

平成 31 年度  
宮崎国際大学 一般入学選考前期日程  
【教育学部】  
試験問題

# 英語

この英語の筆記試験は、発音・語彙・文法・長文読解と聞き取りの

二つの部分からなり、時間は全部で100分です。

試験開始から85分で発音・語彙・文法・長文読解、

残りの約15分で聞き取りテストを行います。

受験番号\_\_\_\_\_

氏名\_\_\_\_\_

# 平成 31 年度 一般入学選考前期日程試験問題

## 筆記試験

### 第1部 発音・語彙・文法・長文読解

開始の指示があるまで開かないで下さい

試験時間は 8 5 分です

(問題は第一問～第三問まであります)

## 第一問

[A] 次の問において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つ選んでその番号を書きなさい。

問 1

- ① allow            ② swallow            ③ flow            ④ follow

問 2

- ① acquire            ② describe            ③ activity            ④ environment

問 3

- ① raise            ② remain            ③ ancient            ④ affair

問 4

- ① cause            ② laugh            ③ taught            ④ bought

問 5

- ① care            ② comfort            ③ reaction            ④ celebrate

[B] 次の問において、第一アクセントの位置が他の三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つ選んでその番号を書きなさい。

問 1

- ① pre-vent            ② in-clude            ③ pre-pare            ④ meth-od

問 2

- ① sin-gle            ② chal-lenge            ③ re-spect            ④ prac-tice

問 3

- ① pub-lish            ② to-ward            ③ for-ward            ④ re-cent

問 4

- ① gen-er-ous            ② dif-fi-cult            ③ de-li-ver            ④ tech-ni-cal

問 5

- ① pop-u-la-tion            ② re-la-tion-ship            ③ com-mu-ni-cate  
④ de-vel-op-ment

## 第二問

[A] 次の問の空所に入れるのもっとも適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つ選んでその番号を書きなさい。

問1 What \_\_\_\_\_ when the telephone rang?

- ① are you doing    ② were you doing    ③ did you doing    ④ have you done

問2 Ann and Paul are going to the party, \_\_\_\_\_?

- ① will they    ② are they    ③ aren't they    ④ don't they

問3 Ken didn't want \_\_\_\_\_ his failure.

- ① somebody to know    ② anybody to know  
③ to know anybody    ④ to anybody know

問4 The windows are not so dirty. You \_\_\_\_\_ clean them today.

- ① have to    ② must not    ③ don't have to    ④ must

問5 I was hurrying to catch the bus, so I almost forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

- ① lock    ② to lock    ③ locking    ④ having locked

問6 There are a lot of festivals in Japan. Each of them is unique, but their origins are almost \_\_\_\_\_. They are all ceremonies to worship the gods.

- ① different    ② similar    ③ same    ④ the same

問7 Recently Japanese food has become more and more popular in many places in the world. Japanese cooking was included on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list in 2013. It is \_\_\_\_\_ just eaten locally.

- ① no longer    ② any longer    ③ no more than    ④ any more

問8 A: Hello, this is Makoto. May I speak to Karen?

B: Hello, Makoto. Karen is not here right now. Do you want to talk to Steven?

A: Sure. Is he home?

B: Yes, he is. \_\_\_\_\_, please.

- ① Hold up    ② Wait up    ③ Hold on    ④ Wait on

問9 A: Excuse me. Do you have this shirt in white?

B: Let me see. I'm afraid we don't have any white ones, but we do have a light blue striped one. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Well. No, thank you. I'm looking for something white.

- ① try it on      ② get on it      ③ put on it      ④ try on it

問10: A: How did the test go, David?

B: Thank you for asking, but I probably failed it. It was \_\_\_\_\_ more difficult than I had thought.

A: Don't say that. Let's wait for the result.

- ① very      ② so      ③ the      ④ much

[B] 次の問において、それぞれ下の語句を並べ替えてもっとも適切な文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくる文字も小文字になっています。解答は2番目と4番目に入るものの番号を答えなさい。

問1 A: The pizza looks good, but I don't feel like eating.

