

# 宮崎国際大学

平成25年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

## 英 語

この英語の筆記試験は、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25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70分です

(問題は60問あります)

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. That's an \_\_\_ picture. I like the colors.  
(A) interest  
(B) interests  
(C) interested  
(D) interesting
  
2. When Peter was young, he \_\_\_ good at playing soccer.  
(A) use to be  
(B) used to be  
(C) was used to be  
(D) used to was
  
3. \_\_\_ you like sports?  
(A) Are  
(B) Have  
(C) Was  
(D) Do
  
4. My bicycle is not here! It must \_\_\_\_.  
(A) be steal  
(B) have stolen  
(C) have been stolen  
(D) have been stealing
  
5. I \_\_\_ many different sports, but now I practice only judo.  
(A) have tried  
(B) am trying  
(C) try  
(D) tries
  
6. **Person A:** Why \_\_\_ going to go to the barbecue at the beach?  
**Person B:** I'm sorry, I am feeling sick.  
(A) aren't you  
(B) are not you  
(C) you are not  
(D) you are
  
7. This book is \_\_\_ that one.  
(A) interesting  
(B) more interesting  
(C) more interesting than  
(D) interesting than

8. My parents let \_\_\_\_ to the festival by myself.
- (A) me going
  - (B) me to go
  - (C) go me
  - (D) me go
9. She has been practicing piano hard all year. \_\_\_\_, she has improved.
- (A) However
  - (B) On the other hand
  - (C) Therefore
  - (D) Otherwise
10. You could really sing well when you were a child, \_\_\_\_?
- (A) aren't you
  - (B) couldn't you
  - (C) were you
  - (D) weren't you
11. Dark clouds are in the sky and it is windy, so it \_\_\_\_ rain.
- (A) wasn't
  - (B) might
  - (C) can't
  - (D) have
12. Many people \_\_\_\_ video games.
- (A) enjoy playing
  - (B) enjoy to play
  - (C) enjoy play
  - (D) enjoys
13. \_\_\_\_ he finished working, he stopped and drank some tea.
- (A) During
  - (B) As soon as
  - (C) Just
  - (D) Even though
14. Right now I \_\_\_\_, but later I \_\_\_\_ a movie.
- (A) am working / am going to see
  - (B) work / see
  - (C) will work / have seen
  - (D) am working / see
15. Kenji \_\_\_\_ us for lunch in the park if he \_\_\_\_ Mari was going to come.
- (A) would have joined / had known
  - (B) join / had known
  - (C) would join / knows
  - (D) will join / knows

16. \_\_\_ became my friend.  
(A) A boy I met at school  
(B) An at school I met boy  
(C) A boy who met at school  
(D) At school met boy
17. My friend is \_\_\_\_.  
(A) happily  
(B) wonderful  
(C) sleep  
(D) under
18. We should not talk \_\_\_ the show.  
(A) when  
(B) while  
(C) during  
(D) although
19. The students \_\_\_ did very well.  
(A) studied for the test  
(B) what they studied for the test  
(C) whose studied for the test  
(D) who studied for the test
20. This city is growing fast. New hospitals, schools and libraries \_\_\_ every day.  
(A) are being built  
(B) build  
(C) are being build  
(D) are building
21. George and I spoke \_\_\_\_.  
(A) in a few minutes  
(B) three days ago  
(C) tomorrow  
(D) from now
22. When I was a student, I \_\_\_ stay up all night studying all the time.  
(A) will  
(B) would  
(C) had  
(D) used
23. Our friends decided \_\_\_ in Tokyo for two weeks longer.  
(A) staying  
(B) stayed  
(C) stay  
(D) to stay

24. We have a test today? The teacher didn't say we \_\_\_\_.

- (A) will have a test next week
- (B) are having a test next week
- (C) was having a test this week
- (D) would have a test this week

25. A dog is not \_\_\_\_ an elephant.

- (A) big
- (B) as big
- (C) as big as
- (D) big as not

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 children who were playing in the garden was having a wonderful time.  
A B C D

27. My doctor told me to lose weight, so I've started going jogging on the morning.  
A B C D

28. This week is going to be very busy. I had two meetings tomorrow, a presentation on Thursday, and I'm flying to New York on Friday morning.  
A B C D

29. I decided to quitting my part-time job because I need to spend more time studying.  
A B C D

30. The three students which gave their presentations in class today were praised by the teacher because they had all worked hard.  
A B C D

31. I tried to find my friends after the exam, but they all gone home.  
A B C D

32. When I was young, my parents used to make me to finish my homework before I played with my friends.  
A B C D

33. I heard on television that tonight we are going to have windy and a lot of rain.  
A B C D

34. My brother had been training for the race for almost a year; therefore, his performance at the race day was very good.  
A B C D

35. My family and I visited an antique market yesterday. I wanted to buy wooden a beautiful  
A B C  
table, but everyone said it was too expensive.  
D

36. If you are looking for some scissors, I saw some on the table in the corner the room.  
A B C D

37. Nobody ate the cake I made because it was too sweetly. I had put too much sugar in it.  
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  
な単語、あるいはフレーズをそれぞれの文章の下の (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. Most people feel (---38---) sleepy after lunch. It is a normal reaction as our bodies slow down after eating. Falling asleep in an afternoon class is a problem, but it feels great to nap if we can. There are two good points and some important rules about taking naps that you should learn.

The first benefit of napping is that you will remember things better. Because you feel very awake, you will make (---39---) mistakes. The second benefit of napping is you can learn things more easily after a short rest. Naps give your brain time to process information, so while you rest your body, your brain can organize itself (---40---). In addition, naps can also reduce stress. We can see that there are some very good reasons to take a short nap.

It is also important to remember three simple rules about taking a nap. The first rule is that you should take a nap in the middle of the day. If you take a nap late in the afternoon, it may disturb your sleep pattern. The second rule is that a 20-30 minute nap is best. If you sleep too long, you may fall into a (---41---) sleep, and (---42---) waking up you will feel worse, not better. The third rule is that you should set an alarm clock, so that you can fully relax during your nap. If you don't use an alarm, you will not rest comfortably and you may oversleep.

So, the next time you feel sleepy after lunch, don't reach for a coffee. Instead, put your head down and take a nap.

