

令和5年度(2023年度)

熊本県立技術短期大学校

一般

入学試験問題

コミュニケーション英語 I

【受験上の注意】

- 1 「解答始め」の合図があるまでは、問題用紙・解答用紙を開かないこと。
- 2 「解答始め」の合図があったら、まず問題用紙・解答用紙の枚数の過不足を確かめること。
- 3 次に、所定の位置に受験番号を記入すること。
- 4 印刷不明、トイレ等の場合は、静かに手を上げて試験監督者に合図し、指示を受けること。
- 5 「解答やめ」の合図があったら、直ちに鉛筆を置き解答を止めること。
- 6 受験中に机の上に置くことのできるものは、受験票、鉛筆、シャープペンシル、鉛筆削り、消しゴム、時計(時計機能だけのもの)及び眼鏡のみとする。
- 7 翻訳機能をもつ機器並びに音を発する機器の使用は禁止する。
- 8 携帯電話の電源は切って鞆に入れておくこと。

熊本県立技術短期大学校一般入学選抜試験

コミュニケーション英語 I

1. 次の英文を読んで、設問A, B, C, Dに答えなさい。

London, one of the world's great cities, has many (ア). One is its ability to grow and change with the times. Over the centuries, the city has faced many challenges, yet it has met them all head on¹. Along the way, England's capital has developed into one of the world's most diverse² cities. It is home to people from many cultures, adding to the city's rich heritage³.

The Romans first developed the area 2,000 years ago, founding a town which they called Londinium. In the 11th century, the city, (イ) name had been shortened to London, became England's capital. Over the centuries, new leaders added their own touches. Some built great churches. Others built grand palaces. Sites like the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, and Buckingham Palace became part of the city's identity.

However, London's history is not only one of progress. The city has gone through terrible (ウ). In the 14th century, one-third of the population died from a horrible disease — the Black Death. In 1666, 80% of the city burned down during the Great Fire of London. Then, during the early years of World War II, (1) () German bombers⁴. Yet time after time, the city has stood tall and rebuilt itself.

London is now a (エ) cultural center. There are many top museums, including the National Gallery and the British Museum. The performing arts are also alive and well, with concerts and plays to suit every culture lover's taste. For more casual entertainment, people can dance to their heart's content at night clubs. Sports lovers also (2) (), such as Wimbledon, a major tennis event held every year. Plus, don't forget the dining scene. Six thousand restaurants serve food from more than 70 countries.

A great way to get a feeling for this amazing city is by taking a ride on the London Eye. Thirty-minute trips carry people 500 feet into the air, offering excellent views. You can also see the sights on a "double decker" bus⁵. Or, to travel quickly from A to B, you can ride the Tube, London's subway system. Its 535 trains carry around 3.5 million riders a day.

London's 8.3 million residents come together to form the heart and soul of the city. They include people from many cultures and world regions, such as Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean. In festivals like the Notting Hill Carnival, they celebrate their diverse backgrounds. Generation after generation, (3) every Londoner adds to the spirit of the ever-changing city.

(Adapted from *Reading Pass 3, 2nd Ed.* by Andrew E. Bennett, Nan'Un-Do.)

- (注) 1. head on (真正面から)
2. diverse (多様な)
3. heritage (文化的遺産、伝統)
4. German bombers (ドイツの爆撃機)
5. "double decker" bus (2階建てバス)

A. 空所（ア）～（エ）に入る最も適切な語を1～4の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

（ア） 1. weaknesses 2. strengths 3. varieties 4. problems

（イ） 1. which 2. when 3. where 4. whose

（ウ） 1. crises 2. opportunities 3. places 4. sicknesses

（エ） 1. concerning 2. learning 3. leading 4. standing

B. 空欄（1）と（2）に入る最も適切な語句を次の1～4の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) 1. much of the city destroyed
2. much of the city had destroyed
3. much of the city was destroyed by
4. much of the city were destroyed by

- (2) 1. choose to have a lot from
2. have a lot to choose from
3. have a lot from to choose
4. choose a lot to have from

