

平成14年度 長崎国際大学入学試験問題

3 月 入 試

英語〔英語Ⅰ 英語Ⅱ〕 (100点 60分)

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は、15 ページあります。
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マーク（●印）しなさい。

① 受験番号欄

受験番号（数字）を記入しなさい。

正しく記入されていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。

② 氏名欄

氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。

③ 志望学科欄，解答科目名欄，試験会場欄

該当する欄にマーク（●印）しなさい。（特待生入試は本会場のみ）

- 4 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマーク（●印）しなさい。例えば

10

 と表示されている問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号 10 の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

（例）

解答 番号	解 答 欄				
	①	②	③	④	⑤
10			●		

- 5 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は机に残しておきなさい。

第1問 次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えよ。

With more and more foreign students, particularly from other Asian nations, attending universities in Japan, the government is preparing to introduce a new uniform examination to facilitate foreign students' entrance into Japanese schools.

According to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the new test is designed for students of all nationalities. However, the pilot-examination venues^註 being concentrated in Asia reveals the government's desire to address the increased number of incoming students from other parts of the continent.

Education ministry statistics on foreign students showed 2000 to be a record-setting year. Students from other countries in Japan totaled 64,011 as of May last year. The figure includes students at all types of educational institutions who are sponsored by the Japanese government, their own government or themselves. The number was not only record-high, but it also marked a 14.8 percent increase over the previous year. Similar rates of increase have not been recorded since the peak years of Japan's bubble economy around 1990.

Previously, the number of foreign students in Japan rose consistently from around 1970 until 1995, when a slight fall was registered. The decline in that year reflected weakness in Japan's economy. Despite the economic woes however, the budget for the government's foreign-student initiatives was not cut.

Behind the recent surge in foreigners enrolled in Japanese schools are students from other Asian nations. Of the education ministry's figure for foreign students in 2000, nearly 90 percent hailed from other parts of Asia. A breakdown of the Asian students shows about 55 percent, or 32,297, were Chinese, the largest group. After students from China came those from South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

Yutaka Hara, chief of the Student Exchange Division at the education ministry, explained the large influx of students from China: "The distance between Japan and China is short. Chinese people's eagerness to have their children receive higher education has grown considerably in recent years. But in China, institutes of higher

learning are still scarce. As a result, they are coming to the country nearest to China that has a well-developed educational system.”

To meet the needs of the growing number of foreign students in Japan, the government is preparing a new test of the Japanese language and basic academic skills to make it easier for foreigners to enroll in Japanese institutes of higher learning.

At present, most foreign students who come to Japan on their own must take a basic-skills test sponsored by the Association of International Education. They must also take a Japanese-language test administered under the auspices of the education ministry.

The basic-skills exam is conducted only once a year, and it is scarcely offered overseas. In many cases foreigners must come to Japan to take the test, though their admission into a Japanese university is not guaranteed.

The Japanese-language exam currently being administered is designed to check general knowledge of Japanese and is not specific to academic language skills. Both tests have often been criticized as barriers that exclude foreigners from Japanese schools.

The new Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students will make it possible for foreign students to gain admission to Japanese universities before coming to Japan.

注 : venue 開催予定地

(*The Japan Times*, July 18, 2001 より, 一部修正)

問 本文の内容に照らし合わせて、次の(1)～(5)について、本文の内容と最もよく合っているものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。 ～

(1) たくさんの留学生が日本の大学に来るようになり、日本政府は

- ① 留学生の数を制限するために、統一テストを厳しくすることにした。
- ② 日本の学校に留学生が入学しやすいように、多種多様な試験を実施することにした。
- ③ 留学生の入学を促進するため、新しい統一テストを導入する準備に取りかかっている。
- ④ アジアからの留学生向けの統一テストを企画しており、それ以外の地区は別のテストを検討している。
- ⑤ 統一テストの実施準備に入ろうとしたが、留学生は様々な国からやってくるため作成は難しく、実施は疑問視されている。

(2) 2000年の文部科学省のデータによると、5月時点での留学生の数は64000人を超えているが、

- ① このデータには、私費留学生の数は含まれていない。
- ② この人数は、ほぼこの前年と同じ数である。
- ③ この人数は記録的なものではなく、予測どおりの数値である。
- ④ この人数は、バブル崩壊後の記録ほどではない。
- ⑤ この人数は記録的なもので、対前年比の上昇率も高いものとなっている。

(3) 日本への留学生の数は、

- ① 1970年から現在まで、バブルの崩壊にもかかわらず、着実に上昇してきた。
- ② 日本の経済状況が悪くなると、対前年比で減少した年もある。
- ③ 留学生向けの予算編成にも影響を与えて、不景気の時には予算が削られた。
- ④ アジア出身者が留学生全体の90%をはるかに超える状況にある。
- ⑤ 増加傾向にあり、最近では特に女性の割合が増えてきた。

