

平成 20 年度 東海大学 一般入試 S 方式 (キャンパス限定方式)  
英語 I・英語 II・リーディング・ライティング (70 分)  
総合経営学部・国際文化学部・芸術工学部・産業工学部  
生物理工学部 平成 20 年 2 月 1 日

1 次の英文を読み，下の 1～6 の問いに答えなさい。

A museum worker appeared, pushing a cart loaded with two trunks and a large bag. In 15 minutes, he assembled a portable planetarium. He used an air blower to blow up the dome — 7 meters across and 4.5 meters high — and then put in a projector. I entered this dome and looked up, and there I was under an Osaka sky filled with stars.

This is the Argentinian-made mobile planetarium recently purchased by the Osaka Science Museum. Unlike similar Japanese and American products, <sup>(1)</sup>this one has only limited functions. However, it is light, portable, easy to operate, and, best of all, comes with a modest price tag — ¥2.2million, which is about half that of popular models from America. As someone whose images of Argentina never went much beyond tango and soccer, I was pleasantly surprised.

The planetarium can seat 50 people. It was set up in the entrance hall of Osaka City Hall through Dec.23. For the benefit of children who cannot come to the museum to enjoy this planetarium, <sup>(2)</sup>“take-out” arrangements are available for hospitals and schools.

The Osaka Science Museum already has a permanent planetarium with a 26.5-meter-diameter dome. <sup>(3)</sup>It is the fifth largest in Japan, as well as in the world. The five biggest planetariums are all in Japan. However, Japan’s number one status is only in terms of size. In number, Japan does not even come close to the United States.

Today, much smaller, family-size models are becoming popular. For around ¥20,000, you can create a starry night sky on the ceiling of a tiny 4.5-*tatami*-mat (about 7.4-square-meter) room. Perhaps people find these home planetariums relaxing <sup>(4)</sup>as 150,000 units have been sold since last year.

1. 下線部(1)が指している意味・内容として最も適切なものはどれですか。答えはイ～二の中から一つ選びなさい。

- イ. The Osaka Science Museum  
ハ. the Argentinian-made mobile planetarium  
ロ. an air blower  
二. a projector

2. 下線部(2)の意味・内容として最も適切なものはどれですか。答えはイ～二の中から一つ選びなさい。

- イ. インターネットサービスを利用したプラネタリウムになっていること。  
ロ. 出張サービスのできるプラネタリウムになっていること。  
ハ. 衛星放送サービスができるプラネタリウムになっていること。  
二. 仕出しサービスがついているプラネタリウムになっていること。

3. 下線部(3)の意味・内容に最も近いものはどれですか。答えはイ～二の中から一つ選びなさい。

- イ. 日本では5番目の大きさであり、世界でも5番目である。  
ロ. 日本では一番大きい、世界では5番目である。  
ハ. 世界でばかりか日本でも5番目に精巧に造られている。  
二. 世界でばかりか日本でも一番頻りに造られている。

4. 下線部(4)の用法と同じものはどれですか。答えはイ～二の中から一つ選びなさい。

- イ. This is the same watch as mine.  
ロ. As my family doctor, he advised me to eat less.  
ハ. They are as similar as chalk and cheese.  
二. As I am ill, I will not go to work.

5. 本文の内容と最も一致するものはどれですか。答えはそれぞれイ～二の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) イ. 持ち運び用のプラネタリウムは学芸員が要望のあった場所に置いていくだけである。  
ロ. 持ち運び用のプラネタリウムは15分で分解掃除ができる。  
ハ. 持ち運び用のプラネタリウムは科学館が常にトラックで運んでいる。  
ニ. 持ち運び用のプラネタリウムは15分もあれば組み立てられる。
- (2) イ. アルゼンチン製のプラネタリウムは、機能が多く軽くて安い。  
ロ. アルゼンチンは最近プラネタリウムの製造をし始め、日本やアメリカで販売している。  
ハ. アルゼンチン製のプラネタリウムは、機能は少ないが操作が簡単で安い。  
ニ. アルゼンチンはプラネタリウムの製造が有名であり、世界中に知られている。
- (3) イ. 家庭用のプラネタリウムに人気があるのは、家族の誰もが簡単に組み立てられるから。  
ロ. 家庭用のプラネタリウムに人気があるのは、狭い部屋でも星空を眺めながら気持ちを落ち着かせることができるから。  
ハ. 家庭用のプラネタリウムに人気があるのは、八畳以上の大きな部屋さえあれば星を見ながら宇宙旅行をしている気分になるから。  
ニ. 家庭用のプラネタリウムに人気があるのは、家にいて科学館と通信しながら操作できるから。

6. 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものはどれですか。答えはイ～二の中から一つ選びなさい。

