

# 九州看護福祉大学

## 平成18年度 入学試験問題

### 英語 I・II

#### (地方試験)

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#### 注意事項

1. 「始め」の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 受験票、筆記用具(鉛筆・消しゴム)、時計(時間表示機能のみ)以外の物は机の下に置くこと。
3. 問題用紙は、表紙をふくめて5ページあり、これとは別に解答用紙が、1枚ある。
4. 受験番号と氏名は、監督者の指示に従って記入すること。  
(解答用紙の受験番号と氏名欄はすべて記入すること。)
5. 質問事項等がある場合や特別な事情(病気・トイレ等)のある場合には、その場で手を挙げて待機し、監督者の指示に従うこと。
6. 原則として、試験終了まで退出できない。
7. 試験終了後は、監督者の指示があるまで、各自の席で待機すること。
8. 解答用紙を回収した後、問題用紙は持ち帰ること。
9. 試験会場では、携帯電話・PHS・ポケベル・時計のアラーム等の電源を切っておくこと。

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Let's talk about time. Seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, centuries. All these are words that relate to time. But there is more to "time" than just simple words for its duration. The English language has a host of colorful phrases and idioms that include references to time. Today we will talk about some of these.

In English we sometimes say that we cannot change the weather. But an even more impossible thing to change is *time*. The expressions "time marches on" and "the march of time" refer to this implacable nature. Another phrase that is similar is this: "we cannot turn back the hands of time." This idea refers to turning ( 1 ) the hands of a clock. So if we cannot "turn back the hands of time," then we cannot go back to an earlier ( 2 ). We cannot become young again, or go back and correct a mistake we made in the past.

Another way the word "time" is used in English is to express the idea of "now." For example, the sentence "It's time to go" means "Let's go *now*." The phrase "high time" is used when we think that something should have been done already, but has been delayed. Let's do it now! For example, "It's high time we washed the car!" means "The car has been very dirty for too long; let's wash it now!"

Another example of how we use the word time ( 3 ) in the expression "give someone the time of day." If I "give you the time of day," I tell you what time it is. This is a very simple and friendly act that most people would even do for a complete stranger ( 4 ) the street. Thus, "giving someone the time of day" also means to perform a simple courtesy, even to a stranger. On the other hand, if we say, "I wouldn't give him the time of day," that means we dislike the person we are talking about ( 5 ) much that we wouldn't even do a simple act of courtesy for him.

Of course, there are many other expressions related to time. We often say that "Time flies" when we feel that events are happening too quickly. We often wish that we had more time to enjoy our vacation or to finish some important task. But when we are doing something that we dislike, or when we are bored, we say "Time drags," which means that time is passing very slowly.

問1 ( 1 ) ~ ( 5 ) の空欄に入れるのもっとも適当な語を下記の a ~ e から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) a. on            b. back            c. from            d. through        e. fast  
(2) a. time           b. clock           c. hands           d. birds           e. bus  
(3) a. and            b. is                c. will             d. can             e. have  
(4) a. after          b. from             c. to                d. with            e. on  
(5) a. very            b. not               c. so                d. what            e. in

問2 下線部の英文を日本語に訳し解答欄に記入しなさい。

問3 下記の文 (1) ~ (10) が問題文の内容と一致していれば を , 誤っていれば × を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) There are not many words related to “time” in English.  
(2) In English people say that they can change neither time nor weather.  
(3) If we can turn back the hands of time, we can travel back in time.  
(4) The expressions “time marches on” and “the march of time” mean that “time flies like an arrow.”  
(5) “Hands of time” means hands of clocks or watches.  
(6) In English the word “time” sometimes means “now.”  
(7) “High time” means your job in the afternoon, because you have already worked hard in the morning.  
(8) The expression “give someone the time of day” means to act friendly to another person.  
(9) When we say “time flies,” we feel the events are happening very quickly.  
(10) We sometimes say “Time drags” when we are tired of doing something.

2 次の単語の中で、もっとも強く発音される位置に下線が引いてあるものを5つ選び、その番号1～12を解答欄に記入しなさい(順不同)。

- |                            |                          |                            |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>an</u> -ces-tor      | 2. <u>bam</u> -boo       | 3. <u>be</u> -hind         |
| 4. cer- <u>e</u> -mo-ny    | 5. <u>de</u> -gree       | 6. em- <u>p</u> loy        |
| 7. en- <u>gi</u> -neer     | 8. <u>fer</u> -ti-liz-er | 9. har- <u>mo</u> -ni-ous  |
| 10. mas- <u>ter</u> -piece | 11. <u>min</u> -er-al    | 12. neigh-bor- <u>hood</u> |

3 次の(1)～(5)の空欄に入れるのもっとも適当な語をa～dの中からそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) We were late because (            ) the snow.  
 a. of            b. for            c. in            d. by
- (2) How did you come here? Did you come (            ) air?  
 a. of            b. for            c. in            d. by
- (3) I have been here for almost a year, but he hasn't visited me at all (            ) that time.  
 a. while            b. for            c. during            d. when
- (4) I go jogging every morning if the weather (            ).  
 a. permitting            b. to permit            c. permitted            d. permits
- (5) How (            ) did it take you to fix that old car?  
 a. long            b. most            c. many            d. far

4 次の(1)～(5)の日本語の意味になるように、下の語・句を正しく並べ替え、その語順を記号で解答欄に記入しなさい。終止符(.)・疑問符(?)は省略されています。

(1) あなたは彼女がいつオーストラリアに出発したか知っていますか。

a. Australia    b. for    c. know    d. do    e. when    f. left  
g. she    h. you

(2) 何か冷たい飲み物でもいかがですか。

a. to    b. you    c. drink    d. would    e. something  
f. cold    g. like

(3) できるだけ早く次の旅行の計画を立てましょう。

a. the    b. possible    c. make    d. let's    e. soon as  
f. next    g. plan    h. as    i. trip

(4) 彼女は日本語の勉強のために日本に来ました。

a. study    b. to    c. she    d. Japanese    e. to Japan  
f. came

(5) 母は有名な日本人画家が描いた絵を買いました。

a. painted    b. Japanese    c. my mother    d. a picture  
e. by    f. bought    g. artist    h. a famous

## 解答例

1 問1 (1) b (2) a (3) b (4) d (5) c

問2 私たちは若返ること，過去に遡り過去に犯した過ちを訂正することはできない。

問3 (1) × (2) (3) (4) × (5) (6) (7) × (8) (9) (10)

2 1. 6. 8. 9. 11.

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. an-ces-tor [ænsɛstər]       | 2. bam-boo [bæmbú:]                  |
| 3. be-hind [biháind]           | 4. cer-e-mo-ny [sérəmòuni/-mə]       |
| 5. de-gree [degrí:]            | 6. em-ploy [imprói]                  |
| 7. en-gi-neer [èŋʤiníər]       | 8. fer-ti-liz-er [fó:rtəlàizər]      |
| 9. har-mo-ni-ous [hɑ:rmóuniəs] | 10. mas-ter-piece [má:stərpì:s/má:s] |
| 11. min-er-al [mínərəl]        | 12. neigh-bor-hood [néibərhùd]       |

3 (1) a (2) d (3) c (4) d (5) a

- 4 (1) d-h-c-e-g-f-b-a?  
 (2) d-b-g-a-c-e-f?  
 (3) d-c-a-f-i-g-h-e-b.  
 (4) c-f-e-b-a-d.  
 (5) c-f-d-a-e-h-b-g.