

平成 22 年度 熊本県立大学 環境共生学部 一般前期 (120 分)
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (平成 22 年 2 月 25 日)

問題 A 次の会話，または文章を聞き，それに続くクエスチョンに対して最も適切な答えを選び，解答欄に記号で答えなさい。クエスチョンと次のクエスチョンの間には 10 秒間あります。なお，会話，文章，クエスチョンは，一度しか流れません。

注意: 会話，または文章は NUMBER 1～7 まであります。また，クエスチョンは Question 1～20 まであります。

NUMBER 1

Script

A: Hi Jim. What's new with you?

B: Oh, hello, Fumi, Not much. How about you?

A: Well, I spent the weekend in Fukuoka.

B: Oh, really? What did you do there?

A: I went shopping in Tenjin and tried out some new restaurants.

B: That sounds like fun.

Question 1

What is new with Jim?

- A. Jim likes Fukuoka.
- B. Tenjin is a great place.
- C. not much
- D. Jim did many things.

Question 2

What did Fumi do in Fukuoka?

- A. Fumi went shopping and ate at some restaurants.
- B. Fumi did not do much at all in Fukuoka.
- C. Fumi did not have any fun at all in Fukuoka.
- D. Fumi took Jim out for dinner at some restaurants.

NUMBER 2**Script**

A: Do you know where we go to buy textbooks?

B: I think we go to the bookstore.

A: That makes sense. Where is the bookstore?

B: It's between the main administration building and the sports gymnasium.

A: Is that on the south side of campus?

B: No, it's on the north side.

A: Okay, do you want to go together?

B: Yes, but I can't go right now. Can you give me a few minutes?

A: Sure. I'll meet you back here in 5 minutes.

B: That sounds good.

Question 3

What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. campus
- B. time
- C. the bookstore
- D. the south side

Question 4

Who is going to go and when?

- A. They are going together now.
- B. One will go now, and one will go later.
- C. They will go together in a few minutes.
- D. No one is going.

NUMBER 3**Script**

A: What do you think about the changes on campus here?

B: Which ones?

A: Well, there are new maps to help people find buildings.

B: Oh, yes, those are very useful.

A: There are also new trees and flowers in many places.

B: Yes, those look very nice.

A: What else would you like to change?

B: I think we need more places with seats and tables. I want to sit down and study with friends. We need to be able to talk. We can't talk in the library.

A: Hey, that's a great idea.

B: Thanks. I hope it happens.

Question 5

What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. changes in the subjects taught at school
- B. how beautiful flowers are
- C. talking in the library
- D. changes on the school campus

Question 6

Why are there new maps?

- A. to help people find buildings
- B. The old maps were not useful.
- C. The old maps did not show the flowers.
- D. The new maps now include seats and tables.

Question 7

What does one of the speakers want to have added to campus?

- A. more trees and flowers
- B. fewer trees and flowers
- C. more seats and tables
- D. fewer seats and tables

NUMBER 4**Script**

Hello. My name is Yuuki, and I'm from the south part of Kyushu, near Kagoshima. I have been a student here at the Prefectural University of Kumamoto for two years. Today I want to tell you about my first year here. I had about 20 classes in my first year. That means my school day started at 8:40 each day. I usually finished school at 5:40, but sometimes I had a class until 7:30 at night. I was really tired on those long days, I had homework each week, sometimes reading information and sometimes writing short reports. At the end of semester, I had to take many exams and write longer reports. I had a part time job in a restaurant, working on the weekends. I tried joining a circle, but I did not have enough time to go to all the events. I had to choose between the part time job and the circle. I chose the part time job. I have to say that I have been very busy since I became a student here. However, I like the other students, my teachers, and my classes. I hope you can join us here.

Question 8

How long has Yuuki been a student at the Prefectural University of Kumamoto?

- A. one year
- B. two years
- C. three years
- D. four years

Question 9

How many classes did Yuuki talk about taking each week?

- A. 2
- B. 12
- C. 20
- D. 22

NUMBER 5**Script**

A: Today's topic is sustainable housing. We have on the show John Thornton, from England's National Housing Federation. Thanks for joining us, Mr. Thornton.

B: My pleasure.

A: First of all, tell us what the National Housing Federation is.

