

2018年度

沖縄大学

一般入試(前期)

「英語」

・法経学部 法経学科

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問 1. 次の英文の ( ) 内に入る語 (句) として最も適したものを、a~d の中から一つ選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. ( ) along the river, I met my old friend.  
a. Walk            b. Walking            c. To walk            d. Walked
2. “Do I have to learn this poem by heart?” “Yes, you ( ).”  
a. did            b. can            c. would            d. do
3. ( ) your guidance and support, my daughter succeeded in the interview and won the scholarship.  
a. Thanks to            b. Thank you            c. Many thanks            d. Thankful
4. This bus will ( ) you to the station.  
a. turn            b. take            c. pick            d. make
5. I heard my name ( ) when I was crossing the bridge.  
a. calling            b. call            c. called            d. call
6. My mother always brushes her teeth for three minutes ( ) to bed.  
a. before to go            b. before go            c. before going            d. before she go
7. This is too small. Could you bring me ( ) pair of shoes, please?  
a. another            b. other            c. one            d. any
8. My sister doesn't know ( ) about politics.  
a. not thing            b. anything            c. something            d. thing
9. ( ) Jane was afraid of the man, she finally decided to see him.  
a. Unless            b. But            c. Though            d. When
10. The family lives in a house ( ) roof is red.  
a. which            b. whose            c. when            d. who
11. He was sitting ( ) his legs crossed.  
a. of            b. with            c. in            d. at
12. ( ) from the airplane, Mt. Fuji was beautiful.  
a. Seeing            b. Seen            c. See            d. Sees

13. You ( ) have done your homework yesterday.  
 a. should                      b. be                              c. do                              d. can
14. I ( ) the lady since I was a child.  
 a. know                              b. have known                      c. knew                              d. known
15. I found her ( ) once because she hadn't changed a bit from her childhood.  
 a. all                                      b. for                                      c. by                                      d. at
16. I will write to you when I ( ) to Tokyo.  
 a. getting                              b. will get                              c. get                                      d. be got
17. Soseki Natsume\* ( ) a lot of people in the world. \*夏目漱石  
 a. known by                              b. has known by                              c. known to                              d. is known to
18. When I got into the room, my sisters ( ) a DVD.  
 a. did watching                              b. were watched                              c. were watching                              d. had watching
19. He had ( ) friends when he was a kid. He was always by himself.  
 a. little                                      b. a little                                      c. few                                      d. a few
20. Please send me an e-mail as ( ) as possible.  
 a. soon                                      b. quite                                      c. sooner                                      d. quieter
21. The gentleman kindly told me ( ) to go to the city library.  
 a. how                                      b. which                                      c. whether                                      d. either
22. The station is now closed and you ( ) enter it.  
 a. won't be                                      b. hadn't                                      c. mustn't                                      d. wouldn't be
23. My father and I ( ) Miyako Island tomorrow.  
 a. will going to                              b. are going visit                              c. are going to                              d. will be visit
24. I am so ( ) to hear that you succeeded in the exam.  
 a. thirsty                                      b. good                                      c. glad                                      d. bad
25. My daughter is ( ) the students in her class.  
 a. tallest of                                      b. the taller than                              c. the tallest of all                              d. taller than other all

問2. 次の会話文の(1)~(5)に入る最も適切な表現をそれぞれの選択肢 a)~e) の中から一つずつ選び、アルファベットで答えなさい。

Haruto: Hi, Akane. I heard that you ran the Naha Marathon the other day.

Akane: Yeah, I did! And I was able to finish the whole race for the first time.

Haruto: Oh, that's amazing! ( 1 )

Akane: Yes, this was my fourth try. I wasn't able to succeed in my first three attempts.

Haruto: That's just great that you finished the race this time. ( 2 )

Akane: Oh, listen. I could not walk after the run because of muscle trouble in my foot.

Haruto: ( 3 )

Akane: I called my brother and he picked me up near the finish line.

Haruto: ( 4 )

Akane: A couple of days, actually, but I feel better and proud of myself. There's one more good thing.

