

平成 20 年度 東海大学 一般入試 A 方式 (受験日自由選択方式)

英語 I・英語 II・リーディング・ライティング (70 分)

平成 20 年 2 月 9 日

政治経済学部・総合経営学部・法学部・教養学部・国際文化学部

芸術工学部・開発工学部・海洋学部・健康科学部

情報理工学部・情報通信学部・工学部・産業工学部・開発工学部

海洋学部・生物理工学部・農学部・健康科学部

1 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Gairaigo, literally “words that come from outside,” have been part of the Japanese language for centuries. Mostly borrowed from English, these terms are often modified into forms incomprehensible to native English speakers and changed into a special script.

However, in the last few years the trickle of foreign words has become a flood and critics say the onslaught*¹ is making it hard for Japanese people to understand each other.

The popularity of foreign words is part of the Japanese fascination with anything new, says university lecture and author Takashi Saito. The English term “domestic violence,” for instance, is widely used in magazines and newspapers, despite the existence of a useful Japanese term. “For Japanese people, the use of foreign words implies novelty. So, by using a foreign word you can make an issue appear fresh, which makes it easier for the media to take it up,” Saito said.

Yet, researchers at the National Language Research Institute said much of the blame for the unnecessary use of English words such as “accountability” and “innovation” lies with the government bureaucracy. “Experts often study abroad and use English terms when they communicate with people in their field. Those terms are then included in government white papers,” said Muturo Kai, president of the organization. “Foreign words tend to slip into announcements made to the general public, when they should really be explained in Japanese,” he added.

Confused by the flow of new words, many Japanese people are turning back to studying their own language in an effort to reassert their identity. Saito’s best-selling *Japanese to be Read Aloud*, a collection of extracts from classic works of Japanese literature, is one of many language-focused volumes that are selling so well all over Japan. Publishers say such books appeal to the middle-aged and elderly, who want something familiar. “We were expecting to sell the books to young people. But it turns out they are more popular with the older generation, who seem uneasy about their command of Japanese,” said a spokeswoman at one publisher. The

study of kanji, the Chinese characters used to express most Japanese words, has also become fashionable, with the number of participants for the government-approved kanji examination leaping by 70 percent during the past four years.

Saito says it is not only imported words but the deterioration^{*2} in the quality of Japanese used by young people that is fueling the Japanese-language boom. “I don’t think foreign words are destroying Japanese. I think it was falling apart already,” he said, adding that the curriculum had been made too easy, weakening young people’s command of the language. “Their vocabulary is narrow, they don’t speak in proper sentences, and there’s not enough training in writing.”

Nevertheless, Saito is among several commentators who believe the Japanese boom is part of a wider search for identity, motivated in part by the overwhelming influence of the United States. “I think we have reached a point where we want to return to our roots, not just imitate America,” he said. “We have imported a lot of things, but we need our way of managing things.” However, he laughs off the suggestion that the use of foreign words could ever be subjected to restrictions like France’s widely criticized Toubon Law^{*3} which bans English from French advertising. “That is impossible to imagine in Japan. As a nation, we have developed by being flexible enough to absorb things from all over the world,” Saito said.

^{*1} onslaught 猛攻撃 ^{*2} deterioration (品質などの) 悪化, 低下

^{*3} the Toubon Law フランスの国語保護法 (1994 年)

