

令和4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) dove [① glove ② colleague ③ front ④ monkey]
(2) allow [① owl ② crowd ③ own ④ cow]
(3) argue [① farther ② war ③ part ④ star]

【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 e-qual ② vol-ume ③ in-come ④ oc-cur
(5) ① of-fi-cial ② un-der-stand ③ ap-par-ent ④ re-mem-ber
(6) ① o-ri-en-tal ② del-i-ca-cy ③ com-pli-cat-ed ④ ad-mi-ra-ble

【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 sour citrus fruit with a bright yellow skin, used for its juice
① watermelon ② banana ③ carrot ④ lemon
(8) a good place where some religions believe good people go when they die
① load ② heaven ③ peasant ④ slave
(9) the scientific theory that living things change gradually over very long periods of time
① liberty ② sacrifice ③ evolution ④ misery

【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) 私の妹は、週末、出かけるよりも家で動画を見る方が好きです。

My sister prefers watching videos at home () going out on weekends.

- ① over ② for ③ to ④ by

(11) そのジャーナリストが書いたことは真実でした。

() the journalist wrote was the truth.

- ① That ② What ③ How ④ Which

(12) 鈴木さんは優秀な看護師として知られています。

Mr. Suzuki is known () an excellent nurse.

- ① for ② as ③ with ④ to

(13) ニックは、パーティーで日本語が通じませんでした。

Nick couldn't make himself () in Japanese at the party.

- ① understand ② understanding ③ to understand ④ understood

(14) 私がジュディのように歌えたらいいのになあ。

I wish I () like Judy.

- ① could sing ② can sang ③ can sing ④ could sang

(15) 彼は食後にコーヒーを2杯飲みました。

He had two () after dinner.

- ① cups of coffee ② cup of coffee ③ cups of coffees ④ cup of coffees

【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) これがメグが言っていたバッグですか。

Is this (ア Meg イ about ウ talking エ the bag オ was)?

- ① アーウ ② ウーイ ③ アーエ ④ ウーエ

(17) 歌舞伎を見るのはこれが初めてです。

This is (ア time イ have ウ the エ I オ first) seen *kabuki*.

- ① アーオ ② オーエ ③ オーイ ④ アーウ

(18) 私たちはおじのコテージを使わせてもらいました。

(ア us イ use ウ my uncle エ his cottage オ let).

- ① イーウ ② イーア ③ オーア ④ オーイ

【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: Shall I bring you some tea, Ellen?

B: ()

- ① Help yourself, please.
- ② No, thank you.
- ③ I'm afraid so.
- ④ Here you are.

(20) A: Next, please. May I see your passport?

B: Sure. Here it is.

A: ()

B: I'm a loan specialist.

- ① What's the purpose of your visit?
- ② How long are you going to stay?
- ③ What's your occupation?
- ④ Where are you planning to stay?

(21) A: Where should we meet tomorrow?

B: Let's see. How about 7:00 at the ticket gate of Wakaba Station?

A: () How does 6:30 sound?

B: OK. Don't be late!

- ① Actually, I don't really like to get up early.
- ② Let's meet up a little early and have breakfast at the station.
- ③ But Wakaba Station has several ticket gates.
- ④ I have plans with my family tomorrow, so I can't make it.

(22) A: This hat is really cool, isn't it?

B: Yes, it is. Hats like this are really popular in New York, too.

A: ()

B: I'll bring you a bigger one in the same style.

- ① Do you have any brighter colors in the same size?
- ② This one is a little too expensive for me.
- ③ Oh, my little sister's dream is to go to America!
- ④ But it looks like this one is a little too small for me.

【G】 ユキ (Yuki) とお父さん (Mr. Ito) との対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Yuki: Grandma sent us some sweet potatoes. Sweet potatoes have a lot of *carbohydrates, and they are also rich in vitamin C.

Mr. Ito: That's right. But they don't *contain a lot of *protein, so we should eat them with some meat or fish.

