

平成 22 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 22 年 2 月 7 日) 50 分

I. 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

When do you imagine the first female Japanese students went abroad to study? Did it happen after World War II when Japanese women had the right to vote? Did it happen during the Taisho Era when Western ways spread into Japanese society? (A) The answer may surprise you. The first female students who studied abroad actually left Japan as far as back as 1871.

In the fourth year of the Meiji Era on December 23rd, a diplomatic journey around the world, known as the Iwakura Mission, began. It was headed by and named after Tomomi Iwakura, the chief ambassador. (B) The most important purpose of the Iwakura Mission was to gather information on education, culture, technology, and military affairs from other countries.

The long journey lasted 635 days, after which several of the students stayed behind to complete their education in the foreign countries. The first stop after leaving the port of Yokohama was San Francisco, and the mission staff took the train to cross America through Chicago, Washington, D.C., New York and Boston.

Five young women were among the many students who joined the mission. The youngest girl, then six-year-old Umeko Tsuda, stayed in America for many years. Tsuda stayed in America to study in its education system for the next 12 years. By the time she returned to Japan in 1882, she was 18 and had lost almost all her Japanese language skills and felt unfamiliar with the Japanese culture.

She returned to America in 1889 and studied at college for three years. Her second return to Japan was in 1892, after which she founded the first female school in Japan. (C) How amazing it is that such an international woman existed in Japan over 100 years ago!

1. 下線部 (A) に「その答えに驚くかもしれない」とありますが、「答えに驚く」理由を 30 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 (B) (C) を日本語に直しなさい。
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) 日本の女性が初めて海外留学をしたのは、女性が選挙権を獲得した後である。
 - (2) 岩倉使節団は世界中を回り、その旅は帰国までに 1 年以上の歳月がかかった。

- (3) 使節団に参加した学生のうち数名は、そのまま外国に残って勉学を続けた。
- (4) 津田梅子はアメリカから帰国したとき、日本語はほとんど忘れてしまったが、日本の文化には全く違和感を覚えなかった。
- (5) 日本に初めての女学校が創立されたことを発見したのは、津田梅子が二度目のアメリカ留学から帰国したときである。

II. 次の会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

At a restaurant

Junko: Hey Steve. There's going to be a concert ① my university ② Saturday. Do you want to come?

Steve: Sure. What kind ③ concert is it going to be?

Junko: Famous Japanese folk music.

Steve: Sounds interesting. But I don't know how to get to your university.

Junko: From your apartment, take the Hibiya Line to Hibiya. At Hibiya, take the Chiyoda Line to Otemachi. From Otemachi Station, it's only a five-minute walk ④ the university.

Steve: So, (1) how long do you think it will take me to get there altogether?

Junko: Hmm... about 40 minutes or so?

Steve: That's not too bad.

Junko: Yeah, (2) you will be there before you know it.

Steve: Well, (3) we'll see about that.

1. ①～④の空欄に最も適切な前置詞を入れなさい。選択肢は一度しか使えません。

for / at / by / of / on / from / to / with

2. 下線部(1)～(3)を日本語に直しなさい。

III. 下線部に入る最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. 何かお召し上がりになりますか。

Would you like _____ to eat?

(A) any (B) something (C) one (D) what

2. 何か恐ろしいことが起ころうとしている感じだ。

I feel something terrible is _____ happen.

(A) about to (B) to get (C) have to (D) used to

3. この気候はイタリアの気候に似ている。
The climate here is like _____ of Italy.
(A) some (B) it (C) one (D) that
4. 雨が上がったらすぐに出発しよう。
Let's leave as soon as it _____ raining.
(A) stopped (B) will have stopped (C) has stopped (D) had stopped
5. 急いだらバスに間に合ったかもしれないのに。
If we had hurried, we _____ the bus.
(A) may caught (B) may have caught
(C) might have caught (D) might had caught
6. プリンスエドワード島は風景が美しいので有名だ。
Prince Edward Island _____ for its beautiful scenery.
(A) knows well (B) is well known
(C) is being well known (D) has well known

IV. 次の各組の文の意味がほぼ等しくなるように (a) ~ (j) に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I could not go on the trip on account of illness} \\ \text{Illness (a) me from (b) on the trip.} \end{array} \right.$
2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{There is no knowing his age.} \\ \text{It is impossible to (c) how (d) he is.} \end{array} \right.$
3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Give my regards to John.} \\ \text{(e) me to John.} \end{array} \right.$
4. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{As soon as he went to bed, he fell asleep.} \\ \text{No (f) (g) he gone to bed than he fell asleep.} \end{array} \right.$
5. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He has good reason to be angry.} \\ \text{He may (h) be angry.} \end{array} \right.$
6. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It was such a small room that we could not dance in it.} \\ \text{The room was (i) small (j) dance in.} \end{array} \right.$

V. 日本文の意味になるように、下線部に英語を書き入れなさい。

1. どんなに早く歩いても、最終列車には間に合わないでしょう。
However _____, you will not be _____ the last train.
2. 私を助けに来てくれてありがとう。
_____ very kind _____ me.

解答例

- I. 1. 1871 年も遠い昔に、女学生が留学のために日本を離れたので。
 2. (B) 岩倉使節団の最も重要な目的は、外国から教育、文化、科学技術、軍事についての情報を集めることだった。
 (C) そんな国際的な女性が 100 年以上も前に存在していたなんて、何と驚くべきことでしょうか。

3.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
×			×	×

II. 1.

①	②	③	④
at	on	of	to

2. (1) そこへ行くのに全部でどのくらいかかるとおもいますか。
 (2) あっという間に、そこに着きます。
 (3) 考えてみます。

III.

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	A	D	C	C	B

IV. 1. a. prevented (kept) b. going

2. c. know d. old

3. e. Remember

4. f. sooner g. had

5. h. well

6. i. too j. to

V. 1. However fast you (may) walk, you will not be in time for the last train.

2. It is very kind of you to come and help me.