

2011年度入学試験（A日程・1月22日）【60分】

英語試験問題

学芸学部：日本語日本文学科・英語文化コミュニケーション学科
 子ども教育学科・メディア情報学科
 人間社会学部：社会マネジメント学科・人間心理学科
 栄養科学部：健康栄養学科・管理栄養学科
 短期大学部：生活デザイン学科・食物栄養学科

I 英文の下線部の意味に最も近いものを下のア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- The government has to deal with the serious problem of unemployment.
 ア handle イ reform ウ convert エ improve
- Tom is by no means diligent.
 ア at least イ in a sense ウ not at all エ to say the least of it
- How do you account for the cause of your failure?
 ア explain イ accept ウ refuse エ examine
- He didn't show up at the party yesterday.
 ア appear イ dress ウ entertain エ perform
- I couldn't figure out what was happening.
 ア admit イ describe ウ ignore エ understand
- I have to cut down my expenses.
 ア repeat イ report ウ reduce エ return
- As soon as you get there, try to get in touch with him.
 ア visit イ contact ウ assist エ contest
- As a rule, he goes to bed at 10 o'clock.
 ア Anyway イ Sometimes ウ Usually エ Rarely

9. They agreed to work at the office on Saturdays by turns.
 ア contentedly イ alternately ウ willingly エ voluntarily

10. Nothing but a miracle can save him.
 ア Extremely イ Certainly ウ Severely エ Only

II 次の各文の（ ）に入る最も適当な語(句)を下のア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- I hope my boss () to my plan.
 ア allows イ admits ウ permits エ agrees
- It is now raining so heavily, so you had () out for a walk.
 ア better not go イ better not going
 ウ better not to go エ not better go
- We found there was () any money left in the cash-box.
 ア no イ less ウ little エ scarcely
- The population of Italy is about () that of Japan.
 ア half as large as イ half less than
 ウ as half as エ half large than
- He is not the man () he was when I first met him.
 ア whose イ that ウ which エ whom
- You should go now in case the bus () early.
 ア doesn't leave イ leaves ウ will leave エ won't leave
- Let's go for a walk, ()?
 ア do you イ don't you ウ will you エ shall we
- Anybody will be angry () being kept waiting so long.
 ア at イ with ウ to エ against

9. Statistics () a required course for majors in economics at the college.
ア are イ is ウ are being エ is being

10. I was made () for a long time.
ア wait イ to wait ウ waiting エ waited

Ⅲ 意味が通じるように下記の語を並べ替え、2番目と4番目にくる語の記号を、その順番で解答欄に書き入れなさい。ただし1語不要な語があります。

1. The pen _____ as 10,000 yen.
A. me B. as C. more D. cost E. much

2. John _____ the advantage of his proposal.
A. insisted B. on C. should D. have E. that

3. You must _____ in _____ be late for the train.
A. to B. not C. hurry D. so E. order

4. I remember _____ I _____ a little child.
A. was B. seeing C. to D. her E. when

5. The money his father had left him _____ comfortably.
A. enabled B. live C. to D. able E. him

Ⅳ 以下は医師と患者の会話です。空所(1)～(5)に入る、最も適切な文を下のA～Gの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Doctor: Come in. (1)

Patient: Well, I'm not feeling as good as I used to when I was younger.

Doctor: (2) But what's bothering you today?

Patient: I'm always dead tired, and I can't sleep well.

Doctor: Do you have a lot of stress in your life?

Patient: Yes, but stress never used to bother me much before.

Doctor: Well, let's check blood pressure and your heart rate. Okay.

Your heart seems fine but your blood pressure is a little high.

Patient: (3)

Doctor: No, but you need to watch it. Are you doing much exercise?

Patient: No. In fact, I get out of breath just walking to the train station.

Doctor: (4) You don't smoke, do you?

Patient: As a matter of fact, I smoke about 2 packs a day.

Doctor: (5) You'd better cut down on your smoking.

A. Absolutely healthy.

B. How are you?

C. Is it a serious problem?

D. Oh, really? I've kept on my diet.

E. Oh, that's too much.

F. That's not so good.

G. That's only natural.

Ⅴ 次の英文を読んで、内容が一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFを解答欄に記入しなさい。

Space Probe Hayabusa Returns to the Earth

Against all odds, the Japanese space probe Hayabusa has returned to the earth, landing in southern Australia late Sunday, June 13. Launched in 2003, Hayabusa is the first probe to go from the earth to beyond the moon and back. Its purpose was to get samples from the asteroid Itokawa, which scientists around the world hope will provide more clues to the beginning of the universe. Scientists and engineers at the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, or JAXA, overcame many obstacles to get Hayabusa back. In 2005, it successfully landed on the asteroid, but later its fuel lines started leaking, and it drifted off course, breaking all communication with the earth.

