

宮崎国際大学

平成 28 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 28 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. Last Sunday, I went ____ the Nichinan coast.
A) saw
B) see
C) to be seen
D) to see
2. What ____ to your bicycle?
A) happened
B) is happen
C) is happened
D) was happened
3. I hope your father will let you ____ to the party tomorrow.
A) go
B) to go
C) going
D) will go
4. That is the best story ____ I have heard today.
A) how
B) that
C) when
D) who
5. You should come to class every day ____ you come late.
A) and if
B) even
C) even if
D) so
6. I think I'll be working ____ my vacation, but I'll try to visit you.
A) during
B) then
C) when
D) while
7. There is a concert going on now, but it ____ by eight pm.
A) be finished
B) is finish
C) will be finished
D) will finished
8. I didn't like ham as a child, but I ____ it a few years ago.

- A) became liked
 - B) became to like
 - C) began like
 - D) began to like
9. We ____ swimming yesterday if we had had enough time.
- A) can go
 - B) could go
 - C) could have gone
 - D) must have gone
10. Thanks for having that party yesterday. We all ____.
- A) enjoy it much
 - B) enjoyed it very much
 - C) very enjoyed it
 - D) were very enjoyed it
11. This week I'm free, but I start working ____.
- A) in next week
 - B) next week
 - C) to next week
 - D) until next week
12. This summer it seemed like it rained ____.
- A) every day
 - B) every days
 - C) every the day
 - D) the every day
13. I will call you when ____ my plans.
- A) I decide
 - B) I decided
 - C) I have decide
 - D) I will decide
14. I got some cookies from my coworker! ____ one?
- A) Do you like
 - B) Will you like
 - C) Would you like
 - D) You like
15. Jason gave us ____ about the new class.
- A) an information
 - B) informations
 - C) some information
 - D) some informations
16. Did you like the cake? We made it ____.

- A) myself
- B) oneselves
- C) ourself
- D) ourselves

17. He ____ us to start eating without him.

- A) said
- B) talked
- C) told
- D) told to

18. Her father wants ____ come home early today.

- A) her to
- B) she will
- C) that her
- D) that she will

19. Last Tuesday, I ____ to Tokyo for work.

- A) go
- B) gone
- C) have gone
- D) went

20. I promise we ____ each other next weekend.

- A) going to see
- B) have seen
- C) see
- D) will see

21. She is much ____ he is.

- A) taller than
- B) more tall
- C) taller
- D) tall than

22. This class is long, and I can see that the students are getting ____.

- A) bored
- B) bores
- C) boring
- D) to bore

23. Do you know where ____ see that movie?

- A) can
- B) can I
- C) could I
- D) I can

24. ____ see the accident happen?

to concentrate.

D

34. The first time I visited the city, I wanted to visit that museum, but it is closed on the only
A B C
day that I was able to go.

D

35. Almost the students in my class have been to Tokyo, but only a few of them have been to
A B C D
Okinawa.

36. I am doing some research, so I borrowed a lot of books from the library. I'll have my
A B C
brother to return them for me.

D

37. Douglas filled out the form careful because he didn't want to make a mistake and have to
A B C
start over again.

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. Copyright is a law that says people own the things they create, such as paintings, photographs, music, or books. When people (---38---) something original, they automatically own it by law. As the owner of a work of art, music or literature, people have several legal powers, or "rights." These rights (---39---) the right to reproduce the work, the right to prepare new works based on the original, the right to make and distribute copies, the right to perform the work, and the right to show the work in public.

If you are the owner of a work, you are the only one to have these rights. This means that unless you give other people your permission, they cannot legally do things like copy, perform, download, or distribute your work. This is why you cannot freely download movies and music, and why you cannot make YouTube videos (---40---) use copyrighted material. However, sometimes the owner of a work publishes it under a license that allows other people to use it. In this case, the work will usually have to be accompanied by information about who created it.

If you're looking for material such as pictures or music to use in your school presentations or projects, you should not use them until you have asked for permission or checked (---41---) see if the work was published under a special license. In addition, works in the *public domain* are not protected by copyright laws. If the work isn't in the public domain and you don't have permission to use it, (---42---) you are in danger of legal action, even if you did not intend to do anything wrong.

38. (A) create (B) created (C) creates (D) is creating
 39. (A) include (B) included (C) includes (D) including
 40. (A) that (B) this (C) who (D) whose
 41. (A) around (B) from (C) in (D) to
 42. (A) because (B) so (C) than (D) then

- B. Beer companies, called breweries, first considered putting beer into cans over 100 years ago. Unfortunately, in the early 1900s, it (---43---) difficult to do this because the first beer cans would burst, come open, or have other problems after they had been sealed and prepared for sale. An even more basic problem was that beer in cans simply did not taste as good (---44---) beer in bottles.

In 1920, alcohol was illegal in the United States, but by the early 1930s, it was expected that it would soon be made legal again. In 1931, anticipating the coming demand for beer, the American Can Company began (---45---) with methods for canning beer. Four years later, Krueger's Special Beer became the first beer to ever be sold in cans, and a few months after that, Pabst became the first major brewery to sell canned beer.

After better cans were developed, manufacturers could start focusing on putting colorful designs (---46---) the cans. They created interesting special edition cans with images and colors to attract consumers. This was necessary because canned beer still did not taste good. Today, the metal inside a beer can is covered with a chemical that prevents it from touching the beer directly. Because of this, a person drinking beer from a can today experiences a flavor that is much more like beer and much less like metal. Canned beer is now a popular choice for this reason, and also (---47---) it is cheap and the cans are recyclable.

43. (A) be (B) is (C) was (D) were
 44. (A) as (B) for (C) to (D) with
 45. (A) experiment (B) experimented (C) experimenter (D) experimenting
 46. (A) above (B) in (C) on (D) under
 47. (A) because (B) due to (C) or (D) which

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. Ambrose Bierce was a journalist, poet, and author of both fiction and nonfiction. In his lifetime, he published more than four million words. He believed that he needed to experience battles and fighting **first-hand** in order to write truthfully about war. Bierce was very serious about his profession and because of this he took part in two wars, once as a soldier and once as a war reporter. Bierce is also famous because he disappeared. In 1913, at the age of 71, Bierce wrote a final letter to his cousin. It is unclear what he did after that. Some people say he died in a battle in Mexico while others say that he was bored and decided to stop writing, but no one really knows the truth.

