

平成 31 年度

一般 C 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、10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。

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九州女子短期大学

I

次の英文の空所 [1] ~ [10] 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。

1. The politician ([1]) to stand as a candidate again for the next election.

[1] avoided [2] considered [3] decided [4] denied

2. Chris's car is ([2]) cheaper than mine.

[1] much [2] most [3] least [4] very

3. She is the student ([3]) got the first prize in the speech contest.

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

4. Jack ([4]) well have finished writing the report by now.

[1] must [2] might [3] can [4] would

5. ([5]) a pity that you can't come to the party.

[1] It's [2] I'm [3] That's [4] You're

6. I've been working here ([6]) last summer.

[1] while [2] during [3] for [4] since

7. ([7]) global warming is still continuing, not all nations are taking part in efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.

[1] Although [2] But [3] However [4] Nevertheless

8. You can find information about the incident () the internet.

[1] at [2] by [3] in [4] on

9. Our boss () to Canada yesterday to visit the branch office there.

[1] flew [2] flight [3] flown [4] flies

10. The new smartphones are making it easier () elderly people to access the internet.

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

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を並べ替えて英文を完成し、空所 ～ 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、文頭に来る語も小文字で示しています。

1. その写真はいつも私にオーストラリア旅行を思い出させます。

This picture _____ _____
_____ .

[1] always [2] Australia [3] me [4] reminds [5] of
[6] the [7] to [8] trip

2. これは学生たちがディバートのやり方を学ぶためにはすばらしいテレビ番組です。

This is a _____ _____
debate.

[1] for [2] good [3] how [4] learn [5] TV program
[6] students [7] to [8] to

3. 長時間ドアの鍵をかけないままにはしないほうがいいですよ。

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ for so long.

[1] better [2] door [3] had [4] leave [5] not [6] the
[7] unlocked [8] you

4. 気分が悪い時は新鮮な空気を吸うといいですよ。

If you _____ , _____ _____ _____ _____ .

[1] air [2] do [3] feel [4] fresh [5] good [6] you
[7] sick [8] will

5. あの若者はどんなに寒くてもTシャツしか着ません。

That young man _____ , _____ _____ _____ _____ .

[1] cold [2] how [3] it [4] is [5] matter [6] no
[7] T-shirts [8] wears

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。

Saki and Maki are second year high-school students. It is the first day of a new school year. They are talking about what they did during the spring break.

Saki: Hi, Maki.

Maki: Hi, Saki. You look very relaxed. Did you have a nice spring break?

Saki: Yes, it was great.

Maki: What did you do?

Saki: I went with my family to Tokyo to attend my elder brother's graduation ceremony. ([21])

Maki: Yes, I remember you mentioning that to me. So, is he coming back to Fukuoka now or is he going to stay on in Tokyo?

Saki: Actually, he got a job at a company in Sapporo. ([22])

Maki: Does he like to live on his own?

Saki: Yes, he is quite independent-minded.

Maki: So, did you do anything else in Tokyo?

Saki: ([23]) We also went to Ueno Zoo to see the baby giant panda, Xiang Xiang.

Maki: I saw her on TV. ([24])

Saki: Yes, she is. Later, we made a short trip to Chiba to visit Tokyo Disneyland. I had never been there before, so it was quite exciting. In all, we had a really fun trip. What about you? ([25])

Maki: Yes, I went to Osaka to visit my grandmother. As usual, my grandmother was eager to make sure that I had a wonderful time.

Saki: That is so typical of all grandmothers. ([26]) Does your grandmother do that, too?

Maki: Yes, very much so. This time, it wasn't just that. She also took me to Universal Studios Japan and bought me many souvenirs there. So it was a really special trip.

Saki: ([27]) Which is more fun, USJ or Disneyland?

Maki: I don't think you can compare the two. Both have many appealing

attractions and each is fun in its own way. (28)

Saki: I am going to ask my parents to take me there next vacation.

Maki: Yes, do that. By the way, I got a souvenir for you from USJ.

(29) I'll give it to you during lunch time.

Saki: Thank you, Maki. That's very nice of you.

Maki: Don't mention it. Let's get going, it's time for class to begin.

(30)

Saki: Okay, see you then.

(選択肢)

- [1] It is in my locker.
- [2] My grandmother always prepares a lot of delicious food for me.
- [3] Did you do anything interesting?
- [4] I'll see you during lunch time.
- [5] Yes, we did a lot of shopping.
- [6] So he is going to move to Hokkaido now.
- [7] You should visit USJ some time when you get the chance.
- [8] I have never been to USJ.
- [9] Isn't she cute?
- [10] He'd been studying at a university there for the past four years.