(4) 中国からの留学生が多いことの原因としては、4

- ① 日本からの観光客に対応できる人材を育てることがあげられる。
- ② 英語よりも日本語の方が、漢字を使う共通点があるので学びやすいということがあげられる。
- ③ 日本も少子化傾向にあるので、同じ子供の少ない国に親近感を持っているということもあげられる。
- ④ より高い教育を子供に受けさせてやりたいという親心と、そういう教育機関の数が中国に少ないということがあげられる。
- ⑤ 日本の芸能人などにあこがれる人も多く、一種の日本ブームということもあげられる。

(5) 現在、外国人向けに行われている日本語能力試験は、5

- ① 日本でしか行われておらず、留学生にとっては、受験しにくい。
- ② 学問で使用する言語能力を測ることを意図して作られたものではない。
- ③ 日常的な日本語に限らず、範囲が広すぎるのでかなり難しい。
- ④ 実用的な試験で、多くの外国人が受験しており、人気がある。
- ⑤ マークシート方式なので、本当の語学能力を測れるかは疑問である。

第2問 次の文章を読んで、空欄 **6** ~ **11** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Once, long ago in a land far away, there lived four little characters who ran through a maze **6** for cheese to nourish them and make them happy.

Two were mice **7** “Sniff” and “Scurry” and two were little people — beings who were as small as mice but who looked and acted a lot **8** people today. Their names were “Hem” and “Haw”.

Due to their small size, it would be easy not to notice what the four of them were doing. But if you looked closely **9** you could discover the most amazing things!

Every day, the mice and the little people spent time in the Maze looking for their own special cheese.

The mice, Sniff and Scurry, possessing only simple rodent brains, but good instincts, searched for the hard nibbling cheese they **10**, as mice often do.

The two little people, Hem and Haw, used their brains, filled with many beliefs and emotions, to search for a very different kind of Cheese — with a Capital C — which they believed would **11** them feel happy and successful.

(Spencer Johnson, *Who Moved My Cheese* より)

(1) **6**

- ① waiting ② looking ③ buying ④ out ⑤ away

(2) **7**

- ① named ② got ③ brought ④ call ⑤ on

(3) **8**

- ① when ② of ③ that ④ like ⑤ what

(4) **9**

- ① enough ② much ③ very ④ lot ⑤ more

(5) 10

- ① wish ② bought ③ drank ④ threw ⑤ liked

(6) 11

- ① get ② make ③ like ④ do ⑤ give

第3問 次の問い（問1～4）の(A)～(E)の文を二人が交互に話す会話としてまとめるように並べかえるとき、最も適当な配列を、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。

12 ～ 15

問1 12

- (A) It's over there.
- (B) There's a bus every ten minutes.
- (C) Thank you very much.
- (D) Excuse me, is there a bus or subway that goes downtown?
- (E) Where is the bus stop?

- ① (D)(E)(A)(C)(B) ② (D)(B)(E)(A)(C) ③ (D)(A)(C)(E)(B)
- ④ (E)(D)(A)(B)(C) ⑤ (E)(B)(D)(A)(C)

問2 13

- (A) I'm going to Seattle.
- (B) What have you got there, Tomoko?
- (C) Congratulations. Where are you going?
- (D) Wow, you might have a chance to see Ichiro.
- (E) It's an application form. I'm going to study English abroad.

- ① (A)(D)(B)(E)(C) ② (A)(B)(E)(C)(D) ③ (B)(E)(D)(C)(A)
- ④ (B)(E)(C)(A)(D) ⑤ (B)(A)(D)(C)(E)

問3 14

- (A) You'd better get him a flea collar.
- (B) Oh, my God! They really like me. Look at all the fleabites on my leg.
- (C) This dog has fleas.
- (D) Uh-oh. I just saw one jump on you.
- (E) Don't scratch them.

- ① (A)(E)(B)(D)(C) ② (A)(D)(C)(B)(E) ③ (A)(C)(B)(D)(E)
④ (C)(D)(E)(B)(A) ⑤ (C)(A)(D)(B)(E)

問4 15

- (A) Oh, the Japanese don't like them either?
- (B) My car is broken now and I don't have enough money to repair it.
- (C) Why don't you come to the office by car?
- (D) Of course we don't. Nobody likes them.
- (E) I hate the crowded trains.

- ① (E)(A)(D)(C)(B) ② (E)(C)(B)(D)(A) ③ (B)(A)(D)(E)(C)
④ (C)(D)(A)(E)(B) ⑤ (C)(B)(E)(D)(A)

第4問 次の問い（問1～20）の空欄 **16** ～ **35** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Jill was **16** herself with joy.

- ① beside ② for ③ of ④ enjoyed ⑤ happy

問2 Let's talk **17** a cup of coffee.

- ① in ② on ③ over ④ drink ⑤ beneath

問3 This is just **18** I have been looking for. Thank you.

- ① that ② it ③ which ④ what ⑤ thing

問4 Here you **19** at the stadium.

- ① are ② is ③ get ④ have ⑤ like

問5 **20** do you like Sasebo?

- ① Are ② What ③ Which ④ How ⑤ Who

問6 I wish we **21** a simpler expense account system.

- ① will have ② are having ③ had ④ have had ⑤ have

問7 I've really enjoyed **22** with you.