- イ. 星空の移動科学館                      ロ. 星空の歴史博物館  
ハ. 星空からの伝言                      ニ. 星空からの警告

- 2 次の英文を読み，1～4は文を完成し，5～8は問いに答えなさい。答えはそれぞれイ～二の中から最も適切なもの一つを選びなさい。

It is well known that young children learn a lot of language from their parents. One of the most common ways for parents to develop their children's language skills is to ask questions. In fact, over 40% of what parents say to their young children is in the form of questions. <sup>(1)</sup>This is much, much more question-asking than you will hear when adults talk to adults. Parent-child questioning falls into a few different categories. Most common is the "test question." Parents often ask "test questions" to find out what a child knows. For example, a father may ask, "What's that?" when a child picks up a toy. Obviously, the father knows what it is, but asks to see if the child knows what it is. Very young children enjoy and <sup>(2)</sup>benefit from "test questions."

These are different from the "request for information questions." An example of this type of question is when a child is in the living room and the mother is in the kitchen and asks, "What are you doing? I can't see you." The parent actually wants to know. "Directive questions" are often stated as a request or as a command in question form. For example, a parent might say, "Will you please be quiet? I'm on the phone." <sup>(3)</sup>The parent does not expect the child to answer, but simply to follow the direction.

"Interaction marker questions" are also common. Parents ask these types of questions in order to keep a conversation going. For example, if a father doesn't understand what a child is saying, he might say, "What?" Or if the child doesn't answer, he might say, "Huh, do you hear me?"

Some language experts think that asking these different types of questions helps children to learn language more quickly.

1. The main idea of this passage is that
  - ㄱ. children ask their parents many questions.
  - . parents ask their children many questions.
  - ㄷ. children don't understand languages well.
  - ㄹ. parents don't understand their children well.
  
2. The underlined word (1) in the passage refers to
  - ㄱ. over 40%.
  - . question-asking.
  - ㄷ. a lot of language.
  - ㄹ. a test question.
  
3. The underlined word (2) is closest in meaning to
  - ㄱ. profit.
  - . refrain.
  - ㄷ. settle down.
  - ㄹ. keep away
  
4. The underlined sentence (3) has the same meaning as
  - ㄱ. the child should answer the question.
  - . the child should do the action.
  - ㄷ. the question is more important than the action.
  - ㄹ. the action is unrelated to the question.
  
5. Why would a parent ask a "directive question?"
  - ㄱ. to understand the child's feelings
  - . to know if the child is confused
  - ㄷ. to make the child do something
  - ㄹ. to check if the child needs to practice speaking
  
6. Which kinds of questions are most often used by parents?
  - ㄱ. directive questions
  - . request for information questions
  - ㄷ. interaction marker questions
  - ㄹ. test questions

7. Which of the following statements is true?

- イ. All parents answer their children's questions.
- ロ. Children always enjoy answering questions.
- ハ. Asking children questions helps them learn languages.
- ニ. Sixty percent of what parents say to their kids is in question-form.

8. What is the best title for this passage?

- イ. Conversation Styles & Tips
- ロ. Testing Children with Questions
- ハ. Understanding a Common Language
- ニ. Parent-Child Questioning

**3** 次の1～10の英文の空所に入れる最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれイ～ニの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. He spoke to (        ) people at the bus stop.  
 イ. a few      ロ. a little      ハ. much      ニ. another
2. Next month you (        ).  
 イ. shall be as old as his      ロ. will be as old so he  
 ハ. will be as old as me      ニ. shall be as old so my
3. Sawako (        ) her boots because it was raining.  
 イ. put on      ロ. puts on      ハ. takes on      ニ. took on
4. (        ) those newspapers have you read?  
 イ. What are      ロ. Which      ハ. What      ニ. Which of
5. A: What kind of watch shall I buy?  
 B: Get (        ).  
 イ. some Swiss other      ロ. a French other  
 ハ. a Japanese one      ニ. some American another
6. (        ) the homework.  
 イ. No every students do      ロ. Not every student does  
 ハ. Not every students do      ニ. No every student does

7. A: What date is it?  
 B: It's (            ).  
 イ. the July fourth            □. the fourth of July  
 八. of July the fourth        二. fourth the July
8. She (            ) live in the country than in the city.  
 イ. prefers        □. likes better        八. has better        二. would rather
9. During the eighteenth century, communication within and between cities (            ) at first.  
 イ. was difficult        □. they were difficult  
 八. difficult            二. were difficult
10. Albert Einstein's contributions to scientific theory were (            ) those of Galileo and Newton.  
 イ. important than            □. more important  
 八. the most important        二. as important as

