

# 宮崎国際大学 国際教養学部

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26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 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. Right now I \_\_\_ with my friends, but later I \_\_\_ to work.  
(A) will talk / have gone  
(B) talk / go  
(C) am talking / am going to go  
(D) talking / going
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. 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
17. This spaghetti is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) greatly
  - (B) delicious
  - (C) cook
  - (D) on
18. My sister was riding her bicycle \_\_\_\_ the heavy rain.
- (A) when
  - (B) while
  - (C) during
  - (D) although
19. The people \_\_\_\_ their swimsuits could go in the pool.
- (A) brought
  - (B) what they brought
  - (C) whose brought
  - (D) who brought
20. 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
21. She ran a marathon \_\_\_\_.
- (A) next week
  - (B) four days ago
  - (C) tomorrow
  - (D) from now
22. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_ read books in bed every night.
- (A) will
  - (B) would
  - (C) have
  - (D) used
23. Our friends decided \_\_\_\_ across Japan this summer.
- (A) traveling
  - (B) to travel
  - (C) travel
  - (D) traveled

24. Are we going swimming today? Mom and Dad didn't say we \_\_\_ today.

- (A) went swimming
- (B) will swimming
- (C) was going swimming
- (D) would go swimming

25. 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。

26. The people at the meeting was interested in my report about global warming.

A B C D

27. You should get tickets to see the exhibition before it finishes on two weeks.

A B C D

28. Next month, after we finished collecting all of our data, we are going to begin writing our report.

A B C D

29. I didn't understand how to complete the homework for my English class, so my friend offered helping me.

D

30. Some of the musicians which performed at the concert last night were from South America.

A B C D

31. Before I left my house, I checked my bags again make sure I hadn't forgotten anything.

A B C D

32. For the final examination, the teacher had her students to write about how technology has changed their lives.

D

33. They have looked like the most happiest couple in the world since the birth of their twin sons.

A B C D

34. The house we were looking at is in good condition, and it is having a beautiful garden.

In addition, the price is also very good.

35. During our vacation last month, we start every day by swimming in the ocean. The water was perfectly clear.

36. Excuse me, could you tell me how do get to the train station? I am a visitor and I don't know this city well.

37. We knew he had been training a lot this year, but we were surprised by how fastly he ran the race.

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. Ernest Hemingway was born in 1899 and died in 1961. He was an American writer who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1953 and the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954 for his novel "The Old Man and the Sea".

In 1916, Hemingway graduated from high school and began his writing career as a newspaper reporter for The Kansas City Star. It was there that he developed his unique writing style, by following the Star's style guide: "Use short sentences. Use short first paragraphs. Be positive, not negative." Six months later he joined the army and went to Europe, (---38---) he worked as an ambulance driver during World War I. In July 1918, he was seriously injured and (---39---) return home. He then moved to Canada and continued his writing career, working for the Toronto Star.

In 1921, he became a reporter for the Toronto Star in Paris. In Paris, he met Gertrude Stein, (---40---) introduced him to many famous artists that she called the "Lost Generation". The book "A Moveable Feast" records the times he spent in Paris after World War I. Hemingway participated in the Spanish Civil War and in World War II. His military experiences were (---41---) in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" and in several other stories. After World War II, he settled near Havana, Cuba, where he wrote his best known work, "The Old Man and the Sea", for which he won a Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize in Literature. He died in 1961, after living a very (---42---) life.

38. (A) who (B) what (C) where (D) why  
39. (A) has to (B) have to (C) had to (D) must  
40. (A) who (B) whose (C) who's (D) who was  
41. (A) describe (B) description (C) describing (D) described  
42. (A) interested (B) interesting (C) interests (D) interest

B. 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 (---43---) 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 (---44---) 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 (---45---) 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, (---46---) 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 (---47---) popular in the South of China.

43. (A) walks            (B) walked            (C) walking            (D) walk  
44. (A) effect            (B) change            (C) feeling            (D) taste  
45. (A) fall            (B) fell            (C) fallen            (D) falling  
46. (A) example            (B) similar            (C) such as            (D) includes  
47. (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.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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

55. 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 signaled that the Golden Age of Pirates was coming to an end.

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, Bartholomew Roberts \_\_\_\_ a pirate.
- (A) wanted to be
  - (B) did not start as
  - (C) began his career as
  - (D) was a failure as
57. 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.
58. In paragraph 3, the word **poorly** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) badly
  - (B) safely
  - (C) kindly
  - (D) quickly
59. 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
60. 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

# 平成26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



- 76.
- (A) He has done a lot of Spanish homework.
  - (B) His parents speak Spanish.
  - (C) He comes from Mexico.
  - (D) He studied it in America.
- 77.
- (A) She likes tofu.
  - (B) She only eats vegetables.
  - (C) She will get sick if she does.
  - (D) She only eats meat and chicken.
- 78.
- (A) Her shoes are the wrong size.
  - (B) She had an accident.
  - (C) She wore her husband's shoes.
  - (D) Her husband had an accident.
- 79.
- (A) blood
  - (B) paint
  - (C) ink
  - (D) food
- 80.
- (A) He isn't hungry.
  - (B) He doesn't like cake.
  - (C) He prefers coffee.
  - (D) He is on a diet.
- 81.
- (A) She usually drives him.
  - (B) He is very tired today.
  - (C) His bicycle is damaged.
  - (D) They are neighbors.
- 82.
- (A) He is going to move boxes.
  - (B) He is going to the beach.
  - (C) His shirt has a hole in it.
  - (D) He lost some buttons.

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### English Listening, Part 3

83.

- (A) a teacher in Lebanon
- (B) an English teacher in Japan
- (C) a student in Japan
- (D) a Lebanese person in Japan

84.

- (A) ate plastic
- (B) put plastic inside a dolphin
- (C) removed the stomachs of two dolphins
- (D) helped two sick dolphins with his long arms

85.

- (A) a doctor
- (B) the pilot
- (C) a rescue team
- (D) one of the men

86.

- (A) travel from London to Moscow
- (B) walk an incredible distance
- (C) go camping in Australia
- (D) dream a dream

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## English Listening, Part 4

### 87. Paragraph 1

- (A) He almost died.
- (B) He flew very fast.
- (C) He was the first to do it.
- (D) He took no passengers.

### 88. Paragraph 2

- (A) He grew up in the country.
- (B) He graduated from college.
- (C) He enjoyed flying.
- (D) He was a good pilot.

### 89. Paragraph 3

- (A) The flight was a success.
- (B) He saved a man's life.
- (C) He owned a famous hotel.
- (D) The prize was \$25,000.

### 90. Paragraph 4

- (A) He gave speeches.
- (B) He built faster planes.
- (C) He made planes safer.
- (D) He became a pilot.

平成26年度一般入学選考前期日程試験、英語テスト終了