

令和6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) decent [① evil ② dealt ③ species ④ cheat]
(2) aloud [① cow ② brow ③ bowl ④ crowd]
(3) vision [① measure ② leisure ③ occasion ④ sure]

【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 po-lice ② stan-dard ③ des-ert ④ pa-rade
(5) ① dra-mat-ic ② re-mem-ber ③ es-sen-tial ④ cal-en-dar
(6) ① op-er-a-tor ② o-rig-i-nal ③ ac-com-pa-ny ④ phi-los-o-phy

【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) an animal from Australia that jumps to move, and carries its babies in a pouch
① giraffe ② rhino ③ camel ④ kangaroo
(8) a bedroom or living area shared by students at a school or university
① dormitory ② auditorium ③ skyscraper ④ theater
(9) a person who lives in a certain place
① colleague ② inhabitant ③ neighbor ④ opponent

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

(10) その男の子は、母親が仕事に出かけてからずっと泣き続けています。

The boy has () ever since his mother left for work.

- ① cry ② crying ③ been cried ④ been crying

(11) 入院して初めて健康の大切さがわかりました。

It was not () I was hospitalized that I realized the importance of health.

- ① after ② during ③ until ④ while

(12) 私の息子は昨日サッカーの試合でケガをしました。

My son hurt () in a soccer game yesterday.

- ① him ② himself ③ he ④ his

(13) 以前は駅前に大きな書店がありました。

There () a large bookstore in front of the station.

- ① used to being ② used to be ③ would being ④ would be

(14) 探検隊は北極の極寒に耐えなければなりませんでした。

The expedition had to () the extreme cold of the Arctic.

- ① take notice of ② look down upon
③ get up to ④ put up with

(15) 夜間は必ずドアの鍵をかけておきなさい。

Be sure to keep the door () at night.

- ① locked ② lock ③ to lock ④ locking

【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) その少女は涙を浮かべながら田中先生にお別れの言葉を述べました。

The girl said goodbye to Mr. Tanaka (ア tears イ her ウ with エ eyes
オ in).

- ① アーイ ② アーウ ③ ウーエ ④ ウーイ

(17) ブラウンさんはその事件とは全く関係がありません。

Mr. Brown (ア with イ nothing ウ do エ to オ has) that incident.

- ① エーオ ② エーイ ③ イーウ ④ イーエ

(18) その国の人口は日本の5分の1です。

The population of that country is (ア fifth イ as ウ that エ one
オ as large) of Japan.

- ① アーエ ② アーイ ③ エーウ ④ エーイ

【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: You don't look good, Jack. ()

B: I haven't been sleeping well lately.

- ① I beg your pardon?
- ② What's wrong?
- ③ Are you kidding?
- ④ May I have the check, please?

(20) A: I know Dr. Tanaka is 45 years old, but how old is Dr. Suzuki?

B: He turns 50 next Friday.

A: Oh, really? ()

B: I thought so, too, at first. Dr. Suzuki looks very young for his age.

- ① Dr. Suzuki is not as old as Dr. Tanaka.
- ② So his birthday is August 24, right?
- ③ I've heard that Dr. Tanaka is older than 50.
- ④ I thought Dr. Suzuki was younger than Dr. Tanaka.

(21) A: How may I help you?

B: I'd like a yellow shirt for my husband. Do you have this same design in size M?

A: Sorry, that size is out of stock. ()

B: Well, I want it by my husband's birthday tomorrow, so I'll look for something else.

- ① It may take a few days, but we can order it for you.
- ② It's in our shop and I'll bring it to you soon.
- ③ You can bring up to three pieces of clothing to the fitting room.
- ④ This size M shirt suits you very well, ma'am.

(22) A: You're late again! Didn't you set your alarm clock last night?

B: I set it, but the time I set was too early. So I thought I could sleep a little longer, but by mistake I shut off the alarm. I'm sorry.

A: ()

B: That's a good idea. I'll buy another one on my way home today.

- ① You should set it for the last minute before you have to get up.
- ② You'd better go to bed by 12 o'clock at the latest.
- ③ I usually use two alarm clocks, and I keep one away from my bed.
- ④ If you're late one more time, I'll never go to the movies with you again.

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Ayaka: During summer vacation, I went to my grandparents' house in the *countryside. There was a lot of beautiful nature there, and I felt very happy. I live in the city now, but I want to live in the countryside in the future.

Shota: Really? I want to live in the city in the future. In the city there are many stores and supermarkets, so I think it's very convenient for shopping.

Ayaka: 〈 A 〉 But these days if you use the internet, you can buy all kinds of things from around the world. So I don't think stores are so important.

John: True, but in addition to shopping, cities also have many fun places, such as movie theaters and amusement parks. That's why I'd also rather live in the city than in the countryside.

Ayaka: But in the countryside, you can have fun in nature. For example, you can see a lot of animals and do outdoor activities. In the mountains near my grandparents' house, I saw many *insects and beautiful birds. I also went fishing in a *nearby lake.

John: 〈 B 〉 Yes, you're right that nature is one of the best things about the countryside.

Shota: But if you want to see animals, I think you can also go to a zoo or an *aquarium in the city. And in the city, there are many restaurants and fast food places where you can eat a lot of good food.