- |                |              |                |                   |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 38. (A) a lot  | (B) a little | (C) a few      | (D) much          |
| 39. (A) little | (B) none     | (C) less than  | (D) fewer         |
| 40. (A) to     | (B) many     | (C) too        | (D) most          |
| 41. (A) deep   | (B) deeply   | (C) deepest    | (D) the most deep |
| 42. (A) not    | (B) during   | (C) because of | (D) after         |

B. A dam is a barrier that blocks a river and stops the water flowing. For thousands of years, humans have been constructing dams to control water for their own purposes. One common reason for dam building was so that farmers could direct water into their fields to improve the quality of the soil. In the modern world, many dams are built to provide a (---43---) of drinking water for large cities, and it is also possible to produce electricity by using the water pressure behind a dam to drive a generator. Most of the world's renewable energy is produced in this way.

Although dams have clear (---44---) for modern society, they also cause environmental damage. One problem is that dams stop some types of fish from reaching the areas where they reproduce. Another problem comes from the large lakes that are created behind dams. These lakes destroy animals' natural homes. Recently, scientists have even begun to investigate whether the weight of the water in these lakes might lead to more earthquakes.

As a result of these (---45---) about the effects of dams, many people are now campaigning for dam removal. They argue that thousands of dams that were built in the 18th and 19th centuries are now becoming dangerous (---46---) their old age. These campaigns have led to several dams being removed, and the rivers being allowed to return to their original courses. Following the removal of the dam, efforts are made to clean up the local environment in order to (---47---) the natural plant and animal species to return.

- |                  |              |                |               |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 43. (A) supply   | (B) control  | (C) waste      | (D) situation |
| 44. (A) types    | (B) benefits | (C) prices     | (D) opinions  |
| 45. (A) wishes   | (B) efforts  | (C) concerns   | (D) delays    |
| 46. (A) although | (B) due to   | (C) as well as | (D) despite   |
| 47. (A) follow   | (B) submit   | (C) collapse   | (D) encourage |

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の設問の下の (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 Dead Sea is a large lake in the Middle East. Its surface is 423 meters below sea level and it is 377 meters deep. It is called “The Dead Sea” because it is a lake that contains no living plants or animals. Living creatures cannot live there because the water has almost nine times more salt in it than ocean water. Part of the reason that the Dead Sea is so salty is because it is **landlocked**. This means that there are no exiting rivers or streams to take water away, and water that flows into the Dead Sea from the Jordan River does not flow out. As the river water enters the Dead Sea, it brings salt and minerals that it has picked up from the surrounding land. The hot, dry air causes the water to disappear, but the salt and minerals remain. This is why the Dead Sea today is now too salty for living things.

48. According to the passage, what is one reason that the Dead Sea so salty?

- (A) The water goes away, but the salt does not.
- (B) The Dead Sea is part of the ocean.
- (C) The bottom of the Dead Sea is made of salt.
- (D) The Jordan River is very salty.

49. The word **landlocked** in this passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) a place with no living things
- (B) a place with no water
- (C) a place mostly surrounded by land
- (D) a place with a lot of salt and minerals

B. What is organic farming? Some people may have an image of plants growing wild and farmers just relaxing until the food is ready to harvest. However, there is actually a lot of work involved in organic farming. Farmers who do not use artificial chemicals on their plants have to work very hard to keep **pests**, plant diseases and bacteria from destroying their crops. It is easy to buy manufactured chemicals to protect plants, but it is not so easy to avoid using these chemicals. If it is so much harder, why do organic farmers do it? The reason is that many people believe that organic foods are healthier than non-organic foods, and the demand for these healthier choices in markets is growing.

50. The author of this passage implies that \_\_\_\_.

- (A) organic farmers are lazy
- (B) organic foods taste better
- (C) most farmers are turning to organic farming
- (D) organic foods will become more popular

51. The word **pests** in this passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) tools
- (B) plants
- (C) harmful insects
- (D) organic chemicals

C. Water is essential to keep us healthy and there are two very important ideas related to water that we should remember. First, we should remember that water is critical for the smooth operation of the human body. Water is needed to move the vitamins and minerals that we get from food to the different parts of the body, and it helps us to eliminate waste material as well. Without sufficient water, it becomes more difficult for us to get power from food and to get rid of **toxic** materials.

Second, we should remember how much water our bodies need each day. Your body loses two to three liters of water each day when you go to the bathroom, sweat and breathe. In order to stay healthy, we have to replace this water. Of course, we get some water from the foods that we eat, but health officials and doctors recommend that we also drink about 1.5 liters every day.

52. What does the author of this passage imply about water?

- (A) We get most of our water from our food.
- (B) Water moves out of the body regularly.
- (C) Too much water is just as bad as too little.
- (D) We lose most of our water through sweat.

53. The word **toxic** in this passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) dangerous
- (B) needed
- (C) bonus
- (D) important

D. Mt. Vesuvius is a volcano found near Naples, Italy. It is famous today because its **eruption** in AD 79 sent out tons of lava, rock, and ash that buried the Roman city of Pompeii. Pompeii was a city with an advanced culture, and at the time of the eruption over 22,000 people lived there. Although the city was destroyed by the volcano, we know a lot about its history thanks to an archaeologist named Guiseppe Fiorelli. Fiorelli, who began examining Pompeii in 1861, helped to discover many amazing things in the ruined city. He and his team discovered not only beautiful art, but also many everyday objects such as metal bread pans, drinking glasses, jewelry and makeup that tell us much about life in ancient Roman times. Fiorelli died in 1896, but other archaeologists have continued his work and are still making new discoveries in Pompeii today.

54. The author of this passage implies that \_\_\_\_.

- (A) there is still much to discover in Pompeii
- (B) Mt. Vesuvius is still dangerous
- (C) Pompeii was the most advanced city in Roman times
- (D) Fiorelli is still working in Pompeii

55. The word **eruption** in this passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) discovery
- (B) attack
- (C) explosion
- (D) death

E. Humans create children through sexual reproduction, a process in which children are created from a combination of the DNA from two parents. Asexual reproduction, on the other hand, is a process by which a living thing creates “children” without a partner. Asexual reproduction is common in some plants such as strawberries, but less common in animals. Cloning is a form of asexual reproduction which is controlled by humans. Something created through cloning is an exact copy of the original and is called a “clone”.

In the garden, cloning is a common way to create more than one plant from a single original. To make a clone, you cut a strong branch off of the plant that you want to copy and put this branch in soil out of direct sunlight. After a week or two, the branch will develop roots and begin to grow. Some plants, such as strawberries, make clones naturally. When part of the strawberry plant touches the ground, it develops roots and a new plant begins to grow.

Although asexual reproduction is not common in most animals, two examples where it does occur are jellyfish and worms. With some jellyfish, the **offspring** develop as a growth (called “buds”) on the body of the parent. These buds eventually break away and start living as separate individuals. A similar thing happens with some kinds of worms. As the tiny worms grow, they naturally break up into 8 or 9 pieces. Each of these pieces then develops into a mature worm.

