

平成 21 年度 西日本リハビリテーション学院
昼間部・夜間部一般入学試験 (英語 I) 平成 21 年 2 月 8 日

【1】次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。

Why a language becomes a global language (1)has little to do with the number of people who speak it. It is much more to do with who those speakers are. Latin became an international language throughout the Roman Empire, but (2)this was not because the Romans were more numerous than the people they conquered. They were simply more powerful. Later, when Roman military power declined, Latin remained for a millennium as the international language of education, (3)thanks to a different sort of power — the religious power of Roman Catholicism.

There is also the closest of links between language dominance and economic, technological, and cultural power. Without a strong power-base, of whatever kind, no language can make progress as an international medium of communication. Language has no independent existence, living in some sort of mystical space (4)apart from the people who speak it. Language exists only in the brains and mouths and ears and hands and eyes of its users. When they succeed on the international stage, their language succeeds. When they fail, their language fails.

This point may seem obvious, but it needs to be made, because over the years many popular and misleading beliefs have grown up about why a language should become internationally successful. It is quite common to hear people claim that an international language is an ideal model, on account of its literary qualities and clarity of expression. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabic and French are among (5)those which at various times have been praised in such terms, and English is no exception. It is often suggested, for example, that there must be something inherently beautiful or logical about the structure of English, in order to explain why it is now so widely used. “It has less grammar than other languages,” some have suggested. This is intended to mean that the language is grammatically not so complicated compared with other languages, so (6)it must be easier to learn.

Such arguments are misconceived. Latin was once a major international language, despite the fact that it seems grammatically much more complicated. (7)A language does not become global language because of its intrinsic structural properties, or because of the size of its vocabulary, or because it has been a vehicle of a great literature in the past, or because it was once associated with a great culture or religion. A language has traditionally become an international language for one chief reason: the power of its people — especially their political, economic, or military power.

問1 下線部(1)の意味に最も近いものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- ① is not compatible with ② is not connected with
③ is not content with ④ is not important to

問2 下線部(2)の表すものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- ① Why a language becomes a global language
② the number of people who speak it
③ who those speakers are
④ Latin became an international language throughout the Roman Empire

問3 下線部(3)の意味に最も近いものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- ① owing to ② in gratitude to ③ in terms of ④ with respect to

問4 下線部(4)の意味に最も近いものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- ① depending on ② distinct from ③ except for ④ independent of

問5 下線部(5)の表すものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- ① languages ② popular and misleading beliefs
③ literary qualities ④ various times

問6 下線部(6)の表すものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- ① English ② no exception
③ clarity of expression ④ an ideal model

問7 下線部(7)の意味に最も近いものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- ① A language does not become a global language, for it has intrinsic structural problems.
- ② Because of its intrinsic structural properties, a language does not become a global language.
- ③ It is because of intrinsic properties that a language does not become a global language.
- ④ It is not because of intrinsic properties that a language becomes a global language.

問8 本文から判断して、ある言語が international language になる要因と思われるものを次の①～⑥から3つ選びなさい。 ・ ・

- ① the governmental power of its users' countries
- ② the strength of its users in the world trades
- ③ the large population of its users
- ④ the long tradition of literature it has produced
- ⑤ the military potential of the countries where it is used
- ⑥ the simplicity of its grammar

【2】 次の英文中の空所に入る最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び，マークしなさい。

問1 After a little more work she went to bed, what she had done.

- ① enjoyed with ② pleased with ③ satisfying with ④ pleasing with

問2 Since we do not know the new machine at all, we can not imagine what it might be .

- ① alike ② like ③ similar ④ resemble

問3 A: "Can you suggest a good hotel?"

B: "You could the Century. It's very nice."

- ① try ② stay ③ sleep ④ think

問4 I have to go shopping as I don't have left.

- ① some bread ② a bread ③ any bread ④ the bread

問5 I'd like to go shopping with you. Do you if I accompany you?

- ① mind ② permit ③ think ④ allow

問6 It is essential that every child the same educational opportunities.

- ① has had ② have ③ is having ④ to have

問7 These shoes of yours want .

- ① mending ② to mend
③ that they should be mended ④ mend

問8 John waited .

- ① until she arrived patiently there
② there patiently until she arrived
③ at there until she arrived patiently
④ until there patiently arrived

問9 you decide to take skiing lessons, let me know.

- ① Should ② Do ③ While ④ Because

問10 Susan needs the work before April 1.

- ① done ② do ③ be done ④ be doing

【3】 次の1~4の各文について，与えられた日本文の意味になるように，下の語句を並べかえた時，(a)と(b)にくる語の番号をマークしなさい。

問1 先日貸した本を返してもらいたい。 ・

I () () (a) () (b) () the other day.

① I ② lent you ③ return ④ the book ⑤ to ⑥ want you

問2 明日の今頃は汽車の旅に出かけていることでしょう。 ・

At () () (a) () (b) () the train.

① be traveling ② on ③ this ④ time ⑤ tomorrow ⑥ we will

問3 ちょっとそれを開けてくれませんか。 ・

Perhaps () () () (a) () (b) open it.

① be ② enough ③ kind ④ to ⑤ would ⑥ you

問4 行きたくなくても行かなければなりません。 ・

You've (a) () (b) () () () not.

① got ② it ③ you like ④ or ⑤ to go ⑥ whether

解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
②	④	③	④	①	①	④	①	②	⑤

【2】

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
②	②	①	③	①	②	①	②	①	①

【3】

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
③	①	⑤	①	③	④	①	⑥

問1 I want you to return the book I rent you.

問2 At this time tomorrow we will be traveling the train.

問3 Perhaps would you be kind enough to open it?

問4 You've got to go whether you like it or not.