

宮崎国際大学

平成 27 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 27 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. She was very ___ in today's news.
(A) interest
(B) interested
(C) interesting
(D) interests
2. Kelly lives in Korea, but she ___ in America.
(A) use to live
(B) used to live
(C) used to lived
(D) was used to live
3. ___ you British or American?
(A) Are
(B) Do
(C) Have
(D) Was
4. My jacket must ___ because it looks so clean.
(A) be washing
(B) have been washed
(C) have been washing
(D) have washed
5. I have worked in several different cities, and now I am _____ in Osaka.
(A) work
(B) worked
(C) working
(D) works
6. **Person A:** When ___ the doctor about your cold?
Person B: I saw her yesterday and got some medicine.
(A) are you see
(B) did you see
(C) you are see
(D) you see
7. Today, the moon is _____ it was yesterday.
(A) brighter
(B) brighter than
(C) more brighter
(D) more brighter than

8. The coach makes them _____ 5 kilometers every morning.
(A) run
(B) running
(C) runs
(D) to run
9. If you have time, I would like to talk with you now. ____, maybe we could talk tomorrow.
(A) Otherwise
(B) Second
(C) Therefore
(D) Thus
10. Things have changed a lot since we were kids, ____?
(A) aren't we
(B) aren't you
(C) don't things
(D) haven't they
11. We ____ clean up our mess before we go home.
(A) have
(B) might have
(C) should
(D) were
12. Earlier tonight, we stopped _____ ice cream in the park. It was delicious.
(A) having
(B) some
(C) the
(D) to have
13. I fell asleep for a short time ____ the speech.
(A) as soon as
(B) during
(C) even though
(D) just
14. I ____ for my exam for three hours, so now I ____ a break.
(A) am preparing / am going to take
(B) have been preparing / am taking
(C) prepare / take
(D) will prepare / have taken
15. If we ____ to buy tickets sooner, we ____ them before they sold out.
(A) had tried / could have gotten
(B) try / would have gotten
(C) will try / will get
(D) would tried / would have gotten

16. Ed excitedly told his friends about ____.
- (A) he invented the new machine
 - (B) the he invented new machine
 - (C) the new invented machine
 - (D) the new machine he invented
17. This cat is ____.
- (A) cute
 - (B) happily
 - (C) on
 - (D) sleep
18. ____ the prime minister began talking, everyone listened to him.
- (A) Although
 - (B) During
 - (C) However
 - (D) When
19. The children ____ to read books in bed before going to sleep.
- (A) used their lamps
 - (B) which used lamps
 - (C) who used their lamps
 - (D) whose used lamps
20. Scientists ____ new kinds of technology every day.
- (A) are being invent
 - (B) are being invented
 - (C) are inventing
 - (D) inventing
21. Frank has never seen mountains ____.
- (A) four days ago
 - (B) in his whole life
 - (C) last week
 - (D) next week
22. When she was a college student, Anne ____ go to the library four or five nights a week to study.
- (A) used
 - (B) was
 - (C) will
 - (D) would
23. The president decided ____ the new program immediately.
- (A) start
 - (B) started
 - (C) starting
 - (D) to start

24. The school officials did not tell us whether we ____ the festival if it rained. No one knows what to do.
 (A) had
 (B) have
 (C) having
 (D) would have
25. This city is probably _____ my hometown.
 (A) as clean
 (B) as clean than
 (C) cleaner
 (D) cleaner than

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 students which received prizes for their essays gave short speeches at the end of the ceremony.
 A B C D
27. Because blue whales are the most biggest living creatures on Earth, we should take care to protect them.
 A B C D
28. By the year 2050, it is possible that mobile phones replace computers as our most important form of technology.
 A B C D
29. I need to send this letter to my friend in Hawaii, but I'm not sure where is the post office.
 A B C D
30. The police say that they are investigating what was happened before the accident last night.
 A B C D
31. Recently, I like to begin every morning with a 20-minute jog by the river. Then, when I had returned home, I eat a big breakfast.
 A B C D
32. Michelle has been a member of a tennis club for more than ten years. Sarah, on the other hand, is also interested in tennis.
 A B C D

33. After considering many options, Jake and Susan decided holding their wedding in Hawaii
 A B C
 sometime next year.
 D
34. Every time I received an essay-writing assignment, I always plan my ideas before
 A B
beginning to write.
 C D
35. The teacher became angry with the students who were using their mobile phones during
 A B C
 he was speaking about the class activity.
 D
36. The lesson was cancelled because of the typhoon, so the teacher had her students
 A B C
to complete their reports for homework.
 D
37. We ate our breakfast fastly because we needed to leave for the airport early to catch our
 A B C D
 plane.

