

平成 21 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 21 年 2 月 1 日) 50 分

I. 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Everyone knows that happy feelings are good for our minds and bodies. (A) In fact, people who live a happy, positive life are generally healthier and live longer than those who live a sad, negative life.

What is happiness and how can we achieve it?

Many people think wealth makes us happier. Indeed, not having sufficient money can cause unhappiness to some extent, but it has been shown that there is no significant relationship between how much money a person earns and whether he or she feels good about life. In the past, having a good educational background seemed to guarantee a happy life, but today people realize that advanced education cannot always lead to a happy life.

Being young, beautiful, and healthy seems to be an important factor of happiness. Yet some studies show that older people are generally more satisfied with their lives than the young. Research also suggests that beautiful or healthy people are not always happier than those without (B) such advantages.

Most of us would be happy to have a job, but (C) when people are forced to work with less freedom and more responsibilities, they are not happy. Friends and family are also an important factor of happiness. A study shows that those students with the highest levels of happiness have stronger ties to friends and family.

After all, happiness depends on how good a person feels about life and how well he or she manages his or her emotions.

1. 下線部 (A) と (C) を日本語に直しなさい。
2. 下線部 (B) が指す内容を日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 文の内容と一致するものには 、一致しないものには を解答欄に書き入れなさい。
 - (1) 経済力と幸福は密接な相関関係がある。
 - (2) どの調査でも、健康は幸せになるために最も大切な要因であるという結果がでた。
 - (3) 高い教育をうけたほうが幸せな人生を送ることができる。
 - (4) お年寄りの満足度は若い人の満足度より一般的に高いという調査結果がある。
 - (5) 幸せは自分の感情をうまくコントロールできるかどうかにかかっている。

II. 次の会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

At a travel store in Tokyo

Customer: Excuse me. I'm looking ① a shirt.

Salesperson: What kind of shirt are you interested ②

Customer: Short-sleeved.

Salesperson: Okay. This one is ③ sale for only ¥3,000.

Customer: Hmm... (1) can I try it on?

Salesperson: Sure. The dressing room is ④ there.

A few minutes later...

Salesperson: Well, what do you think?

Customer: I really like it. But I'm only a student, so it's a bit expensive for me.

Salesperson: I understand. What would you say if I could it to you ⑤ ¥2,500?

Customer: That would be so great! (2) I'll take it!

- ①～⑤の空欄に入る最も適切な前置詞を次の選択肢の中から選びなさい。ただし、何回使用してもかまいません。

for / in / over / by / on

- 下線部 (1) と (2) を日本語に直しなさい。

III. 左端の語と下線部の発音が同じものをひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. youth (ア) food (イ) southern (ウ) ounce (エ) wool

2. warm (ア) hall (イ) work (ウ) worm (エ) star

3. horizon (ア) image (イ) tiny (ウ) hymn (エ) region

4. breast (ア) weapon (イ) fever (ウ) steak (エ) decent

5. drown (ア) crow (イ) aunt (ウ) foul (エ) only

IV. 日本文の意味に合うように、下線部にあるアルファベットで始まる単語を書きなさい。

1. トムは僕の2倍の友人を持っている。
Tom has t _____ as many friends as I have.
2. 明日電話をくれるんだよね。
You will c _____ me up tomorrow, won't you?
3. トムはそこに行かなかったし、ビルも行かなかった。
Tom did not go there, n _____ did Bill.
4. 私は冗談を言う気になれない。
I don't feel l _____ joking.
5. 私の兄を紹介します。
Let me i _____ my brother to you.

V. 次の各文の()に入る最も適切な語を選択肢より選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. How () has your sister lived in London?
(ア) many (イ) far (ウ) long
2. They were going to build a cottage, but () up on the plan.
(ア) took (イ) gave (ウ) made
3. Do these red shoes () with the dress?
(ア) go (イ) run (ウ) walk
4. You should () away from coffee.
(ア) leave (イ) start (ウ) stay
5. Something is () with the computer.
(ア) bad (イ) ill (ウ) wrong

VI. 次の各文の下線部に選択肢の語を入れて英文を完成させなさい。

1. How much _____ highway bus from here?
[by cost Fukuoka it me to would]
2. Please _____ you.
[come convenient for here is it whenever]

解答例

- I. 1. (A) 実際，幸せで積極的な生活を送っている人々は，一般に悲しい消極的な生活を送っている人々よりも健康で長生きする．
 (C) 自由が少なく，責任の多い仕事をせざるを得ない時には，幸せではない．
 2. 美しいという利点と健康であるという利点

3.

1	2	3	4	5
×	×	×		

- II. 1. ① for ② in ③ on ④ over ⑤ for
 2. (1) これを試着してもよろしいですか．
 (2) これをもらいます．

III.

1	2	3	4	5
ア	ア	イ	ア	ウ

1. youth [ju:θ]
 (ア) food [fu:d] (イ) southern [sáðərn] (ウ) ounce [auns]
 (エ) wool [wul]
2. warm [wɔ:rm]
 (ア) hall [hɔ:l] (イ) work [wɔ:rk] (ウ) worm [wɔ:rm] (エ) star [stá:r]
3. horizon [hɔ:raiz(ə)n]
 (ア) image [ímiɔ] (イ) tiny [táini] (ウ) hymn [hím] (エ) region [rí:ɔ(ə)n]
4. breast [brést]
 (ア) weapon [wépan] (イ) fever [fí:və] (ウ) steak [stéik]
 (エ) decent [dís(ə)nt]
5. drown [draun]
 (ア) crow [kráun] (イ) aunt [ænt/a:nt] (ウ) foul [fául] (エ) only [óunli]

- IV. 1. twice 2. call 3. nor 4. like 5. introduce

V.

1	2	3	4	5
ウ	イ	ア	ウ	ウ

- VI. 1. How much would it cost me to Fukuoka by highway bus from here?
 2. Please come here whenever it is convenient for you.