After scientists searched deep space for several weeks, a faint signal was heard and engineers decided to use the probe's ion engines as a substitute for the main engines. When even those engines failed, in November 2009, a third solution was found by piecing working parts of the engines together with an extra diode. With all these setbacks, it took Hayabusa three extra years to return to the earth.

1. 日本の宇宙探査機「はやぶさ」は2005年に打ち上げられて、予定より3年遅れて2010年6月13日に地球に帰還した。
2. 「はやぶさ」は地球から月よりも遠くに行き、帰還した最初の探査機である。
3. 「はやぶさ」の目的は、小惑星「イトカワ」のサンプルを持ち帰ることである。
4. 「はやぶさ」は小惑星「イトカワ」に到着する前、燃料漏れが発生し、コースをはずれて、一時期、地球との通信が完全に途絶えた。
5. 探査機の主エンジンの代わりに使用したイオンエンジンが故障したため、技術者たちは、エンジンの作動している個所を予備のダイオードでつなぎ合わせた。

VI 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The term ‘popular culture’ or ‘pop culture’ is an expression that is used to describe the interests, styles, and tastes that appeal (A) a wide sector of the public. Just as traditions and customs differ from country to country, pop culture varies according to the country and region of the world. For instance, what is popular in North America may not be popular in Asia and vice versa. (1), there are some aspects of pop culture that are popular all over the world.

The pop culture of any society is known by large groups of people, and includes fashion, food, entertainment, technology, music, and art. Pop culture is everywhere; it is in our schools and in our workplaces, in our everyday choices, and in our daily lives. It affects how we dress, what we eat, what movies we watch, and what we buy.

Before the internet became as widespread as it is today, people used to rely on books, television, and movies to learn about life outside of their world. Now that we live in a digital age and culture has gone global, we have access to anything and everything, anywhere, and at any time. What is current or happening in one country, or region, or continent is immediately shared with the world. This is the quickest way (B) trends to develop and become part of pop culture.

An example of this phenomenon is the popular teen novel, “Twilight” written by Stephanie Meyer, (2) a young girl falls in love with a vampire. This book has been translated into 20 languages and published in 34 countries and was later made into a movie. In 2008, “Twilight” was the ‘it’ movie for teenage audiences all over the world. Kristen Stewart, who played Bella, was apparently ‘blown away’ by the success of the film. When asked how she felt about the popularity of the film, she

replied: “I thought we were making a cult movie. I had no idea it was going to be, like, phenomenal”.

As with everything else, trends are for a time; they come and go as people’s tastes and interests change. (3) was once ‘in’ becomes dull or boring and gets replaced by newer, ‘funkier’ stuff. The media plays a major role in popularizing or making trends popular, as newspaper and television commercials introduce the public to the ‘hottest’ things on the market, the latest styles, and the ‘must-have’ items. (4), when celebrities or influential people endorse a product, it becomes a symbol of wealth and success, and since pop culture values wealth and success, expensive brand name items are popular all over the world.

Although much of pop culture is generally thought of in a positive way, not everything that is popular is positive. For example, social networking sites, such (C) Facebook, are filled with videos of negative events and disturbing images, yet the number of people who view them continues to grow. (5) it is up to the public to choose what pop culture they want to embrace, and enjoy it while it lasts because it is, after all, only for a time.

1. 空欄(1)～(5)に入る最も適切な語(句)を下記から選び、記号で答えなさい。
 なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。
 ア therefore イ nevertheless ウ on the other hand エ although
 オ furthermore カ when キ what ク who
 ケ in which コ by which
2. 空欄(A)～(C)に入る最も適切な語を解答欄に記入しなさい。
3. 本文の内容と一致するものを3つ選び、数字を解答欄に記入しなさい。
 1. Pop culture is what is prevalent all over the world for a long period.
 2. That which is popular is not always positive.
 3. Nowadays trends develop and become part of pop culture quickly owing to the internet.
 4. It depends on the public to choose what pop culture they adopt.
 5. The author denies that pop culture lasts only for a time.

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I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

It is hard to listen well if you are tired. Everyone needs a certain amount of rest to do his or her [(A)]. Of course, the number of hours of sleep needed varies from person to person. However, if you do not get the amount of sleep you need, your ability to perform will ^(ア)decrease — and nowhere will this be more apparent than in your ability to listen.

