

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 Giuseppe 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)

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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

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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

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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 19th 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)

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