

令和2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) double [① London ② uncle ③ college ④ button]
(2) rude [① bush ② shoot ③ move ④ fruit]
(3) balance [① pattern ② math ③ travel ④ ache]

【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 pre-fer ② cus-tom ③ in-sect ④ se-cret
(5) ① ed-u-cate ② or-ches-tra ③ in-ter-pret ④ u-ni-verse
(6) ① ad-min-is-ter ② su-per-mar-ket ③ de-moc-ra-cy ④ re-cov-er-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) the sandy or rocky area next to the ocean, a sea, or a lake
① horizon ② beach ③ planet ④ island
(8) a person who is very smart or who has a lot of talent
① inhabitant ② individual ③ secretary ④ genius
(9) a tool used to fight, hurt, or kill a person or animal, such as a gun or a sword
① weapon ② instinct ③ landscape ④ feature

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

(10) もう 20 分すれば、彼らは仕事を終えるでしょう。

() another twenty minutes, they will finish the work.

- ① On ② To ③ In ④ At

(11) ジョンは静かに読書ができる自分の部屋が欲しいと思っています。

John has wanted his own room () he can read books quietly.

- ① where ② how ③ when ④ why

(12) 仮に仕事を失ったら、あなたはどうしますか。

What () you do if you were to lose your job?

- ① need ② would ③ will ④ shall

(13) 屋根が赤い家が見えますか。

Can you see the house () roof is red?

- ① which ② whose ③ where ④ of which

(14) 天文学のことになると、私はほとんど知りません。

When it () to astronomy, I know very little.

- ① goes ② comes ③ moves ④ takes

(15) 50 ドル貸してくれませんか。

Can you () me fifty dollars?

- ① borrow ② lend for ③ lend ④ borrow for

【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) お待たせしてすみません。

I'm sorry (ア you イ to ウ waiting エ kept オ have).

- ① アーオ ② オーア ③ オーイ ④ アーイ

(17) マイクは教師というより学者です。

Mike (ア a teacher イ is ウ so エ much オ not) as a scholar.

- ① オーウ ② エーウ ③ オーエ ④ エーオ

(18) あなたはすぐに医者に診てもらった方がいいです。

You (ア see イ ought ウ right エ a doctor オ to) now.

- ① エーイ ② オーイ ③ エーオ ④ オーエ

【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: Are you looking for something?

B: Yes. I can't find my hat.

A: What does it look like?

B: ()

- ① It's blue, and it has a white star on the front.
- ② My mother gave it to me for my birthday.
- ③ I bought it at a department store last month.
- ④ I have three expensive hats made in Italy.

(20) A: ()

B: No, thank you. I'm just looking.

A: Take your time, please.

- ① How much is that shirt?
- ② Shall I take a message?
- ③ May I help you?
- ④ Could you show me another one?

(21) A: Judy, the cake you made for me was delicious.

B: Thank you. I like making cakes.

A: ()

B: My grandmother is good at cooking, and she taught me.

- ① Can you teach me how to make cakes, too?
- ② I want to eat your cakes again.
- ③ How did you learn to make cakes?
- ④ You and your grandmother get along well, don't you?

(22) A: I'm bringing a box lunch when we go to Green Mountain Zoo this Saturday.

B: We're going to Green Mountain Zoo this Sunday, aren't we?

A: ()

B: Oh, that's right! I haven't been to Green Mountain Zoo in a long time, so I'm looking forward to it.

- ① I'd rather go to Sandy Beach Aquarium than Green Mountain Zoo.
- ② The weather forecast says that it will rain hard on Saturday.
- ③ You went to Green Mountain Zoo last Sunday, too, didn't you?
- ④ You said you wanted to change our plans to this Saturday.

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

While Miki and Yuta are talking, a woman comes up and talks to them in English.

Woman: Excuse me. (ア)

Miki: Sure. Go straight down this street, and turn left at the second corner. You'll see it on your right.

