

平成 16 年度 長崎国際大学入学試験問題

一般学力 B 日程入試

英語【英語 英語】 (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、13 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。

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。

氏名欄

氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。

志望学科欄，解答科目欄

該当する欄にマーク（印）しなさい。

- 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

 と表示されてある問いに対して 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 の欄にマークしなさい。

（例）

解答 番号	解 答 欄				
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、問題冊子は机上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。

Baby food has made an immense contribution to the health of the world's infants. Up until its "invention," mothers had to strain vegetables to make them digestible ^{註1} for babies. This was such a messy and time-consuming chore that most mothers just kept their babies on liquid food until about age one. This led to malnourishment ^{註2} and digestive problems in later life. Today, all Mom needs to do is open little jars and spoon the contents into their baby's mouth, promoting healthy digestive system development as well as providing nutritional benefits. It may explain in part the startling reduction in U.S. infant mortality from over thirty per thousand live births in 1930 to about seven today.

The man responsible for this development was Daniel F. Gerber (1898–1974), son of Frank Gerber, who owned a cannery in Fremont, Michigan. Young Dan went to a military school in Delafield, Wisconsin, then served in the army during World War I.

In 1923, he married Dorothy Marion Scott, and the couple had five children. Faced with the chore of straining vegetables for her babies, Dorothy wondered why food couldn't be strained at Frank's cannery and sold as a baby food. Acting on her suggestion, Dan and Frank set up a bench-scale straining process at the plant, and tried the strained peas on the company's first tester, baby Sally Gerber (1927–).

Sally apparently gave the food a thumbs-up ^{註3} and the family's pediatrician ^{註4} in Grand Rapids assured them that the idea of commercially produced baby food was nutritionally sound and would be backed by the medical community. Others spoke ill of the venture. They questioned how strained carrots that sold for six times the cost of unstrained carrots could be acceptable to consumers. And think of the risk in marketing such a sensitive product, they cautioned: one bad jar, and the company could be ruined.

The Gerbers ignored the naysayers and went into mass production. By 1929, the company, itself in its infancy, was selling Gerber baby food on store shelves throughout much of country, and they took a giant step in building a large new plant just as the Depression loomed ^{註5}.

During the Depression, they may have wondered if the naysayers were right.

Baby food suddenly became unaffordable to most of their customers, and it looked for a while like the company might not survive. But it did, thanks to an expanded product line, advertising and promotions, and, especially, the Gerber baby.

注 1 : digestible 消化しやすい

注 2 : malnourishment 栄養不良

注 3 : gave ~ a thumbs-up ~ を承認した

注 4 : pediatrician 小児科医

注 5 : loomed 不気味に迫った

(John Gove, *Made in America* より一部変更)

問 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
~ のうちから一つずつ選べ。 ~

(1)

離乳食は、幼児の健康に対して多大な貢献をしてきた。

赤ちゃんの歯のためには、固い野菜を食べさせた方が良い。

赤ちゃんが一歳になるまでは、液体状の消化にいい食べ物を食べさせた方が
良い。

赤ちゃんの時に食べたものが、後々の人生において影響することはない。

昔の母親は赤ちゃんに与える食事で苦勞することはなかった。

(2)

1930年のアメリカにおける幼児の死亡率は、生児出生1000人中7人であった。

1898年、Frank Gerberに息子が生まれた。

1923年、Dorothyは双子を産んだ。

1927年、Sally Gerberが入社試験に合格した。

1929年、Gerber baby foodはまだ試作段階にあった。

(3) 3

Frank は会社を始めた当初から、離乳食を売ること考えていた。

Dan の妻が、野菜をこして離乳食として売ること提案した。

Dan と Frank は、ベンチをつくる会社を設立した。

Sally には、母親が常に手作りの食べ物を食べさせていた。

Sally は、離乳食が気に入らなかった。

(4) 4

小児科医は、離乳食をつくって売るアイデアに反対した。

離乳食を売るとは、誰からも支持されなかった。

ニンジンも、生も加工品も値段は変わらない。

離乳食をつくるには、危険な作業が伴う。

Gerber 親子は、反対されても離乳食の大量生産に乗り出した。

(5) 5

Gerber 親子は、小さな工場で作りの商品を作りつづけた。

不景気の間も、Gerber 親子は人々がなぜ自分たちのプロジェクトに反対したのか全くわからなかった。

離乳食は安かったので、不景気の間も皆買うことができた。

一時期、Gerber 親子の会社も、不景気の中で生き残れないように思われた。

工場を拡大したおかげで、Gerber 親子の会社は倒産してしまった。

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

Mankind, ever since there have been civilized communities, have been confronted with problems of two different kinds. On the one hand there has been the problem of mastering natural forces, of the knowledge and the skill required to produce tools and weapons and to encourage Nature in the production of useful animals and plants. This problem, in the modern world, is dealt with by science and scientific technique, and experience shown that in order to deal with it adequately it is to train a large number of rather narrow specialists. But there is a second problem, less precise, and by some mistakenly regarded as unimportant I mean the problem of how best to utilize our command over the forces of nature. This includes burning issues as democracy versus dictatorship, capitalism versus socialism, international government versus international anarchy, free speculation versus authoritarian dogma. On such issues the laboratory can give no decisive guidance. The kind of knowledge that gives most help in such problems is a wide survey of human life, in the past as well as in the , and an appreciation of the sources of misery or contentment as they appear in history.

