

宮崎国際大学 教育学部

平成 26 年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

英 語

Form A

この英語の筆記試験は、文法/語彙/長文読解に関するもので、
時間は全部で 70 分です。(説明を含む)

受験番号 _____

氏名 _____

平成26年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

筆記試験

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50問あります)

問題1 次の問い合わせ(1~20)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 was an ___ movie.
(A) excite
(B) excites
(C) excited
(D) exciting
2. Sam ___ in New York, but now he lives in Tokyo.
(A) use to live
(B) used to live
(C) was used to live
(D) used to lived
3. ___ you enjoy live music?
(A) Are
(B) Have
(C) Was
(D) Do
4. This room looks great! It must ___.
(A) be cleaning
(B) have cleaned
(C) have been cleaned
(D) have been cleaning
5. I ___ in many places, and now I live in Kyoto.
(A) have lived
(B) am living
(C) live
(D) lives
6. **Person A:** Where ___ my book?
Person B: I put it on the table.
(A) did you put
(B) are you put
(C) you put
(D) you are put
7. My car is ___ my father's car.
(A) older
(B) more older
(C) older than
(D) more older than

8. My teacher let ___ to the library to get a book.
(A) me going
(B) me to go
(C) go me
(D) me go
9. He trained very hard for the Olympics. ___, he was not chosen for the team.
(A) However
(B) As a result
(C) Therefore
(D) Otherwise
10. There are many interesting places to see in this town, ___?
(A) aren't they
(B) aren't you
(C) isn't it
(D) aren't there
11. I have a test tomorrow, so I ___ stay home and study.
(A) was
(B) might have
(C) have
(D) should
12. We like to ___ in the library because it is quiet.
(A) studying
(B) studies
(C) study
(D) studied
13. ___ the concert ended, he went home.
(A) During
(B) As soon as
(C) Then
(D) Just
14. I put my books on ___.
(A) the shelves I made
(B) I made the shelves
(C) the shelves which made
(D) the I made shelves
15. This spaghetti is ___.
(A) greatly
(B) delicious
(C) cook
(D) on

16. Medical technology is getting better and new medicines ___ by researchers every day.
(A) are being developed
(B) develop
(C) are being develop
(D) are developing
17. She ran a marathon ___.
(A) next week
(B) four days ago
(C) tomorrow
(D) from now
18. When I was a child, I ___ read books in bed every night.
(A) will
(B) would
(C) have
(D) used
19. Our friends decided ___ across Japan this summer.
(A) traveling
(B) to travel
(C) travel
(D) traveled
20. Sam is not ___ Jim.
(A) old
(B) as old
(C) as old as
(D) old 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。

21. The people at the meeting was interested in my report about global warming.
A B C D
22. You should get tickets to see the exhibition before it finishes on two weeks.
A B C D
23. Next month, after we finished collecting all of our data, we are going to begin writing our
A B C D
report.
24. I didn't understand how to complete the homework for my English class, so my friend
A B C
offered helping me.
D

25. Some of the musicians which performed at the concert last night were from South
A B C D
America.
26. Before I left my house, I checked my bags again make sure I hadn't forgotten anything.
A B C D
27. For the final examination, the teacher had her students to write about how technology
A B C
has changed their lives.
D
28. They have looked like the most happiest couple in the world since the birth of their twin
A B C D
sons.
29. The house we were looking at is in good condition, and it is having a beautiful garden.
A B
In addition, the price is also very good.
C D
30. During our vacation last month, we start every day by swimming in the ocean. The
A B C
water was perfectly clear.
D
31. Excuse me, could you tell me how do get to the train station? I am a visitor and I don't
A B
know this city well.
C D
32. We knew he had been training a lot this year, but we were surprised by how fastly he ran
A B C D
the race.

問題3 次の英文A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. The history of green tea began in China around 5,000 years ago. However, as with much of ancient history, there are different stories about the details. In one old Chinese story, a man named Shien Non Shei was out (---33---) one day when he tasted the juices from the leaf of a plant. He thought that the taste was wonderful and felt that it had a positive (---34---) on the body. He decided that it would be a good idea to create a drink by mixing the juice of this leaf with water. The leaf, of course, was the leaf of a tea plant.
Another story suggests that it was actually an emperor called Shen Nung who discovered tea when a tea leaf (---35---) into a cup of hot water that he was drinking. Maybe these two men were the same person!

In the early days, all tea was green and was prepared with new leaves mixed with hot water, but as people have continued to enjoy it, it has changed over time. Green tea made its way to Japan in the 800s and the Japanese developed their own famous teas, (---36---) the thick green tea used in the Japanese tea ceremony. It is believed that Oolong and black teas appeared sometime after 1600 AD, after which Oolong tea became (---37---) popular in the South of China.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 33. (A) walks | (B) walked | (C) walking | (D) walk |
| 34. (A) effect | (B) change | (C) feeling | (D) taste |
| 35. (A) fall | (B) fell | (C) fallen | (D) falling |
| 36. (A) example | (B) similar | (C) such as | (D) includes |
| 37. (A) quit | (B) quote | (C) quiet | (D) quite |

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. Most plants we know of get their food from the sun, but some plants also get food by trapping insects. We call these plants carnivorous (meat-eating) plants, and they come in two types: those that have moving parts and those that don't. The first type of carnivorous plant has special leaves that they use to quickly grab, catch, or wrap up insects that touch them. The second type of carnivorous plant, the ones that do not move, might wait for their victims to fall into a pool of liquid at the bottom of a special bowl that the plant has for this purpose. There is no way for the trapped insect to escape, and it is slowly dissolved and digested by the plant's juices.

