

2012年度

沖縄キリスト教学院大学
一般入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語

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10:40～11:20（40分）
2. この問題は8ページです。最後のページに記述用の解答用紙があります。
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2種類あります。
〈1～30〉まではマークシートに、〈31～38〉は最後のページの解答用紙を切り離して解答してください。
両方に受験番号と氏名を記入してください。
4. マークシートの記入方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「1」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

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. “He will have completed the task _____ tomorrow.”
“Good!”
A. by B. till C. to D. since
2. “What did you do yesterday?”
“I _____ stay in bed all day.”
A. should B. must C. ought to D. had to
3. “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
4. “Who painted this picture? It’s marvelous.”
“Hanako did. She is very good at _____.”
A. a painting B. painting C. the painting D. paint
5. “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
6. “Would you like something to eat?”
“No, thank you. I’ve just _____ breakfast.”
A. eat B. was eating C. eaten D. ate
7. “My address is ……”
“Just a second. I need a pen to write _____.”
A. for B. on C. to D. with

8. “The baseball game was called off because it _____.”
“That’s too bad!”
- A. will raining B. rains C. rained D. was rain
9. “Does Sally actually like John Keats?”
“She has read all of his poems _____ one.”
- A. and B. but C. or D. nor
10. “What’s the name of the place?”
“Toyokawa. It’s the village in _____ your grandfather 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。
11. “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
12. “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
13. “My grandfather lives _____ in an old house in the country.”
“What about your grandmother?”
- A. alone B. lonely C. lonesome D. solitary
14. “Can you come to my concert?”
“I’d be _____ to.”
- A. please B. pleasure C. enjoy D. glad

15. "Who is your _____ singer?"
"It's a secret."
- A. favorable B. favorite C. fond D. liking
16. "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
17. "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
18. "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
19. "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
20. "Do you live down by the river?"
"Yes. I suppose you could call it a river, but it's actually just a narrow _____."
- A. valley B. stream C. field D. meadow

- III. 次の2つの文章 Passage One と、 Passage Two を読み、以下の21～30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 21 to 25)

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

21. Which was the author's father?
- A. the 1st son
 - B. the 2nd son
 - C. the 3rd son
 - D. the 4th son
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. What did the author study at his college?
- A. history
 - B. engineering
 - C. fine art
 - D. teaching
25. 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

Passage Two (Questions 26 to 30)

Noam Chomsky was correct when he said that American mass media are like lapdogs of the military. Lapdogs are gentle and always obey their masters. What Chomsky was really saying is that powerful and influential people need ways to maintain their power. The way to maintain power is to use mass media to influence the way people think about important issues. Getting people to support your ideas and opinions is the trick.

Orson Wells' 1938 broadcast of a fictional alien invasion in *The War of the Worlds* shows the great power of media to influence public thought. Although it was only part of a fantasy broadcast and although he repeated this fact again and again, that did not prevent thousands of listeners across America from feeling genuine mass panic. His broadcast aired at a time when the nation was already sensing a military threat from Germany, but the real point is about the power of media.

Today, 24-hour news broadcasts greatly simplify stories that shape our understanding and opinions. We watch TV or listen to this sort of news over rushed meals and in rush-hour traffic, and are given only a partial picture of world events. This is the sort of news we have become used to and have come to prefer – the sort that tells only a part of the real story.

This preference for the super short news story also shows in our desire for emotional images instead of 'boring' details. We tune in to see images of bombings or murders but the important details are often summarized to the point of being meaningless. And, we don't seem to care or have the time to dig deeper for the reasons behind the bombing or the murder. Satisfied by these surface images, we move on to other things that seem more exciting.

The modern trend in news is for us to be persuaded by the mass media without expecting or getting necessary details. The condensed version of news wouldn't be so bad if we didn't take these stories so seriously while we fill in the blanks that reporters themselves fail or refuse to do. Perhaps the most disturbing example of this tendency to fill in the missing details appeared in a public debate about war. If we had demanded from the media a much more detailed story about the threat of Saddam Hussein in Iraq, could we not have prevented the destruction of an entire country and countless number of lives lost? The fine art of storytelling in the mass media is alive, it seems. What we all need to be, though, is much better listeners.

26. Chomsky probably used the term "lapdog" to describe American mass media because a lapdog is

- A. really cute
- B. really obedient
- C. very alert
- D. very hungry

27. What was the real reason that Wells' broadcast of a fictional alien invasion caused such a panic?
- A. People were expecting an invasion anyway.
 - B. People didn't find radio shows appealing.
 - C. People didn't find threats a matter to panic about.
 - D. People were strongly influenced by the media.
28. Why do people nowadays typically ignore full news stories?
- A. Modern society forces us to act with haste.
 - B. Modern society makes news unpleasant.
 - C. News stories have become just fiction.
 - D. News stories always give a full picture of the event.
29. In the final paragraph, the term 'condensed' in this context probably means
- A. thickened
 - B. lengthened
 - C. shortened
 - D. narrowed
30. Why would more public demands for more details about Saddam Hussein have helped?
- A. People could have believed that there was no war in Iraq.
 - B. Reporters would have been able to say they earned their wages.
 - C. People could have become more informed about the real situation in Iraq.
 - D. Reporters would not have been able to talk about the threats posed by Iraq.

IV. 次の (31) ~ (38) の中に、自然な英文を入れなさい。状況説明がある場合は、状況説明をよく読んでから答えて下さい。(答えは解答用紙に記入すること。)

1.

Woman: You said you were going to Okinawa this weekend for sightseeing. But the weather forecast says a big typhoon will approach Okinawa Friday or Saturday.

Man: (31). I'd been planning this trip for weeks. Do you think I could go somewhere else instead?

Woman: Well, you could, but the typhoon is expected to be gone by Wednesday. Why don't you call the travel agency and (32)? Okinawa is a really nice place, so if you can manage the change of date, I'm sure you'll have a great holiday!

2.

Woman: Do you know how to get to the Central Miami Hotel? I'm a stranger here, and (33).

Man: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Well, it's a little bit difficult to explain the way from here. I myself am going that way, too. (34)?

Woman: That's so kind of you!

3.

Man: (35)?

Woman: Yes. The film was so good! I really think you should see it! The director is so talented and the leading actress was marvelous!

Man: I know. The actress is well known for her great acting and has received many awards. Last year, she was fantastic in Oh, the title of the film is on the tip of my tongue but I just can't remember it. I must be getting old.

Woman: (36). I can't remember, either.

4. (状況説明) タカシは、会社を辞めようかと考えているが、友人のナオトは、養わなくてはならない家族もいるし、そうそう新しい仕事は見つからないから考え直すようにアドヴァイスしている。

タカシ : I think I'm going to quit my job. It's boring and my salary is so low.

ナオト : (37).

5. (状況説明) 小さいときからけんかばかりしていたジョンとメアリーが結婚したと、友人のケリーからきいたトムはとてもびっくりし、結婚生活はうまく行くのだろうか心配している。

ケリー : Big News! John and Mary got married!

トム : (38).