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. Haruki Murakami is a popular modern Japanese writer and translator. His work has been
 described as 'easy to read, but extremely deep'.

Since he was young man, Murakami has been greatly influenced by Western culture,
 especially Western music and literature. He grew (---38---) reading a number of different
 American writers, such as Kurt Vonnegut and Richard Brautigan, and many people say he
 is different from other Japanese writers because of these Western influences.

Murakami studied drama at Waseda University in Tokyo, where he met his wife, Yoko.
 His first job was at a record store, and this was how he got the idea for one of his main
 characters, Toru Watanabe, in the book *Norwegian Wood*. Shortly before (---39---) his
 studies, Murakami opened a coffeehouse in Tokyo (---40---) his wife, called 'Peter Cat'. It
 was also a jazz bar in the evening.

Many of his novels (---41---) themes and titles that relate to classical music, such as the
 three books in the series '*The Wind-Up Bird Chronicle*'. The first book, *The Thieving
 Magpie*, is named after an opera. The second, *Bird as Prophet*, is named after a piano
 piece that is (---42---) in English as *The Prophet Bird*. The last book in the series, *The
 Bird-Catcher*, is named after a character in Mozart's opera *The Magic Flute*.

38. (A) down (B) in (C) out (D) up
 39. (A) finish (B) finished (C) finishes (D) finishing
 40. (A) about (B) on (C) together (D) with
 41. (A) had (B) has (C) have (D) having
 42. (A) knew (B) know (C) knowing (D) known

B. *Shodo* is the art of writing Japanese characters beautifully. In English, this art form is called ‘calligraphy’. It is good for spiritual, mental, and physical growth. *Shodo* plays a very important role in Japan, (---43---) written characters are thought to have a kind of spiritual power.

Shodo began in China around 5,000 years (---44---). It was then introduced into Japan during the 6th century AD, as Buddhism spread outside China. In Japan, Chinese characters (---45---) changed over time and came to be known as *kanji*, symbols used to represent whole words. In addition, the Japanese developed two other character sets, known as *hiragana* and *katakana*, which are similar to the Latin alphabet used in Western countries in that their individual characters are used to represent sounds rather than entire words.

Japanese poems written in hiragana became very popular, and a great period of kana-based shodo began after the introduction of the new character sets. It (---46---) common for sentences to be structured with a mix of both hiragana and kanji. The popularity of shodo continued to grow, and became an art that everyone in Japan could enjoy.

Today, *Shodo* is an elementary school subject in the Japanese education system. In high school, it is one of the (---47---) among art subjects, along with music or painting. It is also a popular high school club activity. Some universities in Japan have special departments of *Shodo* study that emphasize teacher-training programs.

43. (A) what (B) when (C) where (D) who
 44. (A) ago (B) before (C) earlier (D) early
 45. (A) slow (B) slowed (C) slower (D) slowly
 46. (A) became (B) become (C) becomes (D) becoming
 47. (A) choice (B) choices (C) choose (D) chosen

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. Traveling to other countries for short visits has been a popular activity for Japanese people since passport **restrictions** were relaxed in the early 1970s. In 2005, more than six million Japanese above the age of 50 traveled abroad, most typically for only a short time. There is now, however, a growing type of tourism called “*longstay*” which means – as the name suggests – that people stay abroad for longer periods of time. There are actually two types of “*longstay*”. One involves people of all ages who simply want to experience living abroad. The other involves older Japanese workers who retire and decide to live in a foreign country where the cost of living is cheaper than in Japan.

