

平成18年度 尚絅大学 短期大学部 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1日)50分

I. 次の英文を読んで問に答えなさい。

Today, America is almost completely integrated. Schools, theaters, housing, and churches are open to people of all races, colors, and nationalities. In hospitals and nursing homes, the people giving the care and those receiving it are Black, White, Asian, or Latin. Nobody noticed the difference. But just 40 years ago, most institutions in America were segregated. Back in 1963, a white doctor named Jesse Coggins died and left a large fortune to his widow. His will said that when she died, the fortune was to go to the Keswick nursing home. But Dr. Coggins had one condition: Keswick must remain all-white home, as it always had been, or the money would go somewhere else. But in 1964, the Civil Rights Act in America outlawed segregation. So Blacks were admitted to Keswick in accordance with law. As a result, last year, when Dr. Coggins' wife died, ① Keswick lost nearly \$30 million. ② What does this have to do with Japan? Everything. Japan is said to be a homogeneous society. But that is not really true. Slowly but surely, Japan is becoming "international." Caregivers are having to care for people of all kinds. And they have to work with people of all kinds, too, since the Japanese government plans to import home helpers from abroad. ③ Prejudices like those of Dr. Coggins have no place in today's multicultural world.

1. 現在のアメリカと60年代のアメリカの違いは何であると書いてありますか。日本語で具体的に答えなさい。
2. 下線部①の理由を日本語で答えなさい。
3. 下線部②を日本語に直しなさい。
4. 下線部③を日本語に直しなさい。

II. 以下は David と Hiroshi の会話です。正しい順番になるように、(ア)～(カ)の英文を並べ替え、記号で答えなさい。

David: It's really hot and humid today, isn't it?

Hiroshi: ( A )

David: ( B )

Hiroshi: ( C )

David: ( D )

Hiroshi: Why did you come to Japan?

David: ( E )

Hiroshi: ( F )

(ア) Just fine. At first I lost my way a lot and had some trouble with the language, but now everything is great!

(イ) I came to Japan from the US nine years ago. How about you? Have you ever been to the US or anywhere else abroad?

(ウ) I'm going to study sports management. I want to become a pro baseball manager.

(エ) Yes, it is. By the way, your Japanese is very good! How long have you been in Japan?

(オ) At first I studied Japanese at a language school, but now I'm teaching English. Someday, though, I want to become a translator. How about you? What are going to study in the US?

(カ) No, I haven't yet, but I will be going to Virginia to study next year. How do you like living in Japan?

III. 英文中の下線部とほぼ同じ意味の語句を選択肢より選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. His family makes much of Japanese custom.

- a. ignores      b. respect      c. creates      d. destroys

2. Tom turned up half an hour late.

- a. went home      b. showed up      c. got out of bed      d. handed in

3. I came across this toy at a secondhand store.

- a. turned in      b. stole      c. found by chance      d. bought

4. My friend dropped in to see me yesterday.

- a. came over      b. jumped down      c. fell      d. stayed

5. We had to put off the meeting till next Monday.

- a. hold      b. cancel      c. attend      d. postpone

IV. 次の各文の下線部のうち、明らかに間違っているものがあります。その番号を書き、正しく書き直さない。

1. I'm looking forwad to hear from you soon.  
① ② ③ ④
2. I believe it is not you but she who are wrong.  
① ② ③ ④
3. As his present passport will be expired in a month, he has to get a new one  
① ② ③  
for the next trip to Canada.  
④
4. Scarcely had a plane taken off as it crushed into the ground.  
① ② ③ ④
5. If it were not with your help, I would be pretty badly off.  
① ② ③ ④

V. 以下の英文の ( ) 内に、下記の語群の中から最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを2度用いても構いません。

1. He said nothing ( ) the book I had lent him.
2. The doctor was mistaken ( ) an assistant.
3. The rich have no neighbors ( ) the sense that the poor have neighbors.
4. She breathed her last ( ) the morning of his departure.
5. We went to Starbucks, and discussed the matter ( ) coffee.

ア. on    イ. over    ウ. for    エ. against    オ. in  
カ. to    キ. at    ク. from    ケ. with    コ. about

VI. 以下の日本語を英語に直さない。

1. 彼女は宿題が終わり次第、電話をかけてくるだろう。
2. 昨日、図書館で会ったあの女の人の名前を覚えていますか。
3. その写真を見ると、いろいろな事が思い出される。

## 解答例

- I. 1. 今は、いろいろな施設や場所に様々な人種が入れるが、1960年代は黒人と白人は隔離されていた。  
 2. 白人専用の老人ホームでは、コギンズの妻が死亡したため、コギンズの遺産がそのまま残り、黒人が入所することがなくなったので収入減となった。  
 3. このことが日本とどんな関係があるだろうか。  
 4. コギンズの抱いたような偏見は今日の多文化社会では見当たらない。

II. A. エ B. イ C. カ D. ア E. オ F. ウ

III. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d

- IV. 1. ③ hearing  
 2. ④ is  
 3. ② expire  
 4. ③ when  
 5. ③ for

V. 1. コ 2. ウ 3. オ 4. ア 5. イ

- VI. 1. As soon as she finished(=On finishing) her homework, she will call me.  
 2. Do you remember the name of a lady(=woman) [whom] you met at the library yesterday?  
 3. The photo(=picture) reminds me of various things.