B: Really? Oh, you look pale. (      /      )?

1. the      2. you      3. matter      4. what's      5. with

問2 A: It's really hot and humid today.

B: Yes, indeed! Would you care (      /      )?

1. something      2. to      3. cold      4. for      5. drink

問3 A: Excuse me, but is there a subway station near here?

B: Oh, yes. It's just over there. Go straight. It will (      /      ) on foot.

1. a few      2. you      3. minutes      4. take      5. only

問4 A: How was the concert?

B: It was wonderful. You (      /      ).

1. us      2. come      3. have      4. with      5. should

問5 A: How was the trip to Kyoto and Nara?

B: It was great. That part of Japan is wonderful for (      /      ) history.

1. is      2. anyone      3. in      4. who      5. interested

### 第三問

【A】 次の英文は、長い間日本に住んでいたアメリカ人の筆者がアメリカに戻ってから書いた「春」に関するエッセイです。よく読んで下の設問に答えなさい。

One of my first memories of Japan is partying under the cherry trees in Kyoto. I can't remember exactly what we ate and drank, but I remember everything was delicious and very Japanese. Since that *hanami* party, about 20 years ago, I've often thought of April in Japan and how different it is from our April here in the US.

I always loved that school starts in Japan when cherry trees are in full bloom. ①What better way to begin a new school year or a new job? It doesn't really matter that in a couple of months, students will be tired ( A ) going to class and new employees will probably be exhausted from their jobs. April is all about starting fresh and hoping for the best.

Meanwhile in the US, the school year is getting close to the end in April. Spring Break is over and most students and teachers want May to hurry up because that's when classes end and seniors graduate. April has no special significance for working people either. Of course, it is the beginning of spring, and most people are happy about the warmer weather. But, ( B ) fact, the two most famous expressions about April are not so cheerful.

The first, “②April showers bring May flowers,” is hopeful at least. The literal meaning is simply that we need the rain in April so flowers will bloom in May. It means something like “bad times often lead to good.”

The second expression is not hopeful at all, “③April is the cruelest month.” This is the first line of T. S. Elliot's famous poem, “The Wasteland.” ( C ) a lot of people have never read the poem, almost everyone has heard the expression about April being cruel. Why is it cruel? Some say it's because April is a time of new beginnings and promise, when the earth comes back to the life all around us. We long for that kind of renewal in our own lives too but can't seem to attain it. That's where the cruelty comes in. April shows us what we can't have.

Cruel or not cruel, April certainly has a different cultural meaning in Japan and the US. ( 1 ), but ( 2 ), and ( 3 ).

Adapted from Kay Hetherly, “*Tea Time Talk*” (Tokyo: ALC Press INC, 2017)

設問 1. 下線①はどのような意味ですか。最も適切な表現を次の(A)~(D)の中から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Having a party is the best way to begin a new school year or a new job.
- (B) What kind of way is the best to begin a new school year or a new job?
- (C) Do you know a good way to begin a new school year or a new job?
- (D) Spring is the best season to begin a new school year or a new job.

設問 2. 文中の空所(A) (B) (C) に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ①~④の中から選びなさい。

- (A) ① in      ② on      ③ of      ④ for
- (B) ① in      ② for      ③ from      ④ at
- (C) ① But      ② Though      ③ Because      ④ Before

設問 3. 下線②の筆者の解釈によると、最も近い日本語の表現は次の中のどれですか。ひとつ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (A) 雨後の竹の子。
- (B) 冬来りなば春遠からじ。
- (C) 歳月人を待たず。
- (D) 雨降って地固まる。

設問 4. 下線③ はなぜですか。筆者の解釈に最も近いものを下から選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Spring is the time when students will graduate from school in the US. Spring is cruel because many students have to say good-bye to their friends.
- (B) Spring is the time when the earth comes back to life after winter. Spring is cruel because we realize that we are getting old.
- (C) Many people start new things in spring, but it is often very difficult to accomplish them successfully and we realize that life is never easy.
- (D) This is a phrase in a very famous poem written by a famous poet. Everyone knows it and many people agree with the idea.