Good listening requires energy. If you look closely at a person who is listening carefully, you will see that this person is actively [(B)] in the communication process. If you do not eat healthful foods, your energy level will be down, and your ability to listen will be ^(イ)impaired.

Poor listeners often choose not to listen because they lack personal interest in the topic. However, personal interest has very little to do with the potential value of what is being said. Good listeners start with the ^(ウ)assumption that a speaker has something valuable to share. They learn that by paying attention they can become interested in a speaker's topic, no [(C)] what it is. One way to increase your interest is to try to imagine circumstances in which the information being presented might be of value to you now or in the future.

Some people base their willingness to listen ^(エ)on how well they respond to the personality of the speaker. Personality involves a person's traits, attitudes, and habits. How often have you “tuned out” speakers because some mannerism or quirk of theirs bothered you? Although not all speakers have ^(オ)sparkling personalities, you cannot afford not to listen to a particular speaker simply because you find that speaker's personality boring or annoying. If you do this, you may [(D)] much of what you can learn. Although good listeners prefer to hear dynamic speakers,

they listen well to any speaker, [(E)] of that speaker's personality.

A listening environment is made up of heating, lighting, seating, and other physical features that affect your ability to listen. Negative features of the environment include temperatures that are too high or too low, lighting that is too bright or too dim, and seats that are uncomfortable or are placed too far from the speaker or at a bad angle — all of these factors get in the way of listening. However, good listeners try to ^(カ)overcome the effects of a poor listening environment and take steps to improve that environment whenever they can. For example, if the room is too warm, they [(2)] down the temperature. If the lighting is too dim, they [(3)] up the lights. Although you may not be able to control every aspect of an environment, you may be able to improve enough of it to make listening ^(ク)(a) comfort (b) comfortable (c) satisfy (d) satisfaction for you.

1. 下線部(1)と同じ用法のものを(A)～(D)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Every two years he raised the rent on us.
- (B) How are you getting on with your work?
- (C) I'll be there on the morning plane.
- (D) On what ground are you complaining?

2. 空欄(2)(3)の部分に共通して入る最もふさわしい語を(A)～(D)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) go (B) take (C) turn (D) put

3. 下線部(4)の(a)～(d)から、その部分に最もふさわしいものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

4. 空欄の部分(A)～(E)に最もふさわしい語を次の(1)～(10)からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) interesting (2) because (3) regardless (4) less
- (5) involved (6) best (7) works (8) matter
- (9) understand (10) miss

5. 下線部(ア)～(オ)の意味に最も近い語を(1)～(4)からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) decrease

- (1) approve (2) available (3) abate (4) achieve

(イ) impaired

- (1) diminished (2) flourish (3) improved (4) possible

(ウ) assumption

- (1) beginning (2) breakfast (3) conversation (4) supposition

(エ) sparkling

- (1) cowardly (2) lively (3) realistic (4) wicked

(オ) overcome

- (1) assist (2) conquer (3) elevate (4) intensify

6. 本文の内容と一致するものを(1)～(4)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) 人の話に熱心に耳を傾ける人物は、概して、どの教科においても好成績を取めると言われている。
- (2) リスニング能力の高さと理解力は相関関係にあることが数々の学説で明らかにされている。
- (3) 退屈なスピーチは人にかかなりの精神的ストレスを与えるため、聞き手はポイントのみを聞くなどの対策を講じる必要がある。
- (4) たとえ話が面白くなかったとしても、その内容が将来に役立つかもしれないと考えれば、興味をもって聞けるだろう。

II A群の(1)～(5)に続くものとして最も適切なものをB群の(A)～(I)からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、B群には余分なものが4つ含まれている。

A群

- (1) Riding a bicycle through these busy streets is
(2) It's embarrassing to meet someone I've met before
(3) The other day I asked my boss
(4) As a rule, he speaks only when
(5) I don't know why,

B群

- (A) but she always takes a hostile attitude toward me.
(B) went on talking.
(C) like asking to be killed.
(D) or I will miss the bus.

(E) and not remember that person's name.

(F) and get away with it.

(G) it is absolutely necessary.

(H) I have any spare change.

(I) for a raise in salary.

III 次の各文の空欄に入る最もふさわしい語を(A)～(D)からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) When _____ an essay in English, I never consult the dictionary.

- (A) write (B) writing (C) wrote (D) written

(2) Everybody in the class _____ against the idea.

- (A) are (B) was (C) were (D) has

(3) I believe he is a _____ person for that type of a job than she is.

- (A) best (B) good (C) more (D) better

(4) Information listed in this timetable is subject to change without _____.

