

宮崎国際大学

平成24年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

英 語

この英語の試験は、文法/語彙/長文読解と聞き取りの2つの部分からなり、時間は全部で100分です。(説明を含む)
試験開始から70分で文法/語彙/長文読解、そして残りの約30分で聞き取りテストを行います。

受験番号 _____ 氏名 _____

平成24年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

筆記試験

第1部 - 文法/語彙/長文読解

開始の指示があるまで開かないで下さい

試験時間は70分です

(問題は60問です)

問題1 次の問い（1～25）の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の（A）～（D）の中から1つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. There were ___ people at the meeting last night.

- (A) none
- (B) a lot of
- (C) much
- (D) most

2. I was really ___ to see you at the shopping mall last night.

- (A) surprising
- (B) surprised
- (C) surprise
- (D) surprises

3. ___ the time we arrived, the concert had already started.

- (A) In
- (B) On
- (C) To
- (D) By

4. Lucy ___ never thought about going overseas until she saw the film about India.

- (A) has
- (B) had
- (C) hadn't
- (D) haven't

5. The road map you drew was really ____. We couldn't understand it and we got lost.

- (A) confusing
- (B) confuses
- (C) confused
- (D) confuse

6. After lunch, Peter and his wife decided ___ the museum.

- (A) visiting
- (B) visited
- (C) to visit
- (D) visit

7. Seoul is well known ___ its excellent subway system.

- (A) for
- (B) in
- (C) by
- (D) as

8. I haven't seen Lisa for weeks. ___ has she been doing?

- (A) When
- (B) Which
- (C) Where
- (D) What

9. Could you ___ me some money for lunch, please? I don't have enough.

- (A) borrow
- (B) take
- (C) lend
- (D) share

10. My mother said to my sister and me, "The ___ person to finish their homework can have a snack."

- (A) first
- (B) other
- (C) early
- (D) both

11. The police ___ the driver because he was driving too fast.

- (A) to stop
- (B) was stopping
- (C) stopping
- (D) stopped

12. I was late because the traffic ___ very slowly on the way here.

- (A) was moving
- (B) movement
- (C) move
- (D) moving

13. The city is very beautiful, ___ the bus service isn't very good.

- (A) although
- (B) that
- (C) therefore
- (D) so

14. Oh look, I've gained 5 kg. I have been eating too much ___.

- (A) usually
- (B) recently
- (C) later
- (D) badly

15. Out of 30 students, 28 students passed the test, so ___ was happy.

- (A) almost
- (B) most
- (C) almost everyone
- (D) each person

16. Where ___ after you graduate? You have to decide!

- (A) you go
- (B) are going
- (C) will go
- (D) will you go

17. She ___ in Hawaii for about 3 months.

- (A) been living
- (B) be living
- (C) is going to live
- (D) live

18. Sometimes, the children ___ to come to school early.

- (A) telling
- (B) told
- (C) are told
- (D) will tell

19. ___ is my bag? I put it on the table, but it's gone now.

- (A) Which
- (B) Who
- (C) Where
- (D) What

20. In August every year, he ___ his summer vacation.

- (A) has
- (B) has been
- (C) have
- (D) having

21. It's hot in here. Would you mind ___ the window, please?

- (A) opening
- (B) to open
- (C) being opened
- (D) open

22. If you eat ___ orange every day, you will be healthy.

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) it
- (D) the

23. She is not ___ as her brother, but she is beautiful.

- (A) taller
- (B) tall
- (C) the tall
- (D) as tall

24. It's hot in Australia now, so you ___ take a heavy coat.

- (A) couldn't
- (B) might
- (C) had better
- (D) don't have to

25. I am really busy right now. Can I meet you for lunch ___ instead?

- (A) next day
- (B) yesterday
- (C) tomorrow
- (D) before

問題2 次のそれぞれの文章の中のA~Dの単語、あるいはフレーズの中から正しくないものを1つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

26. Several famous actors and actresses appeared in this movie, and it were directed by our country's leading film-maker, so it was no surprise that it was so popular.

- A
- B
- C
- D

27. There was a terrible storm yesterday night, so no one in my family slept well.

- A
- B
- C
- D

28. David Jackson will speaking tonight at the city hall about his experiences working as a volunteer in Africa.

- A
- B
- C
- D

29. If you are going to use this room for studying, could you to tell the teacher when you have finished? Then we can lock the door.

- A
- B
- C
- D

問題4 次の英文 A～E に関する設問の答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の (A) ～ (D) の中から 1つ 選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

A. Songkran is a special New Year's festival held in Thailand during the Thai New Year holiday. This New Year holiday is not from January 1st to January 3rd as in Japan, but from April 13th to April 15th. Thai people celebrate the New Year in many ways. The most popular is throwing water at each other. They throw water with containers, or even use water guns and water hoses. In the beginning, the water throwing was a sign of respect. Thai people washed statues of Buddha and caught the water after it was poured over the statue. This water was considered blessed, and they put some of it on the shoulders of the elderly people of the village. Over time, the young people of Thailand decided to make everyone wet as a way to cool down in the heat and to have fun.