Another kind of asexual reproduction is one in which a female produces eggs and the eggs develop into adults without the assistance of a male. This kind of reproduction occurs in some fishes, several kinds of insects, and a few species of frogs and lizards.

The first successful animal clone was created by a team of scientists in 1997 in Scotland. This first cloned animal was named Dolly the Sheep. Since then, scientists have been successful in cloning a variety of other animals like rats, cats, horses, pigs, and deer. We can even clone human beings now, but this has caused a huge debate. Many do not agree on whether producing human clones is a good idea, or whether human cloning could create serious problems for society.

英文 E に関する設問は次のページにあります

56. According to the passage, asexual reproduction is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) common in plants and animals
  - (B) natural for sheep
  - (C) always controlled by humans
  - (D) natural in some jellyfish
57. According to the passage, asexual reproduction occurs naturally in \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Dolly the Sheep
  - (B) humans
  - (C) all plants
  - (D) some worms
58. In paragraph 3, the word **offspring** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) parents
  - (B) reproduction
  - (C) children
  - (D) pieces
59. The passage implies that cloning of animals is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) more advanced now than in 1997
  - (B) as easy as cloning strawberries
  - (C) very common in Scotland
  - (D) supported by everyone
60. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Dolly the Sheep: The First Clone
  - (B) Asexual Reproduction in Plants and Animals
  - (C) Making More of Me: Human Asexual Reproduction
  - (D) Scientific Discoveries in Plant Reproduction

# 平成25年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

## 筆記試験

### 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問あります）

## 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)

次のページへ進みなさい

## English Listening, Part 2

[Example]

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

- 76.
- (A) She is returning from a party.
  - (B) She went shopping.
  - (C) She is going to decorate a room.
  - (D) She is going on a trip.
- 77.
- (A) She was too busy to make one.
  - (B) She forgot to bring money.
  - (C) She left it on the bus.
  - (D) She is on a diet.
- 78.
- (A) She will do his science homework.
  - (B) She will check his answers.
  - (C) She will look at his math homework.
  - (D) She will teach him English.
- 79.
- (A) They want to eat curry.
  - (B) The curry restaurant is famous.
  - (C) The first restaurant is closed.
  - (D) There is no room in the first restaurant.
- 80.
- (A) playing a video game
  - (B) falling down
  - (C) writing too much
  - (D) catching a baseball
- 81.
- (A) He looks like a Disney character.
  - (B) He is very small.
  - (C) His fur is dark brown.
  - (D) The dog is very cute.
- 82.
- (A) to be on time for school
  - (B) to find her bicycle key
  - (C) to be healthy
  - (D) to lower her grades

次のページへ進みなさい

### English Listening, Part 3

83.

- (A) time
- (B) money
- (C) light
- (D) coal

84.

- (A) The need for meat is growing.
- (B) We have too many insects.
- (C) Insects taste good.
- (D) Insects are healthy foods.

85.

- (A) They wanted more money.
- (B) They did not like Smith.
- (C) They thought that Smith could win.
- (D) The other team was too strong.

86.

- (A) to move to the United States
- (B) to work as a singer
- (C) to save money
- (D) to join an orchestra

次のページへ進みなさい

## English Listening, Part 4

### 87. Paragraph 1

- (A) Jane did not like it.
- (B) Jane was afraid of it.
- (C) Jane loved it.
- (D) Jane damaged it.

### 88. Paragraph 2

- (A) She was fascinated.
- (B) She went to school.
- (C) She worked in Kenya.
- (D) She was not trained.

### 89. Paragraph 3

- (A) They kill monkeys.
- (B) They use human tools.
- (C) They are gentle creatures.
- (D) They group together.

### 90. Paragraph 4

- (A) visiting a zoo
- (B) eating a steak
- (C) horse racing
- (D) bird watching

Prompt & response 61-75 (15 items)

61

Where is the nearest convenience store?

Oh, I think there is one on this street.

It is not convenient for me.

Yes, it is a 7-11.

62

Did you go to the festival this weekend?

Your festival is next weekend.

Yeah, my children love going to festivals.

No, I like festivals better.

63

Did you hear the news about Jack's father?

I watch the TV news every day.

Jack's father is a reporter.

No, what happened?

64

Do you know where I put my phone?

What? Did you lose it again?

I think I have the same phone.

I lost my phone twice last week.

65

Have you been to the Tokyo Sky Tree yet?

No, I plan to go next summer.

It is the highest tower now.

Sorry, when are you going to Tokyo again?

66

Tell your sister that it is time to eat dinner.

Emi and I always eat dinner together.

I already told her, she's finishing up her homework now.

OK. Dinner is at 6:30.

67

Did you get new glasses?

No. These are glasses.

No. You should get a new pair.

No. I have two pairs.

68

Who was that on the phone?

Oh, it was just a wrong number.

What was the man selling?

Yes, I just answered the phone.

69

Would you like another piece of cake?

Sure, it will take a few minutes, but I can make some more.

This is not my cake.

Yes! Is it your grandmother's recipe?

70

Hey! That's my bag!

Oh, sorry. It looks just like mine.

No, I don't have my bag.

May I take your bag?

71

Mike said you are a great tennis player, can you teach me?

I'm not sure if I like tennis.

I'll finish at 11:00.

Well, we can play together, but I'm not a teacher.

72

What does that sign say? I can't read it without my glasses.

Can I borrow your glasses?

It says you can't park here.

I can see the sign near the parking lot too.

73

How long before the next train comes?

It's about 200 meters long.

I'm afraid that one was the last train today.

I used to take the train every morning at 7:30.

74

Did you call the doctor to make an appointment?

That doctor is really nice.

Oh no, I forgot. I'll call him now.

Yes, please call to make an appointment.

75

What's wrong? You don't look very good.

I'm all right, just a little tired from using the computer.

Oh, no! How is your headache?

I took some medicine, so I don't have a headache anymore.

Short Conv 76-82 (7 items)

N – narrator (Lloyd), M – male speaker (George), W – female speaker (Julia)

Students see options printed in the test booklet.

76.

M: Your bag looks very heavy. Why is it so full?

W: We're having a party at school and I have to take all of this to decorate the room.

M: Oh, I see. Well, be careful with that bag. Don't hurt yourself.

N: *Question. Why does the woman have a heavy bag?*

A She is returning from a party.

B She went shopping.

C She is going to decorate a room.

D She is going on a trip.

77.

W: Do you have 500 yen I can borrow? I need money to buy lunch today.

