

2009年度推薦入学選考（11月20日実施）

英語分野問題

（1 ページ～6 ページ）

I 次の文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。(~~~~~のついた語句は文末に注があります。)

It was just after 1:00 pm and Sara was getting hungry. She had put in a few productive hours of work at her desk and decided to eat at a nearby coffee shop.

A few minutes later, Sam walked into the coffee shop. He was on his lunch break, too. Sam sat down at a table a few feet away from Sara.

The same waitress served Sara and Sam that afternoon. Each A waited about the same amount of time before the waitress took the order. Each of them received their meal around the same time. Each of them was served well-prepared, healthy food. And each waited the same amount of time for the waitress to deliver ⁽¹⁾ the check.

But that's where the similarities ended.

Sara had walked into the coffee shop with a smile, a spring in her step and a very positive outlook ⁽²⁾ on the world. It was clear for everyone to see. Her body language and her posture reflected her optimism. Sara had a B lunch, exchanged some pleasant conversation with the waitress, and went back to work with a re-charged battery.

Sam, on the other hand, had entered the coffee shop with a scowl on his face. He was in a bad mood. His body language cried out "Stay away from me!" He was annoyed when the waitress didn't take his order immediately. He was annoyed at ^(a) how long it took for his meal to arrive. He complained about the food, and was angry when he didn't get his check right away.

Why did Sara and Sam have such different experiences in the coffee shop? Remember that each was treated in exactly ⁽³⁾ the same way. It comes down to this: Sara sees the world with a positive attitude. Sam sees the world with a negative attitude.

Think of your attitude as the mental filter through which you experience the world. Some people see the world through the filter of optimism (the glass being half full) while others see life through a filter of pessimism (the glass being half C). Let me give you some examples to explain the difference between a positive attitude and a negative attitude.

The person with the negative attitude thinks "I CAN'T."

The person with the positive attitude thinks "I CAN."

The person with the negative attitude finds fault with others.

The person with the positive attitude looks for the good in others.

I could go on and on with examples, but I'm sure you get the idea. When I talk to audiences about attitude, I often like to use word pictures. They help people to understand and D what I've said. Let me paint this picture for you: *Your attitude is your window to the world.*

(Attitude is Everything)

注 a spring in her step : 軽い足取り

with a scowl on his face : しかめっ面をして

word picture : 生き生きとした精彩のある文章

問1 ——— 線 (1) ~ (4) の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、記号を書きなさい。

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) <input type="radio"/> A add | <input type="radio"/> B bring | <input type="radio"/> C collect | <input type="radio"/> D pay |
| (2) <input type="radio"/> A decision | <input type="radio"/> B effect | <input type="radio"/> C proof | <input type="radio"/> D view |
| (3) <input type="radio"/> A finally | <input type="radio"/> B mainly | <input type="radio"/> C nearly | <input type="radio"/> D precisely |
| (4) <input type="radio"/> A betrays | <input type="radio"/> B criticizes | <input type="radio"/> C despises | <input type="radio"/> D respects |

問2 空欄 A ~ D に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、記号を書きなさい。

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. <input type="radio"/> A candidate | <input type="radio"/> B customer | <input type="radio"/> C owner | <input type="radio"/> D passenger |
| B. <input type="radio"/> A delightful | <input type="radio"/> B horrible | <input type="radio"/> C miserable | <input type="radio"/> D vague |
| C. <input type="radio"/> A big | <input type="radio"/> B empty | <input type="radio"/> C heavy | <input type="radio"/> D perfect |
| D. <input type="radio"/> A confuse | <input type="radio"/> B forget | <input type="radio"/> C ignore | <input type="radio"/> D remember |

問3 ——— 線 (a) を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 次の文を読んで、本文の内容と合っているものには○を、合っていないものには×の記号を書きなさい。

- (1) Sara worked very little before she decided to have lunch at a nearby coffee shop.
- (2) Though Sara and Sam were served in the same way by the same waitress, their attitudes were different.
- (3) Sam came into the coffee shop, shouting, "Stay away from me," so the waitress got angry with him.
- (4) The person with the negative attitude is confident and has a good effect on people around him or her.
- (5) The author believes that your attitude affects the way you see everything in the world.

Ⅱ 次の各文の () の中に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、記号を書きなさい。

(1) It's time you () to bed, Linda.

- ㉠ going ㉡ to go ㉢ went ㉣ will go

(2) Isn't this dress beautiful? I couldn't () getting it.

