

# 九州看護福祉大学

平成18年度  
入学試験問題

## 英語 I・II

(社会福祉学科)

本学会場

平成18年2月3日実施

### 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。

Today let's talk about some common American English expressions using the word "break." If you look ( 1 ) "break" in your dictionary you will find that it has several meanings. Some of these meanings are verbs that have to do with destroying something. For example, if a child is playing carelessly with a toy that is valuable, the mother may say, "Be careful, or you will break it!" The word "breakfast" comes ( 2 ) this from of "break." To "fast" means to go without eating, and that is what we do during the night when we ( 3 ). In the morning we get up and eat; we *break* our *fast*. We have *break fast* or *breakfast*.

But the word "break" is also used informally as a noun. It means something that happens, usually quickly, and it is usually good. For example, a student may say, "The teacher gave his students a break today because the test was very easy." "To give someone a break" means to be kind or to do something nice. On the other hand, if someone feels that another person is being unkind, they may say, "Give me a break!" This means, "Please be kind to me!" "Give me a break!" is used very often in conversation between friends. it is an informal exclamation.

Of course, the word "break" can also be used ( 4 ) bad luck. If something bad happens, we can say, "what an unlucky break!" This means that we think that something bad has happened. Another sentence is "Those are the breaks!" It means that I think something bad has happened, but that nothing could have been done to stop or prevent it ( 5 ) happening. For example, if we had planned to play baseball on Sunday, but it rained, I could say, "Those are the breaks!"

Another use of "break" means to take a short rest. If you are working or playing very hard, you may say to your friends, "I'm getting tired! Let's take a break!" Well, time is about up. It's time for us to take a break!

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. in            c. up            d. into            e. like  
(2) a. for            b. at            c. to            d. with            e. from  
(3) a. sleep            b. are            c. dream            d. go out            e. work  
(4) a. with            b. for            c. at            d. from            e. in  
(5) a. at            b. for            c. from            d. on            e. is

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) The word “break” has only a few meanings.  
(2) The word “breakfast” means to go out without eating.  
(3) The word “break” is used as a verb but is also used as a noun.  
(4) “Give me a break” usually means “give me some time to rest.”  
(5) “Give me a break” is seldom used between friends.  
(6) If a bad event cannot be prevented, we say “Those are the breaks.”  
(7) When we are afraid someone will hurt a child, we say “Be careful, or you will break it.”  
(8) “Break” can only be used for bad luck.  
(9) When we get tired, we sometimes say we will “take a break.”  
(10) To “fast” means the same as “break.”

**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. an-ni- <u>ver</u> -sa-ry | 2. <u>be</u> -gin-ning         | 3. broad- <u>cast</u>      |
| 4. cir-cu- <u>la</u> -tion  | 5. <u>de</u> -scrip-tion       | 6. dis- <u>cour</u> -age   |
| 7. fel- <u>low</u> -ship    | 8. hel-i- <u>cop</u> -ter      | 9. mem-o- <u>ran</u> -dum  |
| 10. <u>mag</u> -net-ic      | 11. mis- <u>cel</u> -la-ne-ous | 12. par- <u>tic</u> -u-lar |

**3** 次の(1)～(5)の空欄に入れるのもっとも適した語を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) Nancy is not a good swimmer but she is good (            ) basketball.  
 a. at            b. in            c. for            d. with
- (2) Can you believe that such a small child knows the poem (            ) heart?  
 a. at            b. for            c. in            d. by
- (3) Our plane leaves (            ) New York at 10:30am.  
 a. for            b. in            c. to            d. at
- (4) I know the man (            ) designed that strange building.  
 a. who            b. whom            c. which            d. whose
- (5) How (            ) do you weigh?  
 a. heavy            b. much            c. long            d. big

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) あなたは彼女がどのくらいオーストラリアに住んでいるか知っていますか。  
a. Australia    b. do    c. many    d. you    e. how    f. know  
g. years    h. she    i. lived    j. in    k. has
- (2) 私たちと一緒に明日映画に行きませんか。  
a. about    b. how    c. to    d. tomorrow    e. movie  
f. going    g. a
- (3) 山田さんと3時にお会いする約束なんですが…。  
a. see    b. appointment    c. have    d. 3:00    e. an    f. to  
g. Mr. Yamada    h. I    i. at
- (4) 私はアメリカで英語を勉強するためにお金を貯めるつもりです。  
a. study    b. I    c. English    d. will    e. save    f. in  
g. money    h. to    i. America
- (5) 駅へ行く道を教えていただけませんか。  
a. the train station    b. could    c. you    d. the way    e. to  
f. me    g. show

## 解答例

**1** 問1 (1) c (2) e (3) a (4) b (5) c

問2 たとえば、子供が高価なおもちゃを不用意に使って遊んでいると、母親は言うかもしれない。「用心しないと、壊してしまいますよ。」

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

**2** 1. 4. 6. 9. 12.

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. an-ni-ver-sa-ry [ænɪvɔːrsəri]    | 2. be-gin-ning [bɪɡɪnɪŋ]            |
| 3. broad-cast [brɔːdkæst/-kɪst]     | 4. cir-cu-la-tion [sɪːrkjʊleɪʃən]   |
| 5. de-scrip-tion [dɪskrɪpʃən]       | 6. dis-cour-age [dɪskɔːrɪdʒ/-kɑːr-] |
| 7. fel-low-ship [félouʃɪp]          | 8. hel-i-cop-ter [hélikəptər/hí:l-] |
| 9. mem-o-ran-dum [mémərəéndəm]      | 10. mag-net-ic [mægnétɪk]           |
| 11. mis-cel-la-ne-ous [mɪsələɪniəs] | 12. par-tic-u-lar [pɑːtɪkjʊləɹ]     |

**3** (1) a (2) d (3) a (4) a (5) b

- 4**
1. b-d-f-e-c-g-h-k-i-j-a.
  2. b-a-f-c-g-e-d.
  3. h-c-e-b-f-a-g-i-d.
  4. b-d-e-g-h-a-c-f-i.
  5. b-c-g-f-d-e-a?