48. According to the passage, Ambrose Bierce ____.

- (A) disappeared with his cousin
- (B) enjoyed writing about wars
- (C) only wrote fiction
- (D) sometimes wrote about his experiences

49. The word **first-hand** in this passage is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) before
- (B) personally
- (C) physically
- (D) with one hand

B. People 2000 years ago enjoyed visiting interesting places and writing about them. Over time, seven of the most amazing of those places were named the "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World." Today, however, the pyramids are the only ancient wonders still standing. A Swiss filmmaker named Bernard Weber thought that new "wonders" should be chosen and organized a contest to select the new sites. More than 100 million people voted through the Internet and phone surveys on The New Seven Wonders of the World. The new sites were announced on July 7, 2007. They include Machu Picchu and the Taj Mahal. The contest was criticized by UNESCO leaders who said the **designation** of the sites as "The New Seven Wonders" would not help to protect and take care of them.

50. According to the passage, the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World ____.

- (A) are protected by UNESCO
- (B) have almost all been destroyed
- (C) include the pyramids, Machu Picchu and the Taj Mahal
- (D) were chosen through internet surveys

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

- (A) building
- (B) choosing
- (C) creating
- (D) discovering

C. New words come into a language all the time, but most of them are forgotten very quickly. One word that has been in the English language for almost one hundred years was invented for a unique reason: a contest. In the 1920s in the US, it was illegal to own or drink alcohol, but **people who did** these things were seen by some Americans as daring and romantic. A newspaper in Boston made a contest to invent a word meaning “someone who drinks alcohol,” in order to remind people that it was against the law. The winning word was “scofflaw,” a word made up of “scoff”—mock or make fun of—and “law.” This word still exists in American English to mean someone who ignores a minor law, such as traffic laws.

52. Which is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Alcohol in the US
- (B) How to Remember Vocabulary
- (C) How Words are Formed
- (D) The Strange Origin of One Word

53. In the phrase, **people who did** in this paragraph, **did** refers to ____.

- (A) drinking alcohol
- (B) forgetting quickly
- (C) inventing words
- (D) winning contests

D. The “Anasazi” is what many researchers call the ancestors (original people) of the modern Pueblo people who live in New Mexico and Arizona today. From about 1500 B.C. to about 1280 A.D., the Anasazi lived in an area in the southwestern part of the U.S. that is now called the “Four Corners” region. They built great roads and created beautiful villages with buildings as high as five stories tall. However, at the end of the 13th century, they abandoned the Four Corners area and moved away. Their ancient villages can be seen but are now empty. Many reasons have been **proposed** to explain why the Anasazi left. Some say that there was not enough food. Others say that war caused them to move south and leave villages which once held almost 30,000 people.

54. According to the passage, the modern Pueblo people ____.

- (A) are related to the Anasazi
- (B) are the reason the Anasazi left
- (C) built roads and beautiful villages
- (D) left the Four Corners area in the 13th Century

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

- (A) asked
- (B) caused
- (C) married
- (D) suggested

E. The monarch butterfly may be the easiest to recognize of all American butterflies because of its orange, black, and white wings. Not only is it beautiful, but this coloring also sends a warning to other animals that the monarch is poisonous. The monarch butterfly is found throughout the United States, as well as in Mexico and Canada. However, one of the most important characteristics of this butterfly is that many of them make a 3,000-mile journey to reach the place where they spend the winter.

In their first stage, monarch butterfly babies, called caterpillars, mainly eat a plant known as milkweed. Then, when they become adults, they get their food from flowers. The monarch will always return to areas rich in milkweed to lay their eggs upon the plant. The milkweed that they eat as caterpillars is actually poisonous and stays in their bodies. This makes the monarch butterfly taste terrible. Also, it makes them poisonous to animals that try to eat them.

Millions of monarch butterflies make the trip down to Mexico to stay for the winter. During the journey, tens of thousands will land on a single tree, and tourists often visit their resting spots in order to see the amazing numbers of butterflies. There are many places along the California coast to do “butterfly watching.” One of the most popular is in a place called Pismo Beach, where as many as 110,000 monarchs will rest before they continue to **migrate** south.

The monarch faces many dangers, including sudden freezing weather, global warming, damage to the forests where they live, and loss of the milkweed which they depend on to survive. To help protect the butterflies, the Mexican government has created special areas in the mountains where trees cannot be cut down. Local organizations are also working to stop the illegal harvesting of trees in order to protect their winter habitat.

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, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) Only butterfly experts can identify monarch butterflies.
 - (B) The monarch butterfly can travel long distances.
 - (C) The monarch butterfly's color is also a message.
 - (D) You can find monarch butterflies in both Mexico and Canada.
57. According to the passage, how do monarch butterflies protect themselves?
- (A) They are poisonous to eat.
 - (B) Their caterpillars can sting.
 - (C) Their colors make them difficult to see.
 - (D) They fly farther than other animals.
58. The word **migrate** in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) stay
 - (B) travel
 - (C) vacation
 - (D) watch
59. According to the passage, what have the Mexican government and local communities been trying to save for the butterflies?
- (A) flowers
 - (B) mountains
 - (C) people
 - (D) trees
60. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Butterflies of North America
 - (B) Pests of North America
 - (C) The Amazing Monarch
 - (D) The Life Cycle of the Butterfly

平成 28 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) both of them
 - (B) neither of them
 - (C) only the man
 - (D) only the woman
- 77.
- (A) He didn't hurry enough.
 - (B) He didn't know his watch was broken.
 - (C) He didn't know when to stop.
 - (D) He didn't remember what time the meeting started.
- 78.
- (A) do homework on weekdays
 - (B) do homework on weekends
 - (C) enjoy weekdays
 - (D) work hard on weekends
- 79.
- (A) both of them
 - (B) neither of them
 - (C) only the man
 - (D) only the woman
- 80.
- (A) in the kitchen
 - (B) in the living room
 - (C) in the man's closet
 - (D) near the front door
- 81.
- (A) their flight to arrive
 - (B) their flight to leave
 - (C) their friends' flight to arrive
 - (D) their friends' flight to leave
- 82.
- (A) go to a coffee shop
 - (B) go to a restaurant
 - (C) stay home
 - (D) watch a movie

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English Listening, Part 3

83.

- (A) avoid risks
- (B) do what is right
- (C) drown people
- (D) take risks for excitement

84.

- (A) A Famous Canadian Bear
- (B) Milne the Writer
- (C) Milne's Source of Inspiration
- (D) The London Zoo's Main Attraction

85. The place where ____.

- (A) academic journals are kept
- (B) books can be checked out
- (C) magazines can be found
- (D) students can study

86.