- ㉠ endure ㉡ hesitate ㉢ mean ㉣ resist

(3) What in () did you like about that movie?

- ㉠ doubt ㉡ particular ㉢ rule ㉣ vain

(4) We () sight of the singer on his way into the concert hall.

- ㉠ caught ㉡ found ㉢ looked ㉣ watched

(5) The campaign succeeded () public awareness of the issue.

- ㉠ for raising ㉡ in raising ㉢ raising ㉣ to raise

Ⅲ 次の日本語と英文を対照させつつ、あとの問いに答えなさい。

日本人が日常生活でお互いに使う言葉は外国人にはずいぶん奇異に響くことがあります。たとえば、道で知人に偶然会った時、日本人はよく、「どちらへいらっしゃいますか」とたずねます。外国人のうちには、⁽¹⁾こう言いたくなる人がいるのも当然です。「おれがどこへ行こうと勝手ではないか、おれの私生活に入ってくるな」と。⁽²⁾

⁽³⁾日本人がそういう質問をするのは、「この人にきょう、思いがけないところで会った。この人に何かよくないことでもあるのかどうか。それならば一緒に心配してあげよう」というやさしい気持ちからそう言うのです。ですから聞かれた人は、簡単に、「ちょっとそこまで」と言えばそれでよろしいのです。

Some of the things that Japanese people say to each other in their () ^(a) lives sound very strange to foreigners. For instance, when we run () ⁽¹⁾ an acquaintance on the street, we often say, "Where are you going?" Foreigners () ⁽²⁾ want to answer such a question with "What () does it make to you ⁽³⁾ where I'm going? Stay out of my private life!"

A Japanese who asks such a question is expressing surprise at meeting his friend in such an () ⁽⁴⁾ place, inquiring () ^(b), and offering sympathy and concern. So all the other person has to say is, "Oh, I'm just going a little bit further on."

(『英語で話す「日本の文化」』)

問1 〃 線 (1) ~ (4) の英訳を完成させるため、() に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、記号を書きなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| (1) ㉠ about | ㉡ for | ㉢ into | ㉣ with |
| (2) ㉠ had better | ㉡ may well | ㉢ ought to | ㉣ would rather |
| (3) ㉠ chance | ㉡ change | ㉢ difference | ㉣ distance |
| (4) ㉠ abnormal | ㉡ imaginary | ㉢ odd | ㉣ unexpected |

問2 〃 線 (a) に入れる英単語を1語書きなさい。

問3 〃 線 (b) を英訳しなさい。

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〈基礎テスト〉

英語分野問題（1ページ～6ページ）

数学分野問題（7ページ～13ページ）

国語分野問題（〈国1〉ページ～〈国9〉ページ）

※国語分野は反対の面から始まっています。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題は、英語分野1～6ページ、数学分野7～13ページ、国語分野〈国1〉～〈国9〉ページです。どのページも切り離してはいけません。試験時間中に、印刷の不鮮明や落丁・乱丁等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて知らせてください。
3. 公募制推薦入試〔併願制〕、公募制推薦入試〔専願制〕を受験される方は、英語分野、国語分野、数学分野の3分野のうち2分野を選択して、解答してください。ただし、文学部英語コミュニケーション学科および看護学部看護学科は英語分野、文学部日本語日本文学科日本語日本文学コースは国語分野を、必ず選択してください。
4. 特技推薦〔書道部門〕、特技推薦〔課外活動部門〕、総合学科・専門学科推薦入試を受験される方は、必ず「国語分野」を選択してください。
5. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に、問いの指示にしたがって記入してください。
6. 解答用紙には、黒の鉛筆（シャープペンシル可）を使用し、はっきりと丁寧に記入してください。ボールペン、万年筆、サインペンなどを使用してはいけません。また、答えを訂正する場合は、消しゴムで完全に消してから記入しなおしてください。
7. 解答用紙を破ったり、汚したりしないように注意してください。また、解答用紙は切り離してはいけません。
8. 試験開始までに、監督者の指示にしたがって、受験分野の解答用紙にあなたの氏名（カタカナ）および受験番号を記入してください。また、受験分野の所定欄に○印を必ず記入してください。（公募制推薦入試〔併願制〕、公募制推薦入試〔専願制〕を受験される方は、受験する2分野に忘れずに○印をつけること）
9. 問題用紙は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。