Yuki: OK. Where are sweet potatoes originally from?

Mr. Ito: It is said that sweet potatoes were *cultivated about 10,000 years ago in present-day Peru or Mexico. In about the year 500, they came to the islands of the South Pacific, and then *spread further to Hawaii and New Zealand. In about the 15th century, they came to Europe from the *Caribbean, and then spread to India and East Asia.

Yuki: So sweet potatoes are eaten all over the world.

Mr. Ito uses his smartphone to search for information on sweet potatoes.

Mr. Ito: Look at this. According to *statistics from 2018, *approximately 92 million tons of sweet potatoes are produced throughout the world each year. China is the largest producer of sweet potatoes. It produces about 53 million tons a year. But the people of the Solomon Islands eat the most sweet potatoes. They eat about 175 kilograms per year, which is about (ア) times the amount that Japanese people eat. We only eat about 7 kilograms per year.

Yuki: Wow. When did sweet potatoes come to Japan?

Mr. Ito: In the 17th century, an *official in the Ryukyu *Kingdom, which is present-day Okinawa, brought some sweet potato *seedlings home from China, and planted them in his hometown. After that, sweet potatoes were brought to Kyushu, and then spread as far as the Tohoku area. Sweet potatoes are strong against illness and against bad weather, so they have saved many people in times of (イ) and war, when food shortages *occur.

Yuki: Are sweet potatoes *thick parts of the plant's *roots?

Mr. Ito: That's right. But potatoes aren't roots. They're a thick part of the plant's *stem that grows *underground.

Yuki: I didn't know that. How do you like to eat sweet potatoes, Dad?

Mr. Ito: I like *yakiimo*. But (ウ) sweet potatoes are used for many other things besides eating. For example, they can be used to make a kind of alcohol called *shochu*, and they were also used to make alcohol that was used for fuel during World War II. Sweet potatoes are also used to make purple food coloring.

Yuki: I've seen cosmetics that were made from sweet potatoes, too. Should I put the sweet potatoes Grandma sent us in the *fridge?

Mr. Ito: (エ) We have an air conditioner, so you can *wrap them in newspaper and store them at room *temperature.

Yuki: OK. If we lived in the countryside, I would want to grow sweet potatoes, too.

Mr. Ito: If you open a bag of *potting soil and use it as a bucket, you can plant a sweet potato *sapling in the bag and grow sweet potatoes on the balcony.

Yuki: I want to try that! When I harvest my sweet potatoes, I'll send them to Grandma.

* carbohydrate 炭水化物 contain 含む protein タンパク質
cultivate 耕作する spread 広がる Caribbean カリブ海
statistics 統計 approximately およそ official 役人 kingdom 王国
seedling 苗木 occur 起こる thick 太い root 根 stem 茎
underground 地下で fridge 冷蔵庫 wrap 包む temperature 温度
potting soil 鉢植え用の土 sapling 苗木

(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 15 ③ 25 ④ 40

(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 famine ② triumph ③ landscape ④ emphasis

(25) 下線部(ウ)の例として本文で述べられていない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 燃料用のアルコール
② 食用色素
③ 家畜の飼料
④ 化粧品

(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 Actually, sweet potatoes don't do well in humid places, so we need to put them in the refrigerator soon.
② Actually, sweet potatoes don't do well in dry places, so we need to cook them all today.
③ Actually, sweet potatoes don't do well in hot places, so we need to keep them at a temperature of 10°C or less.
④ Actually, sweet potatoes don't do well in cold places, so they rot at temperatures of 10°C or less.

(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 Sweet potatoes were introduced to Europe by people from India and East Asia.
② Statistics from 2018 show that China produced more than half of the sweet potatoes in the world.
③ Both potatoes and sweet potatoes are thick parts of the plant's root.
④ It is almost impossible to grow sweet potatoes without a large field.