M: I thought you usually bring your own lunch. Were you too busy to make one this morning?

W: No. I did make lunch this morning, but I forgot it on the bus.

N: *Question: Why didn't the woman bring a lunch today?*

A She was too busy to make one.

B She forgot to bring money.

C She left it on the bus.

D She is on a diet.

78.

M: Can you help me with my science homework? I'm not sure about my answers.

W: Sure, I can help you. Science is my favorite subject.

M: Thanks. I'll help you with your math homework, if you need it.

N: *Question: How will the woman help the man?*

A She will do his science homework.

- B She will check his answers.
- C She will look at his math homework.
- D She will teach him English.

79.

- W: This restaurant is too busy. They don't have any tables for us.  
M: We can try the curry place next door.  
W: That's a good idea. I don't have time to wait for an empty table.  
N: *Question: Why are they going to another restaurant?*

- A They want to eat curry.
- B The curry restaurant is famous.
- C The first restaurant is closed.
- D There is no room in the first restaurant.

80.

- M: Ouch. My hand hurts too much to write.  
W: What happened? Did you fall down?  
M: No. I got a new baseball video game last week and played it all weekend.  
N: *Question: How did the man hurt his hand?*

- A playing a video game
- B falling down
- C writing too much
- D catching a baseball

81.

- W: Ah, you have a very cute dog. What's his name?  
M: His name is Stitch. We gave him that name, because he looks like the Disney character.  
W: I think he looks like Stitch too. We named our dog Choko, because his fur is dark brown like chocolate.  
N: *Question: How did the woman's dog get his name?*

- A He looks like a Disney character.
- B He is very small.
- C His fur is dark brown.
- D The dog is very cute.

82.

- M: Miss Tanaka, why are you 15 minutes late to class today?  
W: I'm sorry for being late Mr. Kuroki. I woke up late this morning and it took me 10 minutes to find the key to my bicycle.  
M: All right, but you should go to bed earlier. I will have to lower your grade if you are late again.  
N: *Question. Why should the woman go to bed earlier?*

- A to be on time for school
- B to find her bicycle key
- C to be healthy
- D to improve her grades

Short Talk 83-86 (4 items)

Students hear the passage and see option text in print.

83.

(107/7.9)

In many countries of the world, clocks are moved forward one hour in the spring. This is called Daylight Savings Time because it shifts the active hours of the day towards when the sun is up. During World War I, Germany was one of the first countries to use it. By moving their clocks forward one hour during the summer, they could make better use of natural sunlight and save valuable coal. Nowadays, the practice of Daylight Savings Time continues mostly in North America and Europe. It is used so that people can enjoy sunny summer evenings before it gets dark outside.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what did Germany hope to save by using Daylight Savings Time?*

- (A) time
- (B) money
- (C) light
- (D) coal

84.

(118/10.2)

Since 1970, the world has increased the amount of meat it eats by three hundred percent and this number is expected to go up by another two hundred percent within the next forty years. How can we provide enough meat to the world when meat production takes so much land and money? One idea is to add insects to our diet. Although few Western cultures treat insects as regular food items, there are many cultures in Asia and Africa who view food insects as being quite normal. Many people believe that insects can help us to solve our meat problem because insects grow quickly and need much less food and water than large animals like cows and pigs.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, why should we start eating insects?*

- (A) The need for meat is growing.
- (B) We have too many insects.
- (C) Insects taste good.
- (D) Insects are healthy foods.

85.

(117/7.5)

Baseball is a team sport, and team spirit can often mean as much as talent. The story of John Francis Smith, who played professional baseball in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, is a good example of this. Though he was just an ordinary player, Smith once said that he did not need any of the other players on the team to win a game. He claimed that he could do it all by himself. This angered his teammates so much that they stopped playing at their best whenever Smith was in the game. Of course, they began to lose, and when the team had lost too many times, their owner decided to fire Smith to improve team spirit.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, why did John Francis Smith's teammates stop playing at their best?*

- (A) They wanted more money.
- (B) They did not like Smith.
- (C) They thought that Smith could win.
- (D) The other team was too strong.

86.

(105/9.3)

Celia Cruz was an amazing singer who grew up in a poor area of Cuba. Her music career began at the age of 15 when she won a popular singing contest in her home country. She attended college to study music. However, after a short time, her professors persuaded her to quit school and to try to sing professionally. She made her first recordings at the age of 23. Her wonderful voice helped the Sonora Matancera Orchestra become famous throughout North and South America. Later in life, Celia Cruz moved to the United States, where she recorded 23 gold albums before her death in 2003.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, why did Celia Cruz quit college?*

- (A) to move to the United States
- (B) to work as a singer
- (C) to save money
- (D) to join an orchestra

Long Talk 87-90 (4 items)

Students initially hear all 4 passages together.

They listen again to the passages in sections (4) with each followed by a question. Answer options (not questions) are printed in the test booklet.

87.

When she was a young girl, Jane Goodall's father gave her a toy chimpanzee. Some people worried that it would scare her at night, but in fact it became her favorite toy. This toy chimpanzee altered the course that Jane's life would take. Growing up in the UK in the 1930s, she dreamed of living among wild animals and writing about them. Because of her interest in wildlife, she found a job as a secretary in Kenya. She contacted a famous scientist to talk about animals, and he helped her to get a job studying chimpanzees in Tanzania.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what is true about the toy chimpanzee?*

- Jane did not like it.
- Jane was afraid of it.
- Jane loved it.
- Jane damaged it.

88.

Although she was fascinated by animals, Goodall had not been trained to observe animals in a scientific way. Perhaps it was because of this lack of training that she noticed things about the chimpanzees' behavior that others might not have seen. For example, she observed that the chimpanzees each had their own personality, just like humans. After spending two years working in Kenya, Goodall went back to the UK to study animal behavior at Cambridge University.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, why was Jane good at noticing chimpanzee behavior?*

She was fascinated.

She went to school.

She worked in Kenya.

She was not trained.

89.

When she returned to Africa, she continued to study the chimpanzees. While she was there, she discovered many new aspects of chimpanzee behavior. For example, she noticed that some chimpanzees used sticks as tools to help them find food. Until this time, many people had believed that only humans created tools. Another discovery was that chimpanzees hunt and eat meat. Goodall found that chimpanzees would often group together to hunt monkeys for food. This discovery was shocking for many people, as it had been thought that chimpanzees were gentle creatures.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what is one surprising thing that Jane Goodall discovered about chimpanzees?*

They kill monkeys.

They use human tools.

They are gentle creatures.

They group together.

90.

