

平成20年度 尚絅大学 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20年2月2日)60分

I. 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

The idea of men wearing skirts still seems unusual, even in the 21st century. (a), as long as 3000 B.C., the Ancient Egyptians — men and women — wore long, loose robes, ideal for Egypt's hot climate.

The Greeks and Romans also wore long, loose shirts tied around the waist with belt. In other parts of the world at that time, men wore grass skirts, animal-skin clothes, and sarongs. In (b), these types of clothes are still worn by many people in Africa and in the Pacific Island today.

But (ア)the only "skirt" that is still worn with much pride by men today in the West is the Scottish kilt. Why? What happened to men's skirts? Why did men start wearing pants in the first place?

Up until the 15th century in Europe, pants were considered women's clothes — women wore wide pants adapted from Arabic clothing. But then the age of machines came. Loose clothing was not suitable (c) working with machinery. So workers in factories began to wear pants. They brought this style with them to America, (d) cowboys and miners began wearing denim pants invented by Levi Strauss. Now, more than 150 years later, Levi's jeans are even more popular among men and women.

After the two world wars, wearing pants became a symbol of masculine power. Women were discouraged from wearing pants. (イ)It was not until the 1960s that they won back their right to wear whatever they wanted to.

And today, some modern men have decided that it's (e) they also had choices in clothing. A recent survey of youngsters aged 13 to 19 predicted that 2010, more than 75 percent of men will regularly wear skirts. Who knows? Stranger things have happened in the history of fashion!

注) the Scottish kilt スコットランド高地のひだスカート

1. 下の語群より () 内に入る最も適当な単語を選び、解答用紙に記入しなさい。ただし文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。なお単語は複数回使用しないこと。

yet	which	on	fact	true	for	time	where
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2. 下線部(ア)、(イ)をそれぞれ日本語に直しなさい。

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×を記入しなさい。

- (1) 古代エジプト人たちは暑さ対策のために、男女ともパンツを身につけていた。
- (2) 現代では、古代の人々が身にもとったような衣装は完全に廃れてしまった。
- (3) ヨーロッパでは 15 世紀になるまで、パンツは女性の衣装だと考えられていた。
- (4) 男性がパンツをはくようになったのは、アメリカでジーンズが流行したことがきっかけである。

II. 次の会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Steve: Gee, (ア) I'm broke! I hope I can make it ① my next payday.

Kanae: Oh, do you have a job?

Steve: Yeah, I work part-time ② a sporting goods shop.

Kanae: That's great! How often do you work there?

Steve: Just on Saturdays and Sundays.

Kanae: How long have you worked there?

Steve: About a year and a half.

Kanae: (イ) How's the pay?

Steve: Average, I guess. But I get a discount ③ everything I buy.

Kanae: How about a discount ④ me?

Steve: Sure, I think I can work it out.

1. ①～④の空欄に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。
2. 下線部(ア)と(イ)を日本語に直しなさい。

III. 次の1～5の英文は、()内のアルファベットで始まる単語の定義を述べたものです。その単語を解答欄に書きなさい。

1. (a)
the time between twelve o'clock noon and evening
2. (s)
a gentle animal whose body is covered with wool
3. (p)
a person who wears a uniform, helps uphold the law, and protects the public
4. (d)
a silver coin or piece of paper money used in the United States of America and in some other countries
5. (m)
something which a doctor gives someone to make him / her well

IV. 次の各文の()内の選択肢より最も適当な語(句)を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. When Ken left his hometown, he had only two (ア baggages イ pieces of baggage ウ pieces of baggages).
2. Masao checked the PC and there was (ア anything イ none ウ something) wrong with it.
3. The teacher couldn't make himself (ア heard イ hearing ウ to hear) because there was so much noise on the street by the school building.
4. I think the student is faithful, (ア and イ if ウ or) I would not have selected her as the chairperson of the committee.
5. We should not use words (ア that イ which ウ whose) meaning we don't understand well.

V. 次の各文の下線部の単語の意味として正しいものを選択肢より選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. There was no room for us to reconsider the decision.

ア 部屋 イ 余地 ウ 空間

2. They had to make a detour because the sign said “Road Under Construction.”

ア 近道 イ 歩道 ウ 回り道

3. Please reconfirm your return flight three days before departure.

ア 出発 イ 到着 ウ 変更

4. A recent survey shows that more than one in three Japanese suffer from chronic fatigue.

ア 花粉症 イ 疲労 ウ インフルエンザ

5. The National Trust relies on donations from the general public.

ア 助言 イ 会費 ウ 寄付

VI. 日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように英文を完成させなさい。

1. 私は叔父を見送るために駅へ行った。

I _____.

2. 彼はその川を泳いで渡るのが不可能だとわかった。

He found _____.

解答例

I. 1. (a) yet (b) fact (c) for (d) where (e) time

2. ア 今日、西洋で大いに誇りを持って男性が依然としてはいている唯一のスカートはスコットランド高地のスカートです。

イ 1960年代になって女性は着たいものを何でも着る権利を再び勝ち取りました。

3. (1) × (2) × (3) (4) ×

II. 1. ① until ② for ③ on ④ for

2. (ア) 私は一文無しです。

(イ) 給料はどうですか。

III. 1. afternoon 2. sheep 3. policeman 4. dollar 5. medicine

IV.

1	2	3	4	5
イ	ウ	ア	ウ	ウ

V.

1	2	3	4	5
イ	ウ	ア	イ	ウ

VI. 1. (I) went to the station to see my uncle off.

2. (He found) it impossible to swim across the river.