

令和5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) both [① only ② doll ③ most ④ won't]
(2) gear [① fear ② dear ③ pear ④ clear]
(3) button [① rough ② flood ③ collar ④ onion]

【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 fa-tigue ② ar-row ③ ma-jor ④ prod-uct
(5) ① ac-cu-rate ② pol-i-tics ③ at-ti-tude ④ pi-o-neer
(6) ① ma-te-ri-al ② sym-pa-thet-ic ③ anx-i-e-ty ④ e-con-o-mist

【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 spicy sauce used as a base for cooking vegetables, meat, etc., often served with rice
① dressing ② curry ③ pepper ④ stew
(8) a line far off in the distance, where the land or water seems to touch the sky
① dump ② fraction ③ equator ④ horizon
(9) a study of theories about the meaning of life, humanity, the universe, etc.
① astrology ② geology ③ philosophy ④ archaeology

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

(10) 最近、その著者の小説のいくつかが映画化されました。

Several of the author's novels have recently been made () movies.

- ① of ② from ③ into ④ with

(11) 言葉の意味がわからなければ、辞書で調べなさい。

If you don't know the meaning of a word, () it up in the dictionary.

- ① look ② take ③ get ④ put

(12) さっき彼女に電話しましたが、話し中でした。

I called her earlier, but the line was ().

- ① up ② over ③ crowded ④ busy

(13) 彼はくだらない議論で時間を浪費したことを後悔しました。

He regretted () his time with silly arguments.

- ① waste ② wasting ③ to waste ④ wasted

(14) 私はお店で2番目にいい時計を買いました。

I bought the second () watch in the shop.

- ① good ② best ③ most ④ better

(15) 一生懸命に勉強しない限り、その試験に合格することはできません。

() you study hard, you will not pass that exam.

- ① Unless ② Since ③ Despite ④ Whether

【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)の最も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) 父が勧めてくれた辞書は、私には難しすぎました。

The dictionary (ア was イ my father ウ difficult エ recommended
オ too) for me.

- ① エーア ② エーオ ③ アーウ ④ アーイ

(17) 劇が始まるやいなや、停電が起きました。

No (ア than イ sooner ウ begun エ had オ the play) the power went out.

- ① エーウ ② エーイ ③ ウーイ ④ ウーア

(18) メグは電車で寝ている間にバッグを盗まれました。

Meg (ア her bag イ she ウ had エ while オ stolen) was sleeping on
the train.

- ① ウーイ ② ウーオ ③ アーウ ④ アーエ

【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: ()

B: Usually by bicycle, but when it rains, I take the bus.

- ① How often does the bus come?
- ② How is the weather today?
- ③ How do you usually get to work?
- ④ How far is it from your house to the office?

(20) A: Sorry, I can't go to the movies today. I caught a cold.

B: That's too bad. Did you take any medicine?

A: Yes. ()

B: That's good. Have a good rest and get well soon.

- ① But I can't stop the chills.
- ② It's Sunday, so the doctor is closed.
- ③ Now that I'm better, I can go to the movies.
- ④ So my fever has gone down a little.

(21) A: Excuse me, () and I'm looking for a new one.

B: What kind of features are you looking for?

A: I'm busy with work, so I'd like something that requires as little effort as possible.

B: In that case, I recommend this type, which automatically dries the clothes.

- ① my computer is not working well
- ② my washing machine is broken
- ③ I heard about a new microwave oven
- ④ I want a TV with a big screen

(22) A: Mom, can you get me a new phone?

B: You already have a smart phone.

A: () Everyone else has the latest model.

B: No, keep using your current phone until it stops working.

- ① I've been using this phone for five years now.
- ② I'm too young to have a smart phone.
- ③ My smart phone is broken and I can't use it.
- ④ I lost my smart phone in the park the other day.

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Nanami: Carlos, what kind of Japanese food do you like?

Carlos: I love *soba*.

Nanami: Me, too. By the way, it's almost New Year's Eve. Have you ever heard of *toshikoshi* *soba*?

