

# 久留米大学 推薦 平成 30 年度

## 基礎学カテスト I (全 7 の 1)

1 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いに答えよ。

The emergence of new technology has influenced our lives in many ways. Mainly, the use of handheld devices has become a vital part of all of our lives. In fact, most people these days cannot imagine their lives without the cellphones, media players, tablets and smartphones that make their lives so much more convenient than just ten years ago. Without doubt, it is the current ( 1 ) of smartphones that has changed our lives the most. Several factors are related to this popularity.

When we think about the many functions of smartphones, we realize just how much convenience with which they supply us. For example, today's smartphones act as phones, Internet browsers, game centers, weather guides, travel companions, supply us with news feeds, and can even guide us to where we want to go with GPS technology. All of these functions are contained within a single device that we can hold in the palm of our hands.

The omnipresence of smartphones can be seen everywhere we go. When we get on a train, we see people looking at their phones; when driving in a car, we use them for ( 2 ) to get from one place to another; when at an airport, we use our devices to check in and board a flight; and if you have a few minutes to kill, you can always take out your smartphone to play some games in order to pass the time.

Yet another main function of the smartphone is the ability to use free video chat to talk to our friends and family anywhere in the world. We can sit in a coffee shop and talk to people who live in far away locations, and it seems like they are right in front of us when using video on our phones. This has to be one of the greatest ( 3 ) of a smartphone, as we can always stay in touch with those who are "near and dear" to us.

However, there are also drawbacks of this constant use of smartphones. For example, people can ( 4 ) technology in ways that can make it dangerous for young people using their devices. Scams such as phishing and predators who prey on the young reveal the dark side of the use of smartphones in today's society. Therefore, we must be keenly aware of how we use this technology and for what purposes.

It is clear that the current use of smartphones has greatly changed our lives. People today use them for almost every part of their daily ( 5 ); so much so that we feel we could not live without our smartphones. When thinking about just how much we use these devices and how much we depend on them, how long do you think you could go without your smartphone?

基礎学力テスト I (全7の2)

1. 本文の空所(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- |                     |                 |                   |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) (a) prevalence  | (b) uniformity  | (c) clarity       | (d) punctuality |
| (2) (a) machination | (b) mediation   | (c) circumference | (d) reference   |
| (3) (a) lacerations | (b) features    | (c) occasions     | (d) occupiers   |
| (4) (a) increase    | (b) enrapture   | (c) encompass     | (d) abuse       |
| (5) (a) resistance  | (b) subsistence | (c) existence     | (d) defiance    |

2. 本文の内容と適合するものを下記の(a)～(h)から3つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) Smartphones have been a part of peoples' lives for many decades.
- (b) The use of handheld devices has greatly increased in recent years.
- (c) People can use smartphones for both important and menial tasks.
- (d) Smartphone technology will become even more costly in the future.
- (e) The shortcomings of using digital devices far outweigh their benefits.
- (f) Handheld devices are mostly used for chatting with our friends.
- (g) The convenience of smartphones makes them very attractive to people.
- (h) There do not seem to be any disadvantages of using current technology.

- 2 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、文意に沿って、(1)~(4)の(a)から(f)を並べ替えた後、それぞれ1番目、3番目、6番目にくるものの記号をマークせよ。

Nonverbal communication is communication without the use of words. Hand gestures, facial expressions, body posture, body movement, and eye contact are all used to communicate nonverbally. Touch (1) [(a) an important (b) show friendship (c) is also (d) kind of nonverbal (e) can often (f) communication and] or deep feelings. There are other kinds of nonverbal communication that we usually do not think about, such as silence (which often has meaning) and the types of clothes, make-up, and hairstyles we choose to wear. Oral noises, such as laughter, grunts, moans, and size are also kind of nonverbal communication.

Communication experts all agree that nonverbal communication carries much of our meaning. In fact, many believe that nonverbal communication carries even more meaning than verbal communication. Some experts say that nonverbal communication (2) [(a) than (b) verbal (c) honest (d) is (e) communication (f) often more], since it is difficult to hide our feelings.

When we study intercultural communication, it is important to think about nonverbal communication. Nonverbal expressions usually do not hold the same meaning in different cultures. Only a few nonverbal expressions are universally recognized, such as a smile (which usually shows pleasure or friendliness), laughter, crying, and frowning. But even these sometimes change in different cultures and can lead to misunderstanding.

Our nonverbal communication behaviors and understandings have become such an important part of us that we often do not question their meaning. We use nonverbal cues for a variety of purposes. Some nonverbal communication is made purposefully, such as gestures, which are used to support a particular idea or word. For example, a shrug (3) [(a) the verbal (b) shoulders and hands (c) supports (d) of the (e) expression (f) extended upwards], "I don't know." Examples of this include pointing to a watch to show "We have to go," or "It's late," or holding up a thumb to express "Great!" It can help regulate communication, such as a grunt given to show that one is listening to another's communication (and have them keep going) or a "stop" hand gesture, which would hold communication.

Nonverbal cues, which are often used to communicate our feelings, are usually used and interpreted unconsciously. A (4) [(a) can (b) subtle change (c) body (d) expression or (e) posture (f) in facial] show joy, anger, or unhappiness. When in a foreign culture, misunderstanding nonverbal cues can cause us a lot of problems.