48. In this passage, what is NOT given as a reason for people throwing water during Songkran?

- (A) showing respect
- (B) enjoying themselves
- (C) cooling down
- (D) washing themselves

49. The word hoses in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) bags
- (B) stockings
- (C) tubes
- (D) buckets

B. Surfing is a popular sport these days. Surfing means riding a wave by using a surfboard or similar object, or simply by using one's own body (body surfing). The word "*surf*" can mean the actual waves in the ocean, for example: "*the surf was big,*" or it can be used as a verb, for example: "*I surfed last weekend*". Usually people say "*go surfing*" when they use the word "*surf*" as a verb. Surfing has its roots in Tahiti and Hawaii, where natives were observed in the late 18th century riding waves with canoes and wooden boards. Since then, surfing has grown increasingly popular and the sport now supports a huge industry.

50. According to the passage, "surf" can be either an action, or a ____.

- (A) feeling
- (B) sport
- (C) thing
- (D) greeting

51. The word canoes in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) waves
- (B) boats
- (C) water
- (D) sails

C. Garlic has been used since ancient times because it is thought to have many benefits. The earliest known use of garlic as medicine was in ancient Egypt. Garlic was believed to be an effective remedy for many kinds of illness. Later in history, the Greeks and Romans believed that garlic could be used as medicine, but they also believed that it had the magical power to keep evil away. In addition, leaders of the Roman army believed that eating garlic would give men courage, so they would not be afraid in war. A final example of the historical belief in the benefits of garlic comes from the early 20th century. In World War I, garlic juice was used to keep soldiers' wounds clean, and modern tests have shown that, while perhaps not magical, garlic does actually have many benefits to human health.

52. According to the passage, garlic's benefits to human health are _____.

- (A) Greek discoveries
- (B) only stories
- (C) magical
- (D) real

53. The word remedy in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) a way to keep out evil
- (B) a way to make people healthy
- (C) a way to keep wounds clean
- (D) a way to give men courage

D. Fantasy sports are games in which sports fans choose real-life athletes and use their performance statistics to "compete" with other fantasy sports players. At the beginning of a sports season, a fantasy sports player chooses athletes to make up his team. As the season progresses, he compares the performance of his chosen athletes with those chosen by other fantasy sports players. At the end of the season, the player with the best performing choices is the winner.

Fantasy sports have been around since the end of the Second World War, when they began among a group of university professors. In the 1980s, fantasy sports spread to a group of journalists in New York City who wrote about their hobby and introduced it to a wider audience. After the growth of the Internet, however, interest in fantasy sports surged. Today, it is estimated that 30 million people in the US and Canada play fantasy sports.

54. According to this passage, the first people to play fantasy sports were ____.

- (A) teachers
- (B) athletes
- (C) journalists
- (D) internet users

55. The underlined word surged in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) increased
- (B) renewed
- (C) decreased
- (D) recovered

E. Australia has an interesting history. It was first discovered by Europeans in 1606, when a Dutch ship, the *Duyfken*, explored a small part of the North West Coast. At that time, they thought it was part of New Guinea. They went ashore once, but left quickly after fighting with the native people, the Aborigines. More Dutch ships arrived between 1623 and 1644 and explored more of Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania.

In 1770, Captain James Cook discovered the East Coast. He explored a large part of this area and gave it the name New South Wales. When he found what he thought was a particularly good area, he called it Botany Bay, and reported to London about the possibility of starting a British colony there. Because of Captain Cook, Britain became the first European country to claim ownership of Australia.

Many Australian people today think Australia was born in 1788. This is because the first colony fleet arrived in Botany Bay in that year. The first fleet was a group of 11 ships led by Captain Arthur Phillip. They had travelled for 252 days and more than 24,000 km. After arriving, they tried to set up a new home in the area around Botany Bay, but it was very difficult. The soil was **poor**, and there was little fresh water. They had to find a better place. On the 26th of January, the first fleet re-located to Sydney Harbour, the place that would eventually become the location of Australia's largest city.

It would be easy to think of Australia as being a country that was born in 1788; however, Australia has a much longer history. It is thought that the native aboriginal people had been in Australia for between 40,000 and 70,000 years before Europeans arrived. Aboriginal people had their own simple way of life: hunting and collecting whatever food they could find. When we compare the length of time that Aborigines have lived in Australia with the length of time that Europeans have lived there, it is quite strange to think of Australia as a European country. After all, Europeans have been there for only about 225 years. One thing is true: Australia has a distinctive and interesting history.