48. Which of the following statements does the author of this passage imply?

- (A) A “longstay” is more popular than normal tourism.
- (B) It is difficult to live comfortably in foreign countries.
- (C) Japan may be expensive for some retired people.
- (D) Short stays are mainly for young people.

49. The word **restrictions** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) choices
- (B) cost
- (C) experience
- (D) rules

B. Hello Kitty is a character that was produced by Sanrio and is easy to recognize with her cat-like features and large red bow. She was originally designed to be appealing to young girls, but since her debut in the late 1970s she has captured the hearts of adult consumers around the world. Hello Kitty’s **likeness** first appeared on a vinyl coin purse, but now can be found on thousands of products that include school supplies, fashion accessories and even brand name clothes or bags. Recently there was debate about whether Hello Kitty is, or is not, a cat. A Sanrio spokesperson replied to the controversy, saying that “Hello Kitty is Hello Kitty.”

50. According to the passage, many people do not know if Hello Kitty is ____.

- (A) over 35 years old
- (B) popular with adults
- (C) really a cat
- (D) sold outside of Japan

51. The word **likeness** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) desire
- (B) friends
- (C) picture
- (D) popularity

C. In 1961, the American President John F. Kennedy created a program called The Peace Corps. The purposes behind this volunteer program were to give assistance to other countries and to develop mutual understanding between Americans and the people living in the assisted countries. People who volunteer typically have graduated from university and **serve** for two to five years. They often do work related to education, agriculture, health, information technology, or other things that support social and economic development. The program is now over 50 years old and operates in almost 65 countries. More than 215,000 men and women, including recent college graduates and retirees, have worked as volunteers in the corps.

52. According to the passage, the Peace Corps is a program which ____.

- (A) allows children to volunteer in the United States
- (B) has existed for over 100 years
- (C) helped John F. Kennedy as a young man
- (D) hopes to develop international understanding

53. The word **serve** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) are paid
- (B) bring food
- (C) graduate
- (D) work

D. The idea of teaching and studying cross-cultural communication began because businesses and governments needed to work more effectively with people from other countries. As a result, training programs were created to help workers better understand how to interact properly while working abroad. Soon, university programs began to offer students the **opportunity** to take classes in cross-cultural communication. In these classes, students could gain a greater understanding of different cultures and learn how to think more globally. Today, we know how important it is for young people to have an international perspective of the world in order to compete in business, or to join together to solve world problems.

54. According to the passage, ____ were the first ones interested in studying cross-cultural communication.

- (A) businesses and governments
- (B) students
- (C) teachers
- (D) university programs

55. The word **opportunity** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) business
- (B) chance
- (C) communication
- (D) training

E. Susan B. Anthony is one of only a few women whose faces appear on American coins being used today. She is best remembered for her work in the area of women's rights, but she was also involved in the anti-slavery movement. It is not surprising that Susan believed these issues to be important, because her parents were also strong believers in human rights for all people, not just for certain groups like white people or men.

Susan B. Anthony lived between the years 1820 and 1906. When she was in her 20s, she took a job as a teacher and learned that female teachers were paid much less than male teachers doing the same job. This furthered her interest in social reform and gender equality. A few years later, Susan was introduced to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a woman greatly interested in helping women get the right to vote. With the two sharing a similar interest in social reform, they became close friends.

Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were a great team. Elizabeth was a great thinker and a skilled writer, but she had seven children at home needing her attention. Susan was not such a good writer, but she could give moving speeches and as a single woman she was free to travel across the country and speak in support of women's rights. Susan also often lived with Elizabeth and helped to take care of the Stanton children while Elizabeth wrote speeches.

At this time in the United States, it was not acceptable for women to speak at public events. In spite of this, after Susan quit teaching, almost all of her income came from giving speeches. Now, thanks to the work of these two and many others, women today can vote and enjoy many more freedoms than they did 100 years ago.