- (A) observation (B) opinions (C) notice (D) ideas

(5) Our geography class is _____ studying Japan.

- (A) currently (B) currency (C) presenting (D) presented

IV 次の日本語に合うように、下の語を並べかえて完全な英文にし、番号①～⑩に入るものを記号で答えなさい。ただし、不要なものがそれぞれ1つ入っている。

1. 彼女は私が想像していた人とは全く違っていた。

She _____ entirely ① _____ ② I _____ .

- (a) imagined (b) complete (c) from (d) had (e) what
(f) was (g) different

2. 医者は彼女に甘いものや他の太る食物はすべて控えるようにと言った。

The doctor told her _____ ③ _____ ④ all sweets and

_____ .

- (a) from (b) stop (c) other (d) to (e) away
(f) fattening (g) foods (h) keep

3. 最近、事態が好転してきているので、私の心配の大部分はなくなりました。
 Things _____ ⑤ _____ lately, and _____ ⑥ _____
 _____ my _____ have disappeared.
 (a) lucky (b) up (c) worries (d) most (e) have
 (f) looking (g) of (h) been
4. 彼女は数ヶ月で英語を覚えた。
 She _____ ⑦ _____ the _____ _____ ⑧ _____
 _____ _____.
 (a) language (b) months (c) up (d) English (e) few
 (f) a (g) picked (h) in (i) remembered
5. 彼女は娘が帰宅するのを待って一晩中起きていた。
 She _____ ⑨ _____ _____ ⑩ _____ for her _____
 _____ _____ home.
 (a) waiting (b) awoke (c) come (d) daughter (e) sat
 (f) all (g) to (h) up (i) night

V 下線部の意味に最も近い語(句)を(A)～(D)からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. He called on a friend to give him money for the bus fare to his home.
 (A) telephoned (B) invited (C) waited on (D) visited
2. All the men in our office decided to take some time off during the summer months.
 (A) study harder (B) buy a used watch
 (C) go on vacation (D) go into the army
3. Please keep an eye on my suitcase while I go to buy my ticket.
 (A) examine (B) carry (C) show (D) watch
4. After saving my money for several years, I was able to afford a new car.
 (A) sell (B) rent (C) use (D) purchase
5. He knew he could make a success of the school paper in the long run.
 (A) all at once (B) in no time (C) by chance (D) in the end

6. She paid for the meal in advance by buying some meal tickets at the counter.
 (A) before eating (B) while eating
 (C) after eating (D) to eat
7. He dreaded the day he had to give a speech in class.
 (A) waited for (B) feared (C) thought about (D) forgot
8. I won't stand in your way if you really want to marry him.
 (A) avoid you (B) ignore you (C) agree with you (D) oppose you
9. She was embarrassed about spilling the ice cream.
 (A) felt good (B) felt proud (C) felt pleased (D) felt bad
10. He made up his mind to leave his home town for good.
 (A) permanently (B) for the time being
 (C) briefly (D) for a while

VI 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

People have wanted to fly for a very long time. The most popular image of flight has always been that of the bird. Not being stupid, our ancestors could easily see that the unique feature of a bird was its wing. So most early images of flying people showed a human with the wings of a bird. These imaginings of a person equipped with wings growing out of the back were more representations of desire than practical proposals. So the bird-man with naturally attached wings remained what it always was, namely an emblem of desire.

The next step towards human flight is represented in the Greek myth of Daedalus, who made artificial wings that enabled him to fly. Daedalus was the prototype of the modern engineer. This myth was important because it recognized that, if human flight was to be achieved, it had to be through artifice.

As the centuries passed, flight through artifice, through mechanical means, came no nearer. Some talented people, for example Leonardo da Vinci, designed flying machines. Such designs all had one serious flaw, and that was that the flying machine was to be powered by human muscle. Although human muscles are well designed, they are not designed for flight, but rather for walking. They don't generate sufficient power for flapping flight. Flight by artifice would have to wait upon the invention of lightweight mechanical power sources.

次の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを(A)～(D)からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. What did our ancestors consider to be the most unique feature of birds?
(A) Their sharp beaks.
(B) Their claws.
(C) Their wings
(D) Their good eyesight.
2. What did most early images of flying people depict?
(A) They showed humans with bird wings.
(B) They showed humans flying in the sky.
(C) They showed humans flying with birds.
(D) They showed humans trying to fly.
3. What did Daedalus do in the Greek myth?
(A) He drew the picture of a flying man.
(B) He tried to be a bird.
(C) He made artificial wings that allowed him to fly.
(D) He invented a primitive airship.
4. What was Daedalus representative of?
(A) He was the prototype of a modern engineer.
(B) He was a representative of the Greek myth.
(C) He was a famous carpenter in Athens.
(D) He was a good friend of Leonardo da Vinci.
5. What was the major flaw of all early depictions of human flight?
(A) They were not designed for flight.
(B) They were dependent on human muscle for power.
(C) They were perfect.
(D) They were powerful enough to fly.

