

2012年度

沖縄キリスト教短期大学  
一般入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語 （保育科）

受 験 上 の 注 意 事 項

1. 監督者から試験開始の指示があるまでは、この問題を開いてはいけません。  
試験時間 …… 午前10：40～11：40（60分）
2. この問題は7ページです。監督者の指示により問題の枚数とページを確認し、もし間違いがあるときは交換を申し出てください。
3. 解答用紙はマークシートになっています。
4. マークシートの記入法と取り扱いについて
  - 1) 鉛筆（HBまたはB）を使用する。  
※ シャープペンシルは使用しないこと。
  - 2) 解答カード番号は3をぬりつぶす。受験番号は4桁をぬりつぶす。
  - 3) マークシートに解答を記入した後の訂正はできるだけ避けること。
  - 4) やむを得ず解答を訂正するときは、二重解答と読み取られることのないように、消しゴムで完全に消してから新しい答えを書くこと。
  - 5) マークシートの読み取りは、機械処理します。カードを折ったり、落書したり、汚したりしないこと。
  - 6) マークシートへの記入は、試験時間内に行ってください。
5. この問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。

英 語 (保育科)

- I. 次の文を完成するのに最も適切なものを A、B、C、D の中から 1 つ選びなさい。  
解答はマークシートに記入して下さい。

1. “It was a strong typhoon.”  
“Yes, but we were lucky. The trees protected the house \_\_\_\_\_ the strong wind.”  
A. by                      B. for                      C. from                      D. at
2. “Does your father still smoke?”  
“No, he stopped \_\_\_\_\_ three years ago.”  
A. smoke                      B. smokes                      C. smoking                      D. to smoking
3. “Who helps your mother?”  
“My sister \_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. is                      B. was                      C. do                      D. does
4. “Is the politician popular in his own city?”  
“Yes. But he doesn’t have as many supporters \_\_\_\_\_ you in this city.”  
A. as                      B. than                      C. to                      D. by
5. “There are a lot of Chinese books in the library.”  
“Yes. There are many students \_\_\_\_\_ China in this university.”  
A. before                      B. from                      C. since                      D. till
6. “He will have completed the task \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.”  
“Good!”  
A. by                      B. till                      C. to                      D. since
7. “What did you do yesterday?”  
“I \_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed all day.”  
A. should                      B. must                      C. ought to                      D. had to

8. "You're looking at that lady. Do you know her?"  
"She looks familiar. I \_\_\_\_\_ her somewhere before."  
A. see                      B. was seeing      C. have seen      D. had seen
9. "Who painted this picture? It's marvelous."  
"Hanako did. She is very good at \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. a painting      B. painting      C. the painting      D. paint
10. "Do you understand the letter?"  
"No. I'm going to have my friend \_\_\_\_\_ it into Japanese."  
A. translate      B. translating      C. to translate      D. translated
11. "Would you like something to eat?"  
"No, thank you. I've just \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast."  
A. eat                      B. was eating      C. eaten              D. ate
12. "My address is ....."  
"Just a second. I need a pen to write \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. for                      B. on                      C. to                      D. with
13. "The baseball game was called off because it \_\_\_\_\_."  
"That's too bad!"  
A. will raining      B. rains                      C. rained                      D. was rain
14. "Does Sally actually like John Keats?"  
"She has read all of his poems \_\_\_\_\_ one."  
A. and                      B. but                      C. or                      D. nor
15. "What's the name of the place?"  
"Toyokawa. It's the village in \_\_\_\_\_ your grand father was born."  
A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. and

II. 次の文を完成するのに最も適切なものを A、B、C、D の中から 1 つ選びなさい。  
解答はマークシートに記入して下さい。

16. “John didn’t do anything wrong, but the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ him of cheating on the exam.”  
“Wow, that’s too bad.”

A. criticized      B. blamed      C. accused      D. scolded

17. “So, what did you decide on the matter?”  
“In the end, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the plan to repair the house.”

A. agreed      B. granted      C. appealed      D. acknowledged

18. “My grandfather lives \_\_\_\_\_ in an old house in the country.”  
“What about your grandmother?”

A. alone      B. lonely      C. lonesome      D. solitary

19. “Can you come to my concert?”  
“I’d be \_\_\_\_\_ to.”

A. please      B. pleasure      C. enjoy      D. glad

20. “Who is your \_\_\_\_\_ singer?”  
“It’s a secret.”

A. favorable      B. favorite      C. fond      D. liking

21. “I can’t give up chocolate no matter how much I try!”  
“Bad habits are \_\_\_\_\_ for us to get rid of, for sure.”

A. scarcely      B. rarely      C. hard      D. hardly

22. “I know he is a great scientist, but he should pay more attention to his appearance.”  
“Yeah, he is really \_\_\_\_\_ to his appearance.”