Nowadays, 78-year-old Jane Goodall spends much of her time travelling the world to speak about protecting animals and the environment. She believes that animals are intelligent and sensitive, and therefore humans should not use them for medical research, put them in zoos, eat them for food, or use them for sport. When she isn't travelling, she lives in London, where she still has the same toy chimpanzee to remind her of the beginning of her passion for animals.

*N: Question. Based on this story, what would Jane Goodall be most likely to enjoy?*

visiting a zoo

eating a steak

horse racing

keeping a pet

(341/9.2)

When she was a young girl, Jane Goodall's father gave her a toy chimpanzee. Some people worried that it would scare her at night, but in fact it became her favorite toy. This toy chimpanzee altered the course that Jane's life would take. Growing up in the UK in the 1930s, she dreamed of living among wild animals and writing about them.

Because of her interest in wildlife, she found a job as a secretary in Kenya. She contacted a famous scientist to talk about animals, and he helped her to get a job studying chimpanzees in Tanzania.

Although she was fascinated by animals, Goodall had not been trained to observe animals in a scientific way. Perhaps it was because of this lack of training that she noticed things about the chimpanzees' behavior that others might not have seen. For example, she observed that the chimpanzees each had their own personality, just like humans. After spending two years working in Kenya, Goodall went back to the UK to study animal behavior at Cambridge University.

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平成25年度一般入学選考前期日程試験、英語テスト終了

# 宮崎国際大学

平成25年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

## 英 語

この英語の筆記試験は、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25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70分です

(問題は60問あります)

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. \_\_\_ were at the party.  
(A) Not much of my friends  
(B) Not many of my friends  
(C) A few of my friend  
(D) A little of my friends
  
2. Each morning, \_\_\_ five kilometers.  
(A) Sarah running  
(B) my parents runs  
(C) I run  
(D) Kate and her husband runs
  
3. That cell phone \_\_\_\_.  
(A) is belonging to Bill  
(B) belongs to us  
(C) are belong to Julie  
(D) belong to me
  
4. I really enjoy listening \_\_\_\_.  
(A) music  
(B) songs  
(C) to music  
(D) at birds
  
5. **Question:** \_\_\_ this?  
**Answer:** It is mine.  
(A) Who is  
(B) What is  
(C) Whose is  
(D) Where is
  
6. I need to buy \_\_\_ for my house.  
(A) some furnitures  
(B) a furniture  
(C) three furnitures  
(D) some furniture
  
7. Maria \_\_\_ overseas.  
(A) has ever traveled  
(B) has never traveled  
(C) have ever traveled  
(D) have never traveled

8. I quit my job because \_\_\_\_.
- (A) I want more time to study
  - (B) homework
  - (C) of my mother is sick
  - (D) low wages
9. The pictures of food on the menu look \_\_\_\_.
- (A) delicious
  - (B) like great
  - (C) Indian curry
  - (D) like expensive
10. New computers check \_\_\_\_ for viruses every day.
- (A) by itself
  - (B) itself
  - (C) own self
  - (D) themselves
11. I will meet you today if I \_\_\_\_ time.
- (A) had
  - (B) have
  - (C) am having
  - (D) will have
12. Colleen \_\_\_\_ dolls since she was a child.
- (A) collects
  - (B) is collecting
  - (C) will collect
  - (D) has been collecting
13. I want to go outside and play, but first I \_\_\_\_ my room.
- (A) have to clean
  - (B) could not clean
  - (C) have cleaned
  - (D) cleaned
14. She has the \_\_\_\_ English ability of these 20 students.
- (A) skill
  - (B) better
  - (C) best
  - (D) more
15. My friend is \_\_\_\_ about going to America next year.
- (A) excite
  - (B) excited
  - (C) excitement
  - (D) exciting

16. I remember the year \_\_\_ Obama became president.  
(A) which  
(B) whose  
(C) where  
(D) when
17. Junko failed the final test! She \_\_\_ harder last weekend.  
(A) have to study  
(B) ought to study  
(C) should have studied  
(D) didn't have to study
18. English \_\_\_ in many places in the world these days.  
(A) is used  
(B) is using  
(C) is use  
(D) will use
19. My parents made \_\_\_ the violin when I was a child.  
(A) practice for me  
(B) me to practice  
(C) me practice  
(D) me practicing
20. Did you hear \_\_\_ ?  
(A) she said  
(B) how she said  
(C) that did she say  
(D) what she said
21. If I \_\_\_ more money, I \_\_\_ a new computer.  
(A) have / bought  
(B) have / would buy  
(C) had / will buy  
(D) had / would buy
22. If you keep \_\_\_ books every day, you will learn a lot.  
(A) reading  
(B) to read  
(C) read  
(D) do read
23. I \_\_\_ to Australia next Friday for a holiday.  
(A) flew  
(B) flies  
(C) will flied  
(D) am flying

24. Would you remind \_\_\_ my mother? It's her birthday tomorrow.  
(A) me to call  
(B) to call  
(C) me calling  
(D) calling

25. I knew \_\_\_ in my class.  
(A) most the people  
(B) most of the people  
(C) the most of people  
(D) people most

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 apples that are in that bag is getting old, so you shouldn't eat them.  
A B C D

27. Some cats were making a lot of noise in my garden, and they woke me up early  
on the morning.  
A B C  
D

28. We're getting married next weekend. After the wedding, we flew to Paris and we  
are going to stay in a five-star hotel for a week.  
A B  
C D

29. My parents wanted me to go to college in my home city, but I chose to moving to Tokyo.  
A B C D

30. The people which I met in America have invited me to visit them next year.  
A B C D

31. When it started to rain, I looked in my bag, but then I noticed I have forgotten my  
umbrella.  
A B C D

32. There were so many mistakes in the report that our boss got really angry. He is going to  
make us to write it all again.  
A B  
C D

33. My friend drinks coffee without milk. I tried some, but the taste was too stronger for me.  
A B C D



B. *Déjà vu* is a French word. It describes the strange feeling that people get when (---43---) in a new situation, but feel like they've been in the exact same situation before. People might also have a feeling that they know what will happen before it happens, or that they have seen the situation in a dream.

There are several kinds of *déjà vu*. *Déjà senti* is a feeling that refers to something "already felt". Scientists believe that this occurs when something felt in the past is very similar to something felt in the present. *Déjà vecu* is the feeling that everything (---44---) now is exactly the same as what happened at some point in the past. A person experiencing a *déjà vecu* feeling may feel that they know what is going to happen in the near future. *Déjà visite* is the feeling of having visited a place before, even though the place is completely new. People experiencing this form of *déjà vu* claim to (---45---) of the new place. For example, they might say that they know how a place is arranged, or in which direction things can be found.