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I 次の各文の（ ）に入る最も適切な語(句)を、A～Dから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Please drop by my office ().
A. all the time B. every time C. sometime D. any times
2. That new 3-D movie is more () than I thought it would be.
A. interested B. interest C. interesting D. interestingly
3. Nobody can use this equipment unless () permission from the secretary.
A. they have B. he has C. she has D. he or she has
4. Our last exam wasn't () than the one before.
A. so easy B. more easy C. any easier D. as easily
5. The three artworks are nearly identical, so it's virtually impossible to tell ().
A. one from other B. one from the others
C. others D. another one
6. If you found ten million yen on the street, () take it to the police?
A. would you B. will you C. do you D. are you going to
7. I want to go out this Friday, but I don't have () money.
A. little B. few C. much D. many
8. If it's () this weekend, we're going to the beach.
A. sunshine day B. sunny C. shiny D. sun tan

9. I like to () in the winter.
 A. play ski B. play skiing C. go skiing D. skiing
10. My sister loves ().
 A. to shop B. to shopping C. to go to shopping D. shopper

II 次の各文の () に入る最も適切な語(句)を、A～Dから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Flight 101 from Los Angeles is now arriving at ().
 A. Gate One B. The Gate One C. First Gate D. One Gate
2. () is important for healthy teeth and bones.
 A. It is calcium B. Calcium C. Which calcium D. Calcify
3. Seventeen-year-olds are not () to drink or smoke legally.
 A. enough age B. enough old C. old enough D. as old enough
4. The former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, commonly called Russia, was () that it had eleven time zones.
 A. so much big B. very big C. too big D. so big
5. In many ways, learning to ride a bicycle is like ().
 A. learning to ride a unicycle B. when you ride a unicycle
 C. riding a unicycle D. when riding a unicycle
6. The teacher made us () our photo I.D. and ticket before we could take the test.
 A. to show B. show C. to showing D. showing
7. Answering test questions correctly is more important than ().
 A. finishing quickly B. quick finish
 C. you finish quickly D. to quick finish
8. Do you know about how much it costs to have a tooth ()?
 A. fill B. filling C. filled D. to be filled

9. Your homework assignment is to write a () essay about your favorite place.
 A. three-hundreds-word B. three-hundred-words
 C. three-hundred-word D. three-hundreds-words
10. Many foreign students don't like the local coffee, and ().
 A. I do, too B. either don't I C. neither do I D. I don't neither

III 次の各文の下線部A～Dのいずれかに1つ誤りがあります。それを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Anyone who copies copyrighted materials without consent of the authors are acting illegally.
 A B C D
2. The officer at the bank told the customer there was many kinds of investments available.
 A B C D
3. Not until an elephant is several years old does it beginning to show signs of independence from its mother.
 A B C D
4. This test will evaluate your ability to comprehend spoken English, to read simple written texts, and writing correctly.
 A B C D
5. Despite of many tries to pass the entrance exam, poor Sally's efforts met with little success.
 A B C D

IV 次の各質問に対する適切な答えをA～Dからそれぞれ2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. What's the Dollar/Yen exchange rate today?
 A. It's about 86 yen to a dollar.
 B. Yes, it went up again.
 C. I have no idea.
 D. I don't have any dollars.

2. Do you know the best way to get to Kamakura from here?
- A. Well, it's too far to walk.
 - B. If I were you, I'd take the train.
 - C. The bus is probably your best bet.
 - D. A taxi is very expensive.
3. How was your summer vacation?
- A. It was great.
 - B. We went to Tokyo Disneyland.
 - C. I spent a lot of money on travel.
 - D. We all had a wonderful time.
4. Why is the train late?
- A. There was a car accident up the track.
 - B. About an hour.
 - C. Somebody jumped in front of a train at the next station.
 - D. It should start running again soon.
5. I heard you were going on a long business trip tomorrow.
- A. I was, but it was postponed.
 - B. Tomorrow might be good.
 - C. Yes, I've got my bus and plane tickets and passport ready, so I'm all set.
 - D. Yes, I should be back tomorrow afternoon.