3 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いの答えを、それぞれ(a)～(d)より1つずつ選びマークせよ。

Japanese workers usually have difficulties in taking paid leave. On the other hand, workers in some European countries take a long holiday—around five or six weeks—every year. Why can they receive such good benefits? There are actually several reasons for this.

France may be one of the earliest countries to have introduced this kind of system. A study reports that the first law for paid leave was enacted in 1936. The length was, at maximum, 15 days a year. The study also shows, however, that it was not due to any worker unrest or discontent. Paid leave was included in a package proposed by a bureaucrat to improve working conditions.

The system was gradually accepted by the workers and the length of leave has been getting longer. They now have at least five weeks of paid leave. There have been other reasons for this extension than just improving working conditions. One motive was to share work. The government thought that if working time was shortened, it could be shared by more people and the unemployment rate could be lowered.

What do European people do in their holidays? Typically, German workers spend their holidays in southern Europe, in countries such as Italy, to escape from their homeland's cold climate. Some may be curious about how to afford the expense, although this is not a big problem for them. There are many cheap accommodations for holiday travelers and they can cook for themselves there. They do not often go sightseeing or shopping and spend their time reading or thinking about their lives. This way, they can spend their vacations rather economically.

A big difference between the paid leave systems in European countries and that of Japan is the existence of the duties of companies. Although Japanese workers have rights to take paid leave, companies will not be punished even if their employees cannot take all of their paid leave. Contrastively, in France and Germany, companies will be punished in the same situation.

(1) Choose a reason why the law for paid leave was enacted in France in 1936.

- (a) The lawmakers had to hear workers' opinions.
- (b) The government had to prepare for war.
- (c) An official thought paid leave was good for workers.
- (d) Other countries near France had already introduced similar systems.

(2) Choose a reason why paid leave is longer now than it was before in France.

- (a) The government wanted to secure more job opportunities for the unemployed.
- (b) People in the country tend to take separate paid leave now.
- (c) The custom of paid leave was not initially accepted by the workers.
- (d) Working times are getting longer so workers need more rest now.

基礎学力テスト I (全7の5)

(3) Which of the following actions is NOT mentioned as a way to spend a holiday economically?

- (a) staying in a cheap hotel
- (b) going to discount shops
- (c) spending the time rather calmly
- (d) preparing meals by oneself

(4) Why can workers in France take paid leave more easily than those in Japan?

- (a) Workers in France have the right to take paid leave.
- (b) Workers in Japan do not have the right to take paid leave.
- (c) Companies in France have a duty to give their workers paid leave.
- (d) Companies in Japan have a duty to give their workers paid leave.

(5) Choose the statement which is NOT in accordance with the text.

- (a) A holiday in Europe does not need to cost a lot.
- (b) Germany is not as warm as Italy.
- (c) Longer holidays can lower unemployment rates.
- (d) Paid leave is effectively utilized in Japan.

4 次の英文(a)～(j)の中から、正しくない表現を含む英文を5つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) Regulations relating to bans on smoking in public spaces have yet to take effect in the prefecture.
- (b) Every pharmaceutical company is trying all out to develop new medicines.
- (c) He seemed a little surprised at his sister's suddenly marriage.
- (d) It will not be long before AI takes place of a lot of jobs that humans do.
- (e) As is well known, many scientists have deep concerns about the raise in ocean temperatures.
- (f) I decided to ask her to be in charge of this project because she is as good as her word.
- (g) We should not have spent a great deal of time discussing the lesser concern at the meeting.
- (h) Even though your car doesn't have any problems, it needs to check on periodically.
- (i) I can't help being indifferent to other people's business.
- (j) The car that the famous actor was driving was seen collide with the telegraph pole by many people.

基礎学力テスト I (全7の6)

5 次の(1)~(10)の( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) Today's modern TV cameras only ( ) a few lights as compared with older models.  
(a) require (b) compel (c) constrain (d) restrict
- (2) A usual ( ) for flu is to drink lots of fluids.  
(a) cause (b) treatment (c) effect (d) impediment
- (3) Profits are usually divided ( ) the stockholders of a corporation.  
(a) during (b) concerning (c) among (d) in
- (4) The Emperor of Japan has a long and noble ( ).  
(a) innovation (b) tolerance (c) immediacy (d) tradition
- (5) There are twice as many college students ( ) in university today as there were fifty years ago.  
(a) performed (b) enrolled (c) contrived (d) sampled
- (6) Some vitamins may cause an allergic ( ) in some people.  
(a) anticipation (b) supposition (c) coalition (d) reaction
- (7) The theater was ( ) to display in the entrance some of the excellent newspaper reviews the play had received.  
(a) deluded (b) developed (c) demanded (d) delighted
- (8) After the votes were counted, it was ( ) that Steve was the winner.  
(a) weakened (b) undermined (c) determined (d) bolstered
- (9) The cashier put the money into the ( ) three hours ago.  
(a) department (b) account (c) discharge (d) arrangement
- (10) To determine an object's force, the mass and speed of the object must be ( ).  
(a) blemished (b) treasured (c) skirmished (d) measured

基礎学力テストI (全7の7)

6 次の(1)～(5)の単語を発音した際、最も強いアクセントがおかれる音節をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

(1) in-cre-men-tal  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(2) in-car-cer-ate  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(3) out-ra-geous  
(a) (b) (c)

(4) can-tan-ker-ous  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(5) di-a-bo-li-cal  
(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)