設問 5. 文中の(1)(2)(3)に、それぞれ次の文を入れて最後のまとめの段落を作るとすれば、どの文をどこに入れたら最も適切でしょう。番号にあう文の記号を入れなさい。

- (a) that's always a good thing
- (b) I always remember Japan's beautiful cherry blossoms in April
- (c) no matter where I am, I know that summer's not far behind

【B】 次の英文は測量によって初めて日本地図を作成した「伊能忠敬」に関するものです。よく読んで下の設問に答えなさい。

The year 2018 marked the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Ino Tadataka, the man responsible for creating the first surveyed map of Japan. Ino was born in Kujukuri, Chiba Prefecture, in 1745. When he was 17, he was adopted by the Ino *sake* family in Sawara, about 40 km away from Kujukuri. He ran the business successfully and retired at age 49.

After retiring, he moved to Edo to study \*astronomy. The astronomical calendar then used did not match the actual movement of the stars. Therefore, a new ( A ) needed to be made. In order to do this, Ino had to know how big the Earth was, and he set about trying to measure 1 degree of the planet's \*latitude. He tried to calculate ①this using the distance between Fukagawa and Asakusa in Edo, but found that they were too close together. Thus, he decided to try to measure a longer ( B ). He got permission from the Tokugawa Shogunate to survey and make a map of the island of Ezo, now Hokkaido, where Russian ships often appeared around that time. The Shogunate wanted to know the precise geography of Ezo for defense purposes and so approved Ino's request. Ino was 55 when he set out on his first trip.

In the beginning, Ino counted his own steps. It is said that one of his steps was ②approximately 70 centimeters. When he conducted his second survey the following year, ropes and iron chains were used. Astronomical observations were also used to measure the latitude of locations. ( 1 ) He then adjusted his survey data accordingly. The survey team spent 17 years walking around the whole country. ③They traveled a total distance of about 43,707 kilometers, which is even greater than the \*circumference of the Earth.

Based on the data collected, the team draw a \*draft by making pinholes at the corners of each surveyed section. They then connected the dots with ink to produce an outline. The draft was put on map paper, and the pinholes in the draft were made again with needles. ( 2 ), the survey lines were copied by connecting the pinholes with red lines. The results of Ino's great efforts are left on the ( C ) of these maps. A close look reveals ④countless tiny pinholes along the red lines that show where Ino made his measurements.

Place names and more information were added as finishing touches. Along the lines are tiny words written with a fine brush. These are the names of places down to the village level. Castles, temples, shrines and harbors are shown by symbols. The maps of ( D ) areas were constructed for almost every survey, but the final version of Ino's work, which amounted to 225 pages, was finally submitted to the shogunate in 1821, three years after his death.

Ino's Japan map is amazingly similar to the map of Japan as we know it today. His map was used for more than one hundred years until new maps were made by modern survey techniques.



注：\*astronomy: 天文学

\*latitude: 緯度

\*circumference: 周囲

\*draft: 下書き

設問1. 文中の下線①の **this** とはなにを指していますか。日本語15文字以内で答えなさい。

設問2. 文中の空所(A)～(D)の中に入る最も適切な語を次の中から選んで、それぞれその番号で答えなさい

- |                  |             |            |             |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (A) ① permission | ② astronomy | ③ purpose  | ④ calendar  |
| (B) ① movement   | ② distance  | ③ latitude | ④ time      |
| (C) ① surface    | ② backs     | ③ places   | ④ colors    |
| (D) ① surveys    | ② to survey | ③ surveyed | ④ surveying |