- (A) challenges employers
- (B) entertains people who want jobs
- (C) gathers information about players
- (D) interviews employees

English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1

- (A) She trained nurses.
- (B) She was not well-educated.
- (C) She was not well-known in her lifetime.
- (D) She was the first woman with a profession.

88. Paragraph 2

- (A) because they thought she didn't have enough education
- (B) because they thought she should get married instead
- (C) because she had children
- (D) because she was too young

89. Paragraph 3

- (A) She hired more doctors.
- (B) She invented a new medicine.
- (C) She made her hospital cleaner.
- (D) She protested the war.

90. Paragraph 4

- (A) mathematics
- (B) teaching
- (C) writing
- (D) (all of the above)

2016-SCRIPT Form A, 1.16

Prompt & response 61-75 (15 items)

Students hear a prompt followed by 3 response choices (each choice is preceded by the narrator indicating A, B, or C). Male and female speakers alternate reading of the initial prompts.

Narrator

Male speaker

Female speaker

61

I heard this is a great place to buy souvenirs.

Did you know you can buy souvenirs here?

Please take these souvenirs.

Yes, you've heard about my shop! Welcome!

62

I have a big presentation tomorrow.

Can you help me buy a present?

Have you prepared for it?

There is a presenter.

63

Can I carry your bag? It looks heavy.

Did you forget your bag?

I can lend you my bag.

Thanks, my arm is really tired.

64

I can hear your phone ringing.

Didn't you call earlier?

Oh, it must be the TV. Mine is turned off.

You called me earlier, remember?

65

I saw on the news that there was a fire near here.

No, I hope to become a fire fighter.

There will be many fire fighters soon.

Yes, it was on the next street. It was scary.

66

Where did your mother meet your father?

My father is much older than my mother.
She is my father's best friend.
They were both in the same club in college.

67

I need to ask my parents if I can go.

All right, let me know what they say.

I can go tomorrow too.

No. They can go too.

68

Does your sister still have an extra ticket?

It is a really big event.
Where can I buy a ticket?
I think she gave her tickets to her boyfriend.

69

That was a big storm last night, wasn't it?

Can you lend me your umbrella? Mine is broken.

Oh, really? I was sleeping so deeply I didn't notice.

There's going to be stormy weather tonight.

70

Where did you say you were from?

I visit Fukuoka every summer and winter.
I was born here. How about you?
One's hometown is a very special place.

71

That looks delicious. What is it?

I already ate, so I'm not hungry.

I'll finish eating it in a moment.

It's a new recipe my mother made.

72

Today is our big test. Are you ready?

Not at all. I like taking tests!
What? We have a test today?
Yeah, I'm already taking one.

73

Is that our new teacher?

No. I think she'll come tomorrow.

Our old teacher retired at the end of the year.

Yes, I do have a new teacher.

74

Let's meet at the station at 3:00 tomorrow.

The station is near my house.

It's 3:00 and I am already at the station.

Sorry, I can't. I have school until 3:30.

75

Which is faster, going by train or car?

The station is really far away.

Well, where are you planning to go?

Why don't you go to the station?

Short Conv 76-82 (7 items)

N – narrator, M – male speaker, W – female speaker

Students see options printed in the test booklet.

76.

M: What do you feel like having for lunch today?

W: How about the new Thai restaurant at the mall?

M: Well, I'm not such a big fan of spicy food...

N: *Question: Who doesn't like spicy food?*

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

77.

W: Hurry up! Why are you so late? The meeting is just about to begin!

M: But it's only 2:20 - there's still plenty of time.

W: Look again - your watch has stopped.

N: *Question: Why was the man late?*

- (A) He didn't hurry enough.
- (B) He didn't know when to stop.
- (C) He didn't look at his watch carefully.
- (D) He didn't remember what time the meeting started.

78.

M: Have any plans for this weekend?

W: Nothing special - I have a lot of homework that I need to get done.

M: Too bad. I work hard during the week so I can enjoy my weekends. You should too.

N: *Question: What does the man think the woman should do?*

- (A) do homework on weekdays
- (B) do homework on weekends
- (C) enjoy weekdays
- (D) work hard on weekends

79.

W: Can you believe what just happened?

M: Uh, I wasn't really paying attention.

W: It certainly isn't something that you see very often.

N: *Question: Who saw what happened?*

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

80.

M: Have you seen my favorite cap? It should be here near the front door.

W: It certainly isn't in the kitchen or the living room. Have you looked in your closet?

M: Oh, yeah. I remember putting it there last night.

N: *Question: Where is the hat?*

- (A) in the kitchen
- (B) in the living room
- (C) in the man's closet
- (D) near the front door

81.

W: Why hasn't their flight arrived yet? The weather seems all right to me.

M: Well, just because the weather is good here doesn't mean the plane left on time.

W: That's true. Maybe rainy weather there caused problems.

N: *Question: What are the man and woman waiting for?*

- (A) their flight to arrive
- (B) their flight to leave
- (C) their friends' flight to arrive
- (D) their friends' flight to leave

82.

W: I'm bored. Let's go out and do something!

M: Like what? Have dinner? See a movie? Go for coffee?

W: Hmm... On second thought, I really should save my money.

N: *Question: What are the man and woman likely to do?*

- (A) go to a coffee shop
- (B) go to a restaurant
- (C) stay home
- (D) watch a movie

Short Talk 83-86 (4 items)

Students hear the passage and see option text in print.

83.

Have you ever seen a T-shirt or sticker that says, "Eddie Would Go" and wondered who Eddie is and where he would go? Eddie Aikau was a famous lifeguard who worked on the North Shore of Hawai'i. It is a lifeguard's job to save people from drowning, but Eddie was exceptional. It has been said that he rescued over 500 people in his career and not a single person drowned while he was on duty. Because Eddie was so brave, he risked his life to rescue struggling swimmers and surfers in severe conditions with waves up to 15 meters tall. The phrase "Eddie Would Go" means to take risks and to do the right thing, even if it is dangerous.

N: *Question: According to the speaker, what would Eddie do?*

- (A) avoid risks
- (B) do what is right
- (C) drown people
- (D) take risks for excitement

84.

Winnie-the-Pooh, also known as "Pooh-san" in Japan, is a fictional character that was created by A. A. Milne in 1925 for his son Christopher Robin. Christopher and his toys provided Milne with the inspiration for his stories. For example, the little boy had a teddy bear that was named after a Canadian black bear that he saw in London Zoo. Interestingly, the female bear was a pet owned by a Canadian soldier and was named after the owner's hometown - Winnipeg or Winnie for short. When the soldier was sent to France, he was unable to keep her so he gave her to London Zoo. Winnie, the gentle bear who loved being around people, quickly became the zoo's main attraction, and the character she inspired continues to be loved generations later.

