

令和3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) ready [① bread ② sweater ③ steak ④ meant]
(2) plough [① sought ② rough ③ through ④ naughty]
(3) smoke [① coffee ② soap ③ below ④ nose]

【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つと異なる語をそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (4) ① ma-chine ② dif-fer ③ suc-cess ④ ne-glect
(5) ① in-di-cate ② pop-u-lar ③ pro-ce-dure ④ op-po-site
(6) ① sys-tem-at-ic ② com-par-a-tive ③ e-mo-tion-al ④ me-trop-o-lis

【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) a musical instrument with black and white keys, which are pressed in order to play it
① trumpet ② violin ③ piano ④ guitar
(8) two sharp blades connected in the middle, held at the end by two holes and used to cut objects
① wallet ② scissors ③ envelope ④ ruler
(9) a person's reason for doing something, which often has the nuance of being secret or hidden from others
① motive ② substance ③ crime ④ humidity

【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) 実を言うと、私は彼女といると居心地が悪いです。

To () the truth, I feel uncomfortable with her.

- ① tell ② talk ③ speak ④ say

(11) メグは小さな子どものように扱われるのが好きではありません。

Meg doesn't like () like a small kid.

- ① be treated ② be treating ③ being treated ④ to being treating

(12) 彼女が私のメールアドレスを知っていたら、彼女は私にメールを送っていただろうに。

() my e-mail address, she would have sent me an e-mail.

- ① Did she know ② Had she known ③ Has she known ④ Should she know

(13) 各生徒が 10 分のプレゼンテーションを行いました。

() made a ten-minute presentation.

- ① Every students ② Each students
③ Every of the students ④ Each of the students

(14) その指輪は彼らが思っていたよりずっと高かったです。

The ring was () more expensive than they thought.

- ① much ② very ③ less ④ so

(15) 父は仕立て屋さんに新しいスーツを作ってもらいました。

My father had his tailor () him a new suit.

- ① make ② to make ③ made ④ to making

【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) 昔は駅前に映画館がありました。

(ア to イ there ウ a movie theater エ be オ used) in front of the station.

- ① エーイ ② オーエ ③ オーウ ④ エーウ

(17) 荷物を運ぶのを手伝っていただけませんか。

(ア carry イ you ウ me エ could オ help) my baggage?

- ① イーオ ② ウーオ ③ イーウ ④ ウーア

(18) 私たちは、新しい上司とうまくやっていくのは大変だとわかりました。

We found (ア to イ it ウ along エ difficult オ get) with our new boss.

- 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: Let's watch a movie at Century City tonight.

B: () And after the movie, let's have dinner at a French restaurant!

- ① Maybe some other time.
- ② Sure, why not?
- ③ Go ahead.
- ④ How come?

(20) A: Isn't this room a little hot?

B: Yes, it is. ()

A: Yes, please. Thank you.

- ① Will you open the window?
- ② It's going to start raining this afternoon.
- ③ Shall I turn on the air conditioner?
- ④ Would you like some hot coffee?

(21) A: Professor Morris's class was interesting, wasn't it?

B: Really? I was bored. What's so interesting about psychology?

A: ()

- ① I want to study the relationship between the natural environment of that area and the people's lifestyles.
- ② Looking at art from the Renaissance period is my hobby.
- ③ I'm interested in learning about how people's minds react to a variety of situations.
- ④ In the future, I want to learn how the universe was created.

(22) A: I have a toothache. Can I make an appointment for 4:00 on Wednesday?

B: I'm sorry, but we're closed on Wednesdays. We have appointments available on Tuesday morning and Friday afternoon.

A: ()

B: That's fine. Please arrive 15 minutes before your appointment.

- ① Then I can come on Tuesday at 2 PM.
- ② Well, it's so painful. I can't wait.
- ③ Then I'll go to a different dentist this time.
- ④ Then how about Friday at 3 PM?

【G】 高校生の Misaki が、インド出身の ALT の Mr. Mehta と話しています。次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Mr. Mehta: Misaki, are you going to *vote in the next *election?

Misaki: Yes. But I'm only 18, and I don't know much about *politics.

Mr. Mehta: According to one survey, (ア) of 2015, people gain the right to vote at age 18 in 88.4% of countries in the world. In some countries, people gain the right to vote at age 16. In Japan, the voting rate for national elections is only around 60%, so I think more people, including young people, should vote.

Misaki: I think so too.

Mr. Mehta: In Australia, the voting rate has never fallen below 90% since 1924. This is because Australia has a *compulsory voting system. If a person doesn't vote without a good reason, that person must pay a (イ) fine.

Misaki: It must be hard to raise the voting rate without fines.

Mr. Mehta: It's true that many countries with high voting rates have compulsory voting systems. But some countries, like Denmark and Sweden, have high voting rates even though voting is not compulsory.

Misaki: Those countries have high tax rates because they have strong *welfare systems. (ウ) What are elections like in India, Mr. Mehta?

Mr. Mehta: It is said that elections in India are the largest elections in the world. In the 2014 general election, votes were *cast in 10 rounds, over a period of more than one month.

Misaki: Wow! Is that because the population is so large?

Mr. Mehta: Yes, but that is not the only reason. It is not (ア) common these days, but in the past, some people would attack voting places and try to stop the election if they thought the *candidate they supported would lose. Because there are many voting places in India, many security officers are needed to *ensure a fair election. That's one reason why elections can't be held all at once.

Misaki: People in India work very hard to ensure fair elections, don't they?

Mr. Mehta: That's right. Indian people feel responsible for using elections to change their society. In some places in India, customs relating to the old *caste system still exist. People of the middle and lower classes use elections to create a fair society.