設問3. 下線②④は言い換えると、次のどの表現が最も適切ですか。一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

② approximately

- (A) much more than
- (B) longer than
- (C) more than
- (D) about

④ countless

- (A) too many
- (B) so many
- (C) a few
- (D) several

設問4. 文中の下線③の **They** は何を指していますか。その言葉を文中から抜き出して英語で答えなさい。

設問 5. 文中の空所 ( 1 ) に入る最も適切な 1 文を次の中から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- A) The survey team had a meeting every evening and worked together to keep a diary.
- B) He always kept the record of the temperature during the day and night.
- C) At night he measured the positions of 30 stars to find his current latitude.
- D) At night he calculated how many steps they made on the day.

設問 6. 文中の ( 2 ) に入る最も適切な語を次の中から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Before (B) Next (C) However (D) So

設問 7. 次のそれぞれの文を読んで、上の内容にあてはまれば(T)を上の内容とは異なれば(F)を書きなさい。

1. Ino Tadataka traveled around Japan while he was doing his *sake* making business at the same time.
2. Ino Tadataka wanted to measure the distances in order to make a new calendar because the Japanese calendar was not very good at that time.
3. The Tokugawa shogunate allowed Ino Tadataka to survey Ezo because Japan needed to know more about the people and culture in Ezo.
4. If you look at the pinholes on Ino's map, you can see how many days it took him to complete the map.

設問 8. 地図は 1821 年に完成して幕府に提出されましたが、伊能忠敬<sup>いのうただたか</sup>はなぜその地図を見ることのできなかつたのでしょうか。その理由を日本語 15 文字以内で説明しなさい。

以上で第 1 部は終わりです。  
指示があるまで次のページは開かないでください。

## 第2部 リスニング

リスニングテストは、**Part 1** から **Part 3** まであり、音声は続けて流れます。英文はすべて一度しか読まれません。聞いている途中でメモをとっても構いません。

**Part 1** : 対話を聞き、その最後の文に対する応答として最も適切なものを、音声で流れる 1、2、3 の中から一つ選びなさい。

**Part 2** : 対話を聞き、その対話の内容に関する質問に対して最も適切なものを、1、2、3、4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

**Part 3** : 英文を聞き、その内容に関する質問に対して最も適切なものを、1、2、3、4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

## 第四問

### Part 1

No. 1 ~ No. 5 (選択肢はすべて音声で流れます。)

### Part 2

- No. 6
- 1 To baseball practice.
  - 2 To a restaurant.
  - 3 He is not sure yet.
  - 4 To a baseball game.

- No. 7
- 1 There's a discount.
  - 2 2,500 yen.
  - 3 500 yen.
  - 4 2,000 yen.

- No. 8
- 1 Go to a dining room.
  - 2 Go to another restaurant.
  - 3 Make a reservation.
  - 4 Come back later.

- No. 9
- 1 What they did in France.
  - 2 What they did during the summer.
  - 3 Where they worked part-time.
  - 4 What they will do in France.

- No. 10
- 1 She worked around the house.
  - 2 She went swimming.
  - 3 She helped her husband.
  - 4 She fixed her house.

### Part 3

- No. 11
- 1 Studying at a cram school.
  - 2 Going to a concert.
  - 3 Visiting her grandparents.
  - 4 Working part-time.
- No. 12
- 1 He goes to university.
  - 2 He works at a hotel.
  - 3 He works at a bank.
  - 4 He manages a Japanese restaurant.
- No. 13
- 1 She goes to a driving school.
  - 2 She goes to school.
  - 3 She drives to Canada.
  - 4 She goes skiing.
- No. 14
- 1 She told the story of Hachiko.
  - 2 She moved to Akita, Japan.
  - 3 She bought a present.
  - 4 She took an Akita dog to the U.S.
- No. 15
- 1 Food in San Francisco.
  - 2 Chinese and Mexican food.
  - 3 Mexican food.
  - 4 Thai food.