N: Question: What would be a good title for this talk?

- (A) A Famous Canadian Bear
- (B) Milne the Writer
- (C) Milne's Source of Inspiration
- (D) The London Zoo's Main Attraction

85.

Good morning students and welcome to the Rupert E. Giles Library! On today's tour, I will show you around our award-winning library. Just in front of us is the Circulation Desk. The Circulation Desk is where you can check out materials such as books. To the left of us is where the periodicals such as magazines, newspapers, and academic journals are kept. The latest issues are at the front and older ones are stored inside the bookcase. Two things that you should remember: the latest issues cannot be checked out and issues that are more than one year old are kept in a different area of the library. To the right of us are tables for group study sessions. Let's continue to the second floor....

N: Question: According to the speaker, what is the Circulation Desk?

The place where ____.

- (A) academic journals are kept
- (B) books can be checked out
- (C) magazines can be found
- (D) students can study

86.

Hiring new employees can be a challenge for many companies. One company has developed several smartphone games to help employers decide who they should hire. An example of one of these games is "Wasabi Waiter." In this game, the player is a waiter in a very busy sushi restaurant. While playing, the software collects information about the player such as decision-making and problem solving abilities. Unlike a traditional interview which uses a limited number of questions to collect information, the software is able to gather thousands of pieces of data. All this information helps employers decide whether a particular person is a good choice for a particular job. Large companies like IBM are already using this software and it is highly likely that more companies will too.

N: Question: According to the speaker, what does the software do?

- (A) challenges employers
- (B) entertains people who want jobs
- (C) gathers information about players
- (D) interviews employees

Long Talk 87-90 (4 items)

Students initially hear all 4 passages together.

They listen to the passages again, one at a time, with each followed by a question.

Answer options (not questions) are printed in the test booklet.

Florence Nightingale is probably the most well-known nurse who has ever lived, and is considered to be the model for the modern profession of nursing. By educating other women in nursing care, changing attitudes about nursing, and being an example for others, Florence made nursing a profession for women. Today, the promise that nurses make, to help everyone in need and not to harm any patient, is called the Nightingale Pledge in her honor, and International Nursing Day is celebrated on her birthday.

Florence wanted to be a nurse from the time she was a small child, but her family did not approve. When she was young, in the middle of the 19th century, it was not considered appropriate for educated young women to become nurses. Young women like Florence were supposed to get married and become mothers. However, Florence wanted to become a nurse whether she had her family's support or not. She wanted to help people, and she began to study nursing on her own.

Florence is most famous for her nursing work in time of war. At that time, hospitals were almost as dangerous as war itself. They were dirty, and people did not wash their hands often. These conditions caused diseases that killed many soldiers. Florence had all the doctors and nurses wash their hands frequently and made sure that there was good air flow through the hospital. Because of Florence's reforms, the number of men who died after entering the hospital was reduced from 42% to only 2%.

Although she is best known as a nurse, Florence was talented in many areas. She wrote books on many subjects, including information sheets on health written in simple English for people who did not have much education. She also loved mathematics and developed several different charts and pictures to help her teach people about public health. However, her greatest achievements are still in nursing. Nursing work would be very different today without her influence.

87.

(Paragraph 1)

N: Question. What does the passage suggest about Florence Nightingale?

- (A) She trained nurses.
- (B) She was not well-educated.
- (C) She was not well-known in her lifetime.
- (D) She was the first woman with a profession.

88.

(Paragraph 2)

N: Question. According to the speaker, why was Florence's family against her being a nurse?

- (A) because they thought she didn't have enough education
- (B) because they thought she should get married instead
- (C) because she had children
- (D) because she was too young

89.

(Paragraph 3)

N: Question. According to the speaker, what did Florence do that saved many soldiers?

- (A) She hired more doctors.
- (B) She invented a new medicine.
- (C) She made her hospital cleaner.
- (D) She protested the war.

90.

(Paragraph 4)

N: Question. According to the speaker, what talents did Florence have besides nursing?

- (A) mathematics
- (B) teaching
- (C) writing
- (D) (all of the above)

宮崎国際大学

平成 28 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 28 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. Would you ever go to see a movie by ____? I do it sometimes, but it feels a little lonely.
(A) myself
(B) their selves
(C) themselves
(D) yourself
2. Naomi is good at the piano because she ____ it since she was eight years old.
(A) has been playing
(B) has playing
(C) is playing
(D) plays
3. I started running because ____.
(A) healthy and slim
(B) I want to be healthy
(C) of my body is weak
(D) too many problems
4. I don't have ____ money, so I can't go to the concert in Fukuoka next week.
(A) few
(B) little
(C) many
(D) much
5. Jane likes listening ____ while she does her homework.
(A) at classical music
(B) classical music
(C) of classical music
(D) to classical music
6. Every Friday evening, he ____ in a nice restaurant with his family.
(A) eat
(B) eating
(C) eats
(D) to eat
7. That car ____ to my father.
(A) are belong
(B) belong
(C) belongs
(D) is belonging

8. **Question:** ___ laptop computer is that?
Answer: It's William's.
- (A) What's
 - (B) Who
 - (C) Who's
 - (D) Whose
9. Jim ___ to Tokyo.
- (A) has ever been
 - (B) has never been
 - (C) have ever been
 - (D) have never been
10. George remembers the time ___ his classmates teased him.
- (A) when
 - (B) where
 - (C) which
 - (D) whose
11. I ___ a presentation by myself in history class tomorrow.
- (A) am giving
 - (B) give
 - (C) giving
 - (D) will
12. Mobile devices like smart phones ___ in more and more schools these days.
- (A) are being use
 - (B) are being used
 - (C) are use
 - (D) are using
13. If we ___ our homework before 6 pm, let's go out to see a movie tonight.
- (A) finish
 - (B) finished
 - (C) finishes
 - (D) finishing
14. He wants to go to the party, but he can't because he ___.
- (A) could studies
 - (B) has to study
 - (C) might have studied
 - (D) will be study
15. This pizza smells ___.
- (A) delicious
 - (B) Italian food
 - (C) like great
 - (D) so much cheap

