

平成 23 年度

相愛大学 音楽学部 音楽マネジメント学科 一般 A 入学試験問題

英 語

-----注意事項-----

(時間 50 分)

1. 問題冊子および解答用紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は表紙のほかに 8 ページ、解答用紙は 1 枚である。
3. 問題はⅠ～Ⅳの 4 問題である。
4. 筆答開始後、解答用紙の所定欄に志望学部・学科・受験番号・氏名をはっきり記入すること。
5. 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定欄に記入のこと。誤った箇所に記入した場合は無効となる。
6. 問題冊子および解答用紙は持ち帰ってはならない。

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相愛大学

I 次の英文を読み、設問 1 – 10 に答えなさい。答えはそれぞれ A～D の中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Plastics

In a relatively short period of time, various plastics have been developed to improve or replace natural materials. The first plastic produced in the United States was invented for this reason. Before 1868 billiard balls were made of ivory. Due to a shortage of ivory, a certain manufacturing company sponsored a contest to find a new material from which billiard balls could be made. An American chemist used cotton fibers to produce a new product he called celluloid. Although celluloid did not prove suitable for billiard balls, the discovery was the beginning of the plastics industry in the United States. (Paragraph 1)

Plastics are used widely for two main reasons. First, they can be produced at less expense than many of the products they replace. Second, plastics can be made with various properties that allow them to be used in many different applications. An important property of plastics is the way they can be molded into nearly any shape. In fact, the word plastic comes from a Greek word which means to mold or form. (Paragraph 2)

Plastics can be made into thin, flexible sheets that can be used to wrap and store food. They can also be formed into very strong but light-weight structural materials. Plastics have been used to build an experimental engine that has been used in racing cars. The use of plastics to replace steel parts in cars reduces the weight, and thus increases a car's fuel economy. (Paragraph 3)

Although plastics have many advantages, they have also contributed to some problems. After many plastic products are used, you throw them away and get new ones. Disposable plastic products contribute to litter. Potential solutions to this problem may be to use disposed plastic products to make new products or to use them as an energy source. As yet, these solutions have not proven to be worth-while economically. (Paragraph 4)

設問

1. Because plastics can be molded into nearly any shape,
 - A. they increase a car's total weight.
 - B. they have been used for many different products.
 - C. they last much longer than celluloid.
 - D. they raise the cost of production greatly.

2. The plastics industry in the United States
 - A. sponsored a search for camera parts material.
 - B. had a very severe shortage of money.
 - C. is dependent on ivory for billiard balls.
 - D. began from a search for a substitute for ivory.

3. Plastics were first produced by an American chemist
 - A. who wanted to conduct new experiments with billiard balls.
 - B. who was hired to develop better combs and brushes.
 - C. trying to find a new material for billiard balls.
 - D. trying to invent a better photographic film.

4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Plastics were already used in ancient times to wrap food.
 - B. Plastics are molded into many products because they are not replaceable.
 - C. Plastics are popular because they are not easily disposed of.
 - D. Plastics are used to replace natural materials.

5. What is the disadvantage of plastics?
- A. They are lightweight.
 - B. They are costly to produce.
 - C. They contribute to litter.
 - D. They contribute to the energy source.
6. The word “shortage” (paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to:
- A. harm.
 - B. sufficiency.
 - C. lack.
 - D. danger.
7. The word “expense” (paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to:
- A. date.
 - B. cost.
 - C. labor.
 - D. time.
8. The word “properties” (paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to:
- A. ideas.
 - B. opinions.
 - C. presents.
 - D. qualities.
9. The word “potential” (paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to:
- A. possible.
 - B. difficult.
 - C. easy.
 - D. optimistic.

10. The word “worth-while” (paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to:

- A. safe.
- B. profitable.
- C. stimulate.
- D. poor.

Ⅱ 次の会話文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを A～D の中から 1 つ選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

11. X: Are you married?

Y: ()

- A. No, I'm single.
- B. No, I'm double.
- C. No, I'm lonely.
- D. No, I'm one.

12. X: Excuse me. Is there a post office around here?

Y: ()

- A. You're welcome.
- B. I need three stamps, please.
- C. Sorry. I'm a stranger here.
- D. OK. I'll hold the door for you.

13. X: How would you like your meat?

Y: ()

- A. Yes, I like meat.
- B. Medium, please.
- C. No, thank you.
- D. Sure. Here you are.