56. According to the passage, which part of Australia was the first to be discovered by Europeans?

- (A) part of New Guinea
- (B) Tasmania
- (C) the North West Coast
- (D) South Australia

57. The passage implies that Britain wanted to claim ownership of Australia because ____.

- (A) it wanted to hunt for whales
- (B) it wanted to send people there
- (C) it already had a colony there
- (D) there were no humans there

58. In paragraph 3, the word **poor** is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) not good for plants
- (B) bad luck
- (C) not worth much money
- (D) very tiring

59. In the passage, the author implies that the lifestyles of aborigines and European colonists were ____.

- (A) the same
- (B) different
- (C) strange
- (D) in harmony

60. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) The History of Australia's Aborigines
- (B) The Amazing Voyage of the *Duyfken*
- (C) The First People in Sydney Harbor
- (D) The Discovery and Settlement of Australia

平成24年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

第2部 - 聞き取りテスト

開始の指示があるまで開かないで下さい
試験時間は約**30**分です(説明を含む)
(問題は**30**問です)

English Listening, Part 1

[Example]

- (A) I'd like some hot tea.
- (B) A few minutes will be enough.
- (C) This has been a long day.

- 61. (A) (B) (C)
- 62. (A) (B) (C)
- 63. (A) (B) (C)
- 64. (A) (B) (C)
- 65. (A) (B) (C)
- 66. (A) (B) (C)
- 67. (A) (B) (C)
- 68. (A) (B) (C)
- 69. (A) (B) (C)
- 70. (A) (B) (C)
- 71. (A) (B) (C)
- 72. (A) (B) (C)
- 73. (A) (B) (C)
- 74. (A) (B) (C)
- 75. (A) (B) (C)

English Listening, Part 2

[Example]

- (A) a restaurant
- (B) a theater
- (C) a school
- (D) a tennis court

- 76.
 - (A) She drank coffee earlier.
 - (B) She doesn't like coffee.
 - (C) She only likes tea.
 - (D) No reason was given.
- 77.
 - (A) They will be late.
 - (B) The woman needs to make a phone call.
 - (C) He doesn't like driving.
 - (D) He doesn't want to break the law.
- 78.
 - (A) Her aunt bought it for her.
 - (B) Her aunt made it for her.
 - (C) She bought it from the store.
 - (D) She didn't say.
- 79.
 - (A) go shopping with her
 - (B) look at her
 - (C) buy a hat
 - (D) find her hat
- 80.
 - (A) go to the library
 - (B) go to the beach
 - (C) buy a CD
 - (D) make a phone call
- 81.
 - (A) none
 - (B) one
 - (C) two
 - (D) four
- 82.
 - (A) He went to bed early.
 - (B) He has a big test tomorrow.
 - (C) He did many other things instead.
 - (D) He called his friends.

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English Listening, Part 3

83.
(A) drive alone
(B) display their license
(C) play a video game
(D) put stickers on the car
84.
(A) Japan
(B) Germany
(C) in rural areas
(D) in every country
85.
(A) 700 km²
(B) smaller than Japan
(C) the same size as Japan
(D) more than double the size of Japan
86.
(A) lonely
(B) healthy
(C) powerful
(D) strong

English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1.
(A) soil or clay
(B) concrete and steel
(C) plastic and concrete
(D) steel and earth
88. Paragraph 2.
(A) They can float in water.
(B) They are heavy.
(C) They stay wet.
(D) They move a lot.
89. Paragraph 3.
(A) time
(B) homes
(C) space
(D) trees
90. Paragraph 4.
(A) simple tools
(B) bricks
(C) wood floors
(D) wall covering

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平成24年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

英 語

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試験開始から70分で文法/語彙/長文読解、そして残りの約30分で聞き取りテストを行います。

受験番号 _____ 氏名 _____

平成24年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

筆記試験

第1部 - 文法/語彙/長文読解

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試験時間は70分です

(問題は60問です)

問題1 次の問い（1～25）の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の（A）～（D）の中から1つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. How ___ pages did you write for your report?
(A) lot of
(B) many
(C) most
(D) much
2. I finished all of my work last night, so today I ___ great!
(A) feel
(B) feels
(C) feeling
(D) feelings
3. He ___ my best friend for ten years.
(A) is
(B) are
(C) is being
(D) has been
4. Until last year, I ___ never been abroad.
(A) has
(B) had
(C) have
(D) haven't
5. The doctor said that you should ___ your medicine three times a day.
(A) take
(B) takes
(C) taking
(D) to take
6. If you leave at 4:00, you ___ to arrive at the station by 4:20.
(A) should
(B) will
(C) could
(D) ought
7. Kiyomi said that she would meet you outside ___ noon.
(A) to
(B) in
(C) at
(D) on
8. ___ way was the man running when you saw him?
(A) Who
(B) Where
(C) Which
(D) When
9. My daughter is ___ school in New Zealand next year.
(A) go
(B) going
(C) go to
(D) going to go to
10. We've already missed the bus. I guess we'll just have to take the ___ one.
(A) next
(B) behind
(C) follow
(D) after
11. I had already ___ for an hour when they finally noticed me.
(A) wait
(B) been waiting
(C) was waiting
(D) waiting
12. I watched as Kentaro walked ___ into the library.
(A) quiet
(B) quietly
(C) more quiet
(D) quiets
13. I wanted to buy it, ___ I didn't have enough money.
(A) so
(B) because
(C) but
(D) or
14. Pat and Stacy are outside. Please tell ___ to come in.
(A) us
(B) me
(C) they
(D) them
15. Today, ___ all of the students came to class on time.
(A) near
(B) almost
(C) every
(D) many
16. I ___ all of my homework already. Do you need help with yours?
(A) do
(B) doing
(C) done
(D) have done