IV

次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

What type of clothing are you wearing on the lower half of your body at this particular moment? If you glance around the room, you may see a fashion that is shared among your peers. In all likelihood, the majority are wearing jeans, perhaps the most universal item of clothing next to the everyday t-shirt. Surely, we are able to purchase a pair of blue jeans nearly anywhere, and we do so with increasing frequency. But, what continues to feed our collective attraction to this simple fabric of blue-stained cotton, and what started it all?

Much of the world's population would associate the blue jeans with one country in particular—the United States of America. Yet, the history of this classical clothing goes beyond its mid-20th century popularization on the American continent, far beyond. Indeed, some acknowledge that its history goes back further not only in time, but to a different continent as well. Research on the commerce of denim (the fabric of jeans) indicates that it emerged in Genoa, Italy and Nimes, France. Yes, the blue cotton denim that we all love so much comes from 16th century Europe, not 20th century America. Amazingly, this is four hundred years and a (31) away from the common persons' assumptions about blue jeans' origins.

This is not to say, however, that America had little influence on popularizing the blue fabric. On the contrary, it was America's resourceful people that first converted the fabric into the blue jeans that we love. The nation's massive influence on modern fashion can be traced to the 1850s and to two men in particular. The first is Levi Strauss, a clever merchant in San Francisco, who responded to gold miners' needs for tough clothing. (32), Levi fashioned pants out of brown cotton tent canvas, which was popular with miners working in harsh conditions. Levi switched to denim, and by the 1860s his pants—nicknamed “jeans” after the city of Genoa—became very popular.

Henry David Lee is another early contributor to the modern popularity of blue jeans. With a small amount of venture capital, he moved H. D. Lee Mercantile Company (his business enterprise) west to Kansas. From there, Lee sold Eastern work clothes to farmers and ranchers throughout the West.

However, due to continued supply interruptions, he decided to produce overalls, jackets, and dungarees—his version of blue jeans—himself. Similar to Levi's, Lee's clothing became popular with working people, although in more developed areas of the United States. While the contemporary admiration of blue jeans came from these humble roots, the roots are deep and strong.

Since those (33) days, blue jeans have enjoyed increasing popularity among working people, but Hollywood turned them into a fashion item. Cowboy culture appeared as a common theme from early silent films to movies of the 1960s. More often than not, cowboy actors wore—as you might guess—blue jeans as part of their costume. (34), it wasn't until the invention of color films that audiences actually saw the blue! Nevertheless, cool young stars of the 1950s like James Dean and Marilyn Monroe truly turned them into a fashion item.

Remarkably, according to the website Statistic Brain, 1,240,000,000 pairs of jeans have been sold worldwide for a total of \$56,200,000,000. Moreover, 96% of Americans own jeans and 60% wear them to work an average of 4 days a week. While Japan has its kimono and Germany its lederhosen, America's unofficial national costume is certainly the t-shirt and jeans.

From *AMBITIONS Intermediate*, ed. Masamichi Mochizuki et al. (Kinseido, 2018)

【注】 in all likelihood 「たぶん」 fabric 「生地」
fashion ~ out of... 「…から～を作る」
more often than not 「しばしば」
lederhosen 「レーダーホーゼン（ドイツ南部バイエルン州などの伝統的な男性用革半ズボン）」

A. 英文中の空所 **31** ~ **34** 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。

31

[1] continent [2] district [3] city [4] town

32

[1] At last [2] At first [3] At least [4] At most

33

[1] slow [2] fast [3] late [4] early

34

[1] However [2] Whoever [3] Wherever [4] Whenever

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 ().

- [1] jeans and t-shirts are probably the most common items of clothing worn by people all over the world
- [2] jeans and t-shirts are in all likelihood worn by a majority of people worldwide every day
- [3] in all likelihood, jeans are the most universal item of clothing worn by people worldwide every day
- [4] the everyday t-shirt is the most universal item of clothing among people who wear jeans

2. Blue jeans are commonly assumed to have originated from ().

- [1] Italy
- [2] France
- [3] the United States of America
- [4] no particular country

3. Denim was first used to make blue jeans in ().

- [1] Italy
- [2] France
- [3] the United States of America
- [4] no particular country

4. Levi Strauss started making blue jeans in order to ().

- [1] show that he was a clever merchant
- [2] become popular with miners working in harsh conditions
- [3] make pants nicknamed after the city of Genoa
- [4] meet the needs of gold miners for clothes made from strong fabric

5. Blue jeans became fashionable because ().

- [1] Henry David Lee moved his company west to Kansas
- [2] Lee decided to produce overalls, jackets, and dungarees himself
- [3] they were popular with working people in developed areas of the United States
- [4] they were worn by popular movie actors on screen

6. According to the passage, almost all Americans ().

- [1] sell jeans
- [2] own jeans
- [3] wear jeans to work
- [4] consider jeans America's unofficial national costume