B: We're a national organization in England. We provide cheap housing to people who can't afford to buy or rent expensive houses or apartments. And for us it's also important that houses are kind to the environment. We call them green homes.

A: So how do you make a house that's kind to the environment?

B: We consider two main things: the building of the house and then how much it costs to live there every month.

A: You mean electricity and so on.

B: That's right. It's important that the house holds the warmth in winter, so that heating doesn't cost too much.

A: What kinds of materials do you use?

B: As you know, English houses traditionally use bricks. The new green homes often use hempcrete.

A: What's hempcrete?

B: Hempcrete is a fiber mixed with sand and other materials. It's quite cheap and easy to work with, and it keeps the heat in winter.

A: I see. Well, thanks for joining us, Mr. Thornton.

Question 10

What is the topic of today's show?

- A. housing in the United States
- B. the government's problems with global warming
- C. national organizations
- D. green homes in England

Question 11

Who is the guest on the show?

- A. someone from a United Nations organization
- B. John Thornton, from England
- C. Jim Thornton, from the United States
- D. It is not clear from the conversation.

Question 12

What are the goals of the National Housing Federation?

- A. to provide inexpensive green homes
- B. to use bricks and hempcrete
- C. to make national electricity policy
- D. to appear on many radio and TV programs

Question 13

What are two important things to consider in green housing?

- A. bricks and other materials
- B. national and local organizations
- C. building and monthly living costs
- D. price and the government

Question 14

What is hempcrete?

- A. another word for bricks
- B. another word for concrete
- C. a fiber used in housing and clothes
- D. a building material

NUMBER 6**Script**

A: Welcome to Global Events, your favorite program on important issues in the world today. In the studio today we have John Jackson, a United Nations official who deals with influenza and other global diseases. Mr. Jackson, tell us about the situation with H1N1 influenza today.

B: Well, as you know there are cases in most countries now. Most people seem to recover quite quickly, just like normal influenza, but a few people have died from the disease.

A: Is that generally old people, or people with other diseases?

B: In many cases, yes, but there are some cases where healthy young people die quickly, and we don't know why that is.

A: What do you think is the biggest issue with H1N1 influenza?

B: It's simply the size of the problem and how quickly we can prepare for it. Companies are making vaccines and anti-virus drugs, but not enough for everyone.

A: Thank you, Mr. Jackson. We'll be talking with John Jackson again after the break.

Question 15

Who is the guest on the program?

- A. a famous doctor
- B. Janet Jackson
- C. a United Nations official
- D. It is not clear from the conversation.

Question 16

Who dies from H1N1 influenza?

- A. No one dies.
- B. Everyone dies.
- C. Old people who catch H1N1 influenza always die, but young people are OK.
- D. Most people are OK, but a few people die.

Question 17

According to John Jackson, what is the biggest issue with H1N1 influenza?

- A. The disease is too powerful for doctors to do anything.
- B. how many people get the disease
- C. No one knows how to make a vaccine.
- D. Doctors don't know whether anti-virus drugs will be effective.

NUMBER 7**Script**

A: Welcome back to Global Events. We're talking with John Jackson about H1N1 influenza. So, if there isn't enough vaccine, who gets priority?

B: Top priority are doctors and nurses. It's important that when people go to the hospital there are healthy doctors to see them. Also small children and people who have other serious illnesses.

A: Where is the disease most serious?

B: Well, the situation is changing rapidly. We expect most countries to have the problem. It's just a matter of timing.

A: Do you have any advice for people in Japan?

B: Well, just like every other country, first of all, I'd say don't panic! For most people, H1N1 influenza is just like any other influenza. It's not very pleasant but it only lasts a few days, and then you feel well again.

A: I see, don't panic, that's good advice.

B: And if a vaccine is available to you, please get it.

Question 18

According to John Jackson, who has priority with vaccines?

- A. doctors, nurses, babies, and people with other serious illnesses
- B. babies, doctors, and nurses
- C. healthy doctors in hospitals
- D. people who have kidney disease or who have had heart attacks

Question 19

According to John Jackson, where is the epidemic most serious?

- A. Japan
- B. The U.S.
- C. Africa
- D. It is not clear from the conversation.

Question 20

What is John Jackson's advice for people in Japan?

