

平成 30 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同じ語をそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) chemistry [① chill ② epoch ③ arch ④ cherry]
(2) driven [① guilt ② blind ③ cry ④ guide]
(3) cow [① throw ② bowl ③ below ④ allow]

【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 com·fort ② re·gret ③ ca·reer ④ oc·cur
(5) ① de·vel·op ② en·ter·tain ③ per·cent·age ④ fan·tas·tic
(6) ① am·bas·sa·dor ② pe·des·tri·an ③ de·lib·er·ate ④ lit·er·a·ture

【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 building that people can visit to look at important and valuable objects
① court ② museum ③ factory ④ laboratory
(8) one of five body parts that are on the front of a foot
① heel ② finger ③ knee ④ toe
(9) a school subject in which we learn about countries, cities, land, water, weather, people, and so on
① geology ② hierarchy ③ geography ④ astronomy

【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) 私を見るとすぐに彼は逃げ出しました。

Hardly () he seen me when he ran away.

- ① did ② was ③ has ④ had

(11) バスがなかったので、私はホテルまで歩かなければなりませんでした。

() no bus, I had to walk to the hotel.

- ① Being there ② Having been ③ There being ④ There was

(12) エレンは今度いつ来るのだろう。

I wonder when () next.

- ① Ellen will come ② Ellen come
③ will Ellen come ④ does Ellen come

【F】 次の各対話文の（ ）に入る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 we have dinner at the French restaurant?

B: That's a good idea. ()

A: That's OK. I can wait until then.

- ① But I know you don't care for French food.
- ② But I don't think the restaurant is open today.
- ③ But I think it will take about an hour to finish this job.
- ④ But I have a reservation to have dinner at the restaurant.

(20) A: How's your stomachache this morning, Sally?

B: ()

- ① That's too bad.
- ② I suppose so.
- ③ Not very often.
- ④ Much better, thank you.

(21) A: Have you seen this movie?

B: No, not yet. How about you?

A: () I want to see it as soon as possible.

- ① I saw it last Sunday.
- ② Neither have I.
- ③ It is the most interesting movie I've ever seen.
- ④ So have I.

(22) A: What are you doing, Judy?

B: I'm trying to move this desk, but it's too heavy.

A: ()

B: Yes, please.

- ① Do you need my help?
- ② May I have another helping?
- ③ What's your new desk like?
- ④ For here or to go?

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Eriko: Look. It's a photo book about *giraffes.

John: They're cute. But giraffes have such long necks. They're strange animals.

Eriko: Right. I read in a book that a long time ago, when people in China saw giraffes, the giraffes were so strange that the people thought they were *creatures called qilin, from a Chinese legend. That is why giraffes are called "kirin" in Japan.

John: I see. Do giraffes have many bones in their long necks?

Eriko: No. Their necks are about two meters long, but they only have seven bones in their neck. That's the same as most *mammals.

John: So, each of their neck bones must be very long. But if their necks are so long, it must be very hard for their hearts to pump blood to their brains.

Eriko: That's right. (ア) A human's blood pressure is about 120mmHg, and a cow's is about 160mmHg, but a giraffe's is 260mmHg. Giraffes also have a special mechanism to make sure that their blood pressure doesn't change suddenly when they raise or lower their heads.

John: Wow, their bodies are really amazing! I also heard that giraffes have good (イ) . They can tell whether another giraffe is a member of their *herd from about one kilometer away.

Eriko: You know a lot about giraffes. They can also distinguish between several colors.

John: Really? Giraffes' *spots are really interesting too.

Eriko: They are. A giraffe's color changes as it ages, but its spots never change.

John: I see. When did the first giraffe come to Japan?

Eriko: In March 1907, the first two giraffes came to Ueno Zoo. The zoo bought them from a zoo in Germany. At the time, Ueno Zoo could only spend 2000 yen a year buying new animals, but it is said that the giraffes cost 12,000 yen, including the cost of shipping them and other *expenses.

John: That's as much as they could spend on animals in (ウ) years!

Eriko: That's right. But the giraffes were very popular, and visitors to the zoo increased. Within one month, (エ) the zoo made back the money it spent on the giraffes. But unfortunately, zoo keeping technology was insufficient at the time. The female giraffe died in January of the next year, and the male died in March.

John: Those poor giraffes. Oh, that reminds me! I've never heard a giraffe's cry.

