

令和6年度 日高看護専門学校 入学試験問題  
[地域枠・社会人]

[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) surface [ ① word ② pearl ③ dirty ④ art ]  
(2) freight [ ① steak ② major ③ said ④ brain ]  
(3) news [ ① cease ② lose ③ cosmos ④ advise ]

【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 sand-wich ② com-mit ③ pat-tern ④ mes-sage  
(5) ① dem-o-crat ② sat-is-fy ③ pro-pos-al ④ med-i-cine  
(6) ① su-per-mar-ker ② a-vail-a-ble ③ ri-dic-u-lous ④ al-ter-na-tive

【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 person who makes people laugh as a professional job  
① politician ② architect ③ lawyer ④ comedian  
(8) a sour food made from milk, and usually eaten with a spoon  
① butter ② yogurt ③ vinegar ④ cheese  
(9) a feeling that guides us to act or understand something without concrete facts  
① intuition ② dignity ③ obstacle ④ crop

【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) この指輪はあの指輪ほど高価ではありません。

This ring is ( ) expensive than that one.

- ① not as ② no more ③ less ④ not any

(11) 簡単に見えることでもやってみると難しいことがあります。

( ) may seem easy can be difficult when you actually try it.

- ① That ② What ③ Which ④ Those

(12) 宿題を終えたあと、私は風呂に入りました。

( ) my homework, I took a bath.

- ① Finished ② Finishing  
③ Having finishing ④ Having finished

(13) 私があなたの立場なら、私は仕事を休んで彼女の面倒を見ます。

( ) I in your place, I would take time off from work to take care of her.

- ① Were                      ② Had                      ③ If                      ④ Should

(14) おじは私と双子の妹をよく間違えます。

My uncle often mistakes me ( ) my twin sister.

- ① from                      ② over                      ③ for                      ④ to

(15) 少し寒気がします。風邪をひいたのかもしれませんが。

I feel a little chill. I ( ) a cold.

- ① couldn't have caught                      ② may have caught  
③ must catch                      ④ should be catching

【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、文頭に置くべき語も小文字で示してある。

(16) 母の言葉で私は自分の行いを後悔しました。

( ア made    イ regret    ウ my mother's words    エ my conduct    オ me ) .

- ① イーエ                      ② アーイ                      ③ イーオ                      ④ アーオ

(17) あなたから借りた本はどれもとてもおもしろかったです。

( ア I    イ the books    ウ from    エ borrowed    オ all ) you were very interesting.

- ① イーオ                      ② エーイ                      ③ エーウ                      ④ イーエ

(18) メグは父親にタバコをやめるように説得しました。

Meg ( ア smoking    イ her father    ウ quitting    エ talked    オ into ) .

- ① イーウ                      ② オーイ                      ③ イーオ                      ④ オーア

【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: Can you show me your notebook?

B: Sure. ( )

- ① Go along with it.
- ② I got it.
- ③ Here you are.
- ④ I'd rather not.

(20) A: Do you have any hobbies?

B: On weekends, I often go to the mountains and take pictures of birds. How about you?

A: One of my hobbies is gardening.

B: Really? That's my mother's hobby, too. ( )

- ① She says that taking care of plants gives her peace of mind.
- ② She has no hobbies, so she always looks bored on her days off.
- ③ She often buys rare foreign stamps through internet auctions.
- ④ She really enjoys watching tropical fish swim in her aquarium.

(21) A: Hello, this is Bob White from ABC Company. I'm calling for Mr. Gordon.

B: I'm afraid he's away from his desk, but he should be back around 2 p.m. ( )

A: No, I have a meeting this afternoon and may not be able to take his call, so I'll call again later.

B: Okay, I'll let him know.

- ① Would you like to leave a message?
- ② Is there anything I can help you with?
- ③ Who would you like to speak to?
- ④ Should I have him call you back?

(22) A: Congratulations on winning the English speech contest. Your speech was great!

B: Thanks, Dad! I want to study English hard and get even better at it.

