

九州看護福祉大学

平成 21 年度
入学試験問題

英語 I・II

(社会福祉学科)

本学会場

平成 21 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 次の英文を読んで以下の質問に答えなさい。

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by J. S. Pemberton in Atlanta, Georgia. He himself did not die rich, however, Pemberton's secret formula made in Atlanta alone (①) least a thousand (②) millionaires. Many people wanted to create another best-selling drink. C. D. Bradham in North Carolina was one of them. He tries to mix up several different flavored sodas. In 1898 he created a new cola (③) sugar, vanilla, oils, cola nuts and other ingredients in *carbonated water. As it became popular among his friends, he decided to sell it as a medicine (④) *dyspepsia. He took the middle letters of "dyspepsia" and named the drink "Pepsi." Like Coca-Cola, Bradham sold his Pepsi syrup to operators of soda shops. The soda shop operators added soda water and ice then sold the Pepsi-Cola to customers. Ten years (⑤) inventing, Bradham was producing over four millions of liters of syrup a year. After his death, Pepsi-Cola began to compete vigorously against Coca-Cola. The war between Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola is still going on. Pepsi-Cola bought some fast food restaurants, like Taco Bell and Pizza Hut. Of course these restaurants became major sellers of Pepsi-Cola. It is said even in the White House, vending machines of Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola change when President changes.

*carbonated: 炭酸入りの

*dyspepsia: 消化不良

問1 次の1～10の文が本文の内容にあっていれば○を、それでなければ×を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. J. S. Pemberton became very rich when he made Coca-Cola.
2. Only in Atlanta, a thousand of people who bought the formula of Coca-Cola became millionaires.
3. C. D. Bradham wanted to make a best-selling drink like Coca-Cola.
4. C. D. Bradham created a new carbonated soft drink by mixing some different ingredients like sugar, vanilla, and cola nuts.
5. Bradham's friends did not like his new drink at first.
6. Bradham sold his new drink as a medicine named Pepsi.
7. In ten years, Bradham was selling more than four million liters of Pepsi syrup a year.
8. Bradham told his company people to compete against Coca-Cola.
9. The war between Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola ended when Bradham died.
10. Pepsi-Cola bought some fast food restaurants to make them sell Pepsi-Cola.

問2 本文中の(①)～(⑤)にあてはまる最も適当な語を a～d から選んでその記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. (a. at b. to c. in d. of)
2. (a. at b. of c. for d. after)
3. (a. with b. of c. in d. and)
4. (a. for b. at c. to d. in)
5. (a. after b. later c. since d. through)

問3 下線部を日本語にして、解答用紙に記入しなさい。

2 次の 1～5 の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語を下の a～d から選んで、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. Can I () the telephone? I have to call Mr. White.
a. rent b. call c. lend d. use
2. The police could not work () how the thief had opened that newest safe.
a. out b. off c. on d. to
3. () passengers in the train were asleep when the accident happened.
a. Almost the b. Almost all of c. Almost of d. Almost of the
4. I am sure that they could not catch the 10:10 bus. Otherwise they () here by now.
a. will be b. will have been c. would have been d. must be
5. That vending machine is out of order. It has to ().
a. be repaired b. repairing c. repair d. repaired

3 次の英文の下線部 a～d の中には誤りが 1 個あります。その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. You had better not to leave her alone at home.
a b c d
2. The population of Tokyo is larger than Kumamoto.
a b c d
3. We often hear it says that honesty is the best thing.
a b c d
4. We stopped at New York for only a half day on the way to Boston.
a b c d
5. They often say that special attention should pay to our health.
a b c d

4 次の日本語の意味になるように()内の語を並べ替え、並べ替えた単語の中で2番目と4番目に来る語を記号で解答用紙に記入しなさい。カンマは省略。

1. ネルソンは息子を有名な作家の名をとってジェームズと名づけました。

Nelson (a. after b. son c. writer d. a e. named f. his g. famous h. James).

2. 残念ながら彼女は試験には合格できないと思います。

I (a. pass b. not c. afraid d. she e. to f. be g. will h. that i. able j. am) the examination.

3. こうして私は彼と知り合いになったのです。

This (a. I b. know c. came d. him e. is f. to g. how).

4. 私は日曜日にはいつも家にいるとは限りません。

I (a. Sundays b. on c. home d. am e. at f. always g. not).

5. 私は忙しくてめったに釣りに行くことができません。

I am (a. that b. so c. go d. seldom e. busy f. I g. fishing).

5 次の各会話文の下線部に最も適したものを a ~ d の中から選び，その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. A: Ken, why didn't you come to my class yesterday?
B: _____.
a. I had a fever
b. I thought I didn't
c. I didn't know where to go
d. I wanted to see you
2. A: I have been to Spain three times.
B: _____.
A: Three years ago.
a. Do you want to go there again
b. How long did you stay there
c. When was the last time you went
d. How often do you go there
3. A: Excuse me. _____ to the nearest bus stop?
B: Not more than half a mile.
a. How far is it
b. How far does it take
c. How long does it take
d. How long is it
4. A: Excuse me. My suitcase has not come out yet.
B: OK. Let me check. _____?
a. How long are you going to stay here
b. Can you tell me what it looks like
c. How much did you have inside
d. What is it
5. A: _____?
B: It's a very nice day here.
a. How's the weather there
b. When do you play tennis there
c. Do you have a good time there
d. Is it a good place

解答例

1 問1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
×				×			×	×	

問2

①	②	③	④	⑤
a	b	a	a	a

問3 ホワイト・ハウスでさも，大統領が変わるとコカ・コーラの自動販売機とペプシ・コーラの自動販売機が代わると言われている。

2

1	2	3	4	5
d	a	b	c	a

3

1	2	3	4	5
b	d	b	b	c

4

	2番目	4番目
1	f	h
2	c	d
3	g	c
4	g	e
5	e	f

5

1	2	3	4	5
a	c	a	b	a