

平成18年度 尚絅大学 文化言語学部 第1回一般入学試験
英語I・II・リーディング・ライティング(平成18年2月3日)60分

I. 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

There's a quiet revolution going on in the computer world. In just a few decades computers have shrunk from room size to palm size. Although we carry our small laptops with us, we only use them occasionally and switch them off when we are finished. Soon, however, our computers will always be on and they will constantly store and check data for us. In effect, they will be like personal assistants.

All this will happen much sooner than you may imagine. MIT, the famous technical college in the USA, has already come up with a lightweight wearable computer. The PC and key pad are built into a jacket. The display screen is incorporated into a pair of ordinary glasses. This lightweight combination allows the users (ア) to have both hands free, to walk about, and even to leave the office. Cell phone software connects the portable system with a main computer and the wearer may listen to music, watch a video, browse the Web, phone friends or send e-mails.

A hands-free wearable computer will be a welcome tool for engineers, repairmen, nurses and architects. These people are often away from their desktop computers and they will use these appliances to keep in touch with vital data and records. Similarly, a "wearable" will be very useful for emergency services. For example, small video cameras attached to a firefighter's "wearable" will transmit pictures back to headquarters. The fire chief will view the pictures and will be able to send instructions directly to each firefighter.

Wearable computers will help the rest of us in countless other ways. Imagine that you are at business conference. A woman's face rings a bell, but you cannot remember her name. You activate the face-recognition system and the woman's name, company and contact information appear on the screen built into your glasses. "Hi, Angela. Good to see you again. How is everyone at XYZ?" you ask casually.

You can expect wearable computers to be a part of our daily lives in the near future. They may one day become as common as wristwatches.

1. 下線部 (ア) に書かれていることを可能にする “combination” の中身について、日本語で具体的に述べなさい。
2. 着用可能なコンピューターはどのような職種の人に歓迎されますか。また、その理由は何ですか。本文の内容にそって、日本語で具体的に述べなさい。
3. 次の日本文の内容が、本文の内容と一致する場合には を、異なる場合には を解答欄に記入しなさい。
 - (1) この半世紀でコンピューターの大きさは、部屋程の大きさから手のひらの程の大きさになった。
 - (2) 新しいコンピューターは、従来のコンピューターと異なり、常に電源が入ったまま、頻繁にデータの記憶や確認を行うという点で、個人秘書のような存在になるだろう。
 - (3) MIT は間もなく、計量の着用可能なコンピューターの開発に成功するだろう。
 - (4) 着用可能なコンピューターの利用者が、音楽を聴いたり、ビデオを見たりする場合は、携帯電話を一台持っていなければならない。
 - (5) 目の前の人物の名前が思い出せない場合、着用可能なコンピューターを使うと、その人物の名前、勤務先などの情報が、その場で分かる。

II. 次の会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Emi: What are you doing this evening?

Jack: Nothing (1) particular. Why?

Emi: We are having a karaoke party. Have you ever been (2) a karaoke bar?

Jack: Yes, I have. (3) first I didn't like it very much, but before I knew it, I got addicted.

Emi: A friend of mine told me that Karaoke's popularity has been rapidly spreading to many countries.

Jack: That's right. (4) a matter of fact, there are a number of karaoke bars in New York City.

Emi: It's quite popular (5) college students here in Japan, too.

Jack: What exactly does karaoke mean?

Emi: Well, the word "karaoke" comes from "*kara*," meaning "empty," plus "*oke*," which is short (6) "orchestra." So it means "empty orchestra." My friend once thought it referred to a bathtub without hot water in it. You see, in Japanese "*oke*" also means a "bucket" or a "bathtub."

Jack: I see.

Emi: Do you know where the original karaoke machine was invented?

Jack: No.

Emi: It was invented in Britain.

Jack: Really? I didn't know that!

Emi: So, we're meeting at 7 o'clock at the karaoke bar. Why don't you join us?

Jack: OK! I'll be there.

1. (1) ~ (6) の空欄に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。
2. Emi はカラオケという言葉の由来をどのように説明していますか。日本語で答えなさい。
3. Emi の友達はどうのような思い違いをしていましたか。日本語で説明しなさい。

III. 以下の各文には一ヶ所ずつ誤りがあります。その語を選び出し、正しい語に直しなさい。

1. I saw the man whom you said was away.
2. Students should gain as many knowledge as possible.
3. It is most ten o'clock.
4. I came home very lately last night.
5. I wonder what he will have said if he had known the facts.

IV. 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように () の中に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I am not in the mood to go out today.} \\ \text{I don't feel () going out today.} \end{array} \right.$
2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Though he is wealthy, he is not happy.} \\ \text{In () of his wealth, he is not happy.} \end{array} \right.$
3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I've never had such a good dinner.} \\ \text{This is the best dinner I have () had.} \end{array} \right.$
4. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I don't want to meet Tom at all.} \\ \text{Tom is the () person I want to meet.} \end{array} \right.$
5. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Jim knows much about computers.} \\ \text{Jim knows quite a () about computers.} \end{array} \right.$

V. 次の各文の空欄に下の選択肢より最も適当な語を選んで入れ、その記号を答えなさい。ただし、選択肢の語は1度しか使えません。

1. Compared to a similar survey () out last year, the number of overweight people increased in all age groups.
2. It has been revealed that rice balls wrapped in plastic film and () in a microwave may absorb some chemicals.
3. Thirty years ago the British parliament passed a law () to give people of all races equal opportunities.
4. The economy has improved a lot, thanks to factories () by foreign companies.
5. For something to be (), there is always something lost.

ア. gained イ. owned ウ. heated エ. allowed オ. treated
 カ. carried キ. mentioned ク. acknowledged ケ. caused コ. designed

VI. 次の日本語と同じ意味になるように下線部に英語を書き入れなさい。

1. お会いするのは2ヶ月ぶりですね。

It is _____.

2. あなたがパーティーに来ることができるかどうか教えてください。

_____ to our party or not.

3. 彼は1年おきに家族と旅行に出かける。

He takes _____.

解答例

- I. 1. PC とキーボードを上着に組み込むことと表示画面をメガネと一体化すること。
 2. エンジニア, 修理工, 看護師, 建築家などデスクトップから離れた場所に行かないことが多く, 重大なデータは記録に触れるために wearble コンピュータが必要である。
 3. (1) × (2) (3) × (4) (5)
- II. 1. (1) in (2) to (3) At (4) As (5) among(または with) (6) for
 2. カラは「空っぽ」, オケは「バケツ (または湯桶)」
 3. 「カラオケ」という装置は日本語で発明されたものと思っていた。
- III. 1. whom → who 2. many → much 3. most → almost 4. lately → late
 5. will have → would have
- IV. 1. like 2. spite 3. ever 4. last 5. lot
- V. 1. カ 2. ウ 3. コ 4. イ 5. ア
- VI. 1. after a two-month interval that we see each other
 (is two month since we met last time)
 2. Please let me know if you can(=are able to) come
 3. a trip with his family every other(=second) year