Eriko: Giraffes have *vocal chords, but they don't cry very often. Even among the *zookeepers who take care of them, the number of people who have heard them cry is very small.

John: Really? I want to hear a giraffe's cry. Let's go see the giraffes at the zoo sometime.

Eriko: That sounds fun. Let's go!

* giraffe キリン creature 生き物 mammal 哺乳動物 herd 群れ
spot 斑紋 expense 出費 vocal chords 声帯 zookeeper 動物園の飼育係

(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 Giraffes have lower blood pressure than other mammals do.
- ② Giraffes have very high blood pressure.
- ③ Giraffes' blood pressure is always changing.
- ④ Giraffes have about the same blood pressure as humans.

(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 sense of smell ② sense of taste ③ eyesight ④ hearing

(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 two ② six ③ ten ④ twelve

(26) 下線部（ エ ）の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 キリンの飼育技術が向上したから。
- ② キリンの鳴き声が珍しかったから。
- ③ 動物を買う予算が増額されたから。
- ④ 動物園への来園者が増えたから。

(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 The Japanese word for giraffe, "kirin," comes from the qilin, a creature from ancient Chinese legend.
- ② The length of one giraffe neck bone is the same as the length of many other mammals' neck bones.
- ③ The color and patterns of a giraffe's body change as the giraffe grows up.
- ④ The first two giraffes that came to Japan lived for over a year at Ueno Zoo.

【H】 文字の歴史についての、次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

It is said that the history of written language began about 5,000 years ago. (ア) the history of mankind, which began about 30,000 years ago, the history of written language is very short.

However, even in that short time, many alphabets have been created, and many have disappeared. Some alphabets have changed greatly over time, and other alphabets have not changed. For example, there was originally only one Indian alphabet, but as time passed, it developed into several different alphabets. On the other hand, the *Latin alphabet has existed for over 2,000 years, and is almost completely unchanged.

When we think about what an alphabet is, we must understand that alphabets and languages are (イ) things. For example, the *Arabic alphabet is used to write other languages, such as Persian, in addition to Arabic. In other words, (ウ) . One language can also have more than one alphabet, such as the hiragana, katakana, and kanji used to write Japanese. Some languages do not have an alphabet. For example, the *Incan empire, which *flourished in the 15th century, had a *sophisticated culture, but no alphabet.

It is currently thought that the oldest alphabet is (エ) *hieroglyphics, which were used in ancient Egypt about 5,000 years ago. One of the *characteristics of hieroglyphics is that the same character is sometimes used to express meaning, and sometimes used to express a *phonetic sound. Another characteristic is that hieroglyphics can be written both vertically and horizontally.

Currently, the most commonly used alphabet in the world is the Latin alphabet. The Latin alphabet was originally used in the ancient city-state of Rome, but as the Roman Empire's influence expanded, the Latin alphabet spread throughout Europe. Furthermore, as the result of an increase in *colonialism in more modern times, it also spread to Asia and Africa. In Japan, the Latin alphabet did not replace kanji, hiragana, and katakana. However, it has been *incorporated as one more way to write Japanese, called "romaji."

We don't usually think very deeply about these alphabets that we use every day, but they contain the history of mankind's long *pursuit. With this in mind, try looking at these alphabets with new eyes.

*Latin alphabet ラテン文字 Arabic alphabet アラビア文字
Incan empire インカ帝国 flourish 繁栄する
sophisticated 高度な hieroglyphic ヒエログリフ (象形文字)
characteristic 特徴 phonetic 音声の colonialism 植民地主義
incorporate 組み入れる pursuit 探求

- (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 Because of ② Now that ③ Apart from ④ Compared to
- (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 similar ② essential ③ different ④ abstract
- (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 each alphabet is only used to write one language
② one alphabet can be used to write more than one language
③ to write multiple languages, you need the same number of alphabets as languages
④ to write multiple languages, you need to combine several alphabets
- (31) 下線部（エ）の hieroglyphics 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 古代エジプトで使われていたということ。
② 1つの文字が、表音文字にも表意文字にも使われるということ。
③ 縦書きにも横書きにもできるということ。
④ 解読するには長い時間がかかったということ。
- (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 The history of written language is 1/6 as long as the history of mankind.
② The Latin alphabet that the ancient Romans used and the modern Latin alphabet look very different.
③ A written alphabet is a necessary element of language, and there is no language that does not have an alphabet.
④ Unlike other Asian countries, Japan did not use the Latin alphabet at all.