Carlos: *Toshikoshi* *soba*?

Nanami: Yes. Many people in Japan eat *soba* on New Year's Eve. That *soba* is called "*toshikoshi* *soba*."

Carlos: I didn't know that. Why do people eat *soba* on New Year's Eve?

Nanami: Some people say that we eat *soba* on New Year's Eve to wish for a long life, because *soba* noodles are long and *thin. Others say that because *soba* noodles are easy to break, we eat *soba* on New Year's Eve to break off the (ア) of the year, and not carry them over to the next year.

Carlos: Interesting. In Spain, we eat 12 grapes on New Year's Eve. It's called "*doce uvas*."

Nanami: Tell me more about *doce uvas*.

Carlos: Sure. There is a countdown bell on New Year's Eve that rings 12 times. (A) For every one of those 12 rings, we eat one grape.

Nanami: Why 12?

Carlos: The number 12 is meant to wish us good luck for each of the 12 months of the New Year. (B)

Nanami: I really like grapes, so it sounds nice.

Carlos: Yes, it's a lot of fun. (C) So it's hard to eat all 12 grapes on time. Especially since we used to use grapes with seeds, so it wasn't easy to take the seeds and *skins out of our mouths every three seconds. Nowadays, *seedless, thin-skinned, easy-to-eat grapes are *available in packs of 12 for the New Year. But even with seedless grapes, it's a bit of a challenge to eat all 12 grapes on time, so it's like a game and quite exciting.

Nanami: I can imagine. Do you usually do *doce uvas* at home?

Carlos: Some people do it at home with their families, while listening to the sound of the bells on TV. But other people gather in the *plaza and eat them together. (D) Some people even come in *costume.

Nanami: Wow! How did this custom start?

Carlos: There are two *theories. The first theory is that it started around 1909. In that year, (イ) which produced a *surplus of grapes. So grape growers started a *campaign to sell their surplus grapes, by saying that it would be good luck to eat them on New Year's Eve.

Nanami: The person who (ウ) that campaign was very smart! What's the other theory?

Carlos: Around the second half of the 19th century, the Spanish *upper classes had a custom of celebrating the New Year with grapes and sparkling wine. So the second theory is that ordinary people started to *imitate this custom by eating grapes on New Year's Eve while listening to the sound of the clock tower's bell.

Nanami: Both of the theories are interesting. I'd like to try *doce uvas*, too.

Carlos: Okay! Then on New Year's Eve this year, let's eat *toshikoshi* *soba* and 12 grapes.

*thin 細い skin 皮 seedless 種無しの available 市販されている
plaza 広場 costume (仮装などの) 衣装 theory 説 surplus 余剰
campaign キャンペーン upper 上流の imitate まねする

(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 convenience ② proverbs ③ hardships ④ arithmetic

(24) 次の文が入る本文中の位置として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

But the bells ring once every three seconds.

- ① < A > ② < B > ③ < C > ④ < D >

(25) 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 there was a great grape harvest
② the weather was so bad that few grapes were harvested
③ many vines in Spain were dying from disease
④ grapes were very popular and many people wanted them

(26) 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 did away with ② fell back on
③ watched out for ④ came up with

(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 Carlos knew about the custom of *toshikoshi soba* before he heard about it from Nanami.
② In *doce uvas*, one must eat 12 grapes before the countdown bells begin to ring.
③ In *doce uvas*, people used to eat seedless grapes, but now most people eat seeded grapes.
④ Some people believe that *doce uvas* originated when the common people of Spain adopted a custom of the upper classes.

【H】 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Thor Heyerdahl was born in Larvik, Norway, in 1914. His mother passed on to him a strong passion for animals and the natural sciences, and from childhood Heyerdahl had a *keen interest in *zoology.

