

令和 2 年度

一般 A 日程 入学試験 学力特待生入学試験 (A 日程) 入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 願書提出時に、この試験科目の受験を申請していない人は受験できません。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。
4. 解答用紙にある「マーク記入例」と「記入上の注意」をよく読みなさい。
5. この問題冊子は、9 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・乱丁及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。

九州女子大学
九州女子短期大学

I

次の英文の空所 ～ に入るもっとも適切な語（句）の番号を [1]～[4] の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

1. Yesterday, I bought a book titled *Never Ending Story*, () I haven't read yet.

[1] what [2] who [3] which [4] it

2. It was generous () Bill to donate such a large amount of money to his old school.

[1] as [2] of [3] with [4] for

3. If Beth had not been injured, we () have won the final game.

[1] can [2] are able to
[3] could [4] were able to

4. I () if I should seek admission to a university in a foreign country.

[1] whispered [2] wondered [3] thought [4] felt

5. () Ms. Freeman before, William immediately recognized her.

[1] Having met [2] Meeting
[3] Having been met [4] Being met

6. Be careful () miss the flight, or you won't make it to the conference in time.

[1] not [2] to not [3] to never [4] not to

7. () I ask what career you would like to pursue in the future?

[1] However [2] If [3] What [4] May

8. According to the weather report, it () that we will have a mild summer this year.

[1] likely to be [2] seems [3] should be [4] feels

9. I don't think that is the reason () Jane left her hometown.

[1] for [2] which [3] because [4] why

10. I was surprised to see so () deer wandering around in the park.

[1] many [2] lots of [3] much [4] those

II

次の1～5の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように選択肢の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成し、～に入るもっとも適切な語(句)の番号を[1]～[8]の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字で示しています。

1. 職場まで通勤せずに家で仕事ができればとても便利でしょう。

_____ _____ _____ do my work
at home without commuting to the office.

[1] be [2] convenient [3] could [4] I [5] if [6] it [7] so
[8] would

2. あらゆる場所で女性たちは50年前よりもっと自立心があるということに、
大方の人々は同意するでしょう。

Most people will agree that everywhere _____
_____ _____ years ago.

[1] are [2] fifty [3] independent-minded [4] more [5] than
[6] they [7] were [8] women

3. 豪雨で電車が遅れたので、約束の時間までに面接に行けないのではと心配した。

The train was delayed because of the heavy rain, and I was worried about _____ **15** _____ _____ _____ _____ **16** _____ the appointed time.

- [1] able [2] being [3] by [4] job interview [5] my [6] not
[7] reach [8] to

4. リーダーシップについて言えば、私たちの野球部の監督は誰にも劣りません。

The manager of our baseball club _____ **17** _____ _____ _____
_____ **18** _____ leadership.

- [1] comes [2] it [3] is [4] none [5] second [6] to [7] to
[8] when

5. 彼は心臓外科医ですが、ちょっとしたピアニストとしても知られています。

Although he is a heart surgeon, _____ **19** _____ _____ _____
_____ **20** _____ pianist.

- [1] a [2] also [3] be [4] he [5] is [6] known [7] quite
[8] to

III

次の会話文を読んで、空所 [21] ~ [30] に入るもっとも適切なものの番号を選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢は二度使えません。

Kana and Hana are second-year university students. They are talking about what they did during their summer vacation.

Kana: Hi, Hana. You look well rested. Did you have a nice summer vacation?

Hana: Hi, Kana. Yes, I did. I had a wonderful vacation.

Kana: What did you do?

Hana: I went back to my hometown and had a great time catching up with all my high school friends. I also went to driving school and got my driving license.

Kana: That's nice. Do you feel confident enough to drive long distances now?

Hana: Yes, fairly confident. ([21]) My father was sitting beside me, of course. He drove the car back.

Kana: Great! So, you learned a new skill.

Hana: Yes, I did. And I also learned another new skill. I learned to fish! My elder brother, who lives near my parents' house, loves fishing. He and his wife go fishing every weekend. ([22]) It was tiring, but it was fun, especially because I caught several fish!

Kana: Fishing is something I've never tried.

Hana: Maybe we can go together some day. ([23])

Kana: Sounds great.

Hana: What about you, Kana? ([24])

Kana: Yes, I had a great vacation, too. I visited my grandparents in Tokyo. ([25])

Hana: I haven't been to Tokyo for many years. How did you spend your time?

Kana: Actually, I learned something new, too. ([26])

Hana: How come?

Kana: My grandmother runs a small *wagashi* shop. I worked there part-time. She taught me.

Hana: That sounds interesting.

Kana: It was really fun because the shop has a loyal base of frequent

customers, including a few foreigners, who have been buying her sweets for many years. (27) It was a great atmosphere to work in.

Hana: Does your grandmother's shop specialize in any particular sweet?

Kana: Yes, in fact it does. Her shop's most popular sweets are *namagashi* and *daifuku*. Those are the sweets that I learned to prepare.

Hana: Next time you make them, please get me some. I love all *wagashi*.