V 次の各文の意味が通じるように、指定された箇所(1)～(5)にくる語(句)をそれぞれA～Eから選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. According (1) the secretary (2) _____, student _____ is _____ off campus.
- A. in B. to C. the Admissions Office D. cheaper E. housing
2. Major League Baseball teams, (3) the only teams to compete (4) the title "World Champions", (5) the last two _____ the Japanese.
- A. have lost B. championships C. to D. once E. for

VI 次の英文を読み、各質問に対する適切な答えをA～Dからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Outer Wear-Inner Wear Fashions
 1776 Patriot Avenue
 Columbus, Ohio 43201
 Tel: 614-555-1776 Fax: 614-555-1777

October 31, 2010

Ms. Kimberly Carlson
 P.O. Box 6977
 Grandview Heights, Ohio 43212

Dear Ms. Carlson,

Thank you for your letter of October 25 and package returning the merchandise you ordered.

We regret that the size of the item you ordered was too big.

We have shipped the correct size sheer black blouse to you today, so you should receive it tomorrow.

I apologize for our error and look forward to your continued patronage.

Enclosed is a discount coupon you can use on your next purchase, on-line, by mail, or at any of our nationwide stores.

Sincerely,

Rona Bartlett

Rona Bartlett
 Vice President

1. Why did Ms. Bartlett write this letter?
- A. To confirm a recent order.
 - B. To check on delivery.
 - C. To apologize and replace an item.
 - D. To return some merchandise.

2. What was the problem with the original order?
 - A. The size was too big.
 - B. The color was wrong.
 - C. The material was wrong.
 - D. All of the above.

3. How did Ms. Carlson contact the company regarding the mistake?
 - A. By e-mail.
 - B. By phone.
 - C. By letter.
 - D. By going to the nearest store.

4. How did Ms. Bartlett handle the problem?
 - A. She sent a replacement item.
 - B. She apologized.
 - C. She sent a discount coupon.
 - D. All of the above.

5. When will Ms. Carlson receive the order?
 - A. Within a week.
 - B. October 25.
 - C. October 31.
 - D. November 1.

Ⅶ 本文の内容と一致するものにはTを、一致しないものにはFを解答欄に記入しなさい。

A famous story tells of three blind men describing an elephant. One man felt the elephant's trunk and said that the elephant was surely like a big snake. The second felt the elephant's leg and said that the elephant was definitely like a tree. The third man, grabbing the elephant's tail, said that the elephant was just like a big rope. Each was sure that he was right, but each was dealing with only one part of the elephant. Each man's concept of the elephant was limited to his own narrow perception.

Just as an elephant is more than a leg, a tail, or a trunk, effective communication in English involves far more than just words, reading, speaking, grammar, and listening comprehension. It includes paralinguistic and prosodic elements of speech (use of sounds, pitch, stress, intonation, pause, rhythm, and tone of voice to convey meanings, feelings, and attitudes), and nonverbal, psychological, cultural, and social aspects of communication. It also involves use of culturally prescribed formulas in interactions between and among people.

Words and structures of the language are only a part of communicating in the language. Conversations occur in contexts that are rich in situational information. Words and sentences relate to people, events, objects, and relationships in a systematic way.

The best way to understand communication is to consider it a people process rather than a language process. A conversation isn't merely an exchange of words. It's a series of transactions (human transactions). These transactions take place in situations between participants who share a certain "common knowledge" and follow culturally and socially prescribed rules, formulas, and conventions. People think, and act or react from different ego states and act or react based upon different self-concepts. Psychological and social factors play an important role in human communication.

Besides learning English words and sentences and grammatical rules, students need to learn communication skills; they need to learn how to effectively use English in its verbal, nonverbal, psychological, cultural, and social aspects in interpersonal transactions. Learning about such language related things as kinesics, proxemics, semantics, and etymology will also help students communicate more effectively.

Notes: etymology 語源学 kinesics 伝達手段としての身振りや表情などの研究
 paralinguistic 準言語学的 proxemics 言語空間論 semantics 意味論

1. According to the text, an elephant's tail is like a big snake.
2. An elephant's trunk is like a tree trunk.
3. English conversation includes paralinguistic elements of speech.
4. Psychological aspects of communication are not important.

2. A. Ken () a match and put it to his pipe.
B. It () me that I had to meet John.
3. A. () your time. We are not in a hurry.
B. Let's () a break now.
4. A. Don't () back to me like that.
B. One one-year-old daughter is learning to (), but she can't really speak yet.
5. A. () me a line.
B. () by any time you are in town.

