

2016年度

沖縄大学

一般入試B日程

「英語」

・法経学部 法経学科

・人文学部 国際コミュニケーション学科／福祉文化学科／こども文化学科

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. “Did Kanae buy the same number of books as Sayaka did?”
“Yes, she bought () as Sayaka did.”
a. as books b. as many c. the same books d. the same many
2. Don’t () off till tomorrow what you can do today.
a. put b. pull c. pick d. pain
3. I basically agree with you. (), I am still wondering if your idea is good.
a. moreover b. nowadays c. otherwise d. however
4. We played table tennis until ().
a. tomorrow b. tonight c. noon d. that it rained
5. She went to the bank to () some money for the weekend.
a. withdraw b. without c. withstand d. within
6. Tell me () in that room last night.
a. how you seen b. what did you see c. what you saw d. how have you saw
7. My smartphone () broken since last week.
a. has b. was c. was been d. has been
8. Which camera () you are going to buy, Nikon’s or Sony’s?
a. do you think b. you think c. you can think d. you may think
9. The cat was () because it had beautiful black hair.
a. called Blackie b. called to Blackie c. called by Blackie d. we called Blackie
10. “Doesn’t he have a new car?” “Yes, ().”
a. it doesn’t b. he doesn’t c. it does d. he does
11. “() singing on the radio?” “Paul McCartney is.”
a. Who’s b. Whose c. Who has d. Which

12. He is under () today because he is going to take an exam tomorrow.
a. illness b. arrest c. pressure d. emotion
13. “What did the dentist say?” “She told him to avoid () chocolate.”
a. eating b. eats c. eat d. to eat
14. Most people () have to work on Sundays.
a. can't b. don't c. mustn't d. needn't
15. You had better () the prices of some different shops before you buy something.
a. adjust b. advise c. compare d. expect
16. “Are the stores open?” “The stores aren't open. ().”
a. It's closed b. It's open c. They're closed d. They're open
17. () the presentation, I left the classroom.
a. Finish b. Finished c. Being finished d. Having finished
18. “What's Naoto ()?” “Well, he is tall, smart, and kind.”
a. like b. love c. as d. so
19. The airplane from New York didn't fly directly to China; it went () Tokyo.
a. by air of b. in way for c. over air of d. by way of
20. Nanami is smarter () student in her class, I think.
a. than no other b. more than any c. than any other d. more any other

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の中から一つずつ選び、アルファベットで答えなさい。

Takeshi: Hi, Mariko. (1)

Mariko: Not bad, thanks. How about you?

Takeshi: Great! By the way, I've been thinking a lot these days about (2) in the future.

Mariko: Oh, really?

Takeshi: Yeah. You know that I'm on our school's basketball team, right? I think that (3) , I can become

a professional basketball player in the USA.

Mariko: That's a great dream, Takeshi! As for me, I'd love to become a scientist and find a cure for cancer.

Takeshi: A scientist? That's a man's job!

Mariko: Who says? There are a lot of women who've become great scientists.

(4) about Marie Curie? She won the Nobel Prize twice. Also, her work was very important in the development of X-ray machines.

Takeshi: Oh, that's right. I think we learned about her in our history class.

Mariko: (5), Takeshi, women can do anything that men can do.

Takeshi: I'll try to remember that from now on, Mariko.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Are you going? | b) it's hard to practice |
| c) what I want to do | d) Are you knowing |
| e) what I wanted to do | f) I can't see |
| g) How's it going? | h) if I practice really hard |
| i) Don't you know | j) So you see |

問 3 下記の英文は、日本人が間違えやすい英語表現について、米国人 James・チューデイ氏が解説したものである。文章を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Your first language **interferes**, or causes problems, with the way you say things in English. Here's a good example. The other day someone told me that his mother had an accident. He told me, "she was carried to the hospital by an ambulance car." She wasn't **seriously injured**, but his sentence has some real problems. The biggest one is the word "carry." This is exactly the way it's said in Japanese, and that's how your first language interferes with your English.