英文 E に関する設問は次のページにあります

56. Based on the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Susan and her parents had similar ideas about human rights.
 - (B) Susan B. Anthony was only interested in women's rights.
 - (C) Susan is most famous for speaking against slavery.
 - (D) The faces on U.S. coins are all men.
57. Based on the passage, Susan probably thought that a woman should get paid ____ a man doing the same job.
- (A) a little less money than
 - (B) a lot less money than
 - (C) more money than
 - (D) the same amount of money as
58. In paragraph 3, the word **moving** is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) able to make people feel strong emotions
 - (B) going to many places
 - (C) taking things from place to place
 - (D) using many gestures
59. In paragraph 4, the phrase **these two** refers to ____.
- (A) equal pay for equal work
 - (B) Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton
 - (C) teaching and giving speeches
 - (D) women's rights and the anti-slavery movement
60. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Coins of the United States
 - (B) Susan B. Anthony and Gender Equality
 - (C) The History of Women's Rights in America
 - (D) Women in the Anti-Slavery Movement

平成 27 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) Buy things for her.
 - (B) Go with her.
 - (C) Stay at home.
 - (D) Write a shopping list.
- 77.
- (A) She does not eat meat.
 - (B) She had a large breakfast.
 - (C) She loves to eat chicken.
 - (D) She wants a hamburger instead.
- 78.
- (A) She cannot open them.
 - (B) She did a lot of writing.
 - (C) She gave a massage.
 - (D) She has stiff shoulders.
- 79.
- (A) Go to a restaurant.
 - (B) Return after lunch.
 - (C) Stop trying to find Judy.
 - (D) Try to catch Judy.
- 80.
- (A) Her parents are going to visit.
 - (B) She asked him a question.
 - (C) The man was not listening.
 - (D) They will both go to Hiroshima.
- 81.
- (A) It was sunny in the morning.
 - (B) She is in a hurry.
 - (C) She likes the man's car.
 - (D) The weather has become bad.
- 82.
- (A) He ate Thai food for lunch.
 - (B) He dropped food on his tie.
 - (C) He wears a jumper when he eats lunch.
 - (D) He will teach his class about jumpers.

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English Listening, Part 3

83.

- (A) to do experiments in space
- (B) to get rid of bad smells
- (C) to treat burns
- (D) to treat heart disease

84.

- (A) A Spy Named James Bond
- (B) How to Improve Your Language Skills
- (C) The Development of a Young Author
- (D) Working in the British Royal Navy

85.

- (A) a kind of bird
- (B) a kind of desert plant
- (C) the name of a local law in northern Mexico
- (D) the name of native people of the southwestern United States

86.

- (A) to be a museum
- (B) to be a prison
- (C) to make money
- (D) to protect the city

English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1

- (A) in a school of applied art
- (B) in a studio
- (C) in a university
- (D) in Germany

88. Paragraph 2

- (A) They were not steady.
- (B) They were too expensive.
- (C) They were too large.
- (D) They were too slow.

89. Paragraph 3

- (A) It was a major development in motion pictures.
- (B) It was made less than 100 years ago.
- (C) It was made using a camera with many lenses.
- (D) It was the first color photograph.

90. Paragraph 4

- (A) He does not deserve to be famous.
- (B) He is not very well known today.
- (C) He is very famous today.
- (D) He was found secretly by the police.

宮崎国際大学

平成 27 年度 一般入学選考後期日程試験問題

英 語

Form B

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 27 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. Not ___ of the students in my class stayed in Miyazaki during vacation.

- (A) few
- (B) little
- (C) many
- (D) much

2. Every Sunday morning, I ___ five kilometers to exercise.

- (A) to walk
- (B) walk
- (C) walking
- (D) walks

3. That notebook ___ to Yuko.

- (A) are belong
- (B) belong
- (C) belongs
- (D) is belonging

4. Peter likes listening ___.

- (A) at rock guitar
- (B) of rock music
- (C) rock music
- (D) to rock music

5. **Question:** ___ bag is this?

Answer: It's Mary's bag.