A. indifferent      B. not different      C. difficult      D. difference

23. “May we use our notes for the exam?”  
“The professor \_\_\_\_\_ us to use both our notes and our textbook.”  
A. gives            B. attempts            C. permits            D. tries
24. “Did Bob ever decide to join the tennis tournament?”  
“I asked him to \_\_\_\_\_, but he just wanted to watch.”  
A. gather            B. participate            C. greet            D. prepare
25. “Do you live in a van down by the river?”  
“Yes, but it is actually not a river, just a narrow \_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. valley            B. stream            C. field            D. meadow

III. 次の2つの文章 Passage One と、 Two を読み、以下の 26 ～ 35 の各問について、本文の内容と一致するものをそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。解答はマークシートに記入して下さい。

Passage One (Questions 26 to 30)

A long time ago I read a book describing the lives of four 19<sup>th</sup> century Englishmen. When the four men were students at Cambridge University, they met every Sunday morning for breakfast and talked about the idea of science as something that *all* men and women should study in order to improve the world. At that time, science in England was done only by wealthy men who studied some aspect of nature as a hobby. They built telescopes to study the stars or tried to find ways to improve the mathematics that had been developed by the Greeks 2000 years earlier. There wasn't even a word to describe these people as a group.

In fact, it was one of the four students who gathered on Sunday mornings, William Whewell, who would invent the word *scientist* 21 years later in 1833. Whewell, we are told, was known for his brilliance. He was a very popular professor of mathematics and wrote many books. His books on the scientific method became textbooks in many schools and were widely read by the general public. He was one of the men who changed the study of science from the hobby of wealthy men to the field that we know today.

There is nothing in my life to compare with what Whewell accomplished. I have not had a distinguished academic career or published popular books, but I do consider myself to have one thing in common with him—our shared belief that everyone has a right to be educated. This, I believe, makes us kindred spirits. The dictionary defines a kindred spirit as someone who thinks and feels the way you do. This definition gives the impression that to be a kindred spirit with someone

you have to share all of that person's thoughts and feelings, but that is not true. You can consider someone a kindred spirit even if you share only one of that person's thoughts or feelings.

The point is, there are kindred spirits out there for everyone. Your own kindred spirit may be closer to you than you realize.

26. What did the four men at Cambridge University talk about?
- A. science
  - B. a hobby
  - C. telescopes
  - D. breakfast
27. What word described 19<sup>th</sup> century Englishmen who studied nature as a hobby?
- A. scientists
  - B. mathematicians
  - C. Greeks
  - D. there was no word
28. Which of the following does *not* describe William Whewell?
- A. He was known to be brilliant.
  - B. He was a popular teacher of mathematics.
  - C. He wrote many books.
  - D. He was an inventor.
29. What do the author and Whewell have in common?
- A. being a wealthy man
  - B. publishing popular books
  - C. believing education should be open to all
  - D. having a distinguished academic career
30. What is the author's point?
- A. You are alone in this world.
  - B. It's difficult to find someone you agree with.
  - C. You should be careful of your own spirit.
  - D. There are people around who share your beliefs.

Passage Two (Questions 31 to 35)

My father never finished high school. My grandfather died when my father was 11, and his mother was forced to work to support herself and her three sons. She expected her sons to support her as soon as they could work, but her eldest boy disappointed her by getting married and having children as soon as he started to work. Her second son gave her some support but he too married and found it difficult to give his mother the support she wanted. So, when my father was a high school student my grandmother demanded he quit school to go to work. This was particularly sad because we learned many years later that a family friend had offered to give my father a scholarship to attend college to become a teacher. My grandmother never mentioned this to my father.

I went to the same high school that my father had attended and when I was interviewed by the assistant principal he told me that one of his great disappointments as a teacher was when my father dropped out of school. He said my father was one of the best students in his math class. Since I had come from a rural junior high school and didn't have the preparation that my city friends had, I had a difficult time in high school. I did manage to graduate, however, and my father told me that the day I graduated was the proudest of his life.

My high school was a specialized engineering school, so most of my classmates went on to well-known engineering colleges, but I became a history major at a famous liberal arts\* college. At first I had a difficult time but I finally caught up with my better prepared friends. I have sometimes wondered how I was able to make the change from engineering to history and the only explanation I can give is that I grew up with books. Even though my father didn't finish high school and my mother only completed a year of college, our house was filled with books. Most of them belonged to my great grandfather who had been a church minister. He died long before I was born but, by reading the books he read, I felt I knew him well. When I was an elementary school student I discovered the library and deepened my interest in reading. Today, nearly 70 years later, I still love to read – my office and my room at home are filled with books.

\*Liberal arts = 教養教育

31. Which was the author's father?

- A. the 1<sup>st</sup> son
- B. the 2<sup>nd</sup> son
- C. the 3<sup>rd</sup> son
- D. the 4<sup>th</sup> son

32. Why didn't the author's grandmother tell his father that their family friend offered to give him a scholarship?
- A. She wanted him to go to work.
  - B. She wanted him to marry.
  - C. She wanted him to go to school.
  - D. She wanted him to become a teacher.
33. Why was the assistant principal greatly disappointed?
- A. The author had dropped out of school.
  - B. The author's father had dropped out of school.
  - C. The author didn't do well in high school.
  - D. The author's father didn't do well in high school.
34. What did the author study at his college?
- A. history
  - B. engineering
  - C. fine art
  - D. teaching
35. The author became more interested in reading
- A. in elementary school
  - B. in a specialized engineering high school
  - C. when he became a church minister
  - D. when he attended a liberal arts college