

人間社会学部

# 試験問題冊子

(A日程 1月27日)

## 英 語

注 意

- ① 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- ② 問題冊子に落丁、乱丁があった場合は、試験監督者に申し出ること。
- ③ 試験監督者が試験開始の指示をしたら、ただちに解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入し、マークすること。
- ④ 解答は全て解答用紙に記入すること。
- ⑤ マーク式解答欄および裏面の記述式解答欄の指定された箇所以外は使用しないこと。
- ⑥ 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

# 英 語

注意 この試験には、問題がⅠ～Ⅶまでの全44問ある。解答はすべて、各問の□内に示された番号または記号に応じて、解答欄の該当箇所に正解を記入せよ。尚、解答欄とは、この試験で使用するマーク式解答欄 1 ～ 40、および記述式解答欄 A ～ D のことである。

Ⅰ

A 次の問1～3に示された下線部(1)～(4)について、発音が同じものの組み合わせを①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 1

The scene scared her into screaming. She almost lost consciousness.

- ① (1)―(4)    ② (2)―(4)    ③ (1)―(3)    ④ (2)―(3)

問2 2

Walking along the Thames, I had difficulty in breathing. Furthermore, I felt too thirsty to speak.

- ① (2)―(3)    ② (1)―(3)    ③ (2)―(4)    ④ (1)―(4)

問3 3

I like fiddling with machines. But I'll major in psychology at university. I'm now searching for some scholarship.

- ① (1)―(3)    ② (3)―(4)    ③ (2)―(4)    ④ (1)―(2)

B 次の問1～2の対話文に示された①～④の部分の内、問1では他の3つと比べて最も強調して発音されるものを、問2では、他の3つと比べて最も弱く発音されるものを1つずつ選べ。

問1 4

A: May I speak to Yoshiko, please?

B: I'm sorry, but she isn't here right now. Can I take a message?

A: Would you ask her to call me back when she comes in?

問2 5

A: Can you recommend a good Japanese restaurant around there?

B: Why don't you try Ritsu?

C 次の問1～3に示された単語①～④の内、第1アクセント（最も強く発音される部分）の位置が、他の3つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① sub-stance    ② sub-mit    ③ sum-mit    ④ sub-urb

問2

- ① pres-tige    ② com-mon    ③ gar-bage    ④ ef-fort

問3

- ① dis-cour-age    ② per-cent-age    ③ ad-van-tage    ④ av-er-age

## II

A 次の問1～3の空欄に入れるべき最も適切な英文を、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1

A: Do you mind if I open the window? It's so hot here.

B:

A: Thanks.

- ① Yes, of course.  
② That's yes with me.  
③ Not at all.  
④ Nothing wrong with me.

問2

A: Excuse me, but does this train stop at Harimacho?

B: I'm a stranger here. I'm afraid I don't know.

A: I see.

- ① Thanks just the same.  
② None of your business.  
③ Don't mention it.  
④ You don't have to be nervous.

問3

A: What can I do for you?

B: Thanks, but I'm just looking around.

A:

B: Thank you. I'll do that.

- ① OK. Here you are.
- ② Well, if you need any help, please let me know. My name is Takamine Ritsuo.
- ③ Go ahead with you. My name is Sano Yasuyuki.
- ④ No problem will be coming out. Take it easy.

**B** 例を参考にして、次の問1～4における語の組み合わせが左右同じ関係になるように、空欄に入れるべき適切な語を、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

例1 : give — get    up —

- ① down    ② in    ③ for    ④ out    答 ①

例2 : sea — fish    forest —

- ① desk    ② furniture    ③ tree    ④ glass    答 ③

問1 fish — sardine    animal —

- ① rose    ② mackerel    ③ pentagon    ④ giraffe

問2 push — pull    accept —

- ① refuse    ② receive    ③ return    ④ retire

問3 require — request    remember —

- ① regret    ② review    ③ recall    ④ recommend

問4 America — President    Britain —

- ① Secretary    ② Prime Minister    ③ Chairman    ④ General

### Ⅲ

A 次の問1～10の空欄に入れるべき適切なものを、下の①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

問1 We  to New York to watch a baseball game.

- ① think to go    ② are thinking to go    ③ are visiting    ④ are going

問2 His name  everyone in this town.

- ① was known to    ② was known for    ③ is knowing    ④ knows of

問3 We  often drink with the guy when we were young.