- (A) What's
- (B) Who
- (C) Who's
- (D) Whose

6. We need to buy ___ for breakfast tomorrow.

- (A) a little milks
- (B) many milk
- (C) much milks
- (D) some milk

7. Jason ___ to England.

- (A) has ever been
- (B) has never been
- (C) have ever been
- (D) have never been

8. I stopped smoking because ____.
- (A) body and money
 - (B) I want to be healthy
 - (C) of my body is sick
 - (D) too expensive
9. This food looks ____.
- (A) delicious
 - (B) Indian curry
 - (C) like good
 - (D) so much expensive
10. Good students study by _____. They don't need a teacher to push them.
- (A) own selves
 - (B) their self
 - (C) them self
 - (D) themselves
11. If we _____ enough time after work, let's go out to dinner tonight.
- (A) had
 - (B) has
 - (C) have
 - (D) having
12. My friend _____ soccer since she was in elementary school.
- (A) has been playing
 - (B) is playing
 - (C) plays
 - (D) will play
13. I want to come, but I can't because I _____.
- (A) could worked
 - (B) have to work
 - (C) might have worked
 - (D) will be work
14. I think Sally is the _____ girl in my school.
- (A) more prettiest
 - (B) most prettier
 - (C) most prettiest
 - (D) prettiest
15. My friend is _____ about receiving a low test score.
- (A) disappoint
 - (B) disappointed
 - (C) disappointing
 - (D) disappointment

16. I remember the birthday ____ my grandfather gave me a new leather jacket.
(A) when
(B) where
(C) which
(D) whose
17. Junko didn't finish the race! She gave up! She ____ harder.
(A) have to try
(B) must to try
(C) ought have try
(D) should have tried
18. Computers ____ in most schools and universities these days.
(A) are being use
(B) are use
(C) are used
(D) are using
19. My parents made ____ how to play the piano.
(A) learn for me
(B) me learn
(C) me learning
(D) me to learn
20. Did you hear ____? Turn off the TV and do your homework!
(A) how your mother said
(B) that did your mother say
(C) what your mother said
(D) your mother said
21. If I ____ more time, I ____ to learn the piano.
(A) had / will like
(B) had / would like
(C) have / had like
(D) have / liked
22. If you keep on ____ English every day, you will learn a lot.
(A) do study
(B) study
(C) studying
(D) to study
23. I ____ a speech in the speech contest next Saturday.
(A) am giving
(B) give
(C) giving
(D) will

33. After spending five years working so hard in such poor working conditions, Joe
A B C
considered to change careers and becoming a teacher.
D
34. Last night, I fall asleep while I was watching a movie on TV. I woke up at 3am and went
A B C D
to bed.
35. Because they usually only hunt in night, these animals are rarely seen by humans.
A B C D
36. When we were children, I used to make my younger brother to carry my schoolbag for
A B
me. Now, I feel terrible about that.
C D
37. We arrived late for the meeting because the roads were covered in ice and the taxi driver
A B C
was driving slow.
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. Snowboarding is a very recent snow sport, and is similar to surfing, skateboarding, and skiing. The first real snowboard (---38---) sold in the United States of America during the 1960s. During that time, snowboarding appealed to a small group of surfers and skateboarders (---39---) used to spend time in the snow when the ocean became too cold to enter. However, because it was a new sport with new gear, the majority of traditional skiers didn't accept it very quickly. People who snowboarded were not even allowed to use the regular mountains used in skiing.

As snowboarding became more popular in the 1970s and 80s, original riders (---40---) Dimitrije Milovich, an East Coast surfer, and Jake Burton, came up with new snowboard designs, materials and equipment. This progress helped to slowly (---41---) the snowboard, snowboard bindings that people attach to their ski boots, and other snowboard equipment we know today.

In 1983, less than 10 percent of United States ski areas allowed snowboarding. Today, snowboarding is accepted in most ski resorts worldwide and its popularity is growing so quickly that the number of skiers in the US (---42---) declined by 25%. In contrast, the number of snowboarders has increased by 77%, making snowboarding the fastest growing winter sport in the US today.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 38. (A) been | (B) has been | (C) is | (D) was |
| 39. (A) which | (B) who | (C) who's | (D) whose |
| 40. (A) include | (B) included | (C) includes | (D) including |
| 41. (A) develop | (B) developed | (C) developing | (D) develops |
| 42. (A) had | (B) has | (C) have | (D) having |

- B. The history of Starbucks starts back in 1971 when the first shop opened in Seattle, Washington. Jerry Baldwin, Zev Siegl, and Gordon Bowker got the idea to open a shop from a man named Alfred Peet. At first, the store sold just coffee beans and coffee making equipment rather (---43---) the drinks they have become so famous for. After about 10 years, a new director of the company, Howard Schultz, decided that they should be selling drinks rather than just beans and machines. (---44---), he couldn't convince the three owners, so he started his own coffee shop business in 1986 and called his stores *Il Giornale*, a name taken from an Italian newspaper.