Haruto: What? ( 5 )

Akane: No, but I shook hands with some runners from foreign countries and spoke with them in English.

Haruto: Oh, you did? Wow! It seems like you had a great time using English for international communication.

Akane: Yes, maybe it was a small thing, but I still feel excited.

- a) Did the pain last for a long time?
- b) Had you run in the Naha Marathon before?
- c) So how did you return home?
- d) Was your race time fast?
- e) Didn't you feel any pain afterwards?

問3. 次の英文を読んで、1~5の間に答えなさい。太字で示されている語句には注が付されています。

### The Powerful Influence of Japanese Culture

Many Japanese can state without any difficulty what influence American culture has had on Japanese people. On the other hand, quite a few Japanese **hesitate** for a moment about how to answer what influence Japanese culture has had on Americans.

The fact is, however, that Japanese culture has affected Americans in various forms. Anyone who has experience visiting the United States probably has seen words such as "sushi" and "tempura" everywhere. The influence is not limited only to a **traditional Japanese diet**.

Take the *Manga* Museum in San Francisco, for instance. The museum once **featured samurai** in *manga* and *anime*. The comparison was made with cowboys in the **American west** so that

American visitors could understand it more easily. Specific explanations were given: “Like the cowboy of the American west, the Japanese *samurai* stands as an **icon** in the popular imagination. Just as the cowboy **myth flourished** after the closing of the **American frontier**, the *samurai*’s place in pop culture only grew after real *samurai* lost their military status in 1876. Through literature, film, comics and animation, the *samurai* has evolved into a superhero.” An American visitor said, “We are seeking a hero. We need a hero in such **chaotic** times. I always wish we could have an outstanding leader like the *samurai* who has **both high levels of intelligence and martial arts skills**.”

(1)In Hollywood also, a young American who has been strongly affected by the Japanese culture shared his dreams. “I’m a screen writer for movies. I’m now writing a **script**, focusing on **cultural tolerance**. I hope that people who watch my movie will understand different cultures, and we can live more comfortably with each other in this world.”

When I asked, “Many Americans believe their own views to be **absolutely** right. How would you **persuade** them to consider a different point of view?” he replied right away, “I’m a Kurosawa fan. I’ve watched *Rashomon* many times. The movie gives three different opinions by three people on the same scene. We, viewers, have to judge the truth. I’ll use the same method.” Then he added, “I’ve read some books on **Zen Buddhism**, and I’ve come to understand that we can’t draw a line between right and wrong.” In some situations, especially when people belong to different cultural backgrounds, it might be dangerous to quickly judge a person’s appearance, behavior or responses.

(Adapted from *People with Bright Prospects for the Future*, Junko Kobayashi & Brian Bond, Sanshusha, 2012)

(注)

hesitate ためらう      traditional Japanese diet 伝統的な日本の食事      feature 特集する  
American west アメリカ西部      icon 尊敬の対象      myth 神話      flourish 活気を見せる  
American frontier アメリカの未開拓地      chaotic 混沌とした      both high levels of intelligence and martial arts skill 文武両道      script 脚本      cultural tolerance 文化的寛容さ  
absolutely 絶対的に      persuade 説得する      *Rashomon* 『羅生門』（黒澤明監督の代表作）  
Zen Buddhism 禅仏教

1. アメリカのカウボーイと日本のサムライの共通点を2つ、a)～e)の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a) 両者とも映画、マンガやアニメの中にしか存在しない。
- b) 両者とも本来の地位や力がなくなってから人気が出た。
- c) 両者ともある程度安定した時期に生まれたものである。
- d) 両者とも大衆文化の中で尊敬されたり、人気がある。
- e) 両者とも最初は悪役とされ、後にヒーローになった。

