平成18年度 九州ルーテル学院大学 一般II期入学試験問題 英語I・II (平成18年3月4日)70分

- I 次の会話を読み,それぞれの会話が成立するように下線部(1)~(5)の空所に適切 な英文を書きなさい.ただし,最初の空所については解答例が書かれています.
 - Bill: Hi Jill. How's it going?
 - Jill: (例)It's going great. I won \$1,000,000 in the last night!
 - Bill: Wow! Congratulations. (1)_____
 - Jill: I was thinking of traveling and maybe buying some new clothes.
 - Bill: By the way, I'm going to a Sumo match in Fukuoka this weekend, (2)_____
 - Jill: Yes, I love Sumo. Can I pay for your ticket? You can drive.
 - Bill: (3)_____, but I can pay for myself. And, I'd be happy to drive.
 - Jill: I insist. I wanto to pay for your ticket.
 - Bill: (4)_____. I will pick you up at 9:00 on Saturday morning.
 - Jill: Great. See you then. Bye bye.
 - Bill: (5)_____.

II 次の質問の答えを英語で書きなさい.

- (1) A: How is your friend these days? B: _____
- (2) A: I live in Meito-ku Nagoya.B: Excuse me?A:
- (3) A: Let's go to lunch. B: ____
- (4) A: Why didn't you come to school yesterday?B:
- (5) A: Well, I have to go now. B: _____

| (1) a. | That necklace is not Mary's. | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| b. | That necklace does not () () Mary. | | | | |
| (2) a. | What is the day today? | | | | |
| b. | What () of the () is it today? | | | | |
| (3) a. | Do you mind if I turn on the TV? | | | | |
| b. | Do you mind () () on the TV? | | | | |
| (4) a. | She can play the piano best of all the students in our class. | | | | |
| b. | () () student can play the piano as well as she. | | | | |
| (5) a. | As I had a previous engagement, I could not come to the party. | | | | |
| b. If I had () () a previous engagement, I could h | | | | | |
| (-) | to the party. | | | | |
| (6) a. | | | | | |
| b. | This digital camera () () $40,000$ yen. | | | | |
| (7) a. | . This is a proverb the meaning of which I do not understand. | | | | |
| b. | This is a proverb () () I do not understand. | | | | |
| (8) a. | Do you know the distance from the bus center to this college? | | | | |
| b. | Do you know () () it is from the bus center to this college? | | | | |
| (9) a. | She was the first Japanese woman that climbed that mountain. | | | | |
| b. | She was the first Japanese woman () () that mountain. | | | | |
| (10) | | | | | |

(10) a. Ken regretted having given the singer's poster to Bob.b. Ken regretted that he () () the singer's poster to Bob.

IV 次の英文中の(1)~(10)に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ(ア)~(エ)から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい.

Everyone loves a sunny room, but did you know that a bright room can make you healthier, happier, and (1)? Amazing new research is teaching us about the effects of natural light.

Daylight is important in schools. Canadian research indicates (2) students do better on tests in sunny, bright schools. What's more, students are absent less often in these schools, too. Even more (3), children seem to grow taller in schools with lots of natural light.

Sunlight is also good for business. The use (4) natural light makes customers spend more money than they spend in stores with only electric light. One popular American store put in skylights, and, (5), business is up 40 percent. In offices, workers who have windows near their desks work harder than (6) who don't, and they miss fewer days of works.

Another advantage to sunlight is that it is good for (7). In his book, *Sunlight*, Dr. Zane Kime (8) readers to get plenty of it. According to Kime, the sun's light gives you more energy and (9) your heart rate to go down. Also, with more windows, you use less electricity; which is good for Mother Earth. Let's all open (10) our curtains and let the sun shine in!

(Adapted from Huizenga, J. & Huizenga, L. (2005). *Totally True*. OXford: Oxford University Press, p.66)

| (1) | $(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{P}})$ hard working | | (1) hard workinger | |
|------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | (ウ) more hard working | | (\mathbf{I}) more hard workinger | |
| (2) | (ア) it | (1) that | $(\mathbf{\mathbf{\acute{U}}})$ which | (\mathbf{I}) what |
| (3) | $(\mathbf{\mathcal{P}})$ surprise | (1) surprised | (ウ) surprises | (\mathbf{I}) surprisingly |
| (4) | (ア) by | (1) for | (ウ) of | (\mathbf{I}) with |
| (5) | $(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{P}})$ as a result | | (1) in addition | |
| | (ウ) on the contrary | | (\mathbf{I}) on the other hand | |
| (6) | $(\mathbf{\mathcal{P}})$ these | (1) them | (ウ) they | (\mathbf{I}) those |
| (7) | (\mathcal{P}) you're healty | (1) your health | $(\mathbf{\dot{\mathbf{r}}})$ healthy | (\mathbf{I}) health |
| (8) | $(\mathbf{\mathcal{P}})$ advises | (1) informs | (ウ) recommends | (\mathbf{I}) suggests |
| (9) | $(\mathbf{\mathcal{P}})$ causes | (1) has | (ウ) lets | (\mathbf{I}) makes |
| (10) | (\mathcal{P}) in | (1) out | (ウ) to | (エ) up |

V 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい.