In English we'd use the word "take" instead of "carry." She was taken to the hospital. It's not a mistake to say that trains, buses, and planes carry passengers, but you would never say that the train carried you to work or school. You take the train to those places. When you say "carried to the hospital," it means someone being picked up and carried in the arms to the place. Whenever you see scenes after **natural disasters** on TV, you see mothers and fathers carrying their children to clinics or hospitals.

The next thing is the preposition "by." I don't want to say that it's a mistake; just that I feel "in" is

a better choice, “in an ambulance.” She was taken to the hospital by the **paramedics** – people. They did the action; the ambulance was the way they took her there.

You have probably already noticed the last problem, “an ambulance car.” Ambulances **come in many shapes and sizes** in the U.S. Sometimes they’re vans; sometimes they’re bigger and look like trucks. Cars are passenger vehicles. The biggest cars can carry six people, but even they’re not big enough to put a stretcher in. An ambulance is a vehicle; there’s no need to put “car” after it. After all, it’s not a car.

(Adapted from Odds and Ends 「やさしい英語の正しい使い方」, 『週刊 ST』 2006 年 12 月 15 日号)

(注)

interfere with ～に干渉する・邪魔になる seriously injured 重傷を負う

natural disaster 自然災害 paramedic 救急救命士

come in many shapes and sizes 多くの形やサイズがある

1. 著者はある日本人から下線部のように言われたと述べているが、これは日本語でどのような意味の文を意図していたのか答えなさい。
2. 下線部中にある “carried to the hospital” という英語の表現が意味するのは、どういう状況であると著者は説明しているか答えなさい。
3. 下線部中にある “by” は “in” にする方が望ましい、と著者が説明している理由を答えなさい。
4. 下線部中にある “an ambulance car” という表現は、“an ambulance” とするだけでいい、と著者が説明している理由を答えなさい。
5. 下線部を正しい英語表現にするとどのようになるか、その英文を書きなさい。

問4. 下記の英文は、日本人の自然に対する言動や考え方について、森林保護活動を続けている C. W. ニコル氏が書いたものである。文章を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Forest fun...

(1) I do not enjoy giving lectures to university or high school students in Japan, and being forced to give such a performance usually makes me **grumpy**, or even depressed.

Yesterday, through **our woodland trust** here in **Kurohime**, I was asked to talk to 400 or so high school kids. They came all the way from the Tokyo area by bus to spend a few days in the mountains of Nagano Prefecture.

Before my talk, they were given material to read—stuff I had written about bears. They were asked to write their opinions in essays that I could read.

One student wrote that all bears should be shot as soon as they come out of their **dens** because they were dangerous ... and “no use” to humans.

(2)I'd rather talk to cabbages than to such students in Japan. If they do not fall asleep or start **fiddling with** cellphones, they just stare blankly at the speaker.

It was thus a very grumpy **Old Nic** who had to go out to our woods the next morning to greet some new visitors, this time young children. On the way I found some nice mushrooms which started to cheer me up. The kids were of primary school age. They were bright, curious, friendly and generally delightful.

Being with them in the woods improved my mood to the point that I told them of a special place where they could find thousands of tiny frogs. Later on in the evening we had a barbecue together, and the little kids were all over me, showering me with hugs, pats and questions, showing me things they'd found and even bringing me food. I can only ask in despair: (3)What on earth are schools doing to kids in Japan? Why do such lively elementary school kids transform into lifeless and bored high school students?

But back to the woods and that **froggy place**...

Last year we dug a 480-meter-long **ditch** connected to a series of small ponds. This was firstly to lower the **aquifer** which was close to the surface in the area, causing tree roots to **rot**, and also to provide **habitat** for water creatures. This spring the new water system was alive with the **tadpoles** of various frogs and toads.

Through its banks this waterway drains water out of the ground, and the **aquatic plants** that will grow in it will help purify and filter the flow, which is into a stream. It's a fine example of a “**green dam**”. We put a whole series of little log dams along the waterway to create small waterfalls that would mix in **oxygen** and create a pleasant sound so that now, whichever way you turn, a gentle splashing sounds come to your ears.

The **irises, rushes and watercress** so far added to this system are doing fine, and we look forward to the next couple of years and the varieties of frogs, toads, **newts**, small fish, **dragonflies**, birds and other creatures that will claim this new habitat.

