

平成18年度 尚絅大学 短期大学部 第2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3月8日)50分

I. 次の文を読んで下の設問に答えなさい。

Although English people are famous for their love of tea, I did not start drinking it until I was eight. I would never have started if it had not been for ①the English tradition of elevenses. At eleven o'clock every morning people stop what they are doing and put on the kettle. And they take out their biscuits. The only problem is that there is a rule: no tea means no biscuits. You cannot get one without the other. In England, we don't brew tea, we stew it. ②There seems to be a belief that the longer you leave the tea in teapot, the better it taste. As we wait for the tea, all eyes turn to the biscuit tray. Everyone is thinking the same thing: how many Rich Tea biscuit will get today?

Many foreigners do not understand the attraction of this simple, dry biscuit. They complain it has no flavor and crumbles into little pieces when you bite it. Let me tell you the secret: the Rich Tea biscuit tastes like blotting paper if you eat it dry; it sticks to your teeth and to the roof of your mouth. But dunk it into your tea and it tastes wonderful. ③It is not quite so easy as it sounds; you have to know how long to dunk the biscuit. If you dunk it for too short a time, the sponge-like biscuit is still dry on the inside. If you leave it in your tea too long, the biscuit will dissolve. ④Not only does this spoil the flavor of your tea, it also makes you look very stupid in front of your friends.

Some snobbish people say that dunking biscuits in tea is very vulgar. They believe that the only things you may put in tea are milk, sugar or lemon. As we say in English, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Try a Rich Tea by itself, dry. Then try one after you have dunked it in your tea. If after ⑤this simple test you prefer your biscuit dry, I'll eat my hat (after I've dunked it in my tea, of course!).

*dunk: つける、浸す

1. 下線部 ① を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② を日本語に直しなさい。
3. 下線部 ③ にそれほど簡単ではないとありますが、時間の長さを間違えるとどのようなことが起こりますか。日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
4. 下線部 ④ を日本語に直しなさい。
5. 下線部 ⑤ を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

II. 以下の英文の () に入る最も適切な語句を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. He got to the station after the train ().
a. had left b. leaves c. has left d. will leave
2. My friend was so kind as () me home.
a. seeing b. saw c. to see d. seen
3. I found my mother () on the chair.
a. dozen b. dozing c. to doze d. being dozed
4. I'll have my daughter () these toys away.
a. to put b. put c. puts d. to be put
5. If we () this train, we would get there by lunchtime.
a. have caught b. caught c. catch d. will catch

III. 次の対話文の下線部に適するものを、ア～キの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Clerk: _____ ①
 Customer: Yes, I'd like to take a train.
 Clerk: _____ ②
 Customer: I'd like to go to Kami-Kumamoto
 Clerk: All right. _____ ③
 Customer: Okay. Where can I get the ticket?
 Clerk: _____ ④
 Customer: Yes, I see.
 Clerk: _____ ⑤
 Customer: No, I'm afraid all I have is a 1,000 yen bill.
 Clerk: _____ ⑥
 Customer: Okay.
 Clerk: First take the Houhi-Line, on platform number one.
 Customer: All right.
 Clerk: _____ ⑦
 Customer: How many stops are there from here to Kumamoto Station?
 Clerk: It's the fourth stop.
 Customer: I see.
 Clerk: At Kumamoto, you change to the Kagoshima-Line, heading for Fukuoka. Kami-Kumamoto is only one stop from Kumamoto.
 Customer: All right. Thank you.

- (ア) Do you have any small change?
- (イ) Then you can get some change at the money-changing machine there.
- (ウ) Please buy a 360 yen ticket.
- (エ) Where do you want to go?
- (オ) Do you need some help?
- (カ) Then get off at Kumamoto Station.
- (キ) The machine is over there.

IV. 以下の英文の () 内に、前置詞群から最も適当なものを選び記号で答えなさい。

1. John accused the man () stealing.
2. I have great confidence () English.
3. I congratulate you () your success.
4. He took his brother () the hand.
5. Translate this passage () German.

ア. in イ. with ウ. of エ. beyond オ. among
カ. on キ. to ク. at ケ. by コ. into

V. 次の英文には明らかな間違いがあります。それを正しく直して、全文を書きなさい。

1. It's about the time we went home.
(そろそろ帰宅してもよい頃です。)
2. I would dream to become a great scientist.
(私は偉大な科学者になることを夢見たものだった。)
3. That was a very excited story.
(それはわくわくするような話だった。)
4. It comes without saying that he is an excellent teacher.
(彼がすぐれた教師であることは言うまでもない。)
5. He was looked up to from everyone.
(彼はみんなに尊敬されていた。)

VI. 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

1. デパートは買い物客で混み合っていました。
2. 彼女は昨日、たくさんの家具を購入しました。
3. 私は夏休みに祖母の生家を訪ねました。

解答例

- I. 1. 午前 11 時にお茶とビスケットがでるならわし
2. お茶をポットに長く浸せば浸すほど，味が良くなる．
3. 長すぎるとビスケットは解けてしまい，短すぎると乾燥したスポンジみたいである。
4. お茶の香りを損ねるだけでなく，友人の前で愚かさを露呈することになる。
5. ビスケットを乾いたままそれだけで食べ，次に浸したあとのビスケットを食べるという試み
- II. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. b
- III. ① オ ② エ ③ ウ ④ キ ⑤ ア ⑥ ケ ⑦ カ
- IV. 1. ウ 2. ア 3. カ 4. ケ 5. ク
- V. 1. the time → time
2. would → used to
3. excited → exciting
4. comes → goes
5. from → by
- VI. 1. The department store was crowded with so many customers.
2. She bought a lot of furniture yesterday.
3. I bought my grandma(=grandmother) at her native house during the vacation.