17. If you need me, I ___ in the library.
 (A) be
 (B) will be
 (C) being
 (D) had been
18. What did you ___? I wasn't listening.
 (A) say
 (B) says
 (C) saying
 (D) said
19. The guide said to wait here, but I think we'd better try to find the hotel ____.
 (A) himself
 (B) yourself
 (C) ourselves
 (D) myself
20. Excuse me, but ___ are you, and why are you sitting on my car?
 (A) why
 (B) where
 (C) who
 (D) when
21. I found these shoes outside. Do you know whose ___ are?
 (A) they
 (B) it
 (C) them
 (D) that
22. I hate to admit it, but my brother is ___ than I am.
 (A) smart
 (B) as smart
 (C) smartest
 (D) smarter
23. I ___ walk my dog twice a day, but my sister has been doing it for me for the past four weeks.
 (A) usually
 (B) recently
 (C) lately
 (D) badly
24. I have a lot of snacks ___ us to eat during the break today.
 (A) so
 (B) and
 (C) for
 (D) to

25. They delivered this package for you ____, but I didn't notice it until a few days ago.
 (A) yesterday
 (B) last week
 (C) tomorrow
 (D) next day

問題2 次のそれぞれの文章の中のA~Dの単語、あるいはフレーズの中から正しくないものを1つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

26. The islands is part of the country of Ecuador, and they are well known for their wildlife.
 A B C D
27. We asked all of the students in our school about public transport in our area, and almost people complained that there are not enough buses.
 A B C D
28. The doctor told me I had to improve my lifestyle, so in the last year, I have quitting smoking, started going to the gym, and begun eating more salads.
 A B C D
29. Long ago, books were very expensive, and only rich people could afford to read them. Now, things are different, and everyone can enjoy to read a good book.
 A B C D
30. Yesterday, when I walk to my office, I noticed that I was wearing the wrong shoes, so I quickly ran back to my house to change.
 A B C D
31. Mike stopped entering marathons in 2008 because he damaging his knees by doing so much running.
 A B C D
32. When I am feeling too much stress, I try to image myself lying on a beach with golden sand, reading a book, and listening to the sound of the ocean.
 A B C D
33. When my family goes to a restaurant, I usually just order a green salad because I not eat meat, cheese, or eggs.
 A B C D

34. I asked everyone in my class about their future goals. A few peoples said that they wanted to go to university to continue studying.
- A B
C D
35. Last year, we went to the France for our school trip. I stayed with a family in Paris, ate lots of delicious food, and made friends with a lot of French students.
- A B
C D
36. When I retire from my job, I want to travel a lot more, buy a house beautiful in the country, and learn to paint.
- A B C
D
37. I have always wanted to experience life in another country, so these days, I am studying Spanish hardly.
- A B C
D

問題3 次の英文 A、B の文章中にそれぞれ 5 箇所ある空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ下の (A) ~ (D) の中から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

- A. Scientists have found that only a few kinds of animals laugh when they are touched in a sensitive place. This kind of reaction to touch is called gargalesis and it is (---38---) mainly in humans and animals like chimpanzees and gorillas. However, there is one other animal that reacts to touch with gargalesis. This animal is the rat. Rats make a high-pitched sound when they are touched in sensitive areas. Many scientists believe (---39---) they enjoy the touch because these animals will work harder at solving puzzles and other tasks if they are touched as a reward.

Most animals are sensitive to touch, but the touch does not result in laughter. They get an uncomfortable (---40---) when they are touched in a sensitive place. This kind of reaction is called knismesis. Humans have this kind of reaction as well. It is the unpleasant feeling we get when an insect walks on our skin. We do not enjoy this feeling and try to do something to stop it. An example of this reaction in the animal world is when a horse feels a fly on its back. It will shake (---41---) body to make the fly go away.

The ability to make each other laugh through touch is a useful tool to make our bodies and relationships stronger. When children play and fight by touching each other to produce laughter, they develop fighting skills in a safe and fun way. If people who care for (---42---) other touch in a pleasant way, they form stronger and closer relationships.

38. (A) find (B) found (C) finding (D) finds
 39. (A) that (B) why (C) this (D) when
 40. (A) reward (B) laugh (C) touch (D) feeling
 41. (A) its (B) it's (C) it (D) is
 42. (A) person (B) each (C) one (D) some

- B. As humans have travelled around the globe, they have taken plants and animals with them. Sometimes animals were deliberately taken as pets or to work in other countries, but sometimes the animals travelled (---43---) people being aware of them. Plants, too, have been taken to other countries both on purpose and by accident. Some of these plant and animal species have spread out of control (---44---) the new countries, and so they are called *invasive species*.

When Europeans began travelling to Australia and New Zealand, they often took cats with them on their sailing ships. Cats are excellent hunters, and they help to reduce the number of mice and rats. However, when they arrived in Australia and New Zealand, some of the (---45---) escaped and killed large numbers of the local birds and other animals. Rabbits were also taken to Australia both for food and for sport hunting. Again, they soon escaped and began to breed in large numbers, which (---46---) became a problem.