(Bertrand Russell, *Unpopular Essays* より)

(1)

acquiring acquire acquaint
acquaintance acquired

(2)

be has have are was

(3)

need necessarily university universal necessary

(4)

a not such but well

(5)

giving getting solving involving rejecting

(6)

present animal old nature society

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 ~ のうちから一つずつ選べ。 ~

問1

- (A) Thank you. See you then.
- (B) That sounds great!
- (C) Hello, John. What's up?
- (D) We'll pick you up at your house at 6:30.
- (E) Tom and I are going to Huis Ten Bosch tonight. Why don't you join us?

(E)(A)(C)(D)(B) (E)(D)(C)(B)(A) (C)(D)(E)(B)(A)
(C)(E)(B)(D)(A) (C)(A)(D)(B)(E)

問2

- (A) Yes, I'm looking for a blue shirt.
- (B) May I help you?
- (C) It's too big for me. Do you have a smaller size?
- (D) It's sold out, but we have a red one in a smaller size.
- (E) How do you like this one?

(B)(E)(A)(D)(C) (B)(D)(C)(A)(E) (B)(A)(E)(C)(D)
(E)(D)(C)(B)(A) (E)(A)(C)(B)(D)

問 3 14

- (A) You should take the bus number 24.
- (B) What time does the bus leave?
- (C) Thank you very much.
- (D) In twenty minutes.
- (E) I'd like to go to Huis Ten Bosch.

(A)(E)(B)(D)(C)

(A)(D)(C)(B)(E)

(E)(C)(B)(D)(A)

(E)(D)(C)(B)(A)

(E)(A)(B)(D)(C)

問 4 15

- (A) Today's exchange rate is 115 yen to the dollar.
- (B) How much will you exchange?
- (C) What's the exchange rate for yen?
- (D) Hello. May I help you?
- (E) I'd like to exchange yen for dollars.

(D)(E)(B)(C)(A)

(D)(A)(C)(B)(E)

(D)(C)(B)(A)(E)

(B)(D)(E)(C)(A)

(B)(A)(D)(C)(E)

- 問 8 Divide the cake six pieces.
 into for out above with
- 問 9 The man repaired my car is not good at his job.
 which who whose whom what
- 問 10 Everybody is surprised at the fluency with Tom speaks German.
 that whom what whose which
- 問 11 Are you or against the plan?
 agree in for like satisfied
- 問 12 The boy was playing a red cap on.
 in by for with over
- 問 13 This medicine will help your headache.
 relief relieve loose good bad
- 問 14 My sister in blue today.
 is dressing dress is dressed dressed is dress
- 問 15 He demanded that the passage deleted.
 should would were is being be
- 問 16 This is the same bag I bought in London.
 as in on what for
- 問 17 I can't tell butter margarine.
 than from to rather similarity

問 18 Tom tried to open the door fail.

in vain

but

with

only to

through

問 19 Where in did you find it?

ever

the world

world

the earth

earth

問 20 I want to travel through Europe .

by train

by my car

in crowded bus

by alone

with friend

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～のうちから一つずつ選べ。 ～

問1 On the whole, he is a dependable person.

In general Entirely Without a doubt
Honestly In all

問2 He took an intensive English course, but he still can't speak the language.

strong serious concentrated
tedious monotonous

問3 Several people were injured during the storm.

killed harmed helped
saved wet

問4 She tried hard, but finally she had to give up.

give away abandon the attempt return
open uphold

問5 Hey, keep your chin up.

don't be discouraged be ambitious get your eyes open
keep in touch sit up late

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1～7まで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～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 私が英語を勉強し始めて6年になります。 41

(1 study English 2 six years 3 I 4 passed 5 began to 6 have 7 since).

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

問2 トムがあんなに無作法だとは夢にも思わなかった。 42

Little (1 so 2 I 3 dream 4 did 5 Tom 6 badly 7 would behave).

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

問3 トムが欲しいものは、彼の収入が増すにつれて増えていった。 43

(1 his income 2 in proportion 3 Tom's 4 greater 5 wants 6 became 7 as) increased.

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

問4 状況説明は、この部屋で行われますよ。 44

(1 held 2 the 3 will 4 briefing 5 be 6 in 7 session) this room.

__ 2 _ 6 __ __ 2 _ 7 __ __ 3 _ 6 __
 __ 3 _ 5 __ __ 7 _ 5 __

問5 僕はそんなことを信じるほど、世間知らずではないよ。 45

I'm not (1 like 2 believe 3 to 4 as 5 a thing 6 so 7 green) that.

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