

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

文法/語彙/長文読解テスト終了

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