

令和4年度(2022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。

People use more than just (ア) to communicate. In fact, some researchers claim that less than half of a spoken message's real meaning is in the words used in the message. They say that most of a message's meaning comes from understanding how the speaker uses things like tone of voice and body language.

Body language includes such things as the expression on the speaker's face, gestures the speaker makes with his or her hands, and the position of the speaker's body. Just as there are many different languages spoken around the world, (1) ( ) for people to use body language, too. For example, gestures may imply different meanings in different cultures. Making a "thumbs up" sign in America means "Great!" However, in Arab cultures, this gesture is extremely offensive. And in India, if listeners want to show speakers that they understand, the listeners will move their heads from side to side. In many Western countries, a similar gesture means "(イ)."

(ウ) many gestures can be interpreted differently by different cultures, there are also many gestures that are almost universally interpreted the same way. For example, by and large a smile is understood as a sign of friendship or good will around the world. Also, using an open hand to gesture toward something is viewed as polite or friendly in most cultures.

There are also some forms of body language that can be universally read with the meaning, "I am interested in you" or "I like you." Sometimes this kind of body language is used unconsciously between two people. These signs of interest include standing or sitting with both feet flat on the ground, mirroring or using the same gestures as the other person, and turning one's body to fully face the other person. In addition, a person's pupils<sup>1</sup> will automatically become wider when they are interested in another person.

Body language that can be read with the meaning, (2) "( )" or "I don't like you," may include the following gestures: looking down or looking in another direction, leaning away from a person, crossing one's arms or legs, or tapping a foot or finger.

Body language experts point out one important thing. (3) The person's culture is only one factor that can influence his or her use of body language. The time and place (エ) the body language is being used can have a lot to do with a person's body language. If the person has had a bad day or if a meeting takes place in a crowded place, the body language a person uses may be very different than under other circumstances.

(Adapted from *Reading Advantage 3, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.* by Casey Malarcher, Thomson & Heinle.)

(注) 1. pupil (瞳・ひとみ)

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. gestures            2. friendship            3. words            4. cultures  
(イ) 1. yes            2. no            3. not sure            4. good  
(ウ) 1. Nevertheless            2. Unless            3. Because            4. Although  
(エ) 1. where            2. which            3. whose            4. whether

B. 空欄（1）と（2）に入る最も適切な語句あるいは文章を次の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. there is few different ways  
2. there is a few similar ways  
3. there are many different ways  
4. there are many similar ways

- (2) 1. I am shy around you  
2. I am not interested in you  
3. I am worried about you  
4. I am sad about you

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. 文化はボディランゲージ（身振り言語）の使用に影響する一番の要因である。  
2. 文化はボディランゲージ（身振り言語）の使用に影響する唯一の要因である。  
3. 文化はボディランゲージ（身振り言語）の使用に影響する一つの要因にすぎない。

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. 親指を立てる仕草（しぐさ）はインドでは大変失礼に当たる。  
2. 足や手を組むことは、その人に興味があることを示す。  
3. ボディーランゲージには声の抑揚（よくよう）も含まれる。  
4. 首を横に振ることで、理解していることを示す国がある。

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)

**Kathy:** Hello, is that Peter? I haven't seen you for (ア) .

**Peter:** Kathy? Wow, it has been a long time. How have you (イ) ?

**Kathy:** Great. How about you?

**Peter:** I'm good, too. I changed (ウ) last year. I work at a bank in New York now.

(2)

**Jack:** Hey, Annette, have you seen the new action movie?

**Annette:** No, (エ) yet. I've been so busy. Have you?

**Jack:** Yes, I (オ) on the first day. It's amazing. You really should see it.

**Annette:** It's been showing for three weeks (カ) . So I guess I should hurry.

(3)

**John:** Hi, Helen, how are your exams going?

**Helen:** Not (キ) , thanks, John. How about you?

**John:** They're going terribly, to be honest. I guess I'm not really very well (ク) .

**Helen:** Well, we have two days (ケ) the next one. Shall we study together?

**John:** Oh, that (コ) be nice. Thank you.

- |           |           |              |             |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. not    | 2. going  | 3. before    | 4. ages     |
| 5. bad    | 6. never  | 7. went      | 8. gone     |
| 9. longer | 10. jobs  | 11. prepared | 12. better  |
| 13. been  | 14. would | 15. working  | 16. already |

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) 彼はいつも自分の功績について自慢話をしている、一緒に話すのに疲れた。

I'm (ア) of (イ) to him because he (ウ) (エ) about his (オ) achievements.

- |             |            |          |          |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. boring   | 2. talking | 3. tired | 4. speak |
| 5. boasting | 6. always  | 7. own   | 8. keeps |

(2) 英語を上手に話すには、たくさんの語彙を知る必要があることは言うまでもない。

It goes (ア) (イ) that to speak English well we need (ウ) know (エ) lot (オ) vocabulary.

- |       |            |            |           |
|-------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. to | 2. without | 3. many    | 4. saying |
| 5. of | 6. into    | 7. mention | 8. a      |

(3) 私は毎日少なくとも5kmジョギングをするようにしている。

I (ア) a (イ) (ウ) jogging (エ) least five kilometers (オ) day.

- |          |          |          |         |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. point | 2. daily | 3. every | 4. that |
| 5. at    | 6. of    | 7. for   | 8. make |

(4) あなたは、正午までにここに着いて、図書館が閉まるまで残らないといけない。

You (ア) to (イ) here (ウ) noon and stay (エ) the library (オ).

- |         |          |          |           |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. need | 2. until | 3. must  | 4. closes |
| 5. go   | 6. get   | 7. while | 8. by     |

(5) 田舎に引っ越した当初は嫌いだったが、しばらくしたら好きになった。

When I (ア) moved to the countryside I hated (イ), but after (ウ) time I (エ) (オ) like it.

- |          |         |          |           |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. it    | 2. to   | 3. some  | 4. while  |
| 5. found | 6. came | 7. first | 8. become |