

平成 31 年度 日高看護専門学校 入学試験問題 〔一般〕

〔コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ〕

(時間…60 分)

《注意事項》

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで問題冊子は開かないでください。
2. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があります。監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
 - ① 氏名欄に、氏名・フリガナを記入してください。
 - ② 番号欄に、右詰めで受験番号を記入し、その下のマーク欄にマークしてください。
正しくマークされていない場合には、採点できないことがあります。
3. 解答は、解答用紙の問題番号に対応した解答欄にマークしてください。
コミュニケーション英語Ⅰの問題は、全部で 32 問あります。解答用紙の問 1 から問 32 までの解答欄を使用してください。
4. 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づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 試験終了後に問題冊子を回収しますので持ち帰らないでください。
6. 問題冊子の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください。

受 験 番 号

【A】 次の各組の左の語と下線部の発音が異なる語をそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) heaven [① pleasant ② meant ③ weapon ④ stream]
(2) journal [① return ② pearl ③ charm ④ first]
(3) handsome [① laugh ② thumb ③ knife ④ island]

【B】 次の各組の語について、最も強いアクセントの位置がほかの3つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (4) ① sys-tem ② my-self ③ ac-cept ④ e-vent
(5) ① en-cour-age ② ap-par-rent ③ news-pa-per ④ con-ver-sion
(6) ① ge-om-e-try ② me-mo-ri-al ③ ar-chi-tec-ture ④ e-con-o-my

【C】 次の定義に最も合うものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (7) an unusually exciting or dangerous experience or journey
① amusement ② adventure ③ incident ④ crisis
(8) an amount subtracted from the regular purchase price of an item
① discount ② wage ③ inflation ④ shortage
(9) a person, animal, or creature who wants to harm someone or prevent someone from achieving their goals
① supporter ② challenger ③ relative ④ enemy

【D】 次の日本語の意味に合うように、()に入る適切な語句をそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(10) ボブは2人のうち背の高い方です。

Bob is () of the two.

- ① taller ② tallest ③ the taller ④ the tallest

(11) 以前彼に会ったことがあったので、すぐ彼がわかりました。

() him before, I recognized him at once.

- ① Having meet ② Having met
③ Having been meeting ④ Being met

(12) あれがその科学者が生まれた村ですか。

Is that the village () the scientist was born?

- ① when ② where ③ which ④ why

(13) 母は私に夜更かししないように言いました。

My mother () stay up late.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① didn't tell me not to | ② told me not to |
| ③ told me to not | ④ didn't tell me to not |

(14) 委員会はその問題について何時間も議論しました。

The committee () the problem for hours.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① discussed | ② discussed about |
| ③ discussed on | ④ discussed on to |

(15) あのときあなたが一緒にいてくれたらよかったのになあ。

I wish you () with me then.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------------|------------|
| ① are | ② were | ③ have been | ④ had been |
|-------|--------|-------------|------------|

【E】 次の日本語の意味に合うように、() 内のア～オの語句を並べかえたとき、() 内で2番目と4番目にくる語句の適切な組み合わせをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示している。

(16) どうやってそのコンサートのチケットを手に入れたか教えてください。

Please (ア how イ tell ウ you エ got オ me) the ticket for the concert.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① オーウ | ② アーイ | ③ アーウ | ④ オーア |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(17) この写真を見ると、必ず高校時代を思い出します。

I (ア this picture イ thinking ウ never エ see オ without) of my high school days.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① オーイ | ② エーオ | ③ オーエ | ④ エーウ |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(18) 通りでは、だれ一人見かけませんでした。

(ア be イ nobody ウ to エ seen オ was) on the street.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① ウーオ | ② オーウ | ③ オーア | ④ ウーア |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

【F】 次の各対話文の（ ）に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(19) A: Excuse me, sir, but photography is prohibited inside the building.

B: ()

A: Please don't take pictures inside. The rule is written on that sign.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't notice.

① That would be great.

② No problem.

③ I beg your pardon?

④ Certainly.

(20) A: I'm going fishing with John this Sunday. Do you want to come, too?

B: Okay. ()

A: We haven't decided yet. But we don't want to go anywhere too far.