16. Timothy is the ___ boy on the basketball team.
(A) more tallest
(B) most tall
(C) most taller
(D) tallest
17. Susan wants to make sandwiches, but she first needs to get ___ because Tim ate it all.
(A) a little more breads
(B) many more bread
(C) much more breads
(D) some more bread
18. I think that class is ____.
(A) bore
(B) bored
(C) boredom
(D) boring
19. Did you hear ___? Don't speak Japanese in English class!
(A) how the teacher said
(B) that did the teacher say
(C) the teacher said
(D) what the teacher said
20. Most ___ cookies on the table were eaten by the dog!
(A) every
(B) of
(C) of the
(D) the
21. If I ___ more money, I ___ travel around the world.
(A) had / will
(B) had / would
(C) have / had gone to
(D) have / went to
22. My teacher made ___ extra homework because I behaved badly.
(A) do for me
(B) me do
(C) me doing
(D) me to do
23. If she keeps on ___ hard every day, she will become very skilled.
(A) do training
(B) to train
(C) train
(D) training

24. My mother reminded ___ by the store to buy milk on the way home from school.
 (A) stopping
 (B) to stop
 (C) me stopping
 (D) me to stop
25. Peter fell asleep during the class. He ___ go to bed earlier to get more rest from now on.
 (A) has to
 (B) must to
 (C) ought have
 (D) should have

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. Since Keiko was sick with the flu last week, she is going to ask the teacher about thing
 A B C D
 she missed in class.
27. Bill is a big man, but he has the most small car I've ever seen in my life! I honestly don't
 A B C
 know how he can fit himself in there.
 D
28. My boyfriend's birthday is next week, and I wanted to buy him something special, but I
 A B
 spent almost my money on groceries already.
 C D
29. What you are doing? I asked you to get ready to go over an hour ago and you haven't
 A B C
even changed your shirt yet!
 D
30. If you go shopping, I will start to clean up the house. Please hurry back, because I can't
 A B
do all of it by yourself.
 C D
31. They arrived on the island by boat and then drove to Jack's house in a car that they
 A B
renting near the port.
 C D
32. Aunt Clara loves animals, so animal hair makes her sneeze constantly. The only pet she
 A B C
can keep is a goldfish.
 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. Christmas Island, a territory of Australia in the Indian Ocean, is home to many native species that can be found nowhere else. (---38---) the island is very interesting to both tourists and scientists. One of Christmas Island's native species is a kind of crab. There (---39---) 14 species of land crab on Christmas Island, but the most famous and most numerous of these is the Christmas Island red crab. It is estimated that 40 to 50 million of these bright red land crabs live in the forests of the island. During November and December the crabs leave the forest and walk to the sea in order to release their eggs. As the crabs make this journey, they (---40---) a red carpet of living crabs.

The red crabs can grow to a fairly large size, with some of them having bodies more than 10cm across. When the huge army of crabs comes to a road, they walk right across it and some are killed by cars. Obviously, this is bad for the crabs, but it is also a problem for the car owners. The (---41---) strong shells are so tough that they can actually make holes in car tires. To make life better for both crabs and people, special tunnels and bridges have been built to help the crabs to cross roads (---42---).

38. (A) And then (B) Because of this, (C) Before this, (D) This is because
39. (A) are (B) have (C) is (D) was
40. (A) form (B) formed (C) forming (D) forms
41. (A) crab is (B) crab's (C) crabs (D) crabs'
42. (A) safe (B) safely (C) safest (D) safety

B. People who want to memorize a long list of items can benefit from using a technique that has been practiced since ancient times—the “memory palace” technique. A memory palace is a map that you create in your mind and fill with whatever it is you (---43---) to remember. For example, to memorize vocabulary words, you could begin by thinking about your house. In your head, picture the rooms and (---44---) they are connected to one another. Once you have a clear image, begin to move through the mental map of your house along a particular path. As you come to each part of your home, imagine something in (---45---) location to represent one of your vocabulary words. Things that are quite funny, strange, or unusual work very well for this. Try to include sounds or smells to help fix the memory firmly in your mind as you move from place to place.

After you have filled your memory palace with (---46---), begin traveling along your path again from the starting point. This time, as you move through your mental map, use the images in each spot to help you remember your vocabulary words. The memory palace technique uses the parts of your brain that focus on images and physical locations to help you remember things that might not (---47---) make such a strong impression.

43. (A) want (B) wanted (C) wanting (D) wants
44. (A) how (B) what (C) which (D) while
45. (A) that (B) their (C) these (D) those
46. (A) dreams (B) images (C) puzzles (D) videos
47. (A) because (B) otherwise (C) so (D) therefore

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. In early 2012, a young Pakistani girl named Malala Yousafzai was traveling on a school bus with her friends when a man with a gun got onto the bus and shot her. Fortunately, she was not killed, but her injuries were severe. When she could be moved safely, she was taken to a hospital in the UK to recover. Malala had been attacked because she was a strong supporter of a campaign promoting education for girls. Rather than give up her campaign after being attacked, Malala became even more passionate about her **cause**. She has traveled the world giving speeches and received many awards, including the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014. Since then, she has become a leading symbol in the fight for global equality and universal education.

48. Based on the reading, which of the following is probably true?
- (A) Being attacked made Malala too scared to speak in public.
 - (B) Malala has never travelled outside Pakistan.
 - (C) Malala was not seriously hurt by her attacker.
 - (D) Many people agree with Malala's opinions about education.
49. The word **cause** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) belief
 - (B) health
 - (C) origin
 - (D) safety

B. Many scientists today believe that the first true humans (*homo sapiens*) appeared in Africa many thousands of years ago. Over time, we spread into Asia and eventually settled in almost every region of the Earth. Even though humans now live all over the world, we continue to move around, and there are several reasons for this. Many people move in order to seek a better life for themselves and their families in more developed, safer countries. In the future, we may see people moving because of environmental problems, such as the spread of deserts or rising sea levels. It is likely that human population flow will be a **persistent** feature of global societies.

50. Which of the following sentences is NOT true, according to the text?
- (A) Changes in the environment will probably make people move to new areas.
 - (B) Humans move around the world less as our lives become more comfortable.
 - (C) Humans have moved into most areas of the Earth.
 - (D) There are many different reasons why humans move.
51. The word **persistent** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) declining
 - (B) not needed
 - (C) not stopping
 - (D) strange

C. Modern-day workers are leading busier lives than ever before, and office managers have been struggling to keep employees in the best mental condition to complete their duties. One idea was to allow workers to take a short 15-minute sleep during the afternoon to regain their energy levels. However, many companies found that workers accidentally **overslept** and woke up feeling even more tired. As a result, people are now looking for new ways to stay fresh at work. One new approach involves getting up early in the morning, going to a yoga class, and then going to a dance party similar to a nightclub before going to work. The idea behind this is that having a fun, energetic experience before going to the office will give workers the positive energy that they need to stay focused on their daily tasks.