The modern automobile is a triumph of engineering, quick to respond to the (\mathcal{P}) will of the driver. Unfortunately, the design of the driver has not kept pace.

The Travelers Insurance Company reports that 35,500 people died in traffic accidents in 1954 with almost two million injured. Excessive speed contributed to about 50% of the accidents, with recklessness and driving on the wrong side of the road closely following.

It's not the new driver (\checkmark) causes most harm; 97% of drivers in accidents have been driving over a year. Drivers under 25 were involved in more than their proportionate share of accidents. And for the age-old controversy: made drivers accounted for 91% of (\circlearrowright)fatal accidents.

Cars were in good mechanical condition as a whole. If the care of the driver matched the care of his car, we would have 91% fewer accidents.

It is sad that for 13,980 drivers Saturday and Sunday became days of permanent rest. The middle of the week is (\bot) safer. By far, most accidents per cars on the road occurred in the dark, between 1:00 A.M and 6:00 A.M. Dry roads, fair weather and careless driving seem to go together.

Auto deaths have decreased slightly. (\cancel{T}) But there are now roughly double the cars on the road, and deaths per 100,000 vehicles have declined about 50%.

Statistics reveal that the decrease came about, not because of our drivers, but in spite of them. This report shows that the ratios of causes of accidents do not substantially differ from figures of previous years. The conclusion is unmistakable: the decrease in deaths is due far more to mechanical and medical progress than to fundamental change in driver attitude.

(Adapted from "Faster Reading Self-Taught," 1981, POCKET BOOKS)

- (1) 下線部 (ア)の "will" と同じ用法を含む文を (a) ~ (d) から1つ選び記号で答えな さい.
 - (a) I will be a doctor someday.
 - (b) He made a will before he died.
 - (c) The window will not open.
 - (d) You should have a strong will to succeed.
- (2) カッコ内(イ)に入れる最も適切な英単語を1つ書きなさい.
- (3) 下線部(ウ)と同じ意味を表す語を(a)~(e)から1つ選び記号で答えなさい.
 (a) deadly (b) minor (c) trivial (d) major (e) fearful
- (4) カッコ内(エ)に入る最も適切な副詞を (a) ~ (d) から1つ選び記号で答えな さい.
 - (a) very (b) much (c) more (d) most
- (5) 下線部(オ)を日本語に訳しなさい.
- (6) 本文の内容と合うものを2つ選び,記号で答えなさい.
 - (a) According to the report, two million people died in car accidents in 1954.
 - (b) A little less than 50% of car accidents were caused by recklessness of drivers.
 - (c) New drivers tend to cause car accidents.
 - (d) 13,980 drivers did not drive cars on Saturdays and Sundays.
 - (e) Most car accidents occurred during day time.
 - (f) It is clear that the decrease in deaths from car accidents is due to mechanical and medial progress.

VI 以下の質問の答えを A~G の中から1つずつ選び,記号で答えなさい.

- (1) Where can you see many types of ocean life?
- (2) Which company has been serving people for over 20 years?
- (3) Where can you grill your own food?
- (4) Where can you get a free sample of wine?
- (5) All of these advertisements are from places in Hawaii except one; which place is not in Hawaii?
- (6) Where can you find Hawaiian made unique crafts?



- I (1) What are you going to do with the money? (2) Would you like to go?(3) Thanks. (4) Thank you. (5) See you later. / Bye.
- II (1) Fine. / Good, thanks. (2) I said, I live in Meito-ku. (3) Ok. / Sure. / No, thanks. (4) I was sick. (5) OK, see you later. / Good-bye.
- III (1) belong, to (2) day, week (3) my, turning (4) No, other (5) not, had(6) cost, me (7) whose, meaning (8) how, far (9) to, climb (10) had, given
- IV (1) ウ(2) イ(3) エ(4) ウ(5) ア(6) エ(7) イ(8) ア(9) ア(10) エ
- V(1) d
 - (2) who
 - (3) a
 - (4) b
 - (5) しかしながら,路上には現在約2倍の車があり,車10万台あたりの死亡者 数は約50%減少した.
 - (6) b, f
- VI (1) D (2) A (3) F (4) E (5) G (6) C