

平成30年度  
八 戸 学 院 大 学  
一般入学試験（前期）

# 英 語

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 筆記用具は黒色の鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用すること。
3. 問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁に気付いたときは、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよい。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい。

I. 次の会話文を読み、空欄 1. ～ 7. に当てはまる単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a)～(d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲め。

A: Wow! Nice view from up here on the ski lift!

B: I suppose so.

A: What's the matter? Are you 1. of heights? Ha, ha, ha!

B: Don't laugh. I'm a little scared, that's all.

A: I thought you liked skiing and all the adventure. You 2. here last year with Tanya.

B: Yeah, but you weren't here last year, so you don't know what happened.

A: Why? What happened?

B: 3. were on the ski lift and suddenly, there was a loud noise and the lift stopped.

We were stuck up there for three hours!

A: You spent three hours 4. there?

B: Yes. We were really scared. Tanya wanted to jump down 5. we were 30 meters above the ground!

A: What did you do?

B: We just 6. . We sat there and sang songs. It was a terrible experience.

A: OK, calm down. Let's think about next year. We can spend our vacation 7. a tropical island and do water sports.

B: OK, that doesn't sound so dangerous.

(adopted from *Traveler Elementary A1.2 American Edition Student's Book*, H.Q. Mitchell, MM Publications)

- |    |            |               |             |            |
|----|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | (a) afraid | (b) overjoyed | (c) excited | (d) tire   |
| 2. | (a) came   | (b) going     | (c) visit   | (d) date   |
| 3. | (a) You    | (b) Us        | (c) They    | (d) We     |
| 4. | (a) down   | (b) up        | (c) around  | (d) over   |
| 5. | (a) since  | (b) but       | (c) because | (d) so     |
| 6. | (a) jumped | (b) skied     | (c) waited  | (d) scared |
| 7. | (a) in     | (b) on        | (c) to      | (d) of     |

Ⅱ. 次の会話文を読み、空欄  ～  に当てはまる単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a)～(d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲め。

A: Grandpa, when you were a boy did you have television?

B: Of course we had television! But it  a color TV like we have now, it was black and white.

A: And were there lots and lots of channels?

B: Only three. But that was enough. We loved it! And there weren't shows all day long.

There was usually nothing on in the morning or the afternoon!

A: Oh, no! What  did TV shows start?

B: At around 5:00 pm, when children's TV started. There were some great shows for  children, I can tell you! We had real stories in those days.

A: Did your mom and dad  you an allowance?

B: Yes, but I worked for it! I cleaned around the house and washed the dishes.

A: That's terrible!  much allowance did you get?

B: My dad gave me six cents a week. He didn't give me much, did he? But we bought comic books and candy.

A: What  of comic books did they have then?

B: Well, I bought a comic book called *Pep Comics*, and it was full  adventure stories. And Superman! That was really exciting!

(adopted from *American Headway 1, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*, Liz and John Soars, Oxford University Press)

- |  |             |              |               |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| <input type="text" value="1."/> (a) isn't  | (b) wasn't  | (c) couldn't | (d) shouldn't |
| <input type="text" value="2."/> (a) day    | (b) o'clock | (c) time     | (d) when      |
| <input type="text" value="3."/> (a) you    | (b) these   | (c) us       | (d) my        |
| <input type="text" value="4."/> (a) borrow | (b) loan    | (c) receive  | (d) give      |
| <input type="text" value="5."/> (a) How    | (b) When    | (c) What     | (d) Who       |
| <input type="text" value="6."/> (a) kinds  | (b) stories | (c) authors  | (d) shows     |
| <input type="text" value="7."/> (a) about  | (b) of      | (c) ever     | (d) in        |

Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

Learning from the past

Why do we never seem to learn the lessons of the past? The actions of others could point the way for us in the future. But either we forget these lessons or we deliberately<sup>(1)</sup> choose to misinterpret<sup>(2)</sup> them, or knowing them, we simply fail to act on them.

Because of the economic boom in China, its government has become worried in recent years about selfish motives overtaking society. Many Chinese have been saying for some time that the traditional values of harmony, respect and hard work have been lost. So a few years ago the government focused attention again on the teachings of Confucius<sup>(3)</sup>, the ancient philosopher.

‘Consideration for others is the basis of a good life, a good society.’

Prior to the 1990s, Confucianism<sup>(4)</sup> had not been fashionable, but now, in a country which is currently<sup>(5)</sup> developing at a dizzying<sup>(6)</sup> speed, it offers a sense of stability<sup>(7)</sup> and order. The Confucian saying that nowadays sums up the government’s philosophy is ‘harmonious society’.

Sometimes it is difficult to learn from the past because the standards of the ‘teacher’ are so high. This is certainly the case with Nelson Mandela, who preached the message of reconciliation<sup>(8)</sup> to two sides in South Africa who hated each other deeply. Mandela had always been ideologically committed to peace, and while he was living in prison, he became determined that reconciliation was the only way to unite his divided country:

‘If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy.’

All those who strive for peace know that in the long term they will have to begin this dialogue<sup>(9)</sup>. Yet few are able to follow the example set by Mandela, because it requires such a high degree of unselfishness<sup>(10)</sup>. It seems that heeding<sup>(11)</sup> this warning – not to be selfish – is perhaps the hardest lesson of all for people to learn.