B: Okay. I'll make some sandwiches and bring them.

① Who is coming other than John?

② Where are you going?

③ It's supposed to rain that day.

④ I hope you catch a lot of fish.

(21) A: The pro baseball game this Sunday starts at 6:00. What time should we meet?

B: Let's see... why don't we meet at 5:45 in front of the ticket office at the stadium?

A: ()

B: Okay. Then let's meet in front of the ticket office at 5:00.

① That stadium is a little far from the station.

② I want to watch the players practice before the game, so let's get there a little earlier.

③ Well, I'm going to be late because of work.

④ We should have reserved our tickets on the Internet.

(22) A: Hello, you've reached the Seaside Bistro.

B: Hello. My name is John Brown. I would like to reserve a table for two people at 6:00 this Wednesday.

A: () We have tables available the following day, Thursday, at 6:00.

B: Okay. Then I'd like to make a reservation for Thursday.

① We have a great table by the window available that day.

② I'm very sorry, but we're closed on Thursdays.

③ I'm sorry, but there are no tables available at that time.

④ You can cancel your reservation up to two days in advance.

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Mr. Ito: Ayaka, do you know what the highest mountain in the world is?

Ayaka: Sure, Dad. Mt. Everest. It's 8,848 meters high.

Mr. Ito: Which two points do you think are used to measure the height?

Ayaka: Hmm, the ground and the top of the mountain?

Mr. Ito: But even on the ground there are areas with deep *valleys and highlands. So the height would change depending on the area.

Ayaka: Oh, that's true. It's a bit difficult.

Mr. Ito: Basically, the height of a mountain is measured from average sea level to the mountain *peak. So usually when we talk about the height of a mountain, we use the phrase “（ ア ） sea level.”

Ayaka: Oh, that makes sense!

Mr. Ito: But also, the Earth *rotates on its *axis. So because of *centrifugal force, the area near the *equator *bulges.

Ayaka: So does the Earth actually have an *oval shape?

Mr. Ito: Exactly. (イ) The distance from the center of the Earth to the equator is longer than it is to high *latitude areas. So if you measure the height of a mountain from the center of the Earth, then Chimborazo, near the equator, is the highest mountain in the world.

Ayaka: That's really interesting! By the way, aren't there also some mountains in the ocean?

Mr. Ito: Sure there are. For example, the peak of Mauna Kea in Hawaii is 4,205 meters from the ocean surface. But from the mountain base, its height is actually 10,203 meters.

Ayaka: (ウ) 10,203 meters is amazing! How are mountains formed?

Mr. Ito: There are two ways that mountains are formed. One way is by *volcanic eruption. Mt. Fuji was formed from the *lava rocks of three volcanic eruptions. Another way is from *folds in the ground. The Rocky Mountains and the Himalayas were formed from folds in the ground. So were the Northern and Southern Japanese Alps, when the Japanese *Archipelago *collided with the Izu *Peninsula.

Ayaka: Really? I've also heard that the peak of the Himalayas used to be the bottom of the ocean.

Mr. Ito: That's right. The Himalayas were formed by rising ocean *layers. Even now, the Himalayas rise more than 10 millimeters a year.

Ayaka: 10 millimeters a year doesn't sound like much.

Mr. Ito: But even if it were only one millimeter a year, in a million years it would rise a thousand meters. (エ)

*valley 谷 peak 頂点 rotate 回転する axis 軸
centrifugal force 遠心力 equator 赤道 bulge 膨らむ oval 楕円の
latitude 緯度 volcanic eruption 火山噴火 lava 溶岩 fold しわ
archipelago 列島 collide 衝突する peninsula 半島 layer 地層

(23) 文中の（ ア ）に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① between ② through ③ above ④ under

(24) 下線部（ イ ）の理由として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 緯度によって気温が違うから。
② 地球が自転しているから。
③ 距離の測定方法が進歩したから。
④ 地球が公転しているから。

(25) 文中の（ ウ ）に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① It's impossible to compare the heights of Mt. Everest and Mauna Kea, because we don't know their heights below sea level.
② Because of strong ocean water pressure, Mauna Kea may continue to rise.
③ If global warming continues, the top of Mauna Kea may sink below sea level.
④ So if there were no ocean water, we could say that Mauna Kea is the highest mountain in the world.