- A. They should move away to the countryside.
- B. They should move to a safer country.
- C. They should avoid taking the vaccine if possible.
- D. They shouldn't panic, and they should take the vaccine if possible.

問題 B 次の文を読み，各質問 (Question) に対して最も適当な答えを選び，解答欄に記号で答えなさい。必要であれば，下記の Vocabulary を参考にしてください。

NUMBER 1

Environmental science is an important area in 21st Century. No one particular area of science is more important in environmental studies. Rather, several areas of science are used to better understand how to improve our environment. Here at the Prefectural University of Kumamoto, the Human Habitat Department focuses on how we can live without causing much stress to our surroundings. We study how buildings can be designed for easy living and safety, how cities can be designed to help people live and work better, and which materials are the lightest and strongest. The Food and Health Department looks at how to improve our health through proper nutrition and exercise. The Environmental Resources Department examines specific areas of the environment such as our atmosphere (air and weather and their movement and change around the world), agriculture (the food we grow and eat), forests, marine life (how the seas relate to living things), and water (how we use and take care of it). All three of these departments combine together to create a rather complete view of our environment. We should work to learn more about it and protect it.

Question 1

Which of the departments here is the most important?

- A. Human Habitat
- B. Food and Health
- C. Environmental Resources
- D. none

Question 2

In the last sentence of the passage above, what does “it” refer to?

- A. the environment
- B. one of the three departments
- C. all of the three departments
- D. We cannot tell from the information written here.

NUMBER 2

Many Westerners like to talk about daily news with friends and co-workers. In the past, people would read the paper or watch the news on TV while they had breakfast. At work and school, people had many things to talk about with each other. In the past several years, however, the Internet has made it much easier to get the news all at one place. Many Western television stations now put their latest news broadcasts on their web pages for free. Most Western newspapers allow readers to access some or all of their news articles online at no charge. Radio stations also often provide access to their daily news programs. Sometimes, however, companies charge a fee for access to their news. The *Wall Street Journal* in the United States is one of the most well-known companies to charge readers for their online news articles.

Other examples of free information made possible by the Internet can be found in things called podcasts. A podcast is an audio or video file made available, often for free, for anyone to download and listen to and/or watch. There are podcasts on many, many topics, perhaps any topic you can think of. They are produced daily, weekly, monthly, or whenever the people making them have them ready. The next time you want to find out about the news or some new information on a topic you are interested in, check the Internet.

Question 3

Where do many Westerners get their news these days?

- A. Most people still don't have good Internet access.
- B. Most get their news at the breakfast table.
- C. Most get their news from friends and co-workers.
- D. We cannot tell from the information here.

Question 4

Which is better, news that is free or news that costs money?

- A. Free news is better.
- B. News that costs money is better.
- C. Both are equally good.
- D. We cannot tell from the information here.

Question 5

What is a podcast?

- A. A podcast is a free news program.
- B. A podcast is a radio program.
- C. A podcast is a file with sound and/or video.
- D. We cannot tell from the information here.

NUMBER 3

People these days tend to be more environmentally conscious than their parents and grandparents. One area that is much talked about is transportation. Most of us know that taking the bus or train is better than hopping in the car. But what should we do if trains and buses aren't available?

One increasingly popular solution is carpooling. Carpooling (also known as car-sharing, ride-sharing, and lift-sharing), is the shared use of a car by the driver and one or more passengers, usually for commuting. Formal carpool projects have been around since the mid-1970s. Carpoolers use pool members' private cars, or jointly hired vehicle, for private shared journeys. Carpooling reduces the costs involved in repetitive or long-distance driving by sharing cars, sharing rental charges, or paying the main car owner. Some countries have introduced high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes to encourage carpooling and use of public transportation, to combat rising traffic congestion. In wartime, carpooling was encouraged to save oil. In reducing the number of cars on the road, carpooling decreases pollution and the need for

parking space, and, from a global perspective, reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Carpooling can also reduce driving stress.

Of course, if our destination isn't too far, cycling is even kinder to the environment. But what if your destination is a little too far to cycle, or if the hills are too steep? One often overlooked alternative is electric bicycles. A distant cousin of the increasingly popular hybrid cars, an electric bicycle is like a conventional bicycle in that you get around by pedaling when the going is easy, but it is also has a battery, so when you are going up a hill or you're just a little tired you can turn on the power and take it easy. The battery in better electric bicycle will carry you about 20 miles or 32 kilometers.