For many years, scientists have tried to discover the reasons behind the *déjà vu* experience. It is now thought that *déjà vu* can (---46---) by signal errors that occur in the brain, especially in the systems related to memory. Drugs for the common cold or flu can increase a person's chances of experiencing *déjà vu* (---47---) they have an effect on brain chemicals.

- |                  |                    |                  |                |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 43. (A) they are | (B) he is          | (C) it is        | (D) you are    |
| 44. (A) happen   | (B) happening      | (C) happens      | (D) happened   |
| 45. (A) knowing  | (B) have knowledge | (C) be knowledge | (D) be knowing |
| 46. (A) cause    | (B) be cause       | (C) causing      | (D) be caused  |
| 47. (A) so       | (B) but            | (C) because      | (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の設問の下の (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 starfish is one of the most **astounding** creatures in the sea, and there are some truly amazing facts about them that may surprise you. Firstly, if you turn a starfish over, you will see hundreds of little feet which are used for walking around and for holding on to rocks. Another interesting fact about starfish is they don't have brains. Instead, they have nerves along their arms which control their movement. Starfish also have many eyes on their arms and these help the starfish to see in the dark. Amazingly, if one of their arms is lost or eaten, the starfish can grow a new one. Finally, starfish do not have any blood. Instead, they pump sea water in and out of their bodies.

48. According to this passage, starfish have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) feet and eyes
- (B) eyes and arms
- (C) arms and brains
- (D) nerves and blood

49. The word **astounding** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) dangerous
- (B) unknown
- (C) advanced
- (D) interesting

B. Olive oil is a kind of natural oil that has many uses. Of course, most people are familiar with olive oil in cooking and in salad dressings because it tastes good. However, it is also very healthy because the fats in olive oil are good for your heart, blood and stomach function. Outside of your body, you can rub olive oil onto your skin after a shower to protect yourself from becoming too dry. It can also be used to keep your hair soft and shiny and can even be used to **forestall** hair loss. Although olive oil has many positive effects on the body, people should be careful not to consume too much of it at one time, because it can cause stomach trouble if you are not careful.

50. According to this passage, you should NOT put too much olive oil \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) on your skin
- (B) in your hair
- (C) in your food
- (D) on your body

51. The word **forestall** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) prevent
- (B) cause
- (C) clean
- (D) increase

C. The Eiffel Tower is now thought of as a symbol of the Paris skyline. However, some people were originally opposed to building the tower, and others even wanted to have it destroyed when they saw it finished. They felt it was an ugly, useless, metal skeleton that would **mar** the Paris landscape. Today, however, most people have a very different feeling about it. The Eiffel Tower nowadays is often described as being beautiful and impressive. It is one of the most famous structures in the world, and brings countless numbers of tourists to France every year. Far from being a mistake, the Tower has been a great help to the people of Paris.

52. According to the passage, people's feelings about the tower have \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) not changed
- (B) improved
- (C) gotten worse
- (D) disappeared

53. The word **mar** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) decorate
- (B) improve
- (C) damage
- (D) hide

D. The Internet has helped people to communicate with each other in new ways, provided information on almost every topic, and **revolutionized** education and business. However, there is a negative side too. Studies have shown that using the Internet too much can cause a condition called Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD). People with IAD often feel the need to use the Internet as much as possible. Their mood is affected by whether they can "get connected" or not, and they may experience strong negative effects when they cannot use the Internet for long periods. Most people with IAD are teenagers and young adults, and 10% of these people say that their relationships with other people have suffered because of their focus on the Internet.

54. According to this passage, it is possible to use the Internet too \_\_\_\_.

- (A) soon
- (B) quickly
- (C) little
- (D) often

55. The word **revolutionized** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) changed
- (B) taught
- (C) sold
- (D) revolved

- E. Recent research has found that more people are sleeping less than six hours a night and 75% of us have difficulty sleeping at least a few nights per week. The condition of insomnia is one in which a person may try to sleep, but just cannot do so. A short period of insomnia is generally nothing to worry about. However, insomnia that occurs night after night for a long period can cause health problems such as weight gain, high blood pressure, and a decrease in our power to fight sickness.

While more research is needed to understand the links between serious sleep loss and health, it is safe to say that sleep is very important. There are many good reasons to get enough sleep, but these are six that affect our daily lives:

1. Learning and memory: Sleep helps the brain add new information to memory. In studies, people who went to sleep after learning something new did better on tests later.
2. Metabolism and weight: Not getting enough sleep may cause weight gain. This lack of sleep may affect the way the body processes energy, and not getting enough sleep can make you eat more, so you gain weight.
3. Safety: A sleep **deficiency** makes people tend to fall asleep during the daytime. Falling asleep at the wrong moment may lead to dangerous mistakes such as medical errors, car accidents and air traffic disasters.
4. Mood: Sleep loss may cause you to feel anxious or angry. Too little sleep can also leave you too tired to do the things you like to do.
5. Heart health: Serious sleep problems have been linked to high blood pressure, increased stress levels, and heart rhythm problems.
6. Disease: Not getting enough sleep can make you sick. It may cause you to catch more colds and viruses. On the other hand, getting enough sleep may help fight cancer.

Our lives are busy, and it is often difficult to go to bed early. However, these reasons tell us that not getting enough sleep can be bad for our health and even dangerous.

英文 E に関する設問は次のページにあります

56. According to the passage, insomnia is a problem if \_\_\_\_.
- (A) it happens often
  - (B) it never happens
  - (C) it happens sometimes
  - (D) it happens less than 75%
57. According to the passage, serious sleep loss \_\_\_\_.
- (A) has very little effect on our daily lives
  - (B) is caused by health problems
  - (C) affects our health and our ability to learn
  - (D) can help fight cancer
58. In reason number 3, the word **deficiency** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) not safe
  - (B) not enough
  - (C) not prepared
  - (D) not skilled
59. In the passage, the author implies that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) we know why people suffer from insomnia
  - (B) the less sleep we have, the more normal we are
  - (C) we could sleep more if we tried harder
  - (D) it is dangerous to miss too much sleep
60. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) We All Have Insomnia
  - (B) Sleep: Your Place to Dream
  - (C) The Link Between Sleep and Our Health
  - (D) Doctors' Amazing Discoveries About Sleep

# 平成25年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

## 筆記試験

### 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問あります）

## 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)

次のページへ進みなさい

## English Listening, Part 2

[Example]

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

76.

- (A) He was good in this movie.
- (B) He is handsome.
- (C) He is a famous actor.
- (D) He plays interesting characters.

77.