4 次の1～10の英文を読み，下線部の意味・内容に最も近い語(句)を，それぞれイ～二の中から一つ選びなさい。

1. After the first 2 years at Plymouth, 1620 and 1621, half the colonists died.  
 イ. companions        □. rivals        八. settlers        二. workers
2. Mr. and Mrs. Homemaker designed a sleeping car that eventually saw widespread use.  
 イ. previously        □. simultaneously  
 八. familiarly        二. ultimately
3. Prior to World War I, 20 percent of American homes had electricity.  
 イ. Before        □. During        八. After        二. Despite
4. Many of America's parks and monuments have been made possible by the generous donations of its citizens.  
 イ. kindhearted        □. unwanted        八. selfish        二. costly
5. Although he was better known for his poetry, he also wrote an autobiography.  
 イ. book about technology        □. book about his own life  
 八. book about drama            二. book about automobiles

6. It took a great deal of courage for the early explorers to sail on the sea without maps.  
 イ. foolishness    □. kindness    八. bravery    二. fear
7. In the 1980s, TV viewers began to hook up videocassette players to their TVs.  
 イ. throw    □. connect    八. insert    二. blend
8. The work was singled out to receive an award at the exhibition.  
 イ. impressed    □. subscribed    八. cautioned    二. selected
9. The idea of drinking chocolate caught on in Europe.  
 イ. became wealthy    □. became strange  
 八. became popular    二. became questionable
10. This company came out with the first practical commercial typewriter.  
 イ. considered    □. produced    八. weighed    二. examined

**5** 次の1~5の英文を書き換えた場合，ほぼ同じ意味の文として最も適切なものをイ~二の中から一つ選びなさい。

1. What's up?  
 イ. What's happening?    □. What's the damage?  
 八. What's needed?    二. What's improved?
2. I'll catch up with you.  
 イ. I won't help you to escape.    □. I'll meet you later.  
 八. I'll take you off the field soon.    二. I won't punish you.
3. We have something in common.  
 イ. We trust partners.    □. We're both ordinary.  
 八. We somehow like each other.    二. We're similar in a way.
4. I'm fed up with it.  
 イ. I'm fond of it.    □. I'm satisfied with it.  
 八. I'm tired of it.    二. I'm interested in it.
5. On the other hand, he may be right.  
 イ. On the contrary, what he doesn't say is correct.  
 □. Without a doubt, he's correct.  
 八. But it's also possible that what he says is correct.  
 二. No one believes he's correct.



- 6 次の会話文の空所に入る最も適切な表現を，(1)と(2)についてはそれぞれイ～ニの中から一つ，(3)についてはイ～ホの中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし，それぞれの選択肢は一度しか使えません。

(1) Lori: Do you mind if I ask you a favor?

Steve: ( )

Lori: I was wondering if you could help me with setting up my computer.

- イ. Sure. I'd love to.      □. No, not at all  
 八. Of course, always.      ニ. Yes, guess what?

(2) Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Customer: ( )

Waiter: Sure. Anything else?

- イ. Yes, please.  
 □. No, thank you  
 八. No, where can I park my car?  
 ニ. Yes, I'd like a cup of coffee, please.

(3) Sakura: Do you like my dress? Tom bought it for me.

Ryo: It's lovely. Did he buy it at Mitsuboshi's?

Sakura: No, he ( 1 ), but they didn't have anything that he liked.

Ryo: So, what did he do?

Sakura: He went to another store, Parma, and he was able to find a nice one.

Ryo: Oh, Parma ( 2 ). By the way, don't forget, my birthday is next week!

- イ. wanted to get one there      □. didn't have a good one  
 八. will be bought there      ニ. gave it to me  
 ホ. always has nice dresses

7 次の 1~5 の英文には間違いが一つずつあります。それぞれイ~ニの中から選びなさい。

1. After the eruption of Mount St.Helens in 1980, the height of the mountain  
 イ □ ハ  
 was reduced in 400 meters.  
 =
2. During the 1700s, Philadelphia developed into the most wealthy city in  
 イ □ ハ  
 the American colonies.  
 =
3. Peanuts are more close related to peas than to nuts.  
 イ □ ハ =
4. Almost medical doctors have had some training in psychology and psy-  
 イ □ ハ =  
 chiatry.
5. During the 1931 Winter Olympics, many competitors were prevented from  
 イ □  
to participate because of the economic depression.  
 ハ =

## 解答

1

1	2	3	4	5			6
				(1)	(2)	(3)	
ハ	口	イ	ニ	ニ	ハ	口	イ

2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
口	イ	イ	口	ハ	ニ	ハ	ニ

3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
イ	ハ	イ	ニ	ハ	口	口	ニ	イ	ニ

4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ハ	ニ	イ	イ	口	ハ	口	ニ	ハ	口

5

1	2	3	4	5
イ	口	ニ	ハ	ハ

6

(1)	(2)	(3)	
		1	2
口	ニ	イ	ホ

7

1	2	3	4	5
ニ	ハ	口	イ	ハ