Ayaka: Well, the vegetables (ア) by my grandparents are also very tasty. In the city, it's not easy to get *freshly-harvested food. Also, in the countryside, rent is not so expensive. So you can live in a large house for the same amount of money as a small apartment in the city.

John: 〈 C 〉 I study French two days a week at a French language school. And my brother is learning to play the violin. There are many different kinds of schools in the city, so we can learn different things. Also, when looking for a job in the future, I think it can be difficult to find the kind of job you want in the countryside.

Ayaka: True, but you can learn many things online even if you live in the countryside. And recently, I think *teleworking can allow us to live in the countryside but work for a company in the city.

John: 〈 D 〉 That's a good point. Living in nature may even give you different kinds of ideas to improve your work.

Shota: But not all jobs can be done through telework.

John: Then how about living in the city when you're young, and later relaxing in the countryside after (イ) retirement?

Shota: Well, in many countryside areas, *transportation is not as convenient as it is in cities. So the countryside may be even more inconvenient when you get old and can no longer drive a car.

Ayaka: But recently, *various types of vehicles for older people have been developed, such as *electric carts. Also, some towns have *introduced a system that allows people to use taxis and other public transportation for a *fixed fee. In addition, (ウ) .

John: I think so, too. My uncle lives in the countryside, and he says that when something happens, everyone takes care of him like a big family. So after listening to Ayaka's ideas, I think I also want to live in the countryside.

Shota: I still want to live in the city, but I now know that there are many good things about the countryside as well. Thanks, Ayaka! As they say, "Home is where the heart is."

*countryside いなか insect 昆虫 nearby 近くの aquarium 水族館
freshly-harvested 収穫されたばかりの telework テレワークする
transportation 輸送機関 various さまざまな electric cart 電動カート
introduce 導入する fixed fee 定額料金

(23) 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。

What about education?

- ① < A > ② < B > ③ < C > ④ < D >

(24) 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 grow ② grown ③ growing ④ grew

(25) 文中の（ 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 転居 ② 昇進 ③ 就労 ④ 退職

(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 people in the countryside are very kind and help each other
② it's great to take a relaxing walk in the nearby forest after work
③ I think there are plenty of kind people in the city as well
④ some people find it difficult to live comfortably without a car

(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 Ayaka has lived in the countryside with her grandparents since she was little and helps them grow vegetables.
② John's brother wants to take French lessons twice a week with John.
③ Shota believes that in the future, as communication technology develops, there will be no jobs that cannot be done through telework.
④ At first, John thought that he would rather live in the city than in the countryside, but after hearing Ayaka's opinion, he changed his mind.

【H】 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

According to one *survey, 120 to 130 million umbrellas are sold in Japan each year. The population of Japan is about 124.47 million, which means that *on average, every Japanese person buys (ア) each year. It seems that umbrellas are *indispensable to our lives.

It is said that umbrellas were first used about 4,000 years ago. Images of umbrellas have been found in wall paintings in ancient Egypt and *Persia. In ancient *Greece, the umbrella was even used as a symbol of *divine *authority during *religious ceremonies. It was also in ancient Greece that umbrellas first came into *common use, and there are paintings of Greek *noblewomen walking with *parasols carried by their *attendants. It is thought that umbrellas were used not only to block the sun, but also to *symbolize the gods and authority. However, at that time umbrellas always remained open and could not be closed.

The first umbrellas that could be opened and closed were created in Italy in the 13th century, and later introduced to France in the mid-16th century. In Europe at that time, however, umbrellas were considered to be *sunshades used mainly by women. Then, in the late 18th century, an Englishman named Jonas Hanway was traveling in Persia and saw people there using umbrellas as rain *gear. (イ) *Eventually, other people began to *imitate him, and umbrellas came to be used as rain gear in the UK.

There are various ideas as to (ウ) Western-style umbrellas first arrived in Japan, but the most *reliable record shows that they were *loaded on a ship that came to Nagasaki from China in 1804. However, due to *restrictions on the *introduction of Western culture into Japan, the use of Western-style umbrellas did not *spread quickly at that time. But about 50 years later, in 1854, Matthew Perry made his second trip to Japan, and this was the beginning of the spread of the Western-style umbrellas in Japan. Many Japanese people who *gathered to see Perry saw some of the *soldiers who had landed there using umbrellas. So in 1859, Japanese companies began to import Western-style umbrellas *in earnest. However, they were still very (エ) and ordinary people could not afford them.

In addition, in 1870, a law was *issued *prohibiting the use of Western umbrellas. This was because the sight of a man holding a closed umbrella could easily be mistaken for a man holding a *sword, which were prohibited at the time. Despite these restrictions, however, Western-style umbrellas became increasingly popular, and in 1881, a Japanese company *manufacturing umbrellas was *established. However, only a few of the *materials for the umbrellas were made in Japan, and most of the materials were imported. But around 1889-92, umbrellas began to be made using Japanese materials, so Western-style umbrellas became popular among ordinary people.

Recently, new types of umbrellas have been developed, such as rain umbrellas with LED lights inside. It will be interesting to see how umbrellas continue to change and *evolve in the future.

