

令和 7 年度(2025 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」の合図があつたら、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」の合図があつたら、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。

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。

Anticipation¹ is an important source of happiness. It increases our enjoyment of any event, whether large or small. Anticipation is the joy you feel while looking forward to a future event. You should try to enjoy this added happiness for as long as you can, because when you do so, you are, in a way, experiencing the pleasure of an event (ア) it actually happens.

For example, if you were to buy a chocolate bar and then eat it right away, you would, of course, get pleasure from the act of eating it. But if you were to wait a few hours to eat it, you would get pleasure from both eating the chocolate and from your anticipation of eating it, giving you (イ), “free” source of happiness.

When you are planning a trip, you may imagine all of the different things that could happen. (1) () According to certain studies, people who spend more time planning the details of a trip are generally happier than those who don't. It was also found that those who spend time anticipating future positive events are, by and large, happier.

Imagine that you have decided to travel to a small tropical island with some friends. You may plan where to stay, shop, sightsee², and dine out³, or (ウ) beaches to visit, what special events to attend, and what to do if the weather is bad. You could happily end up planning this trip for months ahead of time. Such careful “research” often gives us greater pleasure than just suddenly going somewhere with no planning. Once you arrive at your destination⁴, you can then (2) () . It could happen that, after the pleasure of anticipating and planning your trip in detail, the actual trip may turn out not as good for all kinds of reasons. The island itself may be crowded. There may be too much traffic. Prices may be too high. And there may even be bugs⁵, snakes, and hungry sharks waiting to “eat you alive.”

Thinking about pleasant past events is, of course, also a source of happiness. You can, with feelings of nostalgia, remember the last time you met your friends for coffee somewhere, or the time you went skiing in Aizu-Wakamatsu. We know what happened in the past. We know what an experience was like at the time it happened. By anticipating similar events that may happen in the future, we can increase our joy and enhance⁶ our experience, giving us even greater happiness. In other words, while we can think back on the past, we are free to imagine the future in great creative detail.

Happiness is (エ) by imagining what might happen and not knowing exactly (3) what the places, conversations, foods, scenery, and so on that we will experience will be like – and how we will feel when we experience them.

(Adapted from: Jonathan Berman. *Life Topics: Changing Views*. 2023. Nan'un-do.)

(注)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|----------------|-------|
| 1. anticipation | 期待 | 4. destination | 目的地 |
| 2. sightsee | 観光する | 5. bug | 虫 |
| 3. dine out | 外食する | 6. enhance | 充実させる |

A. 空所（ア）～（エ）に入る最も適切な語句を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. after | 2. before | 3. while | 4. when |
| (イ) | 1. a necessary | 2. an unpleasant | 3. an extra | 4. an expected |
| (ウ) | 1. which | 2. who | 3. where | 4. when |
| (エ) | 1. happened | 2. come | 3. occurring | 4. created |

B. 空欄（1）と（2）に入る最も適切な文や語句を次の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. The more you planned, the happier you become.
 2. The more you plan, the happier you became.
 3. The more you planned, the happier you became.
 4. The more you plan, the happier you become.
- (2)
1. expect what you compared to what you actually find there
 2. compare what you expected to what you actually find there
 3. find what you expected to what you actually compare there
 4. change what you expected to what you actually find there

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. 私たちが経験する場所、会話、食べ物、景色などがどんなものになるか
2. 私たちが経験する場所、会話、食べ物、景色などが好きになるかどうか
3. 私たちが経験する場所、会話、食べ物、景色などをどのように経験するか

D. 以下の文に対して、本文の内容に合うものには **T** を、合わないものには **F** を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. 未来を思い描くことによって楽しみが増える。
2. チョコレートを買ってすぐに食べるよりも少し待って食べる方が喜びが大きい。
3. 旅行を入念に準備することで実際の旅と異なり、がっかりすることがありうる。
4. 過去のことを振り返ることはさけるべきである。

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）

Samantha: Hello, John. How are (ア) ? I haven't seen you around (イ) .

John: Oh, hi, Samantha! I'm great. How have you (ウ) ?

Samantha: Pretty good. But I'm so busy (エ) classes and assignments these days.

John: I know what you mean!

（２）

Fred: How are you (オ) home today?

Olivia: I (カ) I'll walk.

Fred: My dad lent me his (キ) . If you like, I can give you a ride.

（３）

Emily: What do you (ク) do in your free time, Richard?

Richard: Well, I don't (ケ) much free time. But when I do, I like going for walks.

Emily: Oh, where do you go?

Richard: Well, nowhere special really. Just anywhere (コ) the neighborhood.

1. usually	2. doing	3. getting	4. at
5. recently	6. have	7. camera	8. guess
9. not	10. car	11. you	12. around
13. been	14. everywhere	15. don't	16. with

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) 私たちが先週観たあの映画、どう思いましたか。

(ア) did you think (イ) that movie (ウ) (エ) (オ) week?

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. we | 2. how | 3. what | 4. it |
| 5. saw | 6. watch | 7. of | 8. last |

(2) 頑張り屋で、親切な人はうまく行くことが多い。

People (ア) work (イ) and (ウ) friendly (エ) to (オ) well.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1. what | 2. who | 3. is | 4. hard |
| 5. do | 6. are | 7. be | 8. tend |

(3) 英語の語彙を多く知れば知るほど、アメリカ旅行をより楽しむことができます。

The (ア) English vocabulary you (イ), (ウ) better you will (エ) your (オ) to the U.S.

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|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. know | 2. teach | 3. much | 4. more |
| 5. very | 6. enjoy | 7. the | 8. trip |

(4) この辺りでどこか面白いところがありますか。

Are (ア) (イ) interesting (ウ) (エ) see around (オ)?

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. nowhere | 2. here | 3. there | 4. places |
| 5. to | 6. have | 7. any | 8. that |

(5) 最後に髪を切ったのはいつでしたか。

(ア) (イ) (ウ) last time (エ) got (オ) hair cut?

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|---------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1. did | 2. you | 3. your | 4. was |
| 5. when | 6. the | 7. recently | 8. who |