(1) deliberately : わざと, 故意に (2) misinterpret : (...を)誤って解釈する

(3) Confucius : 孔子 (4) Confucianism : 儒教 (5) currently : 現在, 今のところ

(6) dizzying : 目まぐるしい (7) stability : 安定 (8) reconciliation : 和解

(9) dialogue : 対話 (10) unselfishness : 無私無欲 (11) heeding : (...を)心に留めている

Source: <http://www.ngllife.com/content/reading-texts-word>

問題：次の1.～5. の質問について、それぞれ  A. ～  D. から正しいものを1つ  
選び、その記号を○で囲め。

1. In this text, what are traditional teachings?

- A. Confusing words and Nellie's mandalas are the best.
- B. China and South Africa have great leaders and philosophers.
- C. People should work for a harmonious society.
- D. It is easy to make harmony with people from other countries.

2. What is the Chinese government worried about?

- A. Children can't communicate with their parents.
- B. Children who studied harmony liked to take tests.
- C. Improvements in the economy increased selfish feelings.
- D. Selfish motors decrease the economic boom.

3. What did Nelson Mandela preach?

- A. honesty
- B. memory
- C. peace
- D. culture

4. What does Nelson Mandela's statement 'if you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy.' mean?

- A. Work is the best way to get some peace.
- B. If you and your enemy work together, you can make peace.
- C. Peace can be worked, and your enemy can be worked, too.
- D. There is peace when your enemy works hard.

5. What the hardest lesson of all for people to learn?

- A. To love shellfish is good, but to be selfish is better.
- B. Selfishness does a body good.
- C. Learning to be selfless is a difficult thing to do.
- D. Listening to unselfish people can help students get a good job.

IV. 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

Sea gypsies<sup>(1)</sup> of Myanmar

We had been travelling for a few hours when on the horizon we spotted the group of small hand-built boats, called *kabang*. The Moken<sup>(2)</sup> are wary<sup>(3)</sup> of strangers, so as we approached, I called out some reassuring<sup>(4)</sup> words in their language. The family elder, Gatcha, was at first reluctant<sup>(5)</sup> to stop. Outsiders have been harassing<sup>(6)</sup> the Moken throughout their history and his instinct told him to keep his distance. But after hearing that I had been researching the Moken way of life since 1982, in the end he accepted us into his 'home'.

Home for this nomadic<sup>(7)</sup> sea people are the *kabang*, on which they live, eat and sleep for eight months of the year. In these light craft, they traverse the Mergui Archipelago<sup>(8)</sup>, 800 islands dotted across the Andaman Sea, off Myanmar, collecting what they need to survive and moving on. They get by only on what they take from the sea and beaches each day – fish, molluscs<sup>(9)</sup> and sandworms to eat; shells and oysters to trade with Malay and Chinese merchants. They accumulate<sup>(10)</sup> little and live on land only during the monsoons. But the world is closing in on the Moken way of life.

As divers and beachcombers<sup>(11)</sup>, they pose no threat to others who share these waters. In spite of this, the authorities are always pressuring them to settle in one place. Ten years ago, 2,500 Moken were still leading a traditional seafaring<sup>(12)</sup> life, but that population is slowly declining and now stands at around 1,000. If they cease to be sea gypsies, it is feared that their unique understanding of the sea will disappear also. Moken people can dive down 20 metres without breathing equipment and have developed extraordinary underwater vision. They are experts at reading changes in the sea and it is even said they can anticipate a tsunami.

A day spent fishing and gathering was followed by a night of eating and ritual<sup>(13)</sup>. The following morning Gatcha and his family pushed out to sea to continue their journey. The dry season was nearing its end and soon they would be setting up a temporary camp on land. But just as the rains come and go, I wonder if the Moken will still be living here when I next return.

- (1) gypsy の複数形。世界各地に散在する漂泊民族の意。 (2) Moken : モーケン族  
(3) wary : 用心深い (4) reassuring : 安心を与える (5) reluctant : 嫌がって  
(6) harassing : 苦しめている (7) nomadic : 放浪の  
(8) the Mergui Archipelago : メルゲイ諸島 (9) molluscs : 軟体動物  
(10) accumulate : 蓄積する (11) beachcombers : ビーチで物を探す人々  
(12) seafaring : 船乗り業の (13) ritual : 儀式

Source: <http://www.ngllife.com/content/reading-texts-word>

問題：次の 1. ～ 5. の質問について、それぞれ  A. ～  D. から正しいものを 1 つ  
選び、その記号を○で囲め。

1. In this text, what does the researcher study?

- A. Body language and hand-built boats around the world.  
 B. The lifestyles of some native people of Myanmar.  
 C. Singing, playing instruments, and celebrating in Myanmar culture.  
 D. The water and food of Myanmar.

2. What is a *kabang*?

- A. A loud noise made by hand-built boats.  
 B. Hand-built houses of *kabang* wood.  
 C. Children who study hand-made boats.  
 D. A type of monsoon from Myanmar.

3. Why are the authorities always pressuring the Moken to settle in one place?

- A. They are very fast runners and hard to catch.  
 B. They have no memory of their movements, so they get lost on beaches.  
 C. They pick up food and shells from many beaches.  
 D. They need to have new houses and supermarkets built.

4. How many Moken still live a traditional life?

- A. Only one.
- B. The text doesn't say.
- C. Ten thousand.
- D. One thousand.

5. What special physical abilities do the Moken have?

- A. They can jump into the sea and not get wet.
- B. They can see underwater and swim in very deep water.
- C. They can talk to the sea creatures.
- D. They can anticipate typhoons.