52. Which of the following sentences gives the best summary of the text?

- (A) Companies are trying many different ways to improve people's work performance.
- (B) Company bosses do not like their workers to have fun before they begin working.
- (C) It is good for physical and mental health to sleep for a short time during the day.
- (D) More and more people are starting to do yoga because it makes them happy.

53. The word **overslept** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) slept above
- (B) slept again
- (C) slept before
- (D) slept too much

D. A social networking service, or SNS, is a website that allows people to connect with friends, relatives, and people with similar interests over the Internet. The first SNS appeared in the 1990s and allowed people to have conversations in online chat rooms, but not much else. However, in the early years of the 21st century, SNS started to become much more popular and influential than before. Famous SNS websites such as Myspace, Facebook and Mixi appeared during this period. They quickly gathered millions of users, most of whom were young people who had never known a world without the Internet and who were enthusiastic about **maintaining digital relationships**. Nowadays, the power of these sites is being recognized as they can affect economies, education, and government policies.

54. Which of these sentences best describes the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Chat rooms are one of the most popular features of SNS websites.
- (B) Since SNS websites appeared, they have gained both popularity and power.
- (C) SNS websites are mostly popular with young people.
- (D) SNS websites were very popular in the 1990s, but their popularity has dropped since then.

55. The phrase **maintaining digital relationships** in this paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.

- (A) being safe on the Internet
- (B) spending time with their families
- (C) only talking to people on the computer
- (D) staying in contact with people online

- E. Charles Dickens is one of Britain's most well-known writers. He was born in England in 1812, when the country was undergoing vast changes in society and engineering. His father had to move around for his job, so Dickens lived in many different places as a child, sometimes in rural areas and at other times in the rapidly growing cities of England during the Industrial Revolution. This allowed him to see the variety of lives people were living at that time, and provided him with a huge range of characters and events that he later included in his stories.

The event that had perhaps the most powerful influence on his early life was his father's running into **debt**. The family could not pay their bills, and so Dickens' father, mother and younger brothers and sisters were sent to prison. Dickens, who was 12 at the time, was sent to live with a family friend and had to leave school to find work to support himself. He worked 10-hour days in a shoe polish factory and experienced the terrible conditions faced by poor people in London.

Finally, his family were released from prison, and Charles Dickens was able to complete his education and find work as a journalist. It was then that his career took off. His writing skills helped him make contact with other writers and magazine editors and soon Dickens was making large amounts of money selling his own works of fiction. He used his experiences of poverty and tough working conditions as themes for many of his stories, which earned him a vast fortune.

Later in his life he began to travel to Europe and America. During a visit to the United States, he saw for himself the lives of slaves, and this, along with his sympathy for the poor in England, led him to use his own money to help the weakest members of society. He helped set up a home to provide care for women and gave public readings of his stories to support a children's hospital that survives even today. When Dickens died, he was buried in London's Westminster Abbey, alongside other greats of British literature.

英文 E に関する設問は次のページにあります

56. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
(A) Dickens became a famous writer when he was a child.
(B) Dickens had lots of different homes when he was a child.
(C) Dickens's childhood gave him ideas for his stories.
(D) England was developing quickly during Dickens' childhood.
57. The word **debt** in this passage is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) being unhealthy
(B) great sadness
(C) owing money
(D) working too much
58. Which is the correct order of events based on the information in paragraph 3?
(A) 1. Dickens began selling fiction. 2. He worked as a journalist. 3. He became wealthy.
(B) 1. Dickens contacted writers and editors. 2. He became a journalist. 3. His family left prison.
(C) 1. Dickens finished school. 2. He worked as a journalist. 3. He became wealthy.
(D) 1. Dickens worked as a journalist. 2. He became wealthy. 3. His family left prison.
59. Based on the information in paragraph 4, which of these sentences is probably true?
(A) Dickens believed that American society was better than society in England.
(B) Dickens gave away all of his money to help other people.
(C) Dickens is not as respected as other British writers.
(D) Dickens's experiences in life influenced his opinions about society.
60. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) Charles Dickens: From Britain to America
(B) Charles Dickens' Childhood
(C) Charles Dickens' Life of Extremes
(D) How Charles Dickens Built a Hospital

平成 28 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) classmates
 - (B) friends
 - (C) mother and son
 - (D) teacher and student
- 77.
- (A) did homework + exercised
 - (B) did homework + spent time with friends
 - (C) skateboarded + exercised
 - (D) skateboarded + spent time with friends
- 78.
- (A) extra onions + extra pickles
 - (B) extra onions + no pickles
 - (C) no onions + extra pickles
 - (D) no onions + no pickles
- 79.
- (A) checking her homework
 - (B) helping her father
 - (C) looking for her mother
 - (D) talking on the phone
- 80.
- (A) a student
 - (B) an office worker
 - (C) Anya Jenkins
 - (D) Richard Wilkins
- 81.
- (A) only the man
 - (B) only the woman
 - (C) both of them
 - (D) neither of them
- 82.
- (A) The woman has many brothers and sisters.
 - (B) The woman has no brothers or sisters.
 - (C) The woman is having a party.
 - (D) The woman owns lots of shoes.

次のページへ進みなさい

English Listening, Part 3

- 83.
- (A) Choosing the School of Your Dreams
 - (B) How to Earn Money in College
 - (C) Making Friends at University
 - (D) The Benefits of a College Education
- 84.
- (A) eating a lot
 - (B) eating everything
 - (C) refusing drinks
 - (D) serving others
- 85.
- (A) clean air and water
 - (B) exercise
 - (C) very little red meat
 - (D) all of the above
- 86.
- (A) They agreed completely.
 - (B) They agreed with part of it.
 - (C) They did not agree.
 - (D) They did not read it.

次のページへ進みなさい

English Listening, Part 4

87. Paragraph 1

- (A) It has steadily decreased.
- (B) It has steadily increased.
- (C) It has suddenly decreased.
- (D) It has suddenly increased.

88. Paragraph 2

- (A) less than 240 square meters
- (B) between 240 and 270 square meters
- (C) between 270 and 370 square meters
- (D) at least 370 square meters

89. Paragraph 3

- (A) They are too big.
- (B) They are too expensive.
- (C) They don't have enough movement.
- (D) They don't have enough space.

90. Paragraph 4

- (A) environmental + financial
- (B) environmental + freedom
- (C) lifestyle + financial
- (D) lifestyle + freedom

平成 28 年度一般入学選考後期日程試験、英語テスト終了

2016-SCRIPT Form B, 2.12

Prompt & response 61-75 (15 items)

Students hear a prompt followed by 3 response choices (each choice is preceded by the narrator indicating A, B, or C). Male and female speakers alternate reading of the initial prompts.