The next year, Baldwin and the other Starbucks owners sold the company to Schultz, who then changed the name of his shops from *Il Giornale* to Starbucks, and quickly started to expand. After becoming popular in Seattle, the chain spread across the United States and then internationally. The first location (---45---) North America was Tokyo, and Starbucks continues to be very successful in Japan today. Over its history, Starbucks has (---46---) or acquired several other coffee businesses, and has taken over many locations from others. Today, there are 11,000 Starbucks stores in the United States, and more than 17,000 stores in 55 countries around the world. You can find a Starbucks (---47---) such diverse nations as Chile, Romania, Bahrain, Bulgaria and Vietnam.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 43. (A) for | (B) than | (C) them | (D) then |
| 44. (A) However | (B) Otherwise | (C) Similarly | (D) Therefore |
| 45. (A) before | (B) beside | (C) inside | (D) outside |
| 46. (A) bought | (B) brought | (C) buy | (D) buying |
| 47. (A) at | (B) by | (C) in | (D) on |

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. Japan is well-known for its high-technology industries, but the materials that are used to make some of our modern **gadgets** are less well-known. Modern-day technology often requires the use of Rare Earth Elements (REE). These are natural chemicals that have special properties, such as being very strong or resistant to temperatures. Because they are so useful, many countries are trying to find as much of them as they can. The problem is that REEs are difficult to find in large amounts. China has the world's largest deposits of REEs, and Japan buys 60% of them. As technology continues to develop, it will become increasingly important for countries to find their own supply of Rare Earth Elements.

48. Based on this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) It is not easy to find Rare Earth Elements.
- (B) Japan needs a lot of Rare Earth Elements.
- (C) Rare Earth Elements can be used in different ways.
- (D) We do not need Rare Earth Elements these days.

49. The word **gadgets** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) chemicals
- (B) countries
- (C) devices
- (D) money

B. *Hacker* is a word used to describe someone who is very skillful at using computers. However, there are different kinds of hacker, and they are perceived in various ways. Probably the most common meaning of the word hacker is someone who breaks into computer systems to access private data. These people have attacked the computers of banks, government institutions and famous people, and we think of **them** as criminals. Another kind of hacker is someone who uses their computing skills for political reasons or to help others. Some hackers have begun attacking websites of companies that they feel have harmful effects on society, and others have broken into security systems just so they can raise awareness of security problems. Some people support such actions, while others disagree.

50. Which sentence best describes the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Companies should not cause harm to society.
- (B) Hackers can cause problems or they can help society.
- (C) Politicians do not like hackers.
- (D) We should take care to use computers well.

51. The word **them** in this paragraph refers to _____.

- (A) bank workers
- (B) famous people
- (C) hackers who do something illegal
- (D) hackers who try to improve the world

C. Have you ever wondered what it would be like if everyone spoke the same language? In the late nineteenth century, Ludwig Lazerus Zamenhof decided that a single global language would be one way to promote friendship between humans of different races and ethnic groups. Esperanto, the language he worked to create, is a mixture of Indo-European languages, and it was designed to be easy to learn by only having **regular** rules for grammar and word formation. Although it is spoken in over 100 countries by up to 2 million people, Esperanto is not used as the official language of any country. Despite this, it has become a popular language among religions and political groups that promote international understanding.

52. Based on the reading, what can you infer about Ludwig Lazerus Zamenhof?

- (A) He visited many countries.
- (B) He wanted to make the world more peaceful.
- (C) He was still a young man when he created Esperanto.
- (D) He was too lazy to learn a foreign language.

