

令和 8 年度(2026 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。

Words aren't the only way we say things. By folding our arms, narrowing our eyes, or leaning forward during a conversation, we also communicate feelings. With as much as 70 percent of (ア) we say coming from this type of non-verbal communication, it's clearly important to be aware of our body language. That's especially true when dealing with people from other cultures, since a smile in Baltimore may not mean the same as a smile in Beijing.

There are several types of body language. With gestures, we use our arms and hands to show moods, ask questions, and share information. Our faces are also very expressive, with more than 90 muscles working to send messages of surprise, happiness, anger, and so on. Then there's kinesic communication, which refers to our body shape. By walking in a slumped position, we show we're sad, while a straight posture displays confidence. Other types of body language (イ) our tone of voice, clothing, and proxemics (the physical distance between people).

Since body language differs from place to place, it's easy to (1) () by a gesture or expression. For instance, smiling shows happiness or friendliness in North America. Yet in East Asia, it can be a sign of discomfort or embarrassment. Shaking one's head may mean "thank you" in India. The gesture means "no" in England while carrying the opposite meaning in Bulgaria and Turkey. Also, many daily actions, from greetings to shaking hands, vary in the (ウ) they're done around the world.

Culture has a strong influence on non-verbal expression. The simple act of looking someone in the eye, for example, is not at all straightforward, varying in meaning from culture to culture. In the USA, people are encouraged to look directly at others when speaking to them. It shows interest in what they're saying and is thought to carry a sense of honesty. However, in Japan and Korea, people avoid lengthy eye contact. It's considered more polite to look to the side (エ) a conversation. The Lebanese, in contrast, stand close together and look intensely into each other's eyes, which shows sincerity and gives counterparts a better sense of what is wanted.

Given such differences with even the most common expressions, people traveling abroad and those in international business (2) (). One helpful method is to watch movies or TV shows. Picture books showing a sequence of events can help illustrate concepts like personal space. And remember: in face-to-face contacts, if you can't understand someone's gestures or expressions, it's a good idea to simply ask what he or she means.

Because body language is subconscious, (3) people tend to be unaware of the messages they're sending to others. So before dealing with people from other cultures, consider your own body language. The last thing you want to do is anger a friend or lose a client over a ¹misunderstanding.

Being knowledgeable about the body language of friends, clients, and colleagues — as well as your own unspoken messages — can go a long way towards improving understanding and avoiding miscommunication.

(Adapted from *Reading Fusion 1*, 2nd Ed., by Andrew E. Bennett, Nan'un-Do.)

(注) 1. misunderstanding (誤解)

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. who | 2. which | 3. when | 4. what |
| (イ) | 1. propose | 2. include | 3. produce | 4. exclude |
| (ウ) | 1. way | 2. mind | 3. amount | 4. body |
| (エ) | 1. while | 2. during | 3. by | 4. until |

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. explain why Japanese people are often described
 2. misunderstand what someone from another country means
 3. propose that everything in the world can be expressed
 4. communicate what people want to tell others
- (2)
1. have access to other countries where they haven't been
 2. will not be able to go abroad someday
 3. have a real need to learn other cultures' body language
 4. will be able to understand more languages than other people

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. 人々は他者に発信しているメッセージに無自覚な傾向がある。
2. 人々はメッセージに気づかない傾向にあるので、彼らは他者に発信する。
3. 人々は彼らがメッセージを発信している他者に気づかない傾向がある。

D. 以下の 1 ~ 4 の中から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. 人がものを伝える手段は言葉のみである。
2. 笑顔が何を意味するかは、国によって異なる場合がある。
3. アメリカでは人の目を見て話すことは相手を不快にさせる。
4. 対面の対話では、相手の身振りや表現が理解できないなら意図を尋ねるべきだ。

2. 次の対話 (1) ~ (2) 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。同じ語を 2 度使うことはありません。

(1)

Robert: Hello, Mei-Ling. How's it (ア) ?
Mei-Ling: Oh, hi, Robert! I'm doing well, thanks. How have you (イ) ?
Robert: Great, thanks. I haven't (ウ) you around recently. Have you been (エ) ?
Mei-Ling: Yes. I (オ) back to Taiwan for the New Year (カ) .

(2)

Simon: What was your (キ) subject at high school, Liz?
Liz: I (ク) all the subjects, really. I guess I enjoyed geography the (ケ) .
Simon: Oh, really? What did you like about it?
Liz: I guess it was just fun to find (コ) about various countries.

1. break	2. likeliest	3. been	4. liked
5. going	6. out	7. playing	8. away
9. very	10. went	11. enjoying	12. being
13. recognized	14. seen	15. favorite	16. most

3. 次の(1)～(5)の日本語訳になるように、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) 観察は最大の知恵の源であるとよく言われています。

It (ア) often (イ) (ウ) observation is the greatest (エ) of (オ) .

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. we | 2. how | 3. source | 4. that |
| 5. is | 6. watch | 7. said | 8. wisdom |

(2) 彼が忍耐の大切さを理解するようになったのは何年も経ってからだった。

It was (ア) after many years (イ) he came (ウ) understand (エ) importance (オ) patience.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1. to | 2. only | 3. realize | 4. the |
| 5. waiting | 6. of | 7. very | 8. that |

(3) 私はほぼ毎日、何らかの運動をするようにしています。

I make (ア) (イ) of (ウ) some exercise (エ) every (オ) .

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. nearly | 2. day | 3. a | 4. do |
| 5. sport | 6. point | 7. getting | 8. most |

(4) 私たちの毎週の英語勉強グループに参加することに興味がありますか?

(ア) you (イ) in (ウ) our (エ) English (オ) group?

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. interested | 2. participate | 3. joining | 4. weekly |
| 5. are | 6. week | 7. study | 8. interesting |

(5) 映画がとても面白かったので、ポップコーンを食べるのを忘れてしまいました。

The movie (ア) (イ) (ウ) that I (エ) (オ) eat my popcorn.

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|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. not | 2. to | 3. remember | 4. forgot |
| 5. exciting | 6. interested | 7. so | 8. was |