A: That's wonderful. ( )

B: Wow, thank you! I'm so happy. There are a lot of words in it, and it also has an audio function.

- ① I'd like to give you this electronic dictionary to celebrate.
- ② You did a great job, so let's have dinner at a restaurant this evening.
- ③ Grandma and Grandpa were so happy to hear about your award.
- ④ Mom said she would buy you a new smartphone.

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Emma: Have Japanese people loved cherry blossoms for a long time?

Mr. Ito: Yes. In ancient times, when a certain type of cherry blossom bloomed, people began to prepare for agricultural work, such as \*sowing seeds. So cherry blossoms were closely connected with agricultural events.

Emma: Did people in the past also enjoy *hanami*?

Mr. Ito: *Hanami* is said to have been \*initiated by \*aristocrats in the Nara period. But at that time, they appreciated plum blossoms from China more than cherry blossoms. However, in the Heian period, cherry blossoms became more popular than plum blossoms. In the famous *waka* \*anthologies of the Nara period, the number of *waka* poems about plum blossoms was ( ア ) than the number of poems about cherry blossoms, but in the famous *waka* anthologies of the Heian period, the numbers are \*reversed.

Emma: Perhaps Japanese people started to love cherry blossoms because they are familiar to Japanese people, rather than from another country like plum blossoms.

Mr. Ito: I think you're right. In the Kamakura period, *samurai* began to enjoy cherry blossom viewing, and in the Edo period, many ordinary people also began to enjoy cherry blossom viewing.

Emma: (イ) There are many types of cherry trees, so why are there so many \**Somei-yoshino* cherry trees in Japan?

Mr. Ito: *Somei-yoshino* is a \*cultivar created by a \*hybridization of \**Edo-higan* and \**Oshima-zakura*. \*Inheriting the characteristics of the *Edo-higan*, it looks very \*spectacular because a large number of flowers bloom before the leaves \*emerge. It also inherits the characteristics of the *Oshima-zakura* cherry tree, so it grows quickly and easily into a large tree. In addition, all *Somei-yoshino* are \*clones with the same \*genes. Therefore, they all bloom at the same time when they are in the same place. That's why so many *Somei-yoshino* trees were planted all over Japan after World War II.

Emma: I'm surprised to hear that all *Somei-yoshino* are clones.

Mr. Ito: *Somei-yoshino* cherry trees do not produce seeds, so they are \*multiplied by \*grafting. A tree of a related species of cherry tree is cut, and a \*branch of *Somei-yoshino* is \*inserted into it to make it grow. The tree from which the branch was taken for grafting, and the tree that grows after being grafted, have basically the same genes.

Emma: Why don't *Somei-yoshino* cherry trees produce seeds?

Mr. Ito: Cherry trees cannot produce seeds from their own \*pollen. Therefore, they usually produce seeds by using the pollen of another nearby tree of the same species. However, in the case of *Somei-yoshino*, the nearby *Somei-yoshino* trees are all clones. ( ウ ) the trees judge all of the pollen around them as "their own pollen," and they cannot produce seeds.

Emma: Interesting! Since all *Somei-yoshino* have the same genes, there is no \*genetic \*diversity. So, for example, one kind of disease might kill them all, right?

Mr. Ito: That's right. In fact, *Somei-yoshino* are very easily \*infected with a certain disease that can kill cherry trees. Increasing the number of *Somei-yoshino* may cause the spread of this disease. So recently, ( エ ) .

Emma: So in the future, the trees we sit under for cherry blossom viewing may be of a



【H】 次の perfume (香水) についての英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

What smells do you like? The way people \*perceive smells varies greatly from person to person. For example, a person who likes *natto* would say that the smell of *natto* is \*appealing, while a person who dislikes *natto* would say that it has an unpleasant smell. But even when a person likes *natto*, if they are told that the smell is actually the same as the smell of the \*soles of their feet, they will likely find the smell unpleasant, even if they previously enjoyed it. ( ア ) Therefore, they have been treated as mysterious since ancient times. And people have been pursuing pleasant smells and creating various kinds of \*fragrances for many years as well.