ア talk イ stands ウ speak エ get オ struck
カ take キ drop

Ⅲ 次の日本語の内容に合うように、下の語(句)を並べ替えて完全な英文にし、それぞれの文中の番号①~②に入る適切な語の番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、全て小文字で示してあります。

1. 一昨日私の家に来た男性は、ロサンジェルスに住んでいる私の叔父でした。
The man who ① _____ yesterday _____ my uncle _____ in Los Angeles.
ア the イ before ウ my エ visited オ day
カ was キ who ク house ケ lives
2. 彼女は息子の頬にキスをした。
She ① _____ ② _____.
ア on イ kissed ウ son エ cheek オ the
カ her
3. どんなに平凡なものでも子供たちはじっと観察するものだ。
Children ① _____, _____ ② how _____ it _____.
ア anything イ no ウ will エ matter オ be
カ may キ ordinary ク watch

4. 私に関する限り、その計画に反対ではありません。
As ① _____ I'm _____, I'm _____ ② _____.
ア concerned イ against ウ far エ plan オ the
カ as キ not
5. この雑誌を見つけたところに戻しなさい。
Return _____ ① _____ ② _____.
ア to イ it ウ where エ found オ this magazine
カ you
6. メアリーが良いリーダーであろうとなかろうと、私は彼女についていく。
① _____ Mary _____ ② _____, I will follow her.
ア not イ good ウ whether エ is オ or
カ a キ leader
7. 今日の新聞によると、今年の春は雨が多いそうです。
① _____, _____ ② _____ this spring has _____.
ア that イ newspaper ウ according エ much オ said
カ rain キ to ク today's ケ is コ it
8. その小包は速達で送るべきだったのに。
You _____ ① _____ the package _____ ② _____.
ア by イ to ウ have エ delivery オ sent
カ special キ ought
9. 彼のメールアドレスを知っていたら、ジョンにメール(e-mail)を送ったのに。
If I _____ ① _____, I _____ ② _____ John an e-mail.
ア would イ have ウ sent エ known オ his
カ had キ e-mail address

10. 彼女は今度のテストで悪い点数を取らないように、一生懸命勉強しています。

She _____ ① _____ ② to _____ a bad
_____ on the coming examination.

ア studying イ so ウ is エ as オ get
カ not キ grade ク hard

Ⅳ 以下は昼時のレストランでの会話です。登場人物は会社員の佳子と健一です。下の選択肢の文章を最も適切な順序に並べ替え、ア～オの位置に来る文を選び、数字を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Kenichi: People like the lunch here because it's cheap and the servings are large.

Keiko: Does coffee come with lunch?

Kenichi: (ア)

Keiko: If you eat that quickly, it's bad for your digestion.

Kenichi: (イ)

I'm starved.

(After a short while)

Kenichi: (ウ)

It was delicious.

Keiko: (エ)

I'd like to eat something else.

Kenichi: Did you know a new Italian restaurant opened up near here?

Keiko: Oh, I heard that.

Kenichi: (オ)

Keiko: That sounds great!

1. At this price I guess it wouldn't.
2. I skipped breakfast.
3. What do you say next time we try a new place?
4. Oh, I'm full.
5. Did you also know that it's got all-you-can-eat salad?

Ⅴ 次の英文を読み、本文と一致するものにはTを、そうでないものにはFを解答欄に記入しなさい。

Six movie theaters — in Hachinohe (Aomori Prefecture), Sendai, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kyoto — on July 3 started showing *The Cove*, a documentary film about dolphin hunting in the whaling town of Taiji, Wakayama Prefecture. There have been no reports of big disturbances.

Originally, the movie, the winner of this year's Academy Award for Best Documentary, had been scheduled to be shown from June 26. Three movie theaters in Tokyo and Osaka gave up on screening the film after groups who call the movie "anti-Japanese" threatened to stage noisy protests near the theaters. Besides those six movie theaters, 18 others are to show the film. The distributor and the movie houses deserve praise for not bowing to pressure from protesters.

The climax of the movie is a scene in which fishermen drive dolphins into a cove in the central part of Taiji and kill them. The emerald-green water of the cove turns red with blood from the slaughter. Some 2,000 dolphins are killed annually in the town. The scene was shot with a hidden camera.

The movie says dolphin meat contains high levels of mercury and that dolphin meat is disguised as whale meat and sold to customers. Local fishermen explain that they kill dolphins with the permission of the government and they deny disguising dolphin meat as whale meat. The Japanese distributor of the movie blurred the faces of some people appearing in the movie to protect their privacy, and added subtitles to avoid misunderstandings about data and expressions used in the movie.

Some critics of the movie argue that it imposes a value judgment that Taiji itself is evil. Local fishermen say the film is a public relations piece to promote the view of the filmmakers. But many Taiji people seem respectful of the right to freedom of expression and upset over threats by groups to launch protest activities against movie theaters.