Woman: Thank you.

The woman smiles and walks down the street.

Yuta: Wow, Aunt Miki, your English is really good. No wonder you're an *interpreter! Did you study English hard?

Miki: Yes. But I'm not just an interpreter. I'm a *guide-interpreter. That means my job is to show tourists from other countries around *sightseeing spots in Japan. So I also studied other things, like Japanese *geography and culture.

Yuta: People from different countries have different *customs, so it must be hard.

Miki: That's true. So I have to be careful about many things. For example, some people can't eat certain foods because of their *religion, so I have to check if there is anything they can't eat. It's also important for me to learn about their culture. For example, when I'm talking about Horyu-ji, (イ) just saying that it was built in the 7th century, I can explain what was happening in the visitors' country in the 7th century, too. That makes it easier for them to understand.

Yuta: I see. Why did you want to become a guide-interpreter?

Miki: When I was in high school, a Chinese boy did a homestay at my house. I couldn't speak Chinese, but I taught him about Japan in English. He was very happy, and I decided that I wanted to use English to do a job that could help people from other countries who visit Japan.

Yuta: Someday, I want to be a *translator, and write the Japanese *subtitles for English movies.

Miki: That's a great idea. Of course, you have to study English, but you also have to improve your Japanese *skills, because the number of *characters you can use in subtitles is limited.

Yuta: That's right. Usually, you can use four Japanese characters for every second that a person is speaking. So if an *actor's *line is three seconds long, you can use (ウ) Japanese characters.

Miki: You've studied a lot, haven't you?

Yuta: Yes, I have. I also want to write *scripts for movies that are *dubbed in Japanese. (エ) If the actor looks like he is saying "a," but the Japanese *voice actor says "mu," the people watching the movie will think it's strange.

Miki: Wow. In the future, I think there will be a growing need for translators in many fields. Translators will need to translate not only movies, but also things like websites and video games. If you work hard, you can do it.

*interpreter 通訳 guide-interpreter 通訳案内士 sightseeing spot 観光名所
geography 地理 custom 習慣 religion 宗教 translator 翻訳家
subtitle (映画などの) 字幕 skill 技能 character 文字 actor 俳優
line せりふ script 脚本 dub (言語を) 吹き替える voice actor 声優

- (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 Would you tell me how much it costs to visit the National Art Museum?
 - ② Can you walk with me to the National Art Museum?
 - ③ Can you tell me how to get to the National Art Museum?
 - ④ Do you know how long it takes to walk to the National Art Museum?
- (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 in terms of
 - ② instead of
 - ③ as far as
 - ④ thanks to
- (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 3
 - ② 8
 - ③ 12
 - ④ 15
- (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 When writing a script, you have to translate the characters' lines in a way that matches the movement of their mouths.
 - ② When writing a script, it is important to understand how the characters are really feeling.
 - ③ When writing a script, it is useful if you know what is popular among people in the country where the movie was made.
 - ④ When writing a script, you can talk to many famous actors from all over the world.
- (27) 対話の内容に合うものとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
- ① Miki thinks that it is important for visitors to Japan to follow Japanese customs in order to enjoy their trip to Japan.
 - ② A Chinese boy did a homestay at Miki's house when she was a high school student, and she talked to him in Japanese and Chinese.
 - ③ Miki told Yuta that she thinks the amount of work translators need to do will decrease in the future.
 - ④ Miki thinks that to be a good translator, you need to have a high level of skill in not only the foreign language, but also in your native language.

【H】 tuna (鮪) についての次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Japanese people have eaten tuna for a very long time. Tuna *bones have even been *discovered in *ruins from the Jomon Period. However, we only began to eat such large *amounts of tuna in the Edo period. That's because the Edo period is when many people began to use *soy sauce, and tuna *marinated in soy sauce began to be used to make sushi.

