

平成 30 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) pear [① dear ② heir ③ appear ④ fierce]
(2) cease [① precise ② hose ③ pose ④ please]
(3) dough [① doubt ② naughty ③ drown ④ sew]

【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 mod-ern ② or-ange ③ re-fer ④ im-pulse
(5) ① an-ces-tor ② in-ter-pret ③ sig-na-ture ④ pol-i-tics
(6) ① phi-los-o-phy ② ge-om-e-try ③ ma-te-ri-al ④ com-fort-a-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 book people can use to look up the meanings of words, and how to use and pronounce them
① dictionary ② album ③ grammar ④ encyclopedia
(8) a sport played with a ball, which two teams of eleven players try to get into a goal without using their hands
① rugby ② baseball ③ soccer ④ handball
(9) work performed on a farm to raise animals and grow plants, often for food
① civilization ② agriculture ③ commerce ④ industry

【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) ドライブに行きませんか。

What do you say () for a drive?

- ① to go ② to going ③ about going ④ for going

(11) 駅前に新しい博物館が建設中です。

A new museum is () in front of the station.

- ① having built ② building
③ being built ④ having building

(12) あなたのアドバイスがなかったら、私は成功できなかったでしょう。

() for your advice, I couldn't have succeeded.

- ① If it were not ② Were there not
③ If it had not been ④ If there had not

(13) 友達を選ぶときには、いくら注意してもしすぎることはありません。

You () be too careful in choosing your friends.

- ① ought to ② mustn't ③ might well ④ cannot

(14) その教室にはせいぜい 10 人の学生しかいませんでした。

There were () ten students in the classroom.

- ① not more than ② no more than ③ no less than ④ not less than

(15) 傘が必要ななら借りられますよ。

You can borrow an umbrella if you need ().

- ① it ② this ③ other ④ one

【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) この湖は、琵琶湖の半分の大きさです。

This lake is (ア Lake Biwa イ half ウ of エ the オ size).

- ① オーエ ② エーウ ③ オーイ ④ ウーオ

(17) 4 年ごとに開かれるその祭りが待ち遠しいです。

I can't wait (ア four イ the festival ウ for エ held オ every) years.

- ① イーオ ② エーオ ③ イーア ④ エーア

(18) 山がきれいだったので、写真を撮ってみたい気分になりました。

The beauty of the mountains (ア taking イ feel ウ me エ like オ made) pictures.

- ① ウーイ ② エーオ ③ ウーエ ④ イーエ

【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: Have you made up your mind to study in New York?

B: No. I still don't have any confidence in my English.

A: Don't let that stop you.

B: You're right. ()

- ① Haste is from the devil. ② Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
③ Look before you leap. ④ It is a long lane that has no turning.

(20) A: Hello. This is John White. May I speak to Lisa, please?

B: I'm sorry, but she's out now. ()

A: No, thank you. I'll call her again.

- ① May I leave a message? ② Who's calling, please?
③ Shall I take a message? ④ Would you hold on a second?

(21) A: You are a really good soccer player, Jim.

B: Thanks, Judy. I've been playing soccer ().

- ① ten years ago
② since I was seven
③ when I was a junior high school student
④ before going to elementary school

(22) A: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the station?

B: Sure. Go straight and turn right at the second light. Then walk for two blocks.

A: ()

B: No. It's only ten minutes' walk from here.

- ① How long will it take?
② Where am I on this map?
③ Is it within walking distance?
④ Is it far from here?

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Yuko: Dad, guess what I learned at school? A *yellowtail *lays about 1,500,000 eggs at once, and a *sunfish lays about 280,000,000!

Mr. Ito: Yes, that's right. Do you know why fish lay so many eggs?

Yuko: Hmm. I wonder why?

Mr. Ito: After a fish lays its eggs, it doesn't look after the eggs or the babies. Because of this, (ア). Fish lay so many eggs to ensure that as many of their children as possible can survive.

Yuko: I see.

Mr. Ito: But some fish do look after their eggs and babies. For example, the male *stickleback builds a nest and protects his eggs. He also protects the babies for about 20 days after the eggs *hatch, until the babies become independent.

Yuko: Wow. So, do fish like that lay (イ) eggs?

Mr. Ito: That's right. The stickleback only lays about 100 eggs.

Yuko: So the reason that birds lay so few eggs at once is because they take care of their eggs and their babies.

Mr. Ito: That's right.

Yuko: How about other animals? How many babies do they have at once?

Mr. Ito: Which do you think has more babies at a time, lions or *zebras?

Yuko: Let's see. Lions eat zebras. So, zebras must have (ウ) babies, because they might be eaten, right?

Mr. Ito: That's actually not true. Lions have between one and six babies at a time, but zebras usually only have one.

Yuko: If that's true, won't the number of zebras decrease until they become (エ) extinct?