53. The word **regular** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) difficult to understand
- (B) easy to change
- (C) following a simple rule
- (D) very few in number

D. In 2011, the city of Christchurch in New Zealand was struck by a powerful earthquake that destroyed much of the city and badly damaged its cathedral. A Japanese architect called Shigeru Ban agreed to help Christchurch by designing a new cathedral that could be built quickly and cheaply. He chose to make the new building from cardboard, a material that we normally find in packaging. Cardboard is useful because it is cheap and strong, and if it is sprayed with chemicals, it can be both **waterproof** and **fireproof**. The cardboard cathedral was completed in 2013, and it has now become a new tourist attraction in Christchurch.

54. Based on this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Cardboard is often used for buildings.
- (B) Many people visit the new cathedral.
- (C) The cathedral took about two years to build.
- (D) The earthquake was very strong.

55. The words *waterproof* and *fireproof* in this paragraph both end with '-proof'. The word ending **-proof** is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) made with something
- (B) protected from something
- (C) similar to something
- (D) weakened by something

- E. Stephen Hawking is a British scientist who has become famous for his work to understand the universe and the laws of science. His family valued education highly, and they would often spend mealtimes reading books rather than speaking to each other. Stephen was an intelligent student who enjoyed building models and having serious discussions. Gradually, he became interested in mathematics and science and was accepted to the University of Oxford when he was only 17 years old.

For the first few years at Oxford, he was lonely and bored because he felt that the work was too easy for him. Later, he joined a rowing club and became more sociable. He was always a highly intelligent student, but he had bad study habits. Nevertheless, he was awarded a first-class degree and went on to study at the University of Cambridge. At Cambridge, he began to work on areas of science that explored the origins of the universe. However, during this time, he discovered that he had a disease that weakened his muscles. Doctors thought he would only live for two more years.

At first, this news made him depressed and Hawking gave up studying. But after he met his future wife, his passion for science returned and he continued his studies. Hawking went on to make many important scientific discoveries and published scientific papers and books on topics such as black holes and the beginning of the universe. However, as he became more and more famous, his body was becoming weaker and weaker with the terrible disease. Finally, he had to use a wheelchair to move and a computer to speak.

Despite his health problems, Hawking has lived for 50 years longer than his doctors expected. He has lived **a full life**, travelling overseas to study at other universities, campaigning for scientific and medical research, and even appearing in movies and TV comedies. For his work to promote scientific understanding, he has won many awards and been included on a list of the 100 greatest Britons.

英文 E に関する設問は次のページにあります

56. Which statement best describes Stephen Hawking before he went to university?
- (A) He studied a lot.
 - (B) He talked a lot.
 - (C) He was famous.
 - (D) He was lazy.
57. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Hawking was not a perfect student at university.
 - (B) Hawking became sick while working in Oxford.
 - (C) Hawking's sickness is very serious.
 - (D) The rowing club had a good effect on Hawking.
58. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about Hawking?
- (A) He did not enjoy becoming famous.
 - (B) He did not work very hard after becoming sick.
 - (C) His sickness made him less intelligent.
 - (D) His wife had a very important influence on his life.
59. The phrase **a full life** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) a very long life
 - (B) being very popular in life
 - (C) doing many things in life
 - (D) having many problems in life
60. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) 100 Greatest Britons
 - (B) A Scientist Who Discovered Black Holes
 - (C) A Scientist Who Overcame Great Challenges
 - (D) Stephen Hawking's Terrible Disease

平成 27 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) buy a car
- (B) buy a motorbike
- (C) ride safely
- (D) save money

77.

- (A) a project
- (B) children
- (C) lunch
- (D) the man

78.

- (A) She had a fever.
- (B) She wanted to go home.
- (C) She was asleep.
- (D) She was taking medicine.

79.

- (A) a high price
- (B) a lower price
- (C) nothing
- (D) regular price

80.

- (A) both of them
- (B) neither of them
- (C) only the man
- (D) only the woman

81.

- (A) He played rugby at the beach.
- (B) He watched a rugby game.
- (C) He played rugby with his family.
- (D) He went to the beach.

82.

- (A) Her car stopped working.
- (B) Her manager telephoned her.
- (C) She bought lunch on the way.
- (D) She was helping someone.

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English Listening, Part 3

83.