(ア) Tuna goes bad easily, and it becomes hard if it is dried, so it was a food usually eaten by poor people. Even more surprisingly, the *fatty parts of the tuna were *thrown away. This is because the *flavor of the soy sauce did not *soak into the fatty parts of the tuna, even if the tuna was marinated. Fatty tuna became popular after the Second World War, when *refrigerators became widely available.

Today, tuna is not only used for sushi and sashimi. It is also *processed to make (イ) many other products. The most common of these processed products is canned tuna. It's probably the most common canned food. Health supplements made from tuna are also popular. And tuna can even be used as an *agricultural fertilizer.

In 1975, about 900,000 tons of tuna were caught worldwide, but in 2012, that amount had increased to 2,086,000 tons. About 20% of that tuna was *consumed in Japan. In the past, most of the tuna consumed in Japan was also caught in the oceans around Japan, but recently, *imports of tuna to Japan have increased. In 2012, about half of the tuna sold in Japan was imported. Tuna from all over the world is eaten in Japan.

Sushi is also very popular all over the world these days. Therefore, tuna is eaten not only in Japan, but all over the world. For example, in the United States, about 50,000 tons of sashimi-grade tuna were consumed in 2007, but that amount increased to 90,000 tons in 2011. Because the worldwide (ウ) demand for tuna has increased in this way, more and more tuna are being caught. As a result, some people say that certain types of tuna are in *danger of *extinction, and people all over the world have become more aware of the need to protect tuna.

Because of this, a variety of *efforts to increase the number of tuna are being made in Japan. For example, at one university, scientists are researching a way to grow lots of tuna by (エ) *extracting special *cells from tuna and *transplanting them into *mackerel, so that the mackerel will *give birth to tuna. Mackerel are smaller than tuna and need a smaller place to live. They also eat less food. If mackerel can be used to grow tuna, tuna can be raised more *efficiently.

There are many different opinions about these efforts to protect tuna, and there is an international *debate over this *issue. But to make sure that our children and grandchildren can continue to eat delicious tuna, international *cooperation is also necessary.

*bone 骨 discover 発見する ruins 遺跡 amount 量 soy sauce 醤油
marinate 漬ける fatty 脂ののった throw away 捨てる flavor 風味
soak into 染み込む refrigerator 冷蔵庫 process 加工する
agricultural 農業用の consume 消費する import 輸入 danger 危険
extinction 絶滅 effort 努力 extract 取り出す cell 細胞
transplant 移植する mackerel 鯖 give birth to ～ ～を産む
efficiently 効率的に debate 論争 issue 問題 cooperation 協力

- (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 Tuna also became the most popular type of fish.
 - ② However, tuna was very expensive, so the average person couldn't eat it.
 - ③ At the time, however, tuna was seen as a lower-grade type of fish.
 - ④ People started eating the fatty part of the tuna, and really enjoyed it.
- (29) 下線部（イ）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 缶詰
 - ② サプリメント
 - ③ 肥料
 - ④ 家畜のえさ
- (30) 下線部（ウ）の demand 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 需要
 - ② 迫害
 - ③ 放射
 - ④ 原理
- (31) 下線部（エ）のようなことを行う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 孵化率が高く、病気に強い稚魚が生まれるから。
 - ② 低い水温の淡水でも育てることができるから。
 - ③ より脂身が多く、より高く売れる肉質の魚になるから。
 - ④ 飼育スペースが小さくて済み、エサも少なくて済むから。
- (32) 本文の内容に合うものとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
- ① Lots of tuna was eaten in Japan during the Jomon period, but in the Edo period, almost no tuna was eaten.
 - ② In 2012, the amount of tuna caught throughout the world was more than twice the amount of tuna that was caught in 1975.
 - ③ In the past, most of the tuna consumed in Japan was imported, but recently people have begun catching tuna in the seas around Japan and exporting them.
 - ④ More sashimi-grade tuna was consumed in the United States in 2007 than in 2011.