問1 次の1～7の文を読み，最も適切な答えをそれぞれア～エの中から選びなさい。
ただし，5，6については空所に入る語（句）を選びなさい。

1. 日本人が便利な日本語表現があるにもかかわらず外来語を使うのはなぜですか。
ア. 新聞や雑誌の記者に，留学経験者が多いから
イ. メディアが，斬新な表現を避けるから
ウ. メディアが，外来語の使用を推奨しているから
エ. 日本人が，外来語に斬新さを感じるから
2. What was Muturo Kai's job title?
ア. publisher
イ. president of the National Language Research Institute
ウ. university lecture
エ. Education Minister
3. Who uses English words such as “accountability” and “innovation” more often than others?
ア. government officials イ. the public
ウ. company presidents エ. scientists
4. What does the term ‘white papers’ refer to?
ア. dictionaries イ. academic papers
ウ. official reports エ. encyclopedias
5. Many readers of Saito's *Japanese to be Read Aloud* are ().
ア. university students イ. young people
ウ. the middle-aged and elderly エ. people from other countries
6. The number of participants for the government-approved kanji examination has () over the past four years.
ア. decreased by 70 percent イ. increased by 70 percent
ウ. gone up by 30 percent エ. gone down by 30 percent
7. Which country banned English in advertising?
ア. China イ. the USA ウ. Japan エ. France

問2 次の1～4の文を読み、本文の内容と最も一致するものをそれぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. ア. 外来語が使われるようになった歴史は、比較的新しい。
イ. 外来語は、英語のネイティブスピーカーが理解できる形に変化しているものが多い。
ウ. 外来語は、英語のネイティブスピーカーには理解できない形に変化しているものが多い。
エ. 外来語は、英語から由来しているものは比較的少ない。
2. ア. 専門家が英語の専門用語をよく使うのは、留学経験が多いからである。
イ. 専門家は、外国への留学を嫌う傾向がある。
ウ. 外来語の増加は、外国への留学生の増加とは無関係である。
エ. 外来語を減らすためには、外国への留学生を増やすべきである。
3. ア. Saitoによれば、外来語は日本語の質を著しく低下させている。
イ. Saitoによれば、若者の日本語語彙力は向上している。
ウ. Saitoによれば、若者の日本語語彙力は低下している。
エ. Saitoによれば、外来語は日本語の質を著しく向上させている。
4. ア. Saitoによれば、日本語ブームは日本人としての独自性の探求の現われである。
イ. Saitoによれば、日本語ブームは米国の影響を受けていない。
ウ. Saitoによれば、日本語ブームは米国の真似の一つである。
エ. Saitoによれば、日本語ブームは日本人のルーツを求めているからではない。

2 次の1～10の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. When Ms.Smith () New York City, she immediately scheduled a meeting with her client.
 ア. reached イ. reached to ウ. reached in エ. reached for
2. You can get a promotion when you () the project.
 ア. will be finished イ. did finish
 ウ. finished オ. have finished
3. Mr.Brown () for nearly thirty minutes when his client arrived.
 ア. will have waited イ. has been waiting
 ウ. has waited エ. had been waiting
4. His grandfather lived () ninety-two and was the head of the company for many years.
 ア. being イ. to be ウ. for being エ. till he would be
5. I should remember () home before it's too late.
 ア. calling イ. to call ウ. having called エ. to have called
6. The IT expert suggested that we () the operating system.
 ア. to change イ. changing ウ. change エ. changed
7. Mr.Garret always took on more than one task at the office to keep himself from ().
 ア. boring イ. bored ウ. to be bored エ. being bored
8. If you () president of the company, whom would you appoint as chairman of the board?
 ア. were イ. was ウ. is エ. be
9. The yearly budget consists of () of dollars.
 ア. a million イ. the million ウ. millions エ. the millions
10. () from the employee's side, the instructions from the supervisor made no sense.
 ア. Having viewed イ. To be viewed ウ. Viewed エ. Viewing

3 次の1～7の英文を読み，下線部の意味(内容)に最も近い語(句)を，ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. Her new skirt was too expensive. Besides, it looked terrible.
ア. However イ. Moreover ウ. Otherwise エ. Nearly
2. We need to watch the news to keep up with world events.
ア. manage イ. enjoy ウ. be informed about エ. live in
3. He will do everything possible to convince Mary to marry him.
ア. ask イ. persuade ウ. demand エ. beg
4. For good health, it's not enough to alter one's diet only.
ア. keep イ. vary ウ. organize エ. enjoy
5. Diplomats play a vital role in international peace.
ア. significant イ. light ウ. meaningless エ. specific
6. I've located a perfect place to set up the tent.
ア. created イ. bought ウ. found エ. negotiated
7. Cultural diversity should be seen as enriching our lives.
ア. contacts イ. confrontations ウ. dynamics エ. differences