We now realize the problems that invasive species can cause, and scientists are trying to find ways to prevent them from spreading. This issue has highlighted the importance of showing respect for the natural environment (---47---) doing all that we can to protect it.

43. (A) not (B) with (C) against (D) without
 44. (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) with
 45. (A) rabbits (B) mice (C) cats (D) rats
 46. (A) quick (B) quicker (C) quickest (D) quickly
 47. (A) but (B) with (C) and (D) or

問題4 次の英文 A~E に関する設問の答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の (A) ~ (D) の中から 1 つ選び、その記号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

- A. The kangaroo is an animal native to Australia. Since they are marsupials, kangaroos have babies that are surprisingly small and weak when they are born. Actually, a baby kangaroo is born blind, weighs less than 1 gram and is only about 2 cm long. It crawls across its mother's fur and enters her pouch, a kind of pocket on the front of the mother's body. Inside the pouch, the baby kangaroo feeds on milk and gets bigger. It remains in the pouch for about 9 months before it emerges and begins to spend time outside. The young kangaroo is called a "joey", and it will continue to live on its mother's milk for about another 9 months. Once the joey is able to leave the pouch, the mother kangaroo will often immediately have another baby. When this happens, each baby gets a different kind of milk.

48. According to the passage, a baby kangaroo depends on its mother's milk for about ____.
- (A) one month
 (B) nine months
 (C) one year
 (D) a year and a half
49. The word emerges in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) grows up
 (B) moves away
 (C) comes out
 (D) goes in

B. It is very common for people all over the world to put ketchup on hot dogs, sausages, and French fries. This bright red sauce is one of the most popular in the world, and it has a history that goes back almost 400 years. In the 17th century, British sailors who traveled to Indonesia and Malaysia are said to have found a spicy sauce made from black soy beans and fish. The sauce became very popular in England and came to be called “ketchup”. However, ketchup at this time did not yet use tomatoes as an ingredient. The British version of ketchup soon crossed the Atlantic Ocean and became known in America. People in New England are believed to have added tomatoes to the ketchup recipe in the 18th century. The H.J. Heinz Company has been making ketchup since the 1870s. Henry J. Heinz did not **invent** ketchup, but he was the first to begin its mass-production. His recipe has not changed since that time.

50. According to the passage, ketchup did not ____.

- (A) begin in Asia
- (B) contain tomatoes at first
- (C) travel to the U.S from England
- (D) contain fish

51. The word **invent** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) think
- (B) create
- (C) believe
- (D) add

C. Isambard Kingdom Brunel was the son of an engineer. His family had little money and often had to move to find new work. Brunel was taught mathematics and drawing skills by his father, and in 1822 he decided to become an engineer as well. Brunel’s designs helped Britain to become a modern country. He built bridges and dug tunnels which still carry important roads and railway lines today. In Brunel’s time, many new technologies were being **developed**, and he used these to design trains and sailing ships which were larger and more powerful than before. He is now remembered as a hero for all of the bold improvements that he brought to British industry.

52. According to the passage, Brunel was best known for his ____.

- (A) father
- (B) drawings
- (C) work as an engineer
- (D) adventures as a sailor

53. The word **developed** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) bought and sold
- (B) discovered or improved
- (C) made wealthy
- (D) kept secret

D. Although bamboo is a very common plant in Asia, people in other parts of the world do not know very much about it. Most people who are familiar with bamboo associate it with toys, chopsticks or other traditional items. It also may be known as a food for pandas. However, bamboo is special because it can be used in many other ways as well: people can eat it, make everyday household items with it, and they can even build houses with it! Another wonderful fact about bamboo is that it grows much more quickly than other kinds of trees, so it is almost always available when building material is needed. Most strong hardwood trees take between 40 and 60 years to become big enough to use for building. However, one kind of bamboo **matures** so fast that if you begin with just three or four bamboo plants, in four or five years you will have enough material to build a house!

54. According to the passage, bamboo ____.

- (A) grows very slowly
- (B) cannot be eaten
- (C) is common everywhere
- (D) has a variety of uses

55. The word **matures** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) grows up
- (B) raises
- (C) is needed
- (D) amazing

- E. Alcatraz Island is a small island near the city of San Francisco in the United States. Today it is a national park and a popular tourist attraction because it was used as a prison for many years and many dangerous and famous criminals were forced to live there.

Originally, Alcatraz was under the control of the US military. From 1858 until 1861 it was used as a place to store guns and bullets because, as a small island surrounded by cold, fast-moving water, Alcatraz was easy to protect from enemies. Then, in 1862, the island was converted into a prison for enemy soldiers. The same features of the island that kept military supplies safe could also keep prisoners from escaping.

In 1933 the government changed the Alcatraz military prison into a regular prison that remained in operation until 1963. Many famous and dangerous criminals, like gangsters Al Capone and George “Machine Gun” Kelly, were kept inside of Alcatraz. Alcatraz was known as a tough prison because the living conditions were difficult and because most of the people kept in Alcatraz were prisoners who could not be controlled in other prisons.