Kana: Sure. And one more thing. I also attended a rock concert at Nippon Budokan.

Hana: I went there once many years ago to see the matches of a cousin of mine who took part in the national judo tournament. (28) It has such a rich history, doesn't it?

Kana: Yes, indeed it does. In fact, I found it quite funny that my grandmother had gone to see the Beatles concert when they performed there in June 1966. It was the first-ever rock concert at Nippon Budokan. She was twenty years old at that time. (29)

Hana: Sounds like you had a great summer vacation, too. Let's talk more about it later.

Kana: You're right. (30) Let's get going. See you later, Hana.

Hana: See you, Kana.

(選択肢)

- [1] I was there for about two weeks.
- [2] They were all so friendly.
- [3] In fact, I drove all the way here from my hometown.
- [4] The tournament was held at Nippon Budokan.
- [5] I learned how to make *wagashi*.
- [6] I joined them several times.
- [7] It's almost time for class to start.
- [8] She still talks excitedly about it.
- [9] I can teach you.
- [10] Did you do anything special during the vacation?

IV

次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Altruism means “living for others.” This quality can be considered a higher form of personal development. Altruism is the desire to help others –as individuals or by working for society–rather than to just selfishly look out for oneself. Many scientists believe that altruism is deeply embedded within human nature. Religions and cultures everywhere teach that altruism is an important moral virtue. Humans are social beings and need to help one another to survive. When we help others, pleasure chemicals that make us feel good and even happier are released deep within our brain. This is why helping others gives us such great satisfaction. With altruism, we help others without expecting any help—or anything else—back. Everyone benefits when we act altruistically, even if there is () to ourselves.

We feel closer to those () help. Through altruism, we build trust, connections, and a good reputation. We grow emotionally, and others around us become happier and kinder. People see us as more honest, friendlier, and more helpful, and thus we have a greater chance of making even more friends. Others are more likely to cooperate with us, return us favors, or help us in the future if we are having trouble.

When they are doing a task, people are more successful while cooperating rather than when competing. When students study together for a project, they are more likely to be more social and have better relationships. () who cooperate have better physical health, suffer fewer aches and pains, and are emotionally stronger. Being altruistic is important when we are seeking a spouse. In many studies, women have found altruistic men more attractive, better at dating, and more suitable as marriage partners.

Studies show that we are more likely to cooperate with those who are part of our family or our group or circle, or with people we are likely to () again. When you see someone who is suffering, you naturally feel empathy and perhaps a desire to help him or her. Young children will automatically try to help others out of true concern for them. Animals show altruism to other animals too, and overall, animals that cooperate live longer and are more productive than those that do not.

When we give, others are more likely to give back. When we are kind, others are more likely to be kind back. When we see an act of kindness, we get a warm feeling inside. This is a result of (35) human evolution. It proves that humans have evolved to cooperate, to help one another, to try to make the world a better place. This does not mean that people are more altruistic than selfish. Humans can act either way. So perhaps our greatest challenge is for people to act for a greater good.

Edited from *Life Topics: Reflections* by Jonathan Berman and Takashi Shimaoka (Naniun-Do, 2018)

【注】 embed 「埋め込む」 altruistically 「利他的に」
 spouse 「配偶者」 empathy 「共感」

A. 英文中の空所 31 ~ 35 に入るもっとも適切な語の番号を [1] ~ [4] の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

31

[1] price [2] premium [3] cost [4] rate

32

[1] they [2] you [3] I [4] we

33

[1] Citizens [2] People [3] Inhabitants [4] Crowds

34

[1] see [2] view [3] remember [4] forget

35

- [1] their [2] its [3] our [4] his

B. 次の英文の空所 ～ に入るもっとも適切なものの番号を [1] ～ [4] の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

1. The passage states that in order to live, humans need ().

- [1] to mutually support one another
- [2] scientists who believe that altruism lies deeply embedded within human nature
- [3] substances that make us feel good and even happier
- [4] religions and cultures that teach altruism as an important moral virtue

2. The passage states that through altruism, ().

- [1] we can help other people make happier and kinder friends
- [2] we can develop closer bonds with other people
- [3] we can grow more emotional about others
- [4] we can return favors to or help those who cooperate with others

3. According to the passage, ().

- [1] people who cooperate for a project are more likely to have studied together when they were students
- [2] altruistic people are more likely to have better relationships with students who study together for a project
- [3] altruistic people think it is important for a person to seek a spouse
- [4] people succeed more when they cooperate than when they compete

4. The passage states that we are more likely to cooperate with ().

- [1] someone who naturally feels empathy or a desire to help
- [2] young children who automatically try to help others out of concern for them
- [3] our close relatives or those we meet often
- [4] animals that live longer and are more productive

5. According to the passage, ().

- [1] people give to those who are more likely to give back
- [2] people are more likely to see an act of kindness when they get a warm feeling inside
- [3] people are more likely to be kind to those who are kind to them
- [4] people who are altruistic are more likely to be selfish