2. マンガ博物館を訪ねた一人のアメリカ人 visitor が、どんな理由でサムライ文化を評価しているのか、日本語で述べなさい。(30 字前後)
3. 下線部(1)で示されるように、ある若いアメリカ人は日本文化に強く共感している。その理由を日本語で述べなさい。(30 字前後)
4. 次の a)~e)の文で、本文の内容と合っているものを T、異なっているものを F として、解答欄に書きなさい。
- a) アメリカ人に対する日本文化の影響は、日本人の間でまだあまり知られていない。
- b) 日本の伝統的な食事だけではなく、ポップカルチャーもアメリカ人に影響を与えている。
- c) 日本のサムライは 1876 年に武力を失って後、ポップカルチャーで人気を失った。
- d) 日本文化の影響を受け、異文化理解に役立つ映画を創ろうとしている若いアメリカ人がいる。
- e) 日本の映画のような大衆文化と、禅仏教のような伝統文化の間に線を引くのは難しい。
5. 次の(1)~(5)の空欄にもっとも適した語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) If you say that there are ( ) things, you mean there are several different things of the same type.

(2) ( ) customs, beliefs, or methods are ones that have been for a long time without changing.

(3) If you ( ) something with another person, you both have it or use it.

(4) To ( ) is to think that something is true.

(5) Someone's or something's ( ) is the way that they look.

a) status	b) believe	c) behavior
d) seek	e) various	f) appearance
g) imagination	h) traditional	i) share

問 4. 次の英文を読んで、1~3 の間に答えなさい。太字で示されている語句には注が付されています。

### Trouble for “Tall Poppies”

You are probably familiar with the Japanese **proverb**, “*deru kui wa utareru*”, which can be translated into English ( a ) “the **nail** that **sticks up** gets hammered down.” The message of this proverb is, “If you stick out, people will **criticize** you.” You may have seen this happen in your life in Japan, but did you know it happens in other communities, too?

In New Zealand and Australia, people who are successful are sometimes called “tall poppies.” This is not a **compliment**! Where did this expression come from? Imagine a garden. One flower is taller than all the others. What happens? The gardener cuts down the tall flower ( b ) it will be same as all the others. The same thing may happen to people who are “tall poppies.” Other people **feel envious** of the tall poppy, so they try to cut it down. The attacks are most often aimed ( c ) people who are seen as not **deserving** the success they’ve achieved. The **tendency** to attack successful people is called “Tall Poppy **Syndrome**.”

John Howard, the prime minister of Australia from 1996 to 2007, once said, “If there is one thing we need to **get rid of** in this country, it is our ‘tall poppy syndrome.’”

(Adapted from *Video Interviews with 14 Professionals: Working in Japan*, Alice Gordenker & John Rucynski, SENGAGE learning, 2015)

(注)

poppy(poppies) ポピー (花の一種)      proverb ことわざ      nail 釘(ここでは「杭」)  
stick up 突き出る      criticize 批判する      compliment ほめ言葉  
feel envious うらやましく思う      deserving ~にふさわしい      tendency 傾向  
syndrome 症候群      get rid of ~ を取り除く

1. 文中のカッコ(a)~(c)に入る語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1~4 の中から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ( a ) 1. with                      2. for                      3. as                      4. in  
( b ) 1. why                      2. so                      3. when                      4. if  
( c ) 1. at                      2. to                      3. on                      4. over

2. 次の 1)~4) の文で、本文の内容と合っているものを T、異なっているものを F として、解答欄に書きなさい。

- 1) “*Deru kui wa utareru*” happens only in Japan.
- 2) You can do harm by giving someone poppy flowers.
- 3) The origin of the expression “tall poppy” is related to gardening.
- 4) When one flower is taller than the others, the gardener tends to cut it down.

3. 下線部は、どのようなことを言っているのか、もっとも適切なものを a)~d) の中から選び記号で答えなさい。

- a) オーストラリア元首相は、いち早く自国のポピー栽培をやめるべきだと言った。
- b) オーストラリア元首相は、‘tall poppy syndrome’を否定すべきではないと言った。
- c) オーストラリア元首相は、成功者を攻撃するような行動をやめるべきだと言った。
- d) オーストラリア元首相は、‘tall poppy syndrome’に関する話をやめるべきだと言った。

問 5. [英作文]あなたが尊敬する人物について、50~80 語（単語の数）程度の英語で書きなさい。