The cold weather and dangerous water conditions that surround the island made the prison almost impossible to escape from. Thirty-six people have tried to escape and no one is known to have successfully gotten away. Many people believe three men, Frank Morris, John Anglin and Clarence Anglin, were able to escape from Alcatraz in 1962; however, no one can **verify** whether they survived their attempt or died in the ocean because they were never found.

Today, Alcatraz is a popular place for tourists who visit San Francisco. People who visit the island can tour the old prison buildings or see a collection of historical photos and items at a museum there.

56. According to the passage, Alcatraz has been used for different things, but it has NOT been used ____.
- (A) as a prison
 - (B) as a tourist spot
 - (C) to store bullets
 - (D) to train soldiers
57. According to the passage, Alcatraz was used as a military prison for about ____ years.
- (A) 3
 - (B) 30
 - (C) 40
 - (D) 70
58. According to the passage, what made escape from Alcatraz particularly difficult?
- (A) guards and soldiers
 - (B) weather and location
 - (C) guns and bullets
 - (D) high walls and fences
59. The word **verify** in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) prove
 - (B) hope
 - (C) believe
 - (D) ask
60. The author of this passage implies that Alcatraz today is ____.
- (A) still used by the military
 - (B) easy to escape from
 - (C) still used as a very important prison
 - (D) mainly interesting as a part of history

平成24年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

第2部 - 聞き取りテスト

開始の指示があるまで開かないで下さい
試験時間は約**30**分です(説明を含む)
(問題は**30**問です)

English Listening, Part 1

[Example]

- (A) I'd like some hot tea.
- (B) A few minutes will be enough.
- (C) This has been a long day.

- 61. (A) (B) (C)
- 62. (A) (B) (C)
- 63. (A) (B) (C)
- 64. (A) (B) (C)
- 65. (A) (B) (C)
- 66. (A) (B) (C)
- 67. (A) (B) (C)
- 68. (A) (B) (C)
- 69. (A) (B) (C)
- 70. (A) (B) (C)
- 71. (A) (B) (C)
- 72. (A) (B) (C)
- 73. (A) (B) (C)
- 74. (A) (B) (C)
- 75. (A) (B) (C)

English Listening, Part 2

[Example]

- (A) a restaurant
- (B) a theater
- (C) a school
- (D) a tennis court

- 76.
 - (A) He will buy an umbrella for her.
 - (B) He will lend her an umbrella.
 - (C) He will drive her home.
 - (D) He will wait for the woman.
- 77.
 - (A) He likes the Japanese team.
 - (B) He likes soccer.
 - (C) He scored a goal.
 - (D) He didn't say.
- 78.
 - (A) She is 5 minutes late.
 - (B) She is very hungry.
 - (C) She has a special lunch for her birthday.
 - (D) She will go to a nice restaurant for her birthday.
- 79.
 - (A) He bought the blue shirt.
 - (B) He bought the green shirt.
 - (C) He bought the yellow shirt.
 - (D) He didn't buy a shirt.
- 80.
 - (A) He wanted a snack.
 - (B) He thought the woman was rude to him.
 - (C) He couldn't find his dog.
 - (D) The woman thought he was a dog.
- 81.
 - (A) He wants to go shopping.
 - (B) He wants to eat at a nice restaurant.
 - (C) He wants to visit Disneyland.
 - (D) He wants to visit a famous temple.
- 82.
 - (A) She likes to make cookies.
 - (B) She wants to get cookies on White Day.
 - (C) She thinks the man is handsome.
 - (D) The cookies are delicious.

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English Listening, Part 3

83.
(A) It has gone down.
(B) It has gone up.
(C) It has not changed.
(D) They are companies.
84.
(A) It began in the 1940s.
(B) It is safer than surfing.
(C) It has a bad image.
(D) It is exciting.
85.
(A) He was poor.
(B) He won a prize.
(C) There was a war.
(D) He wanted to help people.
86.
(A) a dance studio
(B) a huge parade
(C) special clothes
(D) special food

English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1.
(A) They were small.
(B) They were of good quality.
(C) They were cheap.
(D) There were many of them.
88. Paragraph 2.
(A) cloth
(B) factories
(C) fashion clothing
(D) young children
89. Paragraph 3.
(A) small farms
(B) clothing factories
(C) large government farms
(D) rural areas
90. Paragraph 4.
(A) The right to vote
(B) Families and children
(C) Their own politicians
(D) Safer houses

リスニング問題スクリプト

Prompt & response 61-75 (15 items) Students only hear this section. Nothing is seen in print.

61. Welcome home! How was your day?
Not too bad. How about yours?
I went home yesterday.
Yes, it was a very warm day.

62. You two have met before haven't you?
That's right, we have a meeting.
No, we aren't.
Yes, we have known each other since high school.

63. Oh no, there isn't any coffee.
Are you sure? Jeff bought some last week.
Yes, I like coffee too. Thank you.
This is not coffee.