【H】 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Horie Kenichi was born in Osaka in 1938. In high school, he joined the yacht club. But the *upperclassmen in the yacht club were very *strict, and one year later, Horie was the only student from his year who *remained in the club. *Nevertheless, he didn't quit. When Horie was in his third year of high school, a large yacht crossed the Pacific Ocean from the US and arrived in the Port of Kobe. When he heard about this, Horie decided that he wanted to cross the Pacific in a yacht and go to the US.

After he graduated from high school, Horie worked very hard so that he could buy a yacht. One day, he was invited to *invest in a yacht that would be *jointly *owned by a number of *skippers. (ア) Horie thought that if he invested and rode on the yacht with them, he could learn their techniques. Therefore, he agreed to invest. He also started to work at a travel *agency so that he could get information about other countries.

In 1961, Horie *commissioned a *shipyard in Osaka to build him a small yacht. The yacht was completed in December of the same year. The logo of the company that *donated his sail was a mermaid, so he named his yacht the Mermaid. He decided to *set sail on a Saturday. He was not able to receive (イ) to leave Japanese *waters, but he thought that leaving on the weekend would make it easier for him to *blend in with other yachts and enter the *high seas.

On May 12, 1962, Horie set out from Nishinomiya with San Francisco as his goal. For the first few days after he left port, Horie was very seasick. He wrote, "I cried until I couldn't cry anymore." On May 24, a *typhoon came close to his yacht, and he wrote, "Am I going to die...?" Crossing the Pacific on his own was (ウ) than he had expected, and he also drank a lot of alcohol.

But in June, his voyage got back on track, and on the 26th, he was able to pick up a radio *broadcast from Vancouver. In July, Horie started studying English, because he knew it would be difficult if he couldn't understand English when he was in the US. On July 24, a *steamship stopped near his yacht, and Horie called out, "I'm Japanese." The sailors on the steamship were *impressed by Horie's courage, and offered to give him food and water. But Horie *politely (エ) , saying that he wanted to do everything on his own.

On August 11, Horie finally saw land. The following day, the Mermaid sailed underneath the Golden Gate Bridge. When Horie entered the San Francisco *Bay, another yacht approached him, and the captain asked, "Where did you come from?" Horie said, "From Japan. Osaka!" The captain was surprised at this, and guided him into the port.

The newspapers the next day read, "Kenichi Horie, a 23-year-old Japanese man, crossed the ocean without a passport, money, or English skills." After that, Horie met the *mayor of San Francisco. When Horie *sheepishly told the mayor that he didn't have a passport, the mayor laughed and said, "When our *ancestors came to the New World, they didn't have passports ,either."

*upperclassmen (upperclassman の複数形) 上級生たち strict 厳しい
remain 残る nevertheless それにもかかわらず invest 出資する
jointly 合同で own 所有する skipper (小型船の) 船長 agency 代理店
commission 依頼する shipyard 造船所 donate 寄付する set sail 出帆する
waters 領海 blend 溶け込む high seas 公海 typhoon 台風
broadcast 放送 steamship 汽船 impress 感動させる politely 丁寧に
bay 湾 mayor 市長 sheepishly おどおどして ancestor 祖先

(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 The other investors were all suspicious of Horie.
- ② The other investors were all skilled skippers.
- ③ The other investors were in trouble because they didn't have enough money.
- ④ None of the other investors had sailed a yacht before.

(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 doom
- ② decade
- ③ permission
- ④ temper

(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 cheaper
- ② lonelier
- ③ more active
- ④ more efficient

(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 refused
- ② explored
- ③ estimated
- ④ exhibited

(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 Horie joined the yacht club at his high school, but because he was the only member, he soon quit.
- ② The name of Horie's yacht came from the name of the company that sponsored him.
- ③ Horie decided to set sail on a Saturday because he wanted many of his friends to come to see him off.
- ④ Although Horie did not have a passport, the mayor of San Francisco welcomed him.