- ① would    ② should    ③ might    ④ used

問4 The game was exciting. I wish I  there.

- ① can be    ② will have been    ③ could have been    ④ must have been

問5 They are thought to  their stop.

- ① be mistaken    ② have missed    ③ be missing    ④ have missing

問6 I'm now extremely busy  for the presentation next week.

- ① to prepare    ② preparing    ③ with prepared    ④ prepared

問7 I was about to leave the room when I heard my name  by a staff member.

- ① calling    ② to call    ③ call    ④ called

問8 He can't  this car, considering his income.

- ① afford to buy    ② afford buying    ③ affords    ④ have been afforded

問9 That professor is two years  my father.

- ① younger to    ② junior than    ③ junior to    ④ youngest than

問10 We would like you to give us as  as possible.

- ① several informations    ② many informations    ③ much information    ④ some information

B 次の問1～5において、日本文の意味に合うように、下の①～⑤の語句を並べ換えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。但し、解答は3番目に入るものの番号のみをマークせよ。尚、文頭に置かれるべき語も小文字で記してある。

問1 昨年、寝不足が原因で、彼は健康を損ねたに違いない。

Lack of sleep   26   last year.

- ① his health    ② cost    ③ him    ④ might    ⑤ have

問2 あの女性を見ていると、亡くなった妻を思い出す。

27  .

- ① of    ② me    ③ that lady    ④ my late wife    ⑤ reminds

問3 今、仕事中なんだ。

I'm   28  .

- ① the    ② my work    ③ of    ④ middle    ⑤ in

問4 間もなく社長は現れます。

It   29  .

- ① long    ② our president    ③ shows up    ④ won't be    ⑤ before

問5 一週間でどれくらい歩（はかど） と思いますか？

30   in a week?

- ① do you think    ② go    ③ how far    ④ can    ⑤ you

IV 次の英文A, Bを読み、下の問1～5に答えよ。問1～3はAに、問4～5はBに関する設問である。尚、解答は各問に記されている①～④の内から1つずつ選べ。

#### A. University Studies

In many countries in the world, a young person before entering university at 18 would have decided on what career or job to do after graduating. This means that a high school student in the final year would have a very good idea of which course of studies to choose at university. But there is one important minus to this approach.

Sometimes there is a student who decides to study law, but then finds law is not at all what she really wanted to study. However, if the student can make a change of studies after one year, the student has only lost one year of study. Not everybody knows exactly what to do when entering university. The idea of a university is that you go to study what most interests you. The key to enjoying your time at university is taking a course of studies which you like and you know you can do well in. Then, you are ready to choose the best kind of career to follow after graduating.

(Various sources)

## B. Local Electric Power in Japan

Japan has a new way of generating electricity in local areas. This local way plans to use electricity generated by sunlight and wind power, and to make sure electrical supplies are available if there is an earthquake or another kind of natural disaster.

Generating electricity locally shows how Japan can be more independent of importing oil and gas from other countries. The Chikushi Campus of Kyushu University is working together with Kasuga City Government and Fukuoka Prefecture. Solar panels have been set up with a capacity of about 2,000 kilowatts and storage batteries at the Chikushi Campus in Kasuga. Electricity is sent through power lines underneath the ground. Kasuga's city and prefectural public facilities, which are about two kilometers away from the Chikushi Campus, are now able to use the electricity which is generated by these solar panels.

*(The Japan News)*

問 1 What does the text suggest about having a career plan before entering university? 31

- ① Having a career plan before entering university is a very good idea.
- ② Having a career plan before entering university is not always a good idea.
- ③ Having a career plan is the only way to do well at university.
- ④ Having a career plan is the best way to fail at university.

問 2 What sometimes happens when a student chooses to study law? 32

- ① She always does very well at law.
- ② She does very badly at this subject.
- ③ She does not get on well with the law professor.
- ④ She does not get along well with the subject.

問 3 What does the writer suggest? 33

- ① A student should follow her own interests.
- ② A student should study law to be a lawyer.
- ③ A student should always choose the most challenging subject.
- ④ A student should never study something she likes doing.

問 4 What is the "local way"? 34

- ① It is about using more oil and gas.
- ② It is about working with the central government.
- ③ It is about using the sun and the wind for energy.
- ④ It is about not changing anything at all.