64. The sign says the elevator is broken.
Why don't you use the elevator?
That's OK, I'll take the stairs instead.
Yes, I want to use the elevator.

65. Which bus goes to the zoo?
I like the zoo too.
That is a big bus.
I'm not sure. Let's check the schedule.

66. What time does the library close?
My sister works in the library.
I think it is open until 10:00.
Yes, the library is closed today.

67. Does your sister play tennis too?
Yes, she is much better at it than I am.
We should play together sometime.
My mother is playing with my sister too.

68. Did you enjoy the concert last night?
Oh, what time did you go to the concert?
Yes, but it was a little too crowded.
Yes, I have tickets for the concert.

69. Uh-oh. My bicycle is broken.
Oh. You can use mine if you like.
Oh no! Was your bicycle stolen?
Oh, yes! Let's do that.

70. James is having a party tomorrow.
Thanks! It was a lot of fun!
Yes. It will rain tomorrow.
How nice. Did he invite us?

71. This cake is really delicious!
No. I will bake a cake.
This is a big cake!
I'm glad you like it.

72. What club did you belong to in high school?
I was a member of the brass band.
My high school had many clubs.
I don't want to join a club.

73. Did you get an email from your friend in Canada?
Yes. I was born in Canada.
No, I am still waiting for his answer.
What is your email address?

74. Hey! That is my umbrella!
Sorry, it looks a lot like mine.
I haven't seen it.
Thanks. It was a present from my sister.

75. Do you know if Dad called today?
OK. Thanks for letting me use your phone.
Yes, he was.
He didn't, but Mom phoned this morning.

Short Conv 76-82 (7 items) Students hear the conversation and the question. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet.

76.
W: Oh no! It is raining very hard and I forgot to bring an umbrella.
M: I have an extra umbrella in my car. If you wait here, I will get it for you.
W: Thank you so much. I can return it to you tomorrow.
N: *Question: What will the man do for the woman?*

He will buy an umbrella for her.
He will lend her an umbrella.
He will drive her home.
He will wait for the woman.

77.

M: Go-go-goal!!! Japan's soccer team scored the winning goal!

W: Are you a big soccer fan?

M: Not really, but I like to cheer for the Japanese national team.

N: *Question. Why is the man happy?*

He likes the Japanese team.

He likes soccer.

He scored a goal.

He didn't say.

78.

W: 5 more minutes to go. I can't wait!

M: Why are you so excited? What's going to happen in 5 minutes?

W: Our lunch break starts in 5 minutes and I brought my birthday lunch.

N: *Question: Why is the woman excited about her lunch?*

She is 5 minutes late.

She is very hungry.

She has a special lunch for her birthday.

She will go to a nice restaurant for her birthday.

79.

M: Excuse me. Do you have this shirt in blue?

W: I'm sorry, but we don't have that shirt in blue. However, we have a green one and a yellow one.

M: That's OK. I don't like green or yellow. I will look for it at another store.

N: *Question. Which shirt did the man buy?*

He bought the blue shirt.

He bought the green shirt.

He bought the yellow shirt.

He didn't buy a shirt.

80.

W: Come here. (Whistle) Come here. I have something tasty for you to eat.

M: Excuse me? I would like a snack, but you shouldn't call for me like a dog.

W: I'm sorry, but I was calling for my dog. This is my dog, Lucky.

N: *Question: Why was the man angry?*

He wanted a snack.

He thought the woman was rude to him.

He couldn't find his dog.

The woman thought he was a dog.

81.

M: Welcome back. How was your trip to Tokyo?

W: I enjoyed it a lot. We ate at many nice restaurants, shopped in Shinjuku and Shibuya, and spent a day at Disneyland.

M: That's great. I have always wanted to go to Disneyland. Maybe I will go next year.

N: *Question. What does the man want to do in Tokyo?*

He wants to go shopping.

He wants to eat at a nice restaurant.

He wants to visit Disneyland.

He wants to visit a famous temple.

82.

W: What do you have in that box? They look like cookies.

M: That's right. I made them for my girlfriend, because it's White Day tomorrow.

W: They look delicious. I wish I had a boyfriend like you.

N: *Question: Why does the woman want a boyfriend like the man?*

She likes to make cookies.

She wants to get cookies on White Day.

She thinks the man is handsome.

The cookies are delicious.

Short Talk 83-86 (4 items) Students hear the talk and the question. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet.

83.

(106/8.8)

In the United States, farms were traditionally run by families. Each farm family would own a small piece of land, and the members of the family would work on the farm to produce food. During the 20th century, this began to change. Family farms could not earn enough money, and many were replaced by very large farms which were run by companies. However, during the past ten years, the number of family farms in some areas of the United States has begun to rise. Many of these new family farms produce organic goods, or special items for local tourist markets that large companies do not supply.

N: *Question. According to the speaker, what has happened to the number of family farms in the past 10 years?*

It has gone down.

It has gone up.

It has not changed.

They are companies.

