

平成 29 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同じ語をそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) shoullder [① ouch ② thought ③ monkey ④ toast]
(2) police [① ceiling ② cleanse ③ head ④ ambitious]
(3) pleasure [① bury ② break ③ bleed ④ creature]

【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 degree ② oppose ③ sometime ④ forget
(5) ① now-a-days ② rela-tive ③ att-i-tude ④ rep-ub-lic
(6) ① envi-ron-ment ② ridic-u-lous ③ scien-tif-ic ④ appre-ci-ate

【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 part of the body that joins the head to the rest of the body
① knee ② ankle ③ neck ④ heel
(8) a place where children go to be educated
① dormitory ② stadium ③ laboratory ④ school
(9) the condition of being well or free from disease
① health ② liberty ③ instinct ④ property

【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) ブラウンさんは、その薬を1日3回飲むように医者から言われました。

Mr. Brown was told by the doctor () the medicine three times a day.

- ① take ② takes ③ taken ④ to take

(11) あれはおじが20年前に建てた家です。

That is the house () my uncle built twenty years ago.

- ① where ② in which ③ when ④ which

(12) ベーカー先生は枕に頭を横たえました。

Ms. Baker () her head on the pillow.

- ① lay ② lied ③ lain ④ laid

(13) この本は読む価値があります。

This book is worth ().

- ① read ② reading ③ to be read ④ to read

(14) 出かける前に電気を消すのを忘れないでね。

Don't forget () off the light before going out.

- ① turn ② turned ③ turning ④ to turn

(15) その山は海拔 3000 メートルです。

The mountain is 3,000 meters () sea level.

- ① at ② above ③ over ④ beyond

【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。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示している。

(16) 私のドイツ語は通じませんでした。

I (ア in イ couldn't ウ understood エ make オ myself) German.

- ① オーア ② エーウ ③ オーエ ④ エーオ

(17) 私たちが彼の宿題を手伝ったことは一度もありません。

We've (ア his homework イ helped ウ with エ him オ never).

- ① イーウ ② オーイ ③ イーア ④ オーウ

(18) その丘の上には以前、教会がありました。

(ア a church イ be ウ used エ there オ to) on the hill.

- ① イーオ ② ウーオ ③ イーア ④ ウーイ

【F】 次の各対話文の（ ）に入る適切な文をそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(19) A: Excuse me. How often do the trains come?

B: ()

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ① Every fifteen minutes. | ② Five stops. |
| ③ Take the train from Track No. 2. | ④ At seven thirty. |

(20) A: I'm sorry I couldn't call you last night.

B: ()

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ① No problem. | ② My pleasure. |
| ③ I'm afraid not. | ④ Go ahead. |

(21) A: Do you think Becky will come to the party?

B: ()

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① That's good. | ② I hope so. |
| ③ Sounds nice. | ④ Yes, please. |

(22) A: It's very hot here.

B: ()

A: Yes, please.

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| ① Could you open the window? |
| ② Shall I open the window? |
| ③ I don't think it's hot. |
| ④ Would you mind opening the window? |

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Miki: Next Sunday is my birthday. I will be 16 years old.

Mr. Ito: Congratulations! Your birthday is on June 14th. What do you want to do when you become 16?

Miki: I want to get a motorcycle license. My house is far from my high school, so it will be very easy if I can travel to school (ア) motorcycle.

Mr. Ito: There is another great thing that you can do when you become 16. Do you know what it is?

Miki: Well, I can get a car license at 18, and drink alcohol from 20 years old. What is it?

Mr. Ito: It's *blood donation. When you become 16, you can donate blood.

Miki: I think blood donation is great, but it sounds a little (イ) scary. It looks painful. Have you ever donated blood, Mr. Ito?

Mr. Ito: Of course. I've donated blood many times. I was very anxious the first time, but the nurse was very kind and gentle, so I was able to donate blood without any problems.

Miki: Oh, so it's quite easy to give blood.

Mr. Ito: Yes, but to (ウ) both the donors and the patients there are quite a few things you have to do. For example, you must show your personal *identification at the *reception, and you also have to have an interview with the doctor. All of the donated blood is carefully checked at the blood center.

Miki: I see. Are there many young people who donate blood?