- ① work ② to work ③ worked
④ working ⑤ being working

問8 Why don't you take a **23** ?

- ① lest ② napping ③ breathe ④ break ⑤ furniture

問9 My office is a **24** from my home.

- ① ten-minute drive ② ten-minutes drive ③ ten-minutes driving
④ ten-minute car ⑤ ten-minute by car

問 10 It's **25** that he's too busy to go with us.

- ① disappointment ② disappoint ③ disappointed
④ disappointing ⑤ to disappoint

問 11 Opportunity **26** knocks twice.

- ① does not ② no ③ seldom ④ not ⑤ ever

問 12 We pay only by transfer to the **27** you designate.

- ① account ② money ③ check ④ salary ⑤ some

問 13 I was asked **28** some milk.

- ① buy ② buying ③ to buy
④ bought ⑤ to be bought

問 14 The toilet won't stop **29** .

- ① run ② running ③ to run ④ ran ⑤ being run

問 15 Tom gave me **30** .

- ① an advice ② advices ③ a lot advice
④ a piece of advice ⑤ many advice

問 16 Bill spilled the soup **31** purpose.

- ① in ② off ③ with ④ of ⑤ on

問 17 Tom came to see me **32** the morning of July 18.

- ① in ② on ③ with ④ off ⑤ into

問 18 This is **33** building in Japan.

- ① third tall ② the third tall ③ the third taller
④ the third tallest ⑤ the tallest third

問 19 You may take **34** you like.

- ① that ② which ③ whichever ④ this ⑤ what's

問 20 How **35** is it from here to the station?

- ① many ② often ③ about ④ distance ⑤ far

第5問 次の問い(問1～5)の下線部について、その意味を最もよく表しているものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。 **36** ～ **40**

問1 Please remember me to your parents. **36**

- ① remind me ② say hello ③ keep in mind
④ keep in touch ⑤ memorize

問2 We should not despise the poor. **37**

- ① keep up with ② do away with ③ put off
④ look down upon ⑤ call up

問3 You must investigate the matter immediately. **38**

- ① look at ② hand in ③ show off
④ take part in ⑤ look into

問4 Tom came to my office occasionally. **39**

- ① once in a while ② in case ③ some time
④ case by case ⑤ on time

問5 We had rain for three days on end last week. **40**

- ① entirely ② endless ③ on the top
④ intermittently ⑤ continuously

第6問 次の問い（問1～5）の日本語の意味を表すように、（ ）内の語句を並べかえるとき、3番目と5番目にくる語句の最も適当な配列を、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。ただし、（ ）の中では、文頭にくる語句も小文字で表示している。 **41** ～ **45**

問1 パーマの予約を入れたいのですが。 **41**

(1 a permanent 2 I'd 3 for 4 like 5 an appointment 6 make 7 to).

- ① __ 3 _ 5 __ ② __ 6 _ 3 __ ③ __ 5 _ 6 __
④ __ 7 _ 5 __ ⑤ __ 2 _ 7 __

問2 彼女は私たちにもう2、3日いるように勧めてくれた。 **42**

She (1 more 2 to 3 a 4 invited 5 few 6 us 7 stay) days.

- ① __ 1 _ 5 __ ② __ 4 _ 3 __ ③ __ 2 _ 6 __
④ __ 7 _ 5 __ ⑤ __ 2 _ 3 __

問3 その男の子は遊び相手がないんです。 **43**

(1 with 2 the little boy 3 no 4 has 5 to 6 one 7 play).

- ① __ 3 _ 5 __ ② __ 1 _ 3 __ ③ __ 7 _ 6 __
④ __ 2 _ 5 __ ⑤ __ 2 _ 4 __

問4 私たちは長い橋のところに来るまで歩きつづけました。 **44**

We (1 till 2 a long 3 kept on 4 came 5 walking 6 we 7 to) bridge.

- ① __ 2 _ 5 __ ② __ 1 _ 4 __ ③ __ 5 _ 6 __
④ __ 3 _ 5 __ ⑤ __ 2 _ 1 __

問5 *however* と *but* の意味の違いは何ですか? 45

What (1 *however* and *but* 2 is 3 between 4 in 5 the 6 difference 7 meaning)?

① __ 3 _ 5 __

② __ 4 _ 3 __

③ __ 5 _ 6 __

④ __ 6 _ 7 __

⑤ __ 7 _ 1 __

平成14年度 長崎国際大学入学試験

3 月 入 試

< 解 答 >

英語 I・II

英語 I・II(解答番号 1 ~ 45)

解答番号	解答	解答番号	解答
1	3	26	3
2	5	27	1
3	2	28	3
4	4	29	2
5	2	30	4
6	2	31	5
7	1	32	2
8	4	33	4
9	1	34	3
10	5	35	5
11	2	36	2
12	2	37	4
13	4	38	5
14	5	39	1
15	1	40	5
16	1	41	4
17	3	42	5
18	4	43	1
19	1	44	2
20	4	45	4
21	3		
22	4		
23	4		
24	1		
25	4		