14. X: Can you spare a minute for me?
Y: I'm sorry. ()
- A. I don't know.
 - B. I can't right now.
 - C. I wish you could speak.
 - D. I have no idea.
15. X: Is it all right to use this telephone?
Y: Sure. ()
- A. I'd love to.
 - B. Of course not.
 - C. Yes, I can.
 - D. Go ahead.
16. X: How was your weekend, Anna?
Y: () I was at home and didn't go anywhere.
- A. I'm sorry to hear that.
 - B. I think it was a very good game.
 - C. She seemed very happy.
 - D. It snowed all weekend.
17. X: I'm going to London this weekend.
Y: Really? I went to school there.
X: Do you have any advice on what I should see?
Y: ()
- A. You can take a subway from London.
 - B. There are some hotels in the city center.
 - C. The Tower Bridge is straight down this street on your left.
 - D. You should visit Buckingham Palace.

18. X: Do you like your new job?
Y: No, not really.
X: Why not?
Y: ()
- A. I have to work long hours.
B. I like my job, and I get the good pay.
C. My wife works at a hospital
D. I have an interview on Friday.
19. X: Shall we go to an Italian restaurant?
Y: Well, I'm not hungry.
X: ()
Y: That would be nice.
- A. How about a cup of coffee, then?
B. What kind of dishes would you like?
C. You like Italian food, don't you?
D. I don't think you will like it.
20. X: What's the matter with you?
Y: I have a headache.
X: () Can I get some medicine for you?
Y: No, thank you. I'll be fine if I lie down for while.
- A. It sounds great.
B. No kidding.
C. That's too bad.
D. Please forgive me.

Ⅲ それぞれの文の空所を埋めるのに最も適切な語句を A~D から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

21. It was only yesterday that Michael () me about his plan to go to China.
A. said B. spoke C. talked D. told
22. I wonder whose scissors ().
A. this is B. is this C. these are D. are these
23. This is the house () he lived in his childhood.
A. which B. in which C. that D. what
24. Our school begins () eight-thirty in the morning.
A. at B. from C. on D. in
25. I'm sorry I cannot wait ().
A. no longer B. any longer C. too longer D. little longer
26. Which is () of the two?
A. one more expensive B. more expensive one
C. the more expensive D. the most expensive
27. If I () a little more money, I would have bought it.
A. have B. had C. have had D. had had
28. () wealthy you are, you should work hard.
A. Whatever B. No matter C. However D. How quite
29. After graduating from university, my sister went to Canada () doing further research.
A. for the purpose of B. on account of
C. with the exception of D. in case of
30. I will get my cousin to look () my business while I am out.
A. at B. after C. on D. toward

Ⅳ 次の文を読んで、空所 31～40 を埋めるのに最も適切な語を本文の下の語群から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

THE OLD CAPTAIN

About two hundred years (31) there lived a boy named Jim Hawkins in the south of England. His mother ran an inn called the ‘Admiral Benbow Inn’.

One day a tall, strong, brown man came to the inn. He was an old captain with a saber-cut on one of his cheeks. He looked round the cove *, (32) to himself. Suddenly he began to sing: ‘Fifteen men on a dead man’s chest, Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum.’

Then he knocked (33) the door of the inn. ‘This is a handy corner’, the captain said, ‘a pleasant inn. (34) you much company, ma’am?’

Jim’s mother told him that (35) had very little company.

‘Well, then I’ll stay here’, said the old captain. Then he (36) round to another man who had carried the chest, and said: ‘Here, mate, bring my chest in. I’ll stay here a bit’.

The old captain stayed at the inn day (37) day. All day he hung about the inn or upon the cliffs with a telescope. All the evening he sat in a (38) of the parlor next to the fire and drank strong wine.

One day the captain took Jim aside and said, ‘I’ll give you a silver coin on the first day of every-month’, if you only keep your (39) open for a seaman with one leg, and tell me as soon as he appears.’

He (40) staying week after week, and at last month after month. So all his money had been long spent, and still Jim’s mother never said she would have more. For if ever she said so, the seaman blew through his nose loudly and stared her out of the room.

* cove 入り江

“Treasure Island”, noted by SHIGERU AIBIKI

語群

- A. have B. turned C. she D. ago E. after
F. corner G. whistling H. eye I. at J. kept

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平成 23 年 相愛大学音楽学部音楽マネジメント学科 一般 A 入学試験問題 [英語] 解答用紙

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| 総計 | |
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I

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II

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III

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| 26 | | 27 | | 28 | | 29 | | 30 | |

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IV

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| 31 | | 32 | | 33 | | 34 | | 35 | |
| 36 | | 37 | | 38 | | 39 | | 40 | |

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