問 5 Why is it necessary to be "more independent of imported oil and gas"? 35

- ① Because of sudden emergencies like earthquakes and flooding
- ② Because of too much electricity being available to people
- ③ Because of the need to have more sunlight and wind
- ④ Because of the need to have oil in local areas

V 次の英文A, Bを読み、下の問1～5に答えよ。問1～3はAに、問4～5はBに関する設問である。尚、解答は各問に記されている①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

#### A. Fish and Chips

Most people in Japan have heard of the dish called Fish and Chips, and perhaps even tried it. The fish is fried in a heavy, oily “batter” while the sliced potatoes are cooked until slightly brown and crisp in very hot oil. This very popular dish is often taken out and eaten at home in Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Britain. It is now believed that frying fish has a similar history to that of tempura in Japan.

The Portuguese, when they came to Japan in the Azuchi-Momoyama period, brought with them the idea of frying fish and vegetables in a style that came to be known as tempura. By coincidence, the idea of frying fish was probably introduced to Britain by Portuguese immigrants around the same time as tempura came to Japan. Before the Portuguese arrived, fish had always been boiled and served hot in Britain. Nowadays in the countries where fish and chips are popular, the fish is fried in a heavy flour covering called “batter”. The tempura of Japan and Portugal is far more delicate than batter and has a very different texture.

*(The Independent)*

#### B. Having an Adventure in Japan

Foreign visitors nowadays want to explore the many villages and the beautiful countryside of Japan. In one English language newspaper, a writer describes her journey to Tokushima Prefecture in Shikoku. She went on a nine-day trip to this heart of rural Japan, using a Japan Rail Pass. Her travel guide information included addresses of places to stay and places to visit, plus the all-important times of local trains. In the countryside, if you miss a train, you may have to wait a long time for the next one.

The writer had a fascinating experience of rural life in Japan. She stayed in a ryokan, usually translated into English as “a traditional hotel”, about an hour’s train ride north-west of Kyoto. For a foreign visitor, sleeping in futon on tatami flooring was quite a novelty! Her Japanese guide to the area near the ryokan was a carpenter, who had helped renovate the 300-year-old farmhouse, where she was staying. He had decided to move to this village and leave behind his comfortable life in the city. He talked about the “ancient atmosphere” of this place, and how this very different style of living had changed his way of thinking.

*(The Financial Times)*

問1 What is “Fish and Chips”? 

|    |
|----|
| 36 |
|----|

- ① A very popular dish in Japan
- ② A dish only eaten in restaurants
- ③ Not at all like tempura
- ④ Somewhat like tempura

問2 Who may have introduced tempura to Japan? 

|    |
|----|
| 37 |
|----|

- ① Portuguese immigrants to Britain in the Azuchi-Momoyama period
- ② Foreign travelers who came to Japan very recently
- ③ Portuguese who visited Japan before the Edo period
- ④ Probably people from Australia and New Zealand



問3 How do you make Fish and Chips? 38

- ① In exactly the same way you make tempura
- ② Using a thicker flour covering than tempura
- ③ Using heavy oil without flour
- ④ Like tempura but without using oil

問4 What have foreign travelers in Japan chosen to see and do? 39

- ① To enjoy urban life and famous tourist spots
- ② To take trains everywhere around Japan
- ③ To go into the country districts of Japan
- ④ To read more travel guide information books

問5 The foreign traveler's guide was 40

- ① someone who prepared traditional Japanese food.
- ② someone who built new houses in this village.
- ③ someone who had moved into this village.
- ④ someone who disliked the comfortable life.

Ⅵ 次の問1・2の英文を和訳せよ。

問1 A

It is when I travel alone and walk around in a town I've never been to that I feel the most joy.

ヒント： travel alone 一人旅をする  
have never been to～ ～へ行ったことがない  
joy 喜び

問2 B

What I want to know is whether you're really going to carry out our plans as we have agreed.

ヒント： whether SV～ ～かどうか(ということ)  
carry out 実行する  
as SV～ ～のように  
agree 合意する、同意する

Ⅶ 次の問1・2の日本語を英訳せよ。

問1

何でも自分の思いどおりにいくわけではないよ。

ヒント： 思いどおりにする    **have one's own way**  
何でも（すべてのことにおいて）    **in everything**

問2

今回の広告には、彼女の写真はどれも使うのをやめましょう。

ヒント： ～しないでおこう    **Let's not V～**  
～のどれも    **any of～**  
今回の広告    **this advertisement**