38. According to the passage, how do carnivorous plants catch insects?

- (A) They chase them.
- (B) They grow them.
- (C) They trap them.
- (D) They dig them up.

39. The word dissolved in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) melted
- (B) released
- (C) chewed
- (D) attracted

B. The modern image of a successful business likely includes formal plans, a traditional company structure and, especially, a strong focus on making money. One very successful company that did not follow this route was created in 1978 by two men named Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield. Their path to becoming world-famous ice cream makers was not very traditional. Neither of the men went to a famous business school, nor did they have a lot of financial support. In addition, they did not consider profit to be their main goal. In fact, every year, Ben and Jerry donated more than 7% of their profits to projects that would benefit the community.

40. According to the passage, Ben and Jerry were unusual as businessmen because ____ was not their main goal.

- (A) eating ice cream
- (B) making money
- (C) starting a business
- (D) going to school

41. The word donated in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) made
- (B) sold
- (C) went
- (D) gave

C. Water beads are small balls of a special material that can hold large amounts of water or other liquids. When the dry balls are put into water, they can grow to several times their original size as they absorb the liquid. In this state, they can hold up to 500 times their own weight in water, and can expand up to 60 times their original volume. Once the beads are full of water, they lose it very slowly. This makes the little balls very useful for keeping plants healthy in **arid** areas where water usually disappears very quickly.

42. According to the passage, how do water beads keep plants healthy?

- (A) They keep plants dry.
- (B) They disappear instead of the water.
- (C) They are a source of water.
- (D) They keep the water clean.

43. The word **arid** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) dry
- (B) cold
- (C) wet
- (D) high

D. We use the weather forecast to help us decide what kind of clothes to wear, or if we should take an umbrella when we go out. However, there is also a data-gathering technique, called hindcasting, which people use to try to understand what the weather was like before formal weather records were kept. Hindcasting does not rely greatly on technology. Instead, it uses **artifacts** to provide clues about past weather patterns. For example, when researchers wanted to know about the weather in 17th century Holland, they looked at many paintings from numerous artists of the period. The paintings showed that the country was much colder in the 1800s than it is today. In this way, hindcasting helps us to better understand how the weather has changed over time.

44. According to this passage, hindcasting looks at how the weather ____.

- (A) will be in the future
- (B) is today
- (C) has been recently
- (D) was in the distant past

45. The word **artifacts** in this passage refers to ____.

- (A) old paintings
- (B) technology
- (C) modern artists
- (D) weather forecasts

E. Bartholomew Roberts (1682-1722) was one of the most successful pirates of the Golden Age of Piracy, which lasted from 1650 to 1726. Over his 4-year career as a pirate, he and his crew captured an impressive 470 ships. Although Roberts is remembered today as a pirate, he began his life at sea as a regular sailor. In 1719, his ship was captured near the coast of West Africa by a pirate named Howell Davis, and Roberts was forced to become a member of the crew. The captain quickly realized that Roberts' intelligence and skill at reading maps would be useful, and it wasn't long before the new pirate was an important man.

However, soon after Roberts joined the ship, Davis was killed by Portuguese soldiers. The crew held an election and chose Roberts to be their new captain. Roberts had not wanted to be a pirate at all, but was now being asked to lead the crew. He is reported to have said that, although he did not want to be a pirate, "it was better to be a commander than a common man." For the crew, Roberts was a good choice because he led them to great success.

One interesting thing that Roberts did when capturing a ship was to ask the crew whether or not their captain and officers had treated them well. If the crew had been treated poorly, Roberts would punish the ones responsible. He also made his crew follow a set of rules called the "pirate code". Surprisingly, the main points of this code were written to help maintain discipline and fairness among the crew. The code explained how much each man could expect to be paid, how much money he would receive as compensation for a battle injury, and other rules for behavior while on the ship.

Bartholomew Roberts died on February 10, 1722, in a fight with the Royal Navy. His death was a shock to pirates, the Navy, and sailors, and marked the end of the Golden Age of Pirates.

英文 E に関する設問は次のページにあります

46. According to the passage, Bartholomew Roberts ____ a pirate.

- (A) wanted to be
- (B) did not start as
- (C) began his career as
- (D) was a failure as

47. According to the passage, how did Roberts become the captain?

- (A) He fought all of the others.
- (B) He paid the crew.
- (C) He was given the ship by Davis.
- (D) He was chosen by the crew.

48. In paragraph 3, the word **poorly** is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) badly
- (B) safely
- (C) kindly
- (D) quickly

49. The passage implies that Roberts believed discipline and fairness to be ____.

- (A) impossible for pirates
- (B) only for sailors
- (C) difficult to understand
- (D) important

50. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) How to Be a Pirate
- (B) Pirates of the Caribbean
- (C) The Last Great Pirate
- (D) The Life and Death of Howell Davis

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