- 4 次の1～4の会話文の空所に入る最も適切な表現を，1～3についてはそれぞれア～エの中から一つ，4についてはア～オの中から二つ選びなさい。ただし，それぞれの選択肢は一度しか使えません。

1. A: Let's have chicken soup for dinner.
B: That's a good idea. But isn't it too hard to make?
A: ()
B: Oh, that's easy.
ア. Sure. It will make you get thin.
イ. No, you just put it in the microwave.
ウ. Oh, I had it yesterday.
エ. You don't need that much money.
2. A: I heard you moved. How's your new apartment?
B: It's a little too dark, and it's very small.
A: That's too bad. Is it close to the station?
B: () I have to ride my bike for 20 minutes to get there.
A: Really? Why did you move there?
ア. No. That's another problem.
イ. No. I'd rather drive.
ウ. Yes. I totally agree with you.
エ. Yes. I love my new apartment.
3. A: What a delicious meal!
B: I'm glad you like it. I made it especially for you. ()
A: Well, I can't say no. You're such a good cook.
B: Thank you.
A: Well, as they say there's nothing like a home-made meal.
ア. How did you make it?
イ. Can you cook it?
ウ. How about a little more?
エ. Are you hungry?

4. A: (①)
 B: Just wonderful! Our group of helpers worked with local people to help build houses for them.
 A: It must have been a very rewarding experience.
 B: (②) They gave us a great farewell party.
 A: It sounds like you had a lot of fun.
 ア. I haven't seen you for a while.
 イ. When did you visit Bangladesh?
 ウ. Yes, they were so grateful.
 エ. How was life as a volunteer in Bangladesh?
 オ. Did you experience culture shock?

5 次の1～5の日本語の英訳として最も適切なものを，ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. 誠は，そろそろ仕事の準備を始めてもいいころだ。
 ア. There's about time Makoto is getting ready for work.
 イ. There's almost time Makoto is getting ready for work.
 ウ. It's about time Makoto got ready for work.
 エ. It's almost time Makoto has been getting ready for work.
2. 契約上の問題は非常に単純なものである，ほとんど話し合う価値がない。
 ア. The problem with the contract is so trivial that it is hardly worth discussing.
 イ. The problem with the contract are so easy enough that they do hardly worth of discuss.
 ウ. The problem for the contract is so easy that it is hardly worth to discuss.
 エ. The problems for the contract are too trivial, so they are hardly worth to discuss.
3. その社内手続きのせいで，彼の仕事仲間は不愉快になった。
 ア. The company papers his co-worker made uncomfortable.
 イ. The company schedule his co-worker uncomfortable made.
 ウ. The company procedure made his co-worker uncomfortable.
 エ. The company procedure made uncomfortable his co-worker.

4. 私は彼の机の上にあった書類を見たかもしれないが、覚えていない。

ア. I should not see the documents on his desk, but I didn't remember.

イ. I ought to have seen the documents on his desk, but I don't remember.

ウ. I may have seen the documents on his desk, but I don't remember.

エ. I cannot see the documents on his desk, but I didn't remember.

5. 従業員は、上司が許可することは何でもすることが許されている。

ア. The employee is allowed to do whichever their bosses permit him doing.

イ. The employees are allowed doing whoever their bosses permit for them to do.

ウ. The employee is allowed doing whatever their bosses permitting that he does.

エ. The employees are allowed to do whatever their bosses permit them to do.

解答

1

| 問 1 | | | | | | | 問 2 | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| エ | イ | ア | ウ | ウ | イ | エ | ウ | ア | ウ | ア |

2

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| ア | エ | エ | イ | イ | ウ | エ | ア | ウ | ア |

3

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| イ | ウ | イ | イ | ア | ウ | エ |

4

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| | | | ① | ② |
| イ | ア | ウ | エ | ウ |

5

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ウ | ア | ウ | ウ | エ |