Narrator

Male speaker

Female speaker

61

Did you see the sign outside? A new restaurant just opened next door!

I'll go to a restaurant tonight.

Really? Do you want to give it a try tonight?

There's an "open" sign over there next to that restaurant.

62

Mother asked us to wash the dishes.

Father washes the dishes on the weekends.

I think your dishes are too small.

I will wash if you will dry.

63

Do you know where my pencil case is?

Do you mean the blue one? I think I saw it on the table.

I have a Hello Kitty pencil case.

Wow! How many pens do you have?

64

Hey, could you close the door and quiet down a bit please?

Down there is the door that was open.

Oh, I'm sorry. I guess we were being too noisy.

Yes, of course. The closed door can be opened.

65

Where is the next World Cup going to be held?

I think it will be in Russia, but I'm not sure.

There will be many exciting soccer matches.

Yes, I plan to go to the World Cup in Russia.

66

That's a beautiful cake! Did you make it?

A wedding cake is much bigger.

Yes! My mother does bake beautiful cakes.

No, I bought it at the bakery near my office.

67

Can you tell me where the teacher's office is?

The teachers are all in their offices.

There are teachers in the office every day.

You can find it at the end of the hallway.

68

How did you celebrate your birthday?

I had a cold, so I didn't do anything special.

My sister's birthday is this month, too.

This is the best birthday celebration!

69

The dog wants to go for a walk.

My brother wants to buy a toy poodle.

Really? That's strange. I just walked him this morning.

We have two very friendly dogs.

70

You don't look well. Are you feeling okay?

If you wash your hands often, you won't get sick.

It is easy to catch a cold this time of year. Take care!

Not really, I think I should go home.

71

What did the doctor say?

I said that I want to be a doctor.

My father is a doctor, too.

Oh, I didn't go to the doctor.

72

I feel so happy when it's sunny!

Me too. Grey skies always make me a little sad.

Not me! I like to go outside in the summer.

What will the weather be like tomorrow? Rainy again?

73

Where can I buy a case for my tablet?

I bought mine on the Internet. I'll show you how.
Your tablet is by the bookcase in the bedroom.
Yes, I have a nice computer case, but it's old.

74

Let's go shopping on Sunday.

No. Shopping is my favorite activity on weekends.
Sorry, I have to work this weekend.
This is the best place to go shopping. You should go.

75

Which shoes do you think go best with this skirt?

I think the blue ones match better.
There are many nice shoes in this store.
Why did you get shoes? You need a skirt.

Short Conv 76-82 (7 items)

N – narrator, M – male speaker, W – female speaker

Students see options printed in the test booklet.

76.

M: Long time no see! How's school going these days?

W: Hi, Mr. Cooper. I'm afraid it's not going too well. It seems like I have endless amounts of homework to do!

M: Well, I'm sure that if you manage your time well, you can get everything done.

N: *Question: What is the relationship between the man and woman?*

- (A) classmates
- (B) friends
- (C) mother and son
- (D) teacher and student

77.

W: How was your weekend? Did you do anything interesting?

M: I guess it was all right. I went to a skateboarding park and hung out with my friends. You?

W: Mine was pretty average. I finished a report for history class and worked out at the sports club.

N: *Question: What did the woman do over the weekend?*

- (A) did homework + exercised
- (B) did homework + spent time with friends
- (C) skateboarded + exercised
- (D) skateboarded + spent time with friends

78.

M: Hi. Are you ready to order?

W: Yes, I'd like the double burger combo - no onions, with extra pickles. Oh, and a garden salad instead of French fries.

M: Okay. I'll bring that right out. The drink bar is over there. Please help yourself.

N: *Question: What does the woman request for her burger?*

- (A) extra onions + extra pickles
- (B) extra onions + no pickles
- (C) no onions + extra pickles
- (D) no onions + no pickles

79.

W: Dad, can you help me? I don't know if I did this right.

M: Sure, but it might be better to ask your mother. She really is much better at that stuff than me.

W: Well, I think she's talking on the phone and I need someone to check my answer.

N: *Question: What is the girl probably doing?*

- (A) checking her homework
- (B) helping her father

- (C) looking for her mother
- (D) talking on the phone

80.

M: Thank you for calling Sunnydale High School. May I help you?

W: Yes, this is Anya Jenkins calling. May I speak with Richard Wilkins?

M: I'm sorry, but he is in a meeting right now. Would you like to leave a message?

N: *Question: Who is the woman probably talking to?*

- (A) a student
- (B) an office worker
- (C) Anya Jenkins
- (D) Richard Wilkins

81.

W: Have you heard about the new exhibition at the city museum?

M: Yeah, it's something to do with Egypt, right? I've never cared much about that stuff.

W: It's a special collection of Egyptian art from a museum in New York. Let's go! You'll love it!

N: *Question: Who is very interested in Egypt?*

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

82.

M: Wow! There are so many shoes at your front door! What's happening?

W: What do you mean? Didn't you know that I come from a large family?

M: I knew that you had brothers and sisters, but I didn't expect this!

N: *Question: Which of the following statements is true?*

- (A) The woman has many brothers and sisters.
- (B) The woman has no brothers or sisters.
- (C) The woman is having a party.
- (D) The woman owns lots of shoes.

Short Talk 83-86 (4 items)

Students hear the passage and see option text in print.

83.

It is well known that a university education can provide you with a better future by helping you get a better job and increasing the amount of money you can earn.

College graduates also find it easier to change jobs in order to have a more successful career. However, these are not the only reasons to continue your education after high school. University is a place where you can meet people with various backgrounds and learn how to get along with others. Students at university are treated more like

adults, so you have more freedom and independence than high school students, and this makes it possible for you to focus on the things you are really interested in. You will be able to cooperate and compete with other students to make your dreams come true.

N: Question: What would be a good title for this talk?

- (A) Choosing the School of Your Dreams
- (B) How to Earn Money in College
- (C) Making Friends at University
- (D) The Benefits of a College Education

84.

Eating customs are different around the world. For example, in Thailand, it is not necessary to finish all of your food. In fact, it may be good to leave a little on your plate when you're full. If you eat everything, your host will think you want more and continue to offer you food. In fact, it is polite for the host to offer you food several times. The host will probably ask you two or three times if you want more. First, you should say "no," even if you actually want some. When the host insists again, say "no" again. When the host insists a third time, you can finally say "yes" and take a little. During the meal, it is best to not empty your cup or glass. When it is less than half full, your host or neighbor will refill it. Never fill your own glass. You should also keep an eye on your neighbor's glass throughout the meal, because you are responsible for serving drinks to them.

