

平成 31 年度 日高看護専門学校 入学試験問題 [地域枠]

[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) haunt [① abroad ② goat ③ false ④ law]
(2) wonder [① touch ② flood ③ cotton ④ supper]
(3) thurough [① worth ② theater ③ third ④ southern]

【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 cor-rupt ② ef-fect ③ suc-cess ④ im-age
(5) ① lib-er-ty ② con-tin-ue ③ dis-cov-er ④ re-li-gion
(6) ① ac-cu-ra-cy ② am-bas-sa-dor ③ com-fort-a-ble ④ nec-es-sar-y

【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) someone who participates in an activity as a hobby, and not as a professional career
① critic ② pastor ③ specialist ④ amateur
(8) the achievement of a desired outcome or purpose
① failure ② success ③ astonishment ④ intelligence
(9) the city where the main government offices of a country or state are located
① capital ② downtown ③ ministry ④ branch

【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) トムは最終電車に乗り遅れたのかもしれません。

Tom () the last train.

- ① might have miss ② may have been missing
③ may have missed ④ might missed

- (11) ブラウン先生はこの町のみんなに尊敬されています。

Ms. Brown is () everyone in this town.

- ① looked up to by ② looked up to
③ looking up to by ④ looked up by to

- (12) この問題はあの問題よりずっと難しいです。

This problem is () difficult than that one.

- ① much more ② more much
③ very more ④ more very

(13) 太陽は東から昇ります。

The sun rises () the east.

- ① from ② under ③ in ④ at

(14) ケンがまたボストンに行ったら、彼は5回そこに行ったことになります。

Ken () to Boston five times if he goes there again.

- ① has will been ② had been
③ will be having ④ will have been

(15) 何を言えいいかわからなかったので、私は黙っていました。

() what to say, I remained silent.

- ① Don't knowing ② Not knowing
③ Not being known ④ Not having knowing

【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。

(16) あのドアを閉めてくださいませんか。

Would you (ア so イ to ウ as エ kind オ be) close that door?

- ① エーイ ② アーイ ③ エーア ④ アーウ

(17) 彼女は帽子を吹き飛ばされてしまいました。

She (ア her イ off ウ hat エ blown オ had).

- ① アーオ ② エーウ ③ アーエ ④ エーオ

(18) あなたがうそつきでないのと同じで、彼もうそつきではありません。

He (ア than イ is ウ more エ no オ a liar) you are.

- ① アーエ ② エーオ ③ アーウ ④ エーア

【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: You look busy. Have you finished cooking for the party?

B: I'm mostly finished, but I still need to make dessert.

A: Can I help you? I have some time.

B: ()

- ① Yes, please. I can do it by myself.
- ② Actually, I can't go to that party.
- ③ I'm busy, too. Let's go somewhere together.
- ④ That would be a big help. You're so kind.

(20) A: Mr. Brown, today's lesson was difficult. After school, can I come to the teachers' room to ask some questions?

B: ()

A: Well, then, can I come to the teachers' room during lunch break today?

B: Of course. You can ask me anything.

- ① I'm sorry, but I have an important meeting after school today.
- ② Well, I'm busy today, but I can make some time after school.
- ③ Sure. But why didn't you come to class today?
- ④ I have to go to the airport now for an overseas business trip.

(21) A: Excuse me. I'd like to send this package to Osaka.

B: Okay. When would you like it to arrive?

A: Can I have it delivered on Wednesday morning?

B: ()

- ① You can pick it up at a convenience store.
- ② That's fine. I think it will arrive on Wednesday afternoon.
- ③ Take the train from track number 3.
- ④ Well, there's a typhoon coming, so it might not get there in time.

(22) A: What did you do yesterday, Jack?

B: I went to see "*Battle of the Pirates*."

A: Really? I haven't seen it yet. ()

B: Well, it's a pretty average movie. I don't really recommend it.

- ① Is it worth going to see?
- ② Do you want to go with me?
- ③ Who is the star?
- ④ How long will it be playing?

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Misaki: Dad, look at this website. It says Japanese food is popular around the world these days. It says that there were only about 24,000 Japanese restaurants outside of Japan in 2006, but in 2015 there were 89,000, and *as of October 2017, there were 118,000.

Mr. Ito: The number of restaurants increased by about (ア) % from 2015 to 2017. I think Japanese food is popular because it is said to be good for your health.

Misaki: The *region with the most Japanese restaurants is Asia, with 69,300 restaurants. Next is North America with 25,300, and then Europe with 12,200.

Mr. Ito: There are 950 Japanese restaurants in the Middle East. That's not a very large number, but compared to the 2015 survey, it's the biggest increase. The number of restaurants increased by about 60%. The number of restaurants in Central and South America also increased by about 50% to 4,600, and there are about 350 Japanese restaurants in Africa.

Misaki: That's great. I wonder what kind of Japanese food people eat in other countries.

Mr. Ito: Japanese restaurants in other countries sell traditional Japanese food, but they also sell other things, too. For example, they sell Japanese foods like ramen or curry and rice.

Misaki: I see. (イ)

Mr. Ito: It's hard to say which foods belong to which country. But I think ramen and curry and rice were created by using cooking *techniques that are *unique to Japan. For instance, curry was originally made in India and the surrounding countries. But the curry that is made in those countries is very (ウ) from Japanese curry.

Misaki: I see. So, when was Japanese food originally created?

Mr. Ito: Some people say that Japanese food *originated in the Muromachi period with a type of *cuisine called Honzen-ryori.