Some people say that mankind began to use perfumes before 2600 BCE. For example, ancient people used fragrant plants for perfumes and medicines, for making \*mummies, and for religious ceremonies.

But perfume-like products were first produced in Europe at the end of the 16th century. Some people say that \**eau de cologne* was a product \*launched in Italy, and then introduced in what is now \*Cologne, Germany, at the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century. When it was brought back to Paris from Cologne by French soldiers in the late 18th century it became popular, and that's why it was called "*eau de cologne*." ( A )

Currently, fragrances are \*classified into two \*categories : fragrances \*derived from natural products, and chemically created \*synthetic fragrances. Natural fragrances are \*divided into vegetable and animal fragrances, and most natural fragrances are \*essential oils obtained from plants. However, the smells of some animals are highly prized for their refined qualities. And recently, \*extracts from meat and seafood are also sometimes used as natural animal fragrances. ( B )

Synthetic fragrances are made from \*petrochemicals and other raw materials. There are more than 3,000 types of synthetic fragrances. But it's ( イ ) for either natural or synthetic fragrances to satisfy the delicate sense of smell on their own. Therefore, in practice, many natural and synthetic materials are blended together to produce appealing fragrances. There are also many fragrant \*components found in \*minute \*quantities in food. For example, the smell of coffee is a combination of about 800 \*odorant substances, and the smell of strawberries includes about 350 odorant substances. ( C )

Natural fragrances have the disadvantage of \*inconsistent quality depending ( ウ ) the region of origin and the climate each year, but synthetic fragrances can be mass-produced at low cost with stable quality. Therefore, the development of synthetic fragrances has made it possible for ordinary people to use perfumes and other products that were previously too expensive for them. ( D )

By the way, which \*shaved ice syrup do you prefer, strawberry or melon? In fact, the two syrups usually taste basically the same. The main difference is actually just the color and \*aroma. When people see red syrup, they assume that it will taste like strawberries, especially when the aroma of strawberries is added to it.

Since ancient times, fragrances have had the effect of calming, brightening, and \*uplifting people's spirits. Especially living in such a stressful society today, we may want to take another look at the mysterious power of fragrances.



\*perceive 受け取る    appealing 好ましい    sole 足の裏    fragrance 香料  
 mummies(=mummy の複数形) ミイラ    eau de cologne オーデコロン (芳香品)  
 launch 発売する    Cologne ケルン (ドイツの都市)    classify 分類する  
 category 種類    derive 由来する    synthetic 合成の    divide 分割する  
 essential oil 精油    extract 抽出物    petrochemical 石油化学製品  
 component 構成要素    minute 微細な    quantity 量  
 odorant substance 匂い物質    inconsistent 不安定な    shaved ice かき氷  
 aroma 香り    uplift 高揚させる

(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 Thus, smells are \*ambiguous and have the power to produce psychological effects.
- ② However, mankind's sense of smell is far inferior to that of animals such as dogs.
- ③ Surprisingly, \*preference for smell varies little among the peoples of the world.
- ④ In other words, with the use of advanced equipment, the quality of a fragrance can be objectively measured.

\* ambiguous あやふやな    preference 好み

(29) 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。

Therefore, a large number of fragrances are needed to reproduce the aroma of a food.

- ① < A >
- ② < B >
- ③ < C >
- ④ < D >

(30) 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 easy
- ② possible
- ③ sad
- ④ difficult

(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。

- ① for
- ② on
- ③ at
- ④ to

(32) 本文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 People in BCE feared the mystical power of fragrances, so they were not part of religious ceremonies.
- ② Eau de cologne was first developed by German soldiers and later spread to France and Italy.
- ③ With the introduction of synthetic fragrances, more and more people have been able to enjoy perfume.
- ④ The taste of strawberry and melon syrups for shaved ice are quite different, but their similar aroma makes them indistinguishable to most people.