強制されない．
3. 大部分の子どもたちはアーミッシュのライフスタイル(生活様式)に戻る．
4. 農業以外の職に就いたり，観光産業が盛んになっているため，彼らの生活様式は変化している．

### 【4】1. 野蛮社会から文明社会への移行

2. 文明化の進む国々の人たち
3. したがって，文学は近代社会に力を与えることになり，以前よりもさらなる精度をもって，そしてさらに大量にまた詳細に，遠隔の国々から，又，遠く昔の時代から知識を伝達することを可能にした．
4. (1) 以前の探検家たちが調べた土地の状況(肥沃であるとか，住民が豊かな生活を送っているかなど)を後世の探検家たちに文書で伝える方法  
(2) 同時に王は中央集権化を目指して，軍隊と移民を派遣したために，彼らの見た状況を文書で逐一本国に報告するという方法



- 【5】** (1) By a good English dictionary, we are given not only the meaning of a word but any important information about it. For example, we can learn whether or not the word has more than two pronunciations and spellings. In addition, we can learn when and how the word came into English.
- (2) It doesn't matter how long it takes to get to your destination(=goal). What matters is to have a destination(=goal) for yourself.