Misaki: I see. Does it also take a long time to count the votes?

Mr. Mehta: Actually, for the 2014 election, it only took one or two days to count the votes. (エ) India uses electronic voting, so people can vote by simply pressing a button. The *literacy rate in India is not very high, so that system allows people who can't read to vote. All they have to do is remember the *logo of the *political party they want to vote for. After a person votes in India, a special type of ink is left on that person's finger.

Misaki: Is that to prevent the same person from voting multiple times?

Mr. Mehta: Yes, that's right. Of course, photo ID cards are also used to thoroughly check voters' *identities.

*vote 投票する election 選挙 politics 政治 compulsory 義務的な
welfare 福祉 cast (票を) 投じる candidate 候補者 ensure 保証する
caste system カースト制度 (インド社会で歴史的に形成された身分制度)
literacy rate 識字率 logo ロゴマーク political party 政党 identity 身元

(23) 文中の2つの(ア)に共通して入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① less ② so ③ as ④ such

(24) 下線部(イ)のfine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 罰金 ② 栄誉 ③ 奉仕 ④ 制限

(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 I think that's why many of their citizens move to other countries.
② I think that's why the people are so interested in politics.
③ So I think the people are probably too busy working to go vote.
④ So I think young people don't want to become politicians.

(26) 下線部(エ)の理由の1つとして、Mr. Mehtaが述べたこととして最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 投票所が襲撃されないように防御するため。
② 中位や下位のカーストの人々に報酬を与えるため。
③ 各政党のロゴマークを覚えやすくするため。
④ 文字が読めない人でも投票できるようにするため。

(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 In Australia, the voting rate was 90% or more until 1924.
② Both Misaki and Mr. Mehta want the voting rate in Japan to go up.
③ In some parts of India, the caste system still exists, and people who belong to the lower castes can't vote in those regions.
④ In India, people who don't have a photo ID have their fingers marked with a special ink after they vote.

【H】 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

What is a *fossil? The Ancient Greeks Thales (*circa 640-546 *BCE) and Anaximandron (615-547 BCE) thought that fossils were the *remains of ancient life forms. In China, as well, Yan Zhenqing (709-786) and Zhu Xi (1130-1200) wrote, “Fossils are the remains of ancient life forms.” Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) also thought that fossils were the remains of ancient life forms that had turned to stone after being *buried in the Earth for many years. Many people in the past understood fossils in the same way we do today.

On the other (ア), however, Aristotle (374-322 BCE) believed that fossils were created by a special *mystical power. This way of thinking is called “model theory”. In Europe in the *middle ages, this model theory was the most popular.

In around the 16th to 17th century, a lot of *civil engineering work was performed in Europe, and many fossils were discovered in various *locations. Many scientists became interested in fossils, and they *conducted their own research into fossils. One of those scientists was J. B. A. Beringer (1670-1740), a professor at Wurzburg University in Germany. For his research, he *hired three young men, and they searched for fossils in the nearby mountains. The young men brought him (イ) many fossils. Among these fossils were fossils of the shining sun, the moon, and the stars, fossils of flowers, fossils of *Hebrew characters, and other strange fossils. Beringer believed that some fossils were created from the remains of living beings, but that many of the others were made by a *whimsical God. Because he believed that those fossils were created by a special mystical power, he believed that they were real, and never doubted their (ウ) authenticity. Then, in 1726, he published his research into those fossils as a book, and that book became a topic of much discussion in Europe at the time.

One day, however, Beringer found a fossil with his name on it among the fossils that the young men had brought to him. He finally realized that he had been *tricked. A *fellow professor named J. Ignatz Roderick and a librarian named Johann Georg von Eckhart, who worked at the same university, did not like Beringer because he was *arrogant. So, they created and buried *fake fossils to get their *revenge on him. Beringer brought a *lawsuit against Roderick and Eckhart, and Roderick had to leave Wurzburg. Eckhart also lost his position as a librarian. Beringer also fell into *dishonor. It is said that he said, “I will use all of my *assets to buy back all of my books, and I will burn them all.”

It is important to have *confidence in your beliefs. However, if you *adhere too strictly to your beliefs, you may become unable to see *evidence that *contradicts them, and you may become unable to accept *appropriate advice. Beringer’s experience teaches us that (エ).

*fossil 化石 circa 約 BCE 紀元前 remains 遺骸 bury 埋める
mystical 超自然 middle ages 中世 civil engineering work 土木工事
location 場所 conduct 行う hire 雇う Hebrew ヘブライ語の
whimsical 気まぐれな trick だます fellow 同輩の arrogant 傲慢な
fake 偽の revenge 復讐 lawsuit 訴訟 dishonor 不名誉 assets 資産
confidence 自信 adhere 固執する evidence 証拠 contradict 矛盾する
appropriate 適切な

(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 foot ② hand ③ ear ④ eye

(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 魚の化石
② 輝く太陽の化石
③ 花の化石
④ 文字の入った化石

(30) 下線部（ウ）の authenticity 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 知性 ② 権威 ③ 年代 ④ 真正性

(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 it is important to have the strength to never change your beliefs
② it is important to use all of your strength to help people who are in trouble
③ it is important to sometimes stop and calmly evaluate the situation
④ it is important to learn from the beliefs of ancient philosophers

(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 Both Thales and Yan Zhenqing believed that fossils were created by a special mystical power.
② Very few Europeans read the book about fossils that Beringer published in 1726.
③ In the middle ages, many Europeans believed that Aristotle's theory about fossils was more accurate than Leonardo da Vinci's.
④ The court ordered Roderick and Eckhart to buy back all of Beringer's books with their own money.