84.
(101/9.4)

Skateboarding is a popular sport that began in California in the 1940s. It is thought that surfers created skateboarding as a fun activity for times when the waves were too flat for them to surf. Since its invention, different styles of skateboarding have appeared. Some skateboarders want to do jumps in special skate parks, while others prefer street skateboarding, using regular streets, sidewalks, or stairs. Skateboarding has often had an image problem. Some people think it is dangerous and that skateboarders damage the places they skate in. However, the speed, and thrill of skateboarding continues to attract young people to this sport.

N: Question. According to the speaker, why are many young people interested in skateboarding?

It began in the 1940s.
It is safer than surfing.
It has a bad image.
It is exciting.

85.
(121/10.0)

Muhammad Yunus was a brilliant student in Bangladesh studying economics at university when he was offered the chance to continue his education in the United States. He accepted the offer, but while he was in the US, a war began in his home country, and he had to stay overseas for several years. When he returned to Bangladesh, he saw that the country was now very poor. As a result, he started a special bank that would lend small amounts of money to poor people. These loans helped them get better jobs and improve their lives. Many other countries have copied this idea, and Muhammad Yunus was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work helping the poor in 2006.

N: Question. According to the speaker, what stopped Muhammad Yunus from returning home to Bangladesh?

He was poor.
He won a prize.
There was a war.
He wanted to help people.

86.
(102/10.4)

Rio de Janeiro is a Brazilian city famous for its beaches, natural scenery and above all, the festival known as Carnival. The Carnival of Rio de Janeiro began in 1723, and is the biggest carnival in the world. In Rio, there are many schools that teach samba dancing. At Carnival time, each school designs costumes for its dancers to wear and decorates a truck for some of the dancers to perform on. On Carnival day, all of these schools enter a huge parade through the streets of Rio, and each school tries to put on a more spectacular performance than its rivals.

N: Question. According to the speaker, what does each samba school prepare for Carnival?

a dance studio
a huge parade
special clothes
special foo

Long Talk 87-90 (divided into 4 items) Students hear the talk from beginning to end. They then hear each section individually followed by a question. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet.

87.

The Industrial Revolution was an important period in history. The name refers to the changes that occurred in British industry in the middle of the 18th century. Before this time, most products were manufactured in small workshops, but the Industrial Revolution led to the creation of factories that produced goods in large quantities. This change had a huge effect on the societies of Britain and the rest of the world.

N: Question. According to the speaker, what was important about goods produced by factories?

They were small.
They were of good quality.
They were cheap.
There were many of them.

88.

The first factories produced fabric for the clothing industry. Big cities spread around these factories, and British cotton and wool became popular around the world. As a result of this, the British fashion industry grew, and now Britain has a number of well-known clothing brands. However, there were problems with these factories as well. The people who worked with the machines had very dangerous jobs and they were paid very little. Sometimes, even young children had to work to support their families.

N: Question. What did the first factories produce?

cloth
factories
fashion clothing
young children

89.

The Industrial Revolution also caused changes in rural areas. Until this time, most farms were very small, and they were owned by individual families. New and improved farming methods allowed farmers to grow more food, but these methods were only effective in very large fields. Many farmers had their fields taken away from them by the government to create larger farms that could produce more food. Without land to farm, the farmers had to give up their jobs and move to the cities in order to find work. Many of them worked in the clothing factories.

N: Question. According to the speaker, where did many farmers go to work after they lost their land?

small farms
clothing factories
large government farms
rural areas

90.

Because of these changes, Britain was becoming a much wealthier country, but many workers were unhappy. They wanted safer jobs and more money to support their families. They also wanted to be able to vote for politicians. After many years of protests, the government changed the law so that more men could vote and children had to go to school. Later still, in 1928, the law was changed again to allow women to vote as well.

N: Question. According to the speaker, what did the workers want?

The right to vote
Families and children
Their own politicians
Safer houses

(319/8.2)

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英語

平成24年度一般入試（前期日程）

問題1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	B	B	D	B	A	C	A	D	C	A	D	A	A	B	C	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25						
	D	C	C	C	A	A	B	D	D	C						
問題	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37				
	B	A	A	C	D	C	C	B	C	D	C	B				
問題	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47						
	A	B	C	D	A	D	D	A	C	B						
問題	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60			
	D	C	C	B	D	B	A	A	C	B	A	B	D			
問題	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
	B	C	A	B	A	A	C	A	B	B	C	A	C	A	C	
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82									
	A	D	B	D	A	A	C									
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90								
	D	B	D	B	A	B	D	D								

英語

平成24年度一般入試（後期日程）

問題1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	B	A	D	B	A	D	C	C	D	A	B	B	C	D	B	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25						
	D	B	A	C	C	A	D	A	C	B						
問題	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37				
	A	C	C	D	A	C	A	C	B	A	C	D				
問題	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47						
	B	A	D	A	B	D	A	C	D	C						
問題	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60			
	D	C	B	B	C	B	D	A	D	D	B	A	D			
問題	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
	A	C	A	B	C	B	A	B	A	C	C	A	B	A	C	
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82									
	B	A	C	D	B	C	B									
	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90								
	B	D	C	C	D	A	B	A								