C. 下線部（3）の日本語訳として最も適切なものを1～3の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. ロンドン市民一人一人が、以前は変化していたロンドン特有の気質に貢献している。
2. ロンドン市民一人一人が、絶えず変化するロンドン特有の気質に貢献している。
3. ロンドン市民一人一人が、絶えず変化するロンドン特有の宗教活動に貢献している。

D. 以下の1～4の中から本文の内容に合うものを1つ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. 「ロンドン」という名称は11世紀から使われ始めた。
2. ローマ人は2,000年前にロンドンをEnglandの首都とした。
3. ロンドンで速く移動するのに2階建てバスが最も便利である。
4. ロンドンに830万人の人が毎日通勤している。

2. 次の対話 (1) ~ (3) を読み、(ア) ~ (コ) の空欄に入る最も適切な答えを、枠内の 1 ~ 16 の中から 1 つずつ選び、その番号を解答欄に記入しなさい。なお、文頭の語も小文字になっています。同じ語を 2 度使うことはありません。

(1)

Sally: Hi, Doug, what's up?

Doug: Oh, hi, Sally. Nothing special, really. How's (ア) ?

Sally: Not bad. Do you have any plans for the New Year (イ) ?

Doug: I think I'll (ウ) go back home to see my parents.

(2)

Dan: Hey, Meg, what do you think of the new anime movie at the movie theater?

Meg: Oh, I haven't seen it yet. Actually, I'm not a (エ) anime fan. Maybe I'll just watch it on my tablet when it becomes (オ) .

Dan: Really? What kinds of movies do you like, then?

Meg: Well, as a matter of fact, I'm not that keen on movies. I (カ) reading.

(3)

Sean: Hi, Lisa, have you ever (キ) abroad?

Lisa: Well, my dad's job (ク) him to several countries when I was little, so I've lived in Sri Lanka, Greece, and Switzerland. How about you?

Sean: I've never been (ケ) . But I've saved up some money to travel in the vacation, so I was (コ) if you had any advice about where to go?

1. big	2. prefer	3. been	4. break
5. anywhere	6. wondering	7. enormous	8. travel
9. obtain	10. ask	11. available	12. want
13. took	14. made	15. everything	16. just

3. 次の(1)～(5)の日本語に当てはまるように、空欄(ア)～(オ)に1～8の中から最も適切な語を1つずつ入れて英文を完成しなさい。答えは1～8の番号で解答欄に記入しなさい。なお、文頭の語も小文字になっています。各問の空欄には同じ語を2度使うことはありません。

(1) この辺で、髪を切ってもらえるところがあるかわかりますか。

Do you know (ア) there is (イ) around (ウ) (エ) I can get (オ) haircut?

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. anywhere | 2. here | 3. a | 4. where |
| 5. because | 6. the | 7. it's | 8. if |

(2) 先日あなたを遠くから見かけた時、お兄さんと間違ってしまった。

I mistook (ア) (イ) your brother when I saw you (ウ) a (エ) the (オ) day.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. other | 2. far | 3. from | 4. previous |
| 5. you | 6. distance | 7. for | 8. wrong |

(3) 市立図書館へ行く最も早い方法を教えていただけませんか。

(ア) you (イ) me (ウ) (エ) way to the (オ) library, please?

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. cities | 2. the | 3. most | 4. could |
| 5. quickest | 6. tell | 7. a | 8. city |

(4) 家に着いた途端、電話が鳴った。

(ア) (イ) had (ウ) got back home (エ) the phone (オ).

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1. than | 2. soon | 3. no | 4. I |
| 5. sooner | 6. ringed | 7. as | 8. rang |

(5) 映画が始まっていたにも関わらず、その男は友達に喋り続けた。

The man (ア) (イ) to his friend (ウ) (エ) the movie had (オ).

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|---------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. beginning | 2. talking | 3. begun | 4. though |
| 5. continuing | 6. even | 7. kept | 8. although |