(26) 文中の（ エ ）に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Small things can make a big difference!
② It's never too late to learn!
③ No news is good news!
④ Strike while the iron is hot!

(27) 対話の内容に合うものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① The height of a mountain is the distance from the bottom of the ocean to the mountain peak.
② Mt. Fuji was formed by one very large volcanic eruption.
③ Both the Rocky Mountains and the Southern Japanese Alps were formed from folds in the ground.
④ The Himalayas used to rise, but now they have stopped rising.

【H】 塩についての、次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Every year, 2.5 tons of salt are produced all over the world, and half of that salt is produced in the United States, China, India, Germany, and Canada. Japan produces salt, too, in places such as Fukushima and Hyogo, but Japan only produces 13 percent of the salt that it *consumes. The other 87% is *imported from countries such as Australia and Mexico. Japanese imports account for about 20% of the salt *trade in the world.

But how is salt made? Many people think that salt is made from sea water. However, 60% of the world's salt is made from rock salt, and only 37% is made from sea water.

Salt plays an important role in the *functioning of our bodies. (ア), we can't live without eating salt. Salt is also an important *seasoning that we need to make delicious food.

However, eating too much salt is bad for your health. According to the *Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare, men should eat less than 8.0 grams of salt per day, and women should eat less than 7.0 grams. However, a *survey *indicates that the average Japanese adult man eats 10.8 grams of salt per day, and the average Japanese adult woman eats 9.2 grams. (イ)

Salt is also used for many purposes *other than food. In Japan, about 9 million tons of salt are used every year, but only about 1,100,000 tons are used for food. The remaining 7,900,000 tons are used for *industrial purposes. For example, salt is used to make things like paper and CDs, as well as to make glass and soap.

Throughout history, (ウ) salt has also been used for many other purposes all over the world. In *ancient Rome, some people even received their *salary in salt. In fact, the word “salary” comes from the *Latin word “salarium,” which means a salary paid in salt. In Poland, there is even a “salt palace.” This palace is *located more than a hundred meters below the surface of the Earth, and even its floor and ceiling are made of rock salt. A lake called the Dead Sea has the highest salt (エ) concentration in the world, and its water is said to have a *healing effect on a variety of illnesses. Many people from all over the world visit the Dead Sea for its healing *properties. Salt also has other uses in Japan. For example, sumo wrestlers throw salt to purify the ring before a match. Salt is also placed in front of some restaurants as a way to pray for many customers to visit. There are also many Japanese idioms that use the word *shio*, which means “salt.”

Salt is something we use every day, but we don't usually think about how important it is. We should take this opportunity to think about how salt makes good food, health, and a *bountiful society possible.

*consume	消費する	import	輸入 (する)	trade	貿易	functioning	機能
seasoning	調味料	Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare	厚生労働省				
survey	調査	indicate	示す	other than	～ の他の	industrial	工業の
ancient	古代の	salary	給料	Latin	ラテン語の	located	～に位置して
healing	癒しの	property	特性	bountiful	豊かな		

(28) 文中の（ ア ）に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Nevertheless ② Therefore ③ However ④ Though

(29) 文中の（ イ ）に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Both men and women must take care to decrease the amount of salt they eat.
② Men must take care to eat less salt, and women must take care to eat more salt.
③ Both men and women must take care to increase the amount of salt they eat.
④ Women must take care to eat less salt, and men must take care to eat more salt.

(30) 下線部（ウ）の例として本文で述べられていないものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 塩で給料が払われたこと。
② 塩の宮殿が作られたこと。
③ 多くの来客を願って塩を盛ること。
④ 塩をまいて道路の凍結を防ぐこと。

(31) 下線部（エ）の **concentration** の意味として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 温度 ② 湿度 ③ 濃度 ④ 高度

(32) 本文の内容に合わないものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① If you add the amount of salt produced in the United States, China, India, Germany, and Canada, the total is about half of the salt produced in the world.
② Most salt is made from sea water, but a small amount of salt is made from rock salt.
③ In Japan, more salt is used for industrial purposes than for food.
④ Some Japanese idioms use the Japanese word for “salt.”