- (A) financial and mental benefits
- (B) mental and physical benefits
- (C) physical and social benefits
- (D) social and financial benefits

84.

- (A) Children learn violence from their parents.
- (B) Children think TV is real.
- (C) Fighting is a natural behavior.
- (D) Fighting with swords is normal.

85.

- (A) They are all scientists.
- (B) They must be brave.
- (C) They almost always die.
- (D) They use special cars.

86.

- (A) Skateboard magazines were popular.
- (B) Skateboard technology has improved.
- (C) Skateboarding has grown in popularity.
- (D) There are 3000 skate parks worldwide.

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English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1

- (A) enough
- (B) one minute
- (C) one year
- (D) two ways

88. Paragraph 2

- (A) in California
- (B) in many parts of the world
- (C) on calculators and watches
- (D) on the roofs of houses

89. Paragraph 3

- (A) heat water
- (B) point at the sun
- (C) collect electricity
- (D) turn special wheels

90. Paragraph 4

- (A) It will be mainly for home use.
- (B) It will damage the environment.
- (C) We must continue to burn oil.
- (D) We will use it more and more.

平成 27 年度一般入学選考後期日程試験、英語テスト終了

平成 27 年度
宮崎国際大学 一般入学選考前期日程 (A)
筆記試験 解答用紙

Written English Part 1					
1	B	11	C	21	B
2	B	12	D	22	D
3	A	13	B	23	D
4	B	14	B	24	D
5	C	15	A	25	D
6	B	16	D		
7	B	17	A		
8	A	18	D		
9	A	19	A		
10	D	20	C		

Written English Part 2			
26	A	32	C
27	B	33	B
28	C	34	A
29	D	35	C
30	D	36	D
31	C	37	A

Written English Part 3			
38	D	43	C
39	D	44	A
40	D	45	D
41	C	46	A
42	D	47	B

Written English Part 4			
48	C	56	A
49	D	57	D
50	C	58	A
51	C	59	B
52	D	60	B
53	D		
54	A		
55	B		

受験番号 / ID Number: _____

氏名 : _____ (日本語) _____ (英語)

平成 27 年度
宮崎国際大学 一般入学選考前期日程 (A)
聞き取りテスト 解答用紙

English Listening							
Part 1		Part 2		Part 3		Part 4	
61	B	76	B	83	B	87	B
62	C	77	A	84	C	88	A
63	A	78	C	85	B	89	A
64	C	79	B	86	D	90	B
65	B	80	C				
66	C	81	D				
67	A	82	B				
68	C						
69	B						
70	A						
71	B						
72	C						
73	A						
74	C						
75	A						

受験番号 / ID Number: _____

氏名: _____ (日本語) _____ (英語)

平成27年度
宮崎国際大学 一般入学選考後期日程 (B)
筆記試験 解答用紙

Written English Part 1					
1	C	11	C	21	B
2	B	12	A	22	C
3	C	13	B	23	A
4	D	14	D	24	D
5	D	15	B	25	C
6	D	16	A		
7	B	17	D		
8	B	18	C		
9	A	19	B		
10	D	20	C		

Written English Part 2			
26	B	32	C
27	C	33	D
28	A	34	A
29	D	35	B
30	A	36	B
31	C	37	D

Written English Part 3			
38	D	43	B
39	B	44	A
40	D	45	D
41	A	46	A
42	B	47	C

Written English Part 4			
48	D	56	A
49	C	57	B
50	B	58	D
51	C	59	C
52	B	60	C
53	C		
54	A		
55	B		

受験番号 / ID Number: _____

氏名 : _____ (日本語) _____ (英語)

平成27年度
宮崎国際大学 一般入学選考後期日程 (B)
聞き取りテスト 解答用紙

English Listening							
Part 1		Part 2		Part 3		Part 4	
61	C	76	C	83	B	87	D
62	A	77	B	84	B	88	A
63	A	78	C	85	B	89	D
64	B	79	B	86	C	90	D
65	C	80	B				
66	C	81	D				
67	A	82	A				
68	B						
69	A						
70	B						
71	A						
72	C						
73	A						
74	B						
75	A						

受験番号／ID Number: _____

氏名: _____ (日本語) _____ (英語)