As a university student, Heyerdahl (ア) zoology and *geography, but also studied Polynesian culture; he married in 1936, and after graduating from college in 1937, he and his wife visited the Polynesian island of Fatu Hiva, where they spent one year. While living on Fatu Hiva, Heyerdahl noticed that the waves and wind always blew from the east. He also learned that the sweet potato, which is thought to *originate from Central and South America, was widely grown in Polynesia, and that its name there was similar to its name in South America. Furthermore, he found that several other plants of American *origin were grown in great numbers in Polynesia. (イ) These facts led Heyerdahl to believe that the people of Polynesia might have come from South America.

At the time, however, the *prevailing *theory was that the Polynesians came from Asia. The reason for this belief was that the languages of Polynesia are similar to those of Southeast Asia. (A) Yet, as Heyerdahl continued his research, he found that the gods South Americans believed in were very similar to the gods of Easter Island in Polynesia. In 1948, Heyerdahl published his theory in a paper. However, his theory was not generally accepted by the *academic community. The reason for this was that it seemed impossible to reach Polynesia by boat from South America with the technology that had been *available at the time.

To test his theory, Heyerdahl decided to sail from South America to Polynesia on a *raft, which he built and named the Kon-Tiki. (B) However, in April 1947, Heyerdahl left the port of Peru on his raft, with five other men.

The *voyage was difficult; on the third day, a very large storm hit the raft, and about two months later, a strong wind blew one of the crew members *overboard. Another crew member jumped into the water with a *life preserver and caught him, and the rest of the crew pulled a rope to get them back on the raft. (C)

(ウ), however, despite the many other challenges they faced. *Flying fish would sometimes land on the *deck, and they could use them as *bait to catch bigger fish. Heyerdahl was convinced that the people of old would also have had no difficulty in obtaining food from the sea during their voyages.

On the morning of the 95th day, he saw land in the distance. Later, on the 101st day after departure, the Kon-Tiki arrived at Raroia Atoll in the Tuamotus Islands of Polynesia.

In 1969, Heyerdahl also made an attempt to reach the Caribbean Sea from Morocco in a ship made of ancient Egyptian reeds. That trip was unsuccessful, but the following year he tried again, this time reaching the Caribbean island of Barbados. (D) In 1977, he also successfully sailed a *reed boat down the Tigris River in Mesopotamia to reach Egypt.

Today, however, *genetic *analysis has led many academics to believe that Polynesians actually originated in Southeast Asia, so Heyerdahl's theory is now widely *disputed. Nevertheless, Heyerdahl, who risked his life to prove his ideas, is still an object of respect among many scholars.

* keen 強い zoology 動物学 geography 地理学 originate 起源がある
origin 起源 prevailing 支配的な theory 理論
academic community 学会 available 利用できる raft ^{いかだ} 筏
voyage 航海 overboard 船外へ life preserver ライフジャケット
flying fish トビウオ deck 甲板 bait えさ reed ^{あし} 葦 (植物名)
genetic 遺伝子の analysis 解析 disputed 論争がある

(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** majored in **②** turned on
③ put aside **④** corresponded with

(29) 下線部 (イ) These facts の内容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 波も風も常に東から吹いてくること。
- ② サツマイモがポリネシアで栽培されていること。
- ③ ポリネシアと南米でサツマイモの呼び名が似ていること。
- ④ 南米の神様とポリネシアの神様の名前が同じであること。

(30) 次の文が入る本文中の位置として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Many people who saw it tried to stop him.

- ① < A > ② < B > ③ < C > ④ < D >

(31) 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。

- ❶ The most difficult part was securing food
- ❷ They didn't have enough food in reserve
- ❸ They were not short of food
- ❹ During the voyage, they were always very hungry

(32) 本文の内容に合わ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 One of the factors that led Heyerdahl to become interested in zoology as a child was the influence of his mother.
- ② During the Kon-Tiki voyage, a strong wind caused one of the crew members to fall overboard, but the rest of the crew worked together to save him.
- ③ After his successful adventure to the Caribbean Sea, Heyerdahl also made a successful voyage to Egypt.
- ④ Today, Heyerdahl's theory has been proven to be false, and most scholars believe that his adventure was pointless.