N: Question: Based on the passage, what is important in Thai eating customs?

- (A) eating a lot
- (B) eating everything
- (C) refusing drinks
- (D) serving others

85.

In 1970, scientists researched the lifestyle of people in Vilcabamba to find a link between diet, exercise, and long life. Vilcabamba is a small town in a high mountain area of Ecuador. Many people here claimed to live more than one hundred years. The old people of Vilcabamba live high in the mountains where the air is free of pollution, and their drinking water has lots of minerals in it. The people there also rarely eat red meat and are very active. The scientists thought the good air, diet, and exercise resulted in their very long lives. Unfortunately, later researchers found that the local people were not really as old as they had thought. Because of their lifestyle, however, it is true that old people in Vilcabamba are very happy and healthy.

N: Question: According to the speaker, what probably helps people in Vilcabamba live long, healthy lives?

- (A) clean air and water
- (B) exercise

- (C) very little red meat
- (D) all of the above

86.

A group of 53 scientists wrote to the World Health Organization two days before World No Tobacco Day in 2014. They said that electronic cigarettes help people quit smoking. They also said electronic cigarettes help to reduce disease and deaths from smoking and are a "low-risk product." They are "part of the solution" to stop smoking, and not part of the problem. Electronic cigarettes often contain nicotine and create water vapor, which makes people feel like they are smoking. Doctors say electronic cigarettes do not have any tobacco inside them and therefore they should not be thought of as a tobacco product. However, the World Health Organization says that electronic cigarettes are like real cigarettes. Therefore, countries can tax them, ban advertising, introduce health warnings, and ban them in public.

N: Question: According to the speaker, what did the World Health Organization think about the doctors' idea?

- (A) They agreed completely.
- (B) They agreed with part of it.
- (C) They did not agree.
- (D) They did not read it.

Long Talk 87-90 (4 items)

Students initially hear all 4 passages together.

They listen to the passages again, one at a time, with each followed by a question.

Answer options (not questions) are printed in the test booklet.

Many people these days think that "bigger is better" and new homes across the United States certainly reflect this idea. Over the past 30 years, from 1983 to 2013, the average house size in America has steadily increased. For example, in 1983, the average house covered an area of 160 square meters. That's a space a little over 12 meters wide and 12 meters deep. By 2013, the average house had grown to cover 240 square meters, or 15 meters by 15 meters. This means that newer homes are about one and a half times bigger than old ones!

The homes for the wealthy are even larger! Almost a quarter of all new homes are between 270 and 370 square meters. Also, nearly 10% of all new houses are mansions - extremely large homes that are 370 square meters or larger. Of course these homes don't just have more bedrooms and bigger rooms. They have more kinds of rooms such as playrooms, dressing rooms, and home offices.

Unfortunately, not everyone can afford to live in such large homes. In recent years, there has been a small but growing movement to downsize living space to save money. What exactly does it mean to downsize living space? Well, instead living in a home that is 230 square meters, some people are building small homes that are only

between 9 and 37 square meters! That means the living space in the smallest homes is only 3 meters wide by 3 meters deep!

What is the motivation to live in such tiny places? According to a popular website about the Tiny House Movement, the most popular reasons are environmental and financial concerns. Also, it can simplify your lifestyle and give you more free time. Finally, because tiny houses can be moved relatively easily by trailer, there is freedom to move to a new town or even a different part of the country!

87.

(Paragraph 1)

N: Question. According to the speaker, what has happened to average house size over time?

- (A) It has steadily decreased.
- (B) It has steadily increased.
- (C) It has suddenly decreased.
- (D) It has suddenly increased.

88.

(Paragraph 2)

N: Question. According to the speaker, how big are mansions?

- (A) less than 240 square meters
- (B) between 240 and 270 square meters
- (C) between 270 and 370 square meters
- (D) at least 370 square meters

89.

(Paragraph 3)

N: Question. According to the speaker, what is one of the problems with large homes?

- (A) They are too big.
- (B) They are too expensive.
- (C) They don't have enough movement.
- (D) They don't have enough space.

90.

(Paragraph 4)

N: Question. According to the speaker, which are the most popular reasons to live in a tiny house?

- (A) environmental + financial
- (B) environmental + freedom
- (C) lifestyle + financial
- (D) lifestyle + freedom

平成 28 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	D	11	B	21	A
2	A	12	A	22	A
3	A	13	A	23	D
4	B	14	C	24	B
5	C	15	C	25	B
6	A	16	D		
7	C	17	C		
8	D	18	A		
9	C	19	D		
10	B	20	D		

2 points × 25 = 50

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

2 points × 12 = 24

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

2 points × 10 = 20

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

2 points × 5 = 10

2 points × 8 = 16

受験番号 / ID Number: _____

氏名 : _____ KEY _____ (日本語) _____ (英語)

平成 28 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	C	76	C	83	B	87	A
62	B	77	C	84	C	88	B
63	C	78	A	85	B	89	C
64	B	79	D	86	C	90	D
65	C	80	C	1 point × 8=8			
66	C	81	C				
67	A	82	C				
68	C	1 point × 7=7		1 point × 15=15			
69	B						
70	B						
71	C						
72	B						
73	A						
74	C						
75	B						

1 point × 15=15

受験番号/ID Number: _____

氏名 : _____ KEY _____ (日本語) _____ (英語)

平成28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	D	11	A	21	B
2	A	12	B	22	B
3	B	13	A	23	D
4	D	14	B	24	D
5	D	15	A	25	A
6	C	16	D		
7	C	17	D		
8	D	18	D		
9	B	19	D		
10	A	20	C		

2 points × 25 = 50

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

2 points × 12 = 24

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

2 points × 10 = 20

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

2 points × 13 = 26

受験番号 / ID Number: _____

氏名 : _____ (日本語) _____ (英語)

平成28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	B	76	D	83	D	87	B
62	C	77	A	84	D	88	D
63	A	78	C	85	D	89	B
64	B	79	A	86	C	90	A
65	A	80	B	1 point × 8 = 8			
66	C	81	B				
67	C	82	A				
68	A	1 point × 7 = 7					
69	B						
70	C						
71	C						
72	A						
73	A						
74	B						
75	A	1 point × 15 = 15					

受験番号 / ID Number: _____

氏名 : _____ (日本語) _____ (英語)