- (A) go to the doctor
- (B) meet her friends
- (C) clean the classroom
- (D) show her teacher a note

78.

- (A) at a school
- (B) at a restaurant
- (C) at someone's house
- (D) at a supermarket

79.

- (A) go to the beach
- (B) watch a movie
- (C) visit a museum
- (D) stay home

80.

- (A) She is having a meeting.
- (B) She could not reach the book.
- (C) She wants to sit down.
- (D) It is almost 2 o'clock.

81.

- (A) He likes fashion.
- (B) Blue and green look the same to him.
- (C) He put on his clothes in the dark.
- (D) He wants to match his shirt and pants.

82.

- (A) She doesn't want to wait.
- (B) She was waiting for the man.
- (C) She isn't hungry.
- (D) She wants to go later in the day.

次のページへ進みなさい

### English Listening, Part 3

83.

- (A) They are bad for you.
- (B) They have several benefits.
- (C) They are good exercise.
- (D) They cause injuries.

84.

- (A) The garbage made him angry.
- (B) A cleaning team asked him to.
- (C) He is being paid to do it.
- (D) Cleaning is a challenge.

85.

- (A) It is dangerous.
- (B) It is a serious problem.
- (C) It can be avoided.
- (D) It is a kind of learning.

86.

- (A) Extreme sports are more dangerous.
- (B) Extreme sports started a long time ago.
- (C) You need a special suit for extreme sports.
- (D) Extreme sports are less exciting.

次のページへ進みなさい

## English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1

- (A) It is fast.
- (B) It is old.
- (C) It is dramatic.
- (D) It is beautiful.

88. Paragraph 2

- (A) do experiments
- (B) keep records
- (C) share ideas
- (D) teach classes

89. Paragraph 3

- (A) Schools were expensive.
- (B) Reading skill was not needed.
- (C) There were no teachers.
- (D) Learning was too slow.

90. Paragraph 4

- (A) They were in local languages.
- (B) They were popular.
- (C) They were hard to read.
- (D) They were in Latin.

Prompt & response 61-75 (15 items)

61. Hello, can I speak to Jeff, please?

Yes, he is Jeff. Can he talk to you?

Sorry, I have a different number.

Sorry, he is in the shower. Can I give him a message?

62. Are you excited about going to Paris for vacation?

Yes, I will take a vacation next month.

Yes, I'm looking forward to the museums and good food.

Do you want to take a vacation?

63. This weekend is a three-day holiday. Do you have plans?

Not really. My boss asked me to work.

The project plans are at work.

Yes. Please tell me when you decide.

64. Would you like me to make you a lunch tomorrow?

No, I always eat lunch.

Yes, my mother will make a lunch with me.

No, I can eat in the school cafeteria.

65. Do you practice baseball here every day?

My baseball uniform is here.

My team practices very hard.

Yes, but not when it rains.

66. Who will you go with?

I think I will go alone.

My sister does not want to go there.

Yes, I am going there tomorrow.

67. I just made some cookies. Would you like one?

Do you want me to make one?

Thanks! Oh, it's still warm.

You don't like cookies.

68. Your dress is beautiful. Where did you buy it?

Yes, it is a beautiful dress. Thank you.

This is my favorite dress shop.

Thank you. It was a present from my mother.

69. Do you like to travel by car or airplane?

No, I don't have a driver's license.

Oh, I love flying, because I can see the city from above.

I like walking around the airport.

70. I can't find my umbrella.  
Oh no, I forgot mine too!  
That umbrella is really nice.  
You can lend one to your father.

71. I heard Keiko's birthday party was really fun. Did you go?  
My sister went, but I had a cold.  
It is not her birthday.  
I heard about the party before.

72. The doctor will see you in a few minutes.  
Yes. There is a clock right over there.  
I'm sure the doctor will wait for me.  
Okay. Do I need to give you any other information?

73. Can you help me with my homework?  
I don't have your homework.  
Okay, but only if you will help me study for my test later.  
My teacher gives a lot of homework every day.

74. Was that Satoshi on the phone? What did he want?  
Oh, he called to talk with Dad.  
Satoshi wants to call us.  
I just talked with Satoshi.

75. Did you hear about the accident?  
Wow, I heard there was an accident.  
I don't want to have an accident.  
No, I didn't. What happened?

Short Conv 76-82 (7 items)

*N* – narrator (Lloyd), *M* – male speaker (George), *W* – female speaker (Julia)  
Students see options printed in the test booklet.

76.  
*W*: That was a great movie. I think Johnny Depp is the coolest actor.  
*M*: I usually don't like him, but he was very good in this movie.  
*W*: I enjoy his movies because he plays many interesting characters.  
*N*: *Question. Why does the woman like Johnny Depp?*

He was good in this movie.  
He is handsome.  
He is a famous actor.  
He plays interesting characters.

77.

M: Where were you this morning? You didn't come to class.

W: I went to the doctor, because my stomach hurt this morning.

M: I hope you're feeling better now. Don't forget to show me the note from your doctor after class.

*N: Question. What will the girl probably do after class?*

go to the doctor

meet her friends

clean the classroom

show her teacher a note

78.

W: Wow! Something smells very good. What are you cooking for dinner?

M: It's pork curry. I am making it the way my mother did when I was a kid.

W: I can't wait to try it. Maybe you can show me how to make it after dinner.

*N: Question. Based on the conversation, where are the speakers probably talking?*

at a school

at a restaurant

at someone's house

at a supermarket

79.

M: It's supposed to rain this weekend. Do you think we can still go to the beach?

W: Maybe we should change our plans and do something inside. How about going to the movies or visiting a museum?

M: Those are good ideas, but I really want to go to the beach. Let's see if it rains on Saturday and change our plans if it does.

*N: Question. What are the speakers planning to do on Saturday?*

go to the beach

watch a movie

visit a museum

stay home

80.

M: Do you need some help? I can get that book for you.

W: Thank you. I always have trouble getting books from the top shelf. I usually use a chair, but I can't find one nearby today.

M: Someone took all of the chairs because there is a big meeting at 2 o'clock.

*N: Question. Why does the woman need help?*

She is having a meeting.

She could not reach the book.

She wants to sit down.

It is almost 2 o'clock.

81.

W: You have an interesting sense of fashion. Why are you wearing a blue sock on your left foot and a green sock on your right foot?

M: Oh, my socks don't match? Uh-oh. I can't see the difference between blue and green.

W: Oh really? Then that explains why your shirt and pants don't match either.

N: *Question. Why is the man wearing socks that do not match?*

He likes fashion.

Blue and green look the same to him.