So how do electric bicycles rate in terms of environmental impact? The better models use lithium batteries, just like many mobile computers and handheld devices. These are lighter and last longer than other batteries, but there are environmental issues associated with their manufacture and disposal. However, taking everything into account there is little question that electric bicycles are more environmentally desirable in urban settings—way better than trains and buses and certainly better than a bicycle you don't ride—and this had led some municipal authorities, such as the police in Cloverdale, California, to use them.

[part adapted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpool>]

commute	通勤する	joint	共有(の), 共同(の)
hire	(お金を払って, 一時的に) 借りる	repetitive	反復的
occupancy	使用	congestion	渋滞
perspective	視点	emissions	排出
conventional	従来の, 一般の	lithium	リチウム
disposal	処分, 廃棄	municipal	市の

Question 6

What would be a suitable title for this passage?

- A. Just Hop in the Car
- B. Cycling's the Way to Go
- C. Solutions to Some Common Environmental Problems
- D. Two Environmentally Sound Forms of Transportation

Question 7

What does *carpooling* mean?

- A. Cars are kept at a central location, and anyone can borrow one at any time.
- B. several types of programs where people share private cars
- C. When cars reach the end of their life, they are recycled together with other cars.
- D. a system in which swimmers drive together

Question 8

What are some advantages of carpooling?

- A. It reduces financial costs, driving stress, and pollution.
- B. It saves on parking space and encourages crying.
- C. It reduces the number of cars on the road and encourages people to use public transportation.
- D. It is not clear from the article.

Question 9

Why are electric bicycles “distant cousins” of hybrid cars?

- A. They are both very popular.
- B. It is possible to peddle both of them.
- C. Neither is likely to be successful in the long term.
- D. They both use two kinds of power supply.

Question 10

What are the main environmental issues with electric bicycles?

- A. Governments need to build special lanes on roads.
- B. Making and disposing of batteries are environmentally costly.
- C. They are unlikely to help solve environmental issues in cities.
- D. Many people cannot ride them, so their benefit is likely to be small.

問題 C 次の問いに英文で 350 語以上で答えなさい。

It is clear to many that our environment needs help to improve. Write about your top 2 or 3 ways to improve our environment.

解答例

問題 A

Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5
C	A	C	C	D
Question 6	Question 7	Question 8	Question 9	Question 10
A	C	B	C	D
Question 11	Question 12	Question 13	Question 14	Question 15
B	A	C	D	C
Question 16	Question 17	Question 18	Question 19	Question 20
D	B	A	D	D

問題 B

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

問題 C

Polluting environment has been done since the Industrial Revolution. At the end of the 20th century a matter of global warming arose because of the emission of carbon dioxide. As a result, the ice of the Arctic and the Antarctic began to melt down and threaten our lives. If this situation continues, I think human beings may become extinct. In order to avoid this worst one, we have to take all kinds of measures.

In my first opinion, the government of each country needs to urge car manufacturers to try their best to produce inexpensive electric cars. Additionally, it has to impose a carbon dioxide tax on people using cars powered by gasoline. If rich people want to ride on a luxurious car powered by gasoline like Lexus, they are compelled to pay a heavy tax. Everybody dislikes to pay a heavy tax, so everybody will buy an electric car. In the end, cars powered by gasoline will disappear.

In my second opinion, power plants and all kinds of factories by fossil fuels should be changed drastically into those by natural forces like wind power, solar power, and so on. I suppose the developed countries already have these technologies. Now pollution by developing countries have become serious. For example, China is becoming developed and possibly surpass Japan in gross domestic product. In proportion to the development, pollution by China is becoming serious. In the past, we could see a far-off landscape in Kyushu because the air was so clear. Now because of the haze or the smog, we can't see things in the distance. Some people say it is up to China because air pollutants from China come to Japan. However, it is uncertain and unproven. Therefore, I wonder if we have to endure this situation. The developed countries have the responsibility to teach those developing countries those technologies.

I imagine that we can develop other new kinds of energy. I have recently heard that the University of Kyoto is studying how to get solar energy outside the earth, or in the outer space and transmit it to the earth. I hope we will break through this crisis and survive eternally.