

平成31年度(2019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 from different cultures have different ways of doing things. For example, in some parts of the world, people read the date 2/1/2005 as the second of January in 2005. They put the day before the month. In other parts of the world, people read this date as February 1, 2005. They put (1) ().

A simple (ア) can also have a different meaning from one culture to another. The thumbs-up sign means “yes” in Europe and the United States. However, in Greece and Turkey, it means “no.” To point a finger at someone is okay in Canada, but it’s rude¹ in Japan.

For businesspeople, differences like this can cause serious misunderstandings. These misunderstandings can destroy business relationships. To (イ) this, many businesspeople attend classes to learn about other cultures. They study the customs of other countries. Here are a few things they learn.

Greeting clients² correctly is important in the business world. However, customs for greeting people vary from one culture to another. North American men and women often shake hands when they meet. In Japan, people often bow. (2) People from Thailand put their hands together as if praying and then bow the head. In some Arab countries, men don’t shake hands with women from outside the family.

Entertaining is important in the business world. It’s often necessary to invite a client to lunch or dinner. However, customs about eating also vary from culture to culture. Some people don’t eat meat; others don’t drink alcohol. In the West, people eat with knives and forks; in the East, they eat with chopsticks. In some cultures, it’s okay to discuss business while eating. In (ウ) cultures, talking about business during a meal is rude. Businesspeople need to know about these differences.

Sometimes businesspeople visit the homes of their clients. In most countries, it’s the custom to take a small gift. But (3) ()? Again, the customs vary. For example, in England, giving a knife is bad luck. In some countries, it’s rude to give white flowers or a watch or clock. Another difficulty is how much money to spend on a gift. If you spend only a little money, you might appear stingy³. If you spend too much, the gift might look like a bribe⁴. In Malaysia and many other countries, there are laws against bribery.

Doing business with people from different cultures is (エ) fascinating and challenging. Many businesspeople try to learn about other cultures. They do their best to avoid cultural misunderstandings.

(Patricia Ackert & Linda Lee. 2005. *Reading & Vocabulary Development 2: Thoughts & Notions*. 2nd ed. Thomson Heinle.)

(注) 1. rude (無礼な) 2. client (顧客) 3. stingy (けちな) 4. bribe (わいろ)

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. greeting | 2. gesture | 3. business | 4. custom |
| (イ) | 1. discuss | 2. study | 3. avoid | 4. take |
| (ウ) | 1. other | 2. another | 3. their | 4. few |
| (エ) | 1. however | 2. again | 3. while | 4. both |

B. 下線部 (2) 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. タイの人々はお互いの手を取り合い祈り、お辞儀する。
2. タイの人々は祈るように自分の手を合わせて、お辞儀する。
3. タイの人々は手を合わせて祈り、お辞儀する。

C. 空欄 (1) と (3) に入る最も適切な語句あるいは文章を 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。

- (1)
1. the day before the month
 2. the month before the day
 3. the year before the month
 4. the year before the day
- (3)
1. when do you give
 2. where do you buy
 3. what do you take
 4. who do you go with

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

1. ビジネスにおいて顧客の自宅を訪問することはしない。
2. 人に向かって指を指すことはカナダでは無礼にあたる。
3. 顧客を昼食や夕食に招くことは賄賂（わいろ）と受け取られることがある。
4. 親指を立てるしぐさはギリシャでは「いいえ」を意味する。

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）

John: What's going (ア) ?

Emily: Oh, I'm just checking the weather forecast. I heard a storm was on its (イ) .

John: Oh, really? Are we going to have to close the company tomorrow?

Emily: No, I don't think so. It's turning (ウ) from us.

（2）

George: What are you (エ) to do in the spring vacation?

Helen: Well, nothing (オ) , really. How about you?

George: I'm not sure yet but I'm thinking of going (カ) with my family.

（3）

Meg: Could you (キ) me a thousand yen?

Ben: What do you need it (ク) ?

Meg: I forgot to bring my (ケ) and I need to do some shopping for dinner.

Ben: OK, but don't forget to pay me (コ) tomorrow.

1. road	2. back	3. on	4. when
5. planning	6. much	7. borrow	8. camping
9. for	10. lend	11. rent	12. away
13. way	14. supposed	15. wallet	16. having

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) 彼は一体何をしようとしているか、私にはさっぱり分からない。

I have (ア) (イ) what (ウ) earth (エ) is (オ) to do.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. attempt | 2. on | 3. why | 4. well |
| 5. he | 6. idea | 7. trying | 8. no |

(2) 熊本はその素晴らしい景色で最も知られている。

Kumamoto is (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) wonderful (オ) .

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|-----------|---------|------------|----------|
| 1. know | 2. best | 3. by | 4. for |
| 5. famous | 6. its | 7. scenery | 8. known |

(3) あまり勉強しなかったので、私は試験がちょっと心配だ。

I (ア) a (イ) (ウ) (エ) the exam because I did not study (オ) .

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|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. about | 2. bit | 3. worrying | 4. worried |
| 5. am | 6. anxiety | 7. on | 8. much |

(4) 私たちは性格が随分違うけど、仲良くしている。

(ア) get (イ) well (ウ) (エ) our personalities (オ) very different.

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|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. even | 2. despite | 3. along | 4. we |
| 5. although | 6. are | 7. is | 8. though |

(5) 以前はバイトがあったが、あまりにも忙しくて辞めた。

I (ア) (イ) have a part-time job, but I (ウ) (エ) I was (オ) busy.

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|------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. revised | 2. had | 3. so | 4. quit |
| 5. because | 6. before | 7. used | 8. to |