Some may support the message of *The Cove*; others may not. It should be approached as a useful tool for deepening democratic discourse. The important thing is to see the movie and discuss it with reason.

1. The film is about a dolphin hunt on the Atlantic coast.
2. An Academy Award-winning documentary “The Cove” was screened throughout Japan, starting July 3rd with no protests.
3. It was initially to be shown from early June in three theaters in Tokyo and Osaka.
4. Finally, the distributor and a movie theater announced plans to go ahead and screen the film at 24 movie theaters including Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto.
5. Generally speaking local people respect the freedom of expression despite the protests.

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The relationship between me (A) electronics is one of mutual distrust. I don't love gadgets, (A) gadgets don't love me, (A) they have an alarming tendency to break down when I use them. So it's not surprising that I scoffed when I heard of e-readers. Why did I need an e-reader? What could replace or better the experience of reading a book?

Reading books is, of course, about reading words on a page, but there's more to the reading experience (B) that. Reading books is about going into a bookshop, seeing the books lined waiting on the shelves, and encountering the unexpected. It's about the physical beauty of the book itself: the cover, the texture of the paper, the weight of the book in your hand, the wrinkles in the spine, the dog-eared pages and the wear and tear. It's a record of (C) you read it and (D) was happening when you read it: the chocolate brownie stain on page 14, the bloody smear of a squashed mosquito from your trip to Thailand on page 158, the now incomprehensible “note to self” on page 287, the wavy paper from when you dropped it in the bath, the hastily scrawled phone number on the inside back cover. You lose that intimacy with an e-reader, (E) seems cold and impersonal by comparison, and (E) makes the reading experience more ephemeral. And (F), here I am, now, the owner of an e-reader, and rather begrudgingly I like it.

Practicality was the main draw. I move about a great deal, and praising books is all very fine and noble until you have to cart a ton of them around. But (G) I started using the e-reader, I was pleasantly surprised. It was easy to use, and easy on the eye. I could adjust the size of the script, (E) was a great boon as publishers

now often economize with microscopic fonts. Also, classics are cheap, and I'm spending (H) because I buy one book at a time.

So am I a convert? Not entirely. You can't share e-books. Some e-readers come with too many distracting extras. Publishing spats can limit book selection, and there is the constant fear that my e-reader will break or run out of batteries or, heaven forbid, be outmoded. I lament, too, having to forgo life's chief pleasure of reading in a bath on a cold, rainy morning. Happily it's not an either/or situation, and I'm now used to mixing books and e-books.

The e-book may be the future of reading, but it won't ever replace the book. It's comforting that in this day and age, when every few weeks throws up some new fancy device to make our lives both easier and (I) complicated, that the book, in all its compactness, its portability, its durability and its reliability, remains the (J) perfect piece of technology in itself.

gadgets: 機械 scoffed: 小ばかにした physical beauty: 形の美しさ texture: 感触
 wrinkles in the spine: 本の背にできるしわ dog-eared pages: 端を折ったページ
 wear and tear: 擦り切れたり破れたりすること bloody smear: 血の跡
 wavy: しわしわの hastily scrawled: 慌てて走り書きした
 ephemeral: はかない begrudgingly: しぶしぶ draw: 目玉
 boon: 重宝すること microscopic fonts: 非常に小さな文字
 convert: 転向者 distracting extra: 気を散らす余計なもの
 spats: 競争 heaven forbid: そんなことがあってはならないのだが
 forgo: ～をなして済ます either/or: 二者択一の throws up: ～を送り出す
 durability: 耐久性

1. 本文と一致するものにはTを、そうでないものにはFを解答欄に記入しなさい。
 1. The writer believes there is much more pleasure in reading books besides turning a page.
 2. The writer bought an e-reader because of its practicality.
 3. The writer wasn't surprised at all to find that the e-reader was not easy enough to use.
 4. The writer found that an e-reader was much more convenient than he had expected before.
 5. The writer believes e-books will replace the book in the near future.

2. 空欄 (A) ~ (J) に入る語として、ア~コの中から最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、解答欄に記号を記入しなさい

ア most イ more ウ less エ than オ and
カ yet キ what ク where ケ which コ once

3. 本文の表題として最もふさわしいものをA~Gの中から1つ選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

- A. Hurray, e-books!
- B. E-books are "Dream-Come-True!"
- C. A happy coexistence!
- D. E-books can destroy books!
- E. A world without books!
- F. Where will books go?
- G. Alas, where have the books gone?