Mr. Ito: Actually, baby zebras have a high *life expectancy. Mother zebras are *pregnant for a long time, so when a baby zebra is born, it is already developed enough to stand and walk right away. Zebras also eat grass, so they don't need to hunt. (オ), baby lions are weak. Some lions are eaten by other animals, and others starve because they can't catch any *prey. The death rate for baby lions is over 60% in their first year of life, and over 80% for the first two years.

Yuko: It must be tough to survive in nature.

Mr. Ito: Yes, it is.

* yellowtail ブリ lay (卵を)産む sunfish マンボウ stickleback トゲウオ
hatch 孵化する zebra シマウマ life expectancy 平均余命
pregnant 妊娠状態の prey 獲物

(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 most fish eggs and baby fish live to become adults
- ② most of a fish's eggs and babies are eaten by other fish before they become adults
- ③ fish eggs and baby fish are almost never eaten by other fish
- ④ many fish eggs and baby fish leave their parents when they become adults

(24) 文中の (イ), (ウ) に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを1つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

- ① (イ) more (ウ) fewer
- ② (イ) fewer (ウ) more
- ③ (イ) less (ウ) more
- ④ (イ) fewer (ウ) less

(25) 下線部 (エ) 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 飽和した
- ② 孤立した
- ③ 絶滅した
- ④ 成熟した

(26) 文中の (オ) に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

- ① On the other hand
- ② In the end
- ③ Above all
- ④ If anything

(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 Sunfish lay 100 times as many eggs as yellowtails do.
- ② The male stickleback does not take care of his children after the eggs hatch.
- ③ Zebras have more babies at a time than lions do.
- ④ Fewer than 20% of lions live to be two years old.

【H】 発酵(fermentation)に関する，次の英文を読んで，あとの問いに答えなさい。

What do natto, yogurt, bread and wine all have in common? They are all fermented foods.

Fermentation is a process in which *microorganisms produce substances that are useful for people. Actually, for microorganisms, fermentation and *decay are the same process. But when the substance produced is harmful, we call it “decay.”

People have been making fermented foods for many years. Around 4000-3000 BCE in ancient Egypt, bread was made using fermentation. Around 3500 BCE in the Middle East, yogurt and cheese were made. Around the first century BCE, a Roman cookbook introduced “fish sauce,” the oldest *seasoning in the world. In ancient Japan, people enjoyed drinks made by fermenting fruits, and in the Nara era, fermented sushi called “narezushi” was eaten. In the Heian era, high-ranking people started eating miso, and during the Azuchi-Momoyama era, mirin was made.

Fermented foods have been made all over the world because they have (ア) many advantages. First, fermentation adds special flavor, so food becomes more delicious. Also, microorganisms produce vitamins and minerals during fermentation, so food becomes more nutritious. Even better, raw fish and meat can be preserved longer by fermentation.

Food is not the only thing produced by fermentation. For example, fermentation produces many *antibiotics. Also, some *detergents and cosmetics use fermented substances.

Also, recently fermentation research has been useful in various fields. For example, bioplastics made using fermentation (イ) are decomposed by microorganisms when they are thrown away. So they don't remain in the soil like plastics made from *petroleum. They are new materials that are better for the environment. Fermentation is also used in technology to clean dirty water.

Therefore, the process of fermentation improves our lives in many ways. The microorganisms that perform fermentation are very (ウ) , from one thousandth (1/1,000) of a millimeter to one ten thousandth (1/10,000) of a millimeter. But some scholars say that without fermentation, our lives would not be the same.

(エ) They have been found near *volcanoes at more than 100° C, and in the North Pole and *Antarctica at minus 70° C. It is said that there are so many microorganisms that we cannot know all of the types or total number. The discovery of new microorganisms in the future is expected to help us create new technologies using fermentation.

* microorganism 微生物 decay 腐敗 seasoning 調味料 antibiotic 抗生物質
detergent 洗剤 petroleum 石油 volcano 火山 Antarctica 南極

(28) 下線部 (ア) の many advantages の内容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 風味がよくなること。
- ② 栄養価が高まること。
- ③ より長く保存できるようになること。
- ④ おなかの調子を整えること。

(29) 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 分解される
- ② 生成される
- ③ 増幅される
- ④ 強化される

(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 strong
- ② massive
- ③ small
- ④ dangerous

(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 Microorganisms are very weak against heat or cold.
- ② Microorganisms exist everywhere on the Earth.
- ③ The number of microorganisms has decreased during this century.
- ④ Microorganisms exist only in very limited areas.

(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 difference between fermentation and decay is that different types of microorganisms perform the process.
- ② Yogurt was made during the BCE era, but cheese was not made yet.
- ③ Fermentation is used not only for food, but also for making chemicals and cosmetics.
- ④ Bioplastics are made from petroleum, by microorganisms in the soil.