He put on his clothes in the dark.

He wants to match his shirt and pants.

82.

M: Have you been to the new restaurant across the street?

W: No, I haven't. It always has a long line and I don't want to wait to get a seat.

M: You should try it, because it is very good. If you can go in the afternoon, the wait is not so long.

N: *Question. Why hasn't the woman been to the restaurant?*

She doesn't want to wait.

She was waiting for the man.

She isn't hungry.

She wants to go later in the day.

Short Talk 83-86 (4 items)

Students hear the passage and see option text in print.

83.

(100/9.8)

For a long time, parents have worried that their children spend too much time playing video games and not enough time studying. But some researchers now say that playing video games can have positive physical and mental effects. Some hospitals are now using video games to help people recover from injuries. Also, scientists have found that regular game players can learn to control their hand movements better. Modern video games encourage cooperation and problem solving skills and build confidence. Physical exercise is still very important. However, it seems that playing video games can help children to develop useful life skills.

N: *Question. According to the speaker, what is true about video games?*

They are bad for you.

They have several benefits.

They are good exercise.

They make you smarter.

84.

(98/8.9)

Mount Everest has always been the greatest challenge for mountain climbers. However, one Japanese man was shocked to find the higher parts of the mountain covered with garbage.

Ken Noguchi was so angry at the damage human beings were causing to Mount Everest that he helped to create an international team to clean up the mountain. This team has helped to remove over eight tons of oxygen bottles and other garbage left by other climbers. He has now brought his campaign back to Japan, where he is trying to clean up Japan's most famous sight, Mount Fuji.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, why did Ken Noguchi start to clean up Mount Everest?*

The garbage made him angry.  
A cleaning team asked him to.  
He is being paid to do it.  
Cleaning is a challenge.

85.

(124/8.6)

When people experience living in another culture, it is common for them to feel strange for a while. This is called *culture shock*, and it is a normal part of adjusting to a new environment. The first stage of culture shock is actually quite positive. Everything seems fresh and exciting in the new culture, so travelers feel happy. Slowly, however, little differences in life begin to make them feel stressed. These differences may be related to food, or social habits. Or, the travelers may simply feel lonely. Gradually, these feelings disappear as they become used to living in another culture. Rather than seeing culture shock as a problem, it may be better to think of it as being a natural part of developing international awareness.

*N: Question. What is the speaker's opinion of culture shock?*

It is dangerous.  
It is a serious problem.  
It can be avoided.  
It is a kind of learning.

86.

(99/8.2)

*Extreme sports* are sporting activities that are exciting, but also include an element of danger. Many extreme sports are modern activities that require special gear. Wingsuit flying is one example. A wingsuit flyer jumps from a high place wearing a suit that allows him to use his arms as wings. The flyer can enjoy the feeling of racing through the air before using a parachute to land safely. Other extreme sports, however, have very long histories. Rock climbing was a natural part of life for humans living in mountainous areas before it became a sport in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what makes extreme sports different from normal sports?*

They can be dangerous.  
They started a long time ago.  
You need a special suit.  
They are exciting.

Long Talk 87-90 (4 items)

Students initially hear all 4 passages together. They listen again to the passages in sections (4) with each followed by a question. Options are printed in the test booklet.

87.

Today, it is hard to imagine a world without books, magazines, or newspapers on just about every street corner. All of this was made possible through the invention of the printing press. A printing press is a device that is used to print ink onto materials such as paper or cloth. The real advantage, however, is that this machine can print many copies of the same text from a master printing plate in a short time. The printing press was invented in Europe almost 600 years ago and quickly led to dramatic changes in the world.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what is useful about the printing press?*

It is fast.

It is old.

It is dramatic.

It is beautiful.

88.

The printing press had a major influence on the development of science. Before the press became common, it was not easy for scholars to share information with one another over long distances. Instead, scientists worked alone and had difficulty learning from each other. However, the printing press made it possible for [scientists](#) to communicate their discoveries with one another more easily. This helped to bring on great advances in scientific knowledge.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, what did the printing press help scientists to do?*

do experiments

keep records

share ideas

teach classes

89.

Before the printing press, most common people could not read or write. Books were expensive and difficult to produce, so materials to practice reading were not easily available. In addition, since books themselves were not used much in everyday life, most people did not have a strong reason to learn to read. However, by making printed materials cheaper, faster and easier to produce, the printing press made the ability to read a more useful skill.

*N: Question. According to the speaker, why didn't many people learn to read?*

Schools were expensive.

Reading skill was not needed.

There were no teachers.

Learning was too slow.

90.

As more and more people learned to read, knowledge became available to common people rather than to just scholars, or religious leaders. When books became widely available, more people could discuss them and develop their own opinions about them. This led to a decline in the use of the Latin language as the language of most books printed in Europe. Instead, it became more common for books to be printed in the local language of each area.

*N: Question. What does the speaker say about books made before the invention of the printing press?*

They were in local languages.

They were popular.

They were hard to read.

They were in Latin.

(317/9.5)

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John Frum (348 words, F-K 10.0)

On the island of Tanna, in the South Pacific nation of Vanuatu, a very unusual celebration is held every year on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February. During this celebration, some of the men from the island dress in T-shirts and jeans, carry wooden model guns, and march around in military-style parades. The islanders use bamboo, wood and straw to build airplanes and air traffic control towers, and they clear large, open spaces that airplanes can use to land. However, the towers are empty, the airplanes cannot fly, and the landing spaces are left unused.

The people participating in these parades are members of the John Frum cargo cult, a kind of religion that began in the 1930's and gained strength during World War II. During the war, American soldiers built a base on Tanna and the native people saw how they lived. They saw the Americans marching around with their flags. They saw the army towers and the airplanes and the large landing areas, and they thought that these things were very amazing and magical.

The islanders also saw the wonderful cargo that the planes brought: food, clothing, medicine, machines and other equipment that the island people did not have, and could not make. The Americans shared some of these things with the islanders, and the people came to enjoy having them. However, the war eventually ended and the Americans left. The airplanes with their wonderful cargo stopped coming and the people tried to think of ways to bring them back.

They concluded that the gods sent the cargo to the American soldiers because of the special marching that the soldiers were always doing. They thought the marching was a kind of dance done to ask the gods for their magical gifts of cargo. The islanders decided to copy the marches very carefully, hoping that if they marched properly, the gods would once again send planes with cargo to Tanna. While the cargo planes never returned, the John Frum parade may be bringing good fortune to the people of Tanna after all. Good fortune in the form of tourism.

平成25年度一般入学選考後期日程試験、英語テスト終了

# 英語

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

# 英語

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