Mr. Ito: Well, about 80 percent of people who donate blood are 50 years, or younger. However, about 85 percent of people who receive a *blood transfusion are over 50 years old. (エ) Speaking of which, June 14th, your birthday, is "World Blood Donor Day." It's also the birthday of Karl Landsteiner, the man who discovered the ABO blood typing system.

Miki: I'm so glad I was born on the same day as such an amazing person. For a while, I have been thinking about how I can help and do something good for other people. When I become 16, I will donate some blood.

Mr. Ito: That's great. You can donate blood up to 69 years of age, so I will go and donate some blood now.

* blood donation 献血 identification 身分証明書 reception 受付
blood transfusion 輸血

(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 with ② in ③ by ④ for

(24) 下線部（イ）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 わくわくする ② 難しい ③ こわい ④ 尊い

(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 produce ② provide ③ protect ④ prohibit

(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 So, we say that the blood donations of young people are supporting the life and health of the elderly.
② So, we say that the blood donations of the elderly are supporting the life and health of the elderly.
③ So, we say that blood donations of young people are supporting the life and health of young people.
④ So, we say that the blood donations of the elderly are supporting the life and health of young people.

(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 Miki lives close to her high school.
② If you are in good health, there is no need to show identification when you donate blood.
③ If you are over 16, and in good health, you can donate blood for as long as you like.
④ Miki and Karl Landsteiner's birthdays are on the same day.

【H】 点字 (Braille) 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。

In 19th century France, a *military man by the name of Charles Barbier, designed the first *dot language. He designed the language so that all military orders could be read at night, even in the dark. He thought that his design could be useful to people who were *blind, so he took his design to the School for the Blind. However, there were 12 dots in his language, and that made it difficult to read by touch. There were also some other problems with his dot language.

Later, a man (ア) Louis Braille made improvements on Charles Barbier's dot language. Louis Braille was born in France in 1809. He injured his eye in an accident when he was 3 years old, and by the time he was 5, he had lost his *eyesight in both eyes. He studied the dot language very hard, and when he was 15 years old, he designed the Braille that we still use these days. Even after he became a teacher at the School for the Blind, he continued to research, and spread his Braille to Europe and the United States.

Braille came to Japan in 1880, and Konishi Nobuhachi, who was the *headmaster of a *blind and dumb school, used Braille to create Japanese Braille. After that, Ishikawa Kuraji, who also taught at the same school as Konishi, continued to study Braille. In 1890, he made a document that became the official Japanese Braille.

Now, you can even vote in Braille. We can often see Braille in our daily lives.
(イ)

How fast do you think you would be able to read a book in Braille? Of course, the speed depends on the person, but if someone started using Braille from a young age, there are many people who could read a textbook at the same speed as *sighted students in the same class.

If you are interested in Braille, you should try and learn about it, and meet people who use it. I think that knowing about (ウ) disabilities, and knowing people who have disabilities, is an important step toward making a more *livable society for those with and without disabilities.

*military 軍の dot 点 blind 目の不自由な eyesight 視力
headmaster 校長 blind and dumb school 盲啞学校 sighted 目の見える
livable 暮らしやすい

(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 name ② names ③ named ④ naming

(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 It is said that Braille no longer has a useful role in society.
② Braille plays an important role in Japanese society.
③ The number of children who have never seen Braille is increasing.
④ It is almost impossible for us to learn Braille in Japan.

(30) 下線部（ウ）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 障害 ② 無礼 ③ 不平 ④ 隔離

(31) 点字の歴史について、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 Charles Barbier は、目の不自由な人でも軍の命令が読めるようにするための言語を考案した。
② Louis Braille は、3歳のときに事故で目にケガを負い、5歳のときに両目の視力を失った。
③ Louis Braille は盲学校の教師になったが、その後も点字についての研究を続けた。
④ Konishi Nobuhachi と Ishikawa Kuraji は同じ学校に勤務していた。

(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 It is easy for blind people to read the dot language made by Charles Barbier because there are many dots.
② Braille was never used in the United States.
③ It takes too long to read a textbook in Braille, so it is impossible for blind students to take classes with sighted students.
④ It is important to know about blind people so we can make our society more livable for all people.