Compare this to what the government has done to the once-magnificent **Seki River**, which flows along the border between Nagano and Niigata prefectures. The river used to have huge **boulders**, some as big as a house, around which pure mountain water flowed, making **channels and pools** that were ideal habitats for **char and bullheads**. Now, they have **straightened** the river, smashed up all the big rocks and lined the sides and the **riverbed** with small boulders set in concrete. As a result, there is no habitat for fish.

The local people who were involved in the construction knew it was a destructive waste of money, but, they said, “it couldn't be helped”. In other words, it was politically inspired, wasteful construction of a type going on all over Japan.

Can schools in Japan help students care about these problems?

[Adapted from a column in *Old Nic's Notebook* by C.W. Nicol 三修社]

(注)

grumpy 不機嫌な

our woodland trust C.W.ニコル・アフエンの森財団

Kurohime 黒姫 (長野県北部の高原地帯)

dens 巣穴

fiddling with ~ ~をいじる

Old Nic ニコル爺さん **froggy place** カエルがたくさんいる場所 **ditch** 水路
aquifer 帯水層 《地下水を含む多孔質浸透性の地層》 **rot** くさる **habitat** 生息地
tadpoles オタマジャクシ **aquatic plants** 水生植物
green dam 緑のダム=従来のコンクリート製ダムではなく、森林の保水力を高めて洪水を防ぐための「森林ダム」 **oxygen** 酸素 **irises, rushes and watercress** アヤメやイグサ、クレソン
newts イモリ **dragonflies** トンボ **Seki River** 関川 **boulders** 玉石
channels and pools 川底や流れのよどみ **char and bullheads** イワナやナマズなどの魚類
straightened まっすぐにした **riverbed** 川底

1. 以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。ただし、D)とF) はアルファベットで答えなさい。

- A) 著者は下線部(1)で、日本の大学生や高校生に話をするのは好きでないと述べている。なぜ好きでないのか簡単に述べなさい。
- B) 著者は、ある高校生がクマについて書いた文章に嫌悪感を示し、このような生徒に話をするのならキャベツに話をする方がマシだ、と下線部(2)で述べている。この高校生が書いた文章を簡単に紹介しなさい。
- C) 高校生に話をした翌日、より年少の子どもたちが著者を訪問している。この子どもたちは著者とどのような関係を築いたのか、簡単に述べなさい。
- D) 下線部(3)の意味としてどれが最も近いのか、次の中から選びなさい。
- (a) 日本は地球上で学校が生徒が介入することが多い国なのだろうか。
- (b) 日本は地球上で生徒が学校に期待することが大きい国なのだろうか。
- (c) いったい日本では学校が生徒にどのような教育をしているのだろうか。
- (d) いったい日本では生徒が学校に期待しすぎているのではないのだろうか。
- E) 著者は^{せきがわ}関川の治水工事に対してどのような意見を持っているか、簡単に述べなさい。
- F) 以下の中で、著者が述べていることと一致する文を一つ選びなさい。
- (a) 著者は、日本の優秀な教育制度を高く評価している。
- (b) 著者は、日本の高等学校の不自由さよりも大学における自由さを評価している。
- (c) 著者は、日本の教育制度のあり方に疑問を投げかけている。
- (d) 著者は、長野県の黒姫でクマの餌付けをしているので、その習性を熟知している。
- (e) 著者は、水路を作り^{かんがい}灌漑することにより、小麦の生産を増やすことに成功している。

2. Choose the correct words from the box to fill the blanks. All the words come from the text of “Forest fun... ”.
(アルファベットで答えなさい。)

a) performance	b) opinion	c) cabbage	d) cellphone
e) pond	f) barbecue	g) stream	h) flow
i) house	j) concrete		

- (1) A () is a type of telephone which does not need wires to connect it to a telephone system.
(2) A () is a building in which people live.
(3) A () is a small area of water that is smaller than a lake.
(4) A () is a round vegetable with white, green and purple leaves..
(5) If someone has a (), they cook food in the open air.
(6) Your () about something is what you think or believe about it.

- 問 5. [英作文] 小学校や中学校、あるいは高校生活の中で、あなたの心に最も強く残っている出来事について、**50～80 語程度**の英語で書きなさい。