Misaki: Honzen-ryori? How was honzen-ryori made?

Mr. Ito: It is actually said that honzen-ryori was created as a result of the influence of China. Sushi, too, is said to have originated as a *means of *preserving fish, which was brought to Japan from Southeast Asia around the 8th century. After many years, it became a unique Japanese food in the Edo period. (エ)

Misaki: And now, the situation is *reversed, and Japanese food is even being *exported to other countries!

Mr. Ito: That's right. Wow, I'm getting hungry. Let's make tempura for dinner today.

Misaki: That sounds good. Tempura originally came from Portugal, right? I'm hungry too, so I'll help you cook!

* as of ～ ～の時点で region 地域 technique 技術 unique 独特の
originate 起源を発する cuisine 料理(法) means 方法
preserve 保存する reverse 反対にする export 輸出する

(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 10 ② 30 ③ 50 ④ 70

(24) 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 But I wonder if ramen and curry and rice are also Japanese foods.
② But why is curry and rice so popular?
③ But curry and rice is a traditional Japanese food, right?
④ But anyone can make curry and rice, can't they?

(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 common ② similar ③ different ④ universal

(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 Japanese people created modern Japanese food by using many foods from other countries, without changing them, in Japanese cooking.
② Japanese people created modern Japanese food by having no interest in the various foods that came to Japan from other countries.
③ Japanese people created a unique Japanese style of cooking by eliminating the influence of the various foods that came to Japan from other countries.
④ Japanese people have created many unique Japanese foods by arranging foods from overseas to suit typical Japanese tastes.

(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 In North America, there are fewer Japanese restaurants than in Asia, but more than in Europe.
② Between 2015 and 2017, the number of Japanese restaurants in Central and South America increased at a higher rate than the number of Japanese restaurants in the Middle East.
③ Honzen-ryori is said to be the first Japanese food, and it spread to China later.
④ Sushi came to Japan from Southeast Asia, and a unique Japanese way of making it was completed in the 8th century.

【H】 時計の歴史についての、次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

(ア) clocks, what would our lifestyles be like? We wouldn't be able to meet our friends at a *specific time, and we wouldn't know when the next train would come. We wouldn't have times or records for the 100 meter dash, and we wouldn't be able to set rates for hourly parking lots.

It is said that the first clocks were made in *ancient Egypt, between 4000 and 3000 *BCE. At that time, people used clocks called *sundials. They would put a stick upright in the ground and look at its shadow to tell the time. However, sundials had a major weakness, because they could not be used on cloudy days or at night.

In about 2000 BCE, (イ) water clocks were invented. People put water in a *container with a hole in it, and could tell time based on how much water was left. Water clocks could also be used on cloudy days or at night. However, they were very difficult to *transport to different places. Later, *hourglasses were created, which used sand (ウ) water. Hourglasses were easy to transport, so in around the 8th century, they were widely used not only in homes, but also in other places such as ships.

Many other types of clocks were also made. For example, a candle clock lets people tell the time based on how much of a candle has *melted. However, this can be inconvenient because each candle can be used only once.

The first mechanical clock was created in about 1300. This clock contained a *weight, and used the power *generated by the weight falling to move its *hands. (エ) Because of this, people used high towers to build these clocks, and each clock had only one hand.

In the 15th century, *mainsprings were invented. This made it possible to build smaller and more *portable clocks. In the 17th century, Christiaan Huygens used the *principle of the *pendulum to create a very *accurate clock. After that, clocks became even more accurate, and clocks with minute hands and second hands were created.

In 1927, the *quartz clock was invented in the United States. Smaller versions of this clock were then created, and in 1969, the world's first quartz watch was sold in Japan. Today, the most accurate clock in the world is the *atomic clock. The atomic clock was *developed in the United States in 1949, and it is almost completely accurate. Its time is said to only *vary by about one second every 15 billion years.

Clocks will surely continue to become more advances in the future. It's interesting to try to imagine the kind of clocks people will be using 100 years from now.

*specific	特定の	ancient	古代の	BCE	紀元前	sundial	日時計
container	容器	transport	運ぶ	hourglass	砂時計	melt	溶ける
weight	重り	generate	生み出す	hand	(時計の) 針		
mainspring	(時計の) 主ぜんまい	portable	持ち運べる	principle	原理		
pendulum	振り子	accurate	正確な	quartz	クォーツ、水晶		
atomic	原子の	develop	開発する	vary	変動する		

(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 Were it not for | ② If it had been for |
| ③ Without for | ④ Should it been for |

(29) 下線部（イ）の water clocks につい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 穴の開いた容器に水を入れて使った。
- ② 紀元前 2000 年ごろ発明された。
- ③ 家庭だけでなく船でも使われた。
- ④ 持ち運ぶことが難しかった。

(30) 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 in favor of | ② instead of |
| ③ in addition to | ④ due to |

(31) 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 The lower the position of the weight was, the longer people could use the weight's power.
- ② The larger the weight was, the more accurately people could tell time.
- ③ The smaller the weight was, the more accurately people could tell time.
- ④ The higher the position of the weight was, the longer people could use the weight's power.

(32) 本文の内容に合うものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Neither sundials nor water clocks could be used to tell time on cloudy days or at night.
- ② Candle clocks were very economical because they could be reused many times.
- ③ As clocks became more accurate, the number of hands decreased.
- ④ The atomic clock was developed in the United States before the quartz watch was first sold in Japan.