

平成 20 年度 熊本労災看護専門学校 一般入学試験問題
英語 I・II(平成 20 年 1 月 24 日)60 分

1 次の英文を読んで、[問 1] ~ [問 9] の設問に答えなさい。

A mother dolphin chats with her baby...over the telephone! The special call was made in [①] in Hawaii, where the mother and her two-year old calf swam in separate tanks connected by a special underwater audio link. The two dolphins began squawking and chirping to each other—distinctive dolphin chatter.

“It seemed clear that they knew who they were talking [②],” says a scientist, whose project ran the experiment. “Information was passing back and forth pretty quickly.” But what were they saying? That’s what scientists are trying to find out by studying wild and ③ captive dolphins all over the world to decipher their secret language. They [④] the code yet, but they’re listening...and learning.

Dolphins talk to each other. Starting from birth, dolphins squawk, whistle, click, and squeak. “Sometimes one dolphin will vocalize and then another will seem to answer,” says a scientist, [⑤] bottlenose dolphins off the California coast. “And sometimes members of a pod vocalize in different patterns at the same time, much like many people chattering at a party.” And just as you gesture and change facial expressions as you talk, dolphins communicate nonverbally through body postures, jaw claps, bubble blowing, and fin caresses.

The director of the Dolphin Communication Project has listened to dolphins for more than 17 years, using high-tech gear to record and analyze every nuance of their language. But she says she’s [⑥] from speaking “dolphin” yet. Part of the reason is the elusiveness of the animals. Dolphins are fast swimmers who can [⑦] for up to ten minutes between breaths. “It’s like studying an iceberg because they spend most of their lives underwater,” she says.

Deciphering “dolphin speak” is also tricky because their language is so dependent on what they’re doing, whether they’re playing, fighting, or going after tasty fish. It’s no different for humans. Think about when you raise a hand to say hello. Under other circumstances, the same [⑧] can mean good-bye, stop, or that something costs five bucks. It’s the same for dolphins. During fights, for example, dolphins clap their jaws to say “back off!” But they jaw clap while playing, too, as if to show who’s king of the underwater playground.

“I have not found one particular dolphin behavior that means the same thing every time you see it,” says the scientist. “If you like mysteries and detective work, then this is the job for you.” And who knows—maybe someday you’ll get [⑨] from a dolphin.

*decipher 解読する elusiveness 理解しにくさ

[問 1] [①] に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. a zoo
2. an aquarium
3. a library
4. a museum
5. a botanical garden

[問 2] [②] に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. at
2. by
3. for
4. on
5. with

[問 3] 下線部 ③ の意味として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

1. おとなしい
2. ちいさい
3. 飼われている
4. なついている
5. リーダーの

[問 4] [④] に入る適切な語句を一つ選びなさい。

1. have completely found out
2. have just set
3. haven't vocalized
4. haven't completely cracked
5. haven't written down

[問 5] [⑤] に入る適切な語句を一つ選びなさい。

1. who believes
2. who catches
3. who keeps
4. who learns
5. who studies

[問 6] [⑥] に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. far
2. near
3. different
4. difficult
5. enough

[問 7] [⑦] に入る適切な語句を一つ選びなさい。

1. climb up the rocks
2. jump in the air
3. stand up
4. stay underwater
5. fly away

[問 8] [⑧] に入る適切な語句を一つ選びなさい。

1. appearance
2. gesture
3. idea
4. word
5. moment

[問 9] [⑨] に入る適切な語を一つ選びなさい。

1. a birthday present
2. an email
3. a phone call
4. a postcard
5. a recommendation

2

[問 10] 次の各語を () 内の指示に従って書きかえています。答えが誤っているものを一つ選びなさい。

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. organ | (動詞形) | organize |
| 2. intelligent | (名詞形) | intelligence |
| 3. declare | (名詞形) | declaration |
| 4. act | (名詞形) | action |
| 5. spy | (形容詞形) | spicy |

3

[問 11] 次の 1~5 の英文の () 内に入る適切な語句を答えています。答えが間違っているものを一つ選びなさい。

1. After he took the watch apart, he was not able to () again.
(1) put it out of order
(2) put it together
(3) have it repaired
(4) have it good 答 [(2)]

2. She has a habit of biting her fingernails, but I think she will () it.
(1) grow out of
(2) get along with
(3) take advantage of
(4) take up with 答 [(1)]

3. You should () all your expenses during the trip.
(1) find fault with
(2) get rid of
(3) keep track of
(4) take part in 答 [(2)]

4. The doctor told him to () alcohol.
(1) cut back on
(2) hang on to
(3) make up with
(4) take revenge on 答 [(1)]

5. His car is new, but () it is not in good condition.
(1) at all cost
(2) at any expense
(3) on the right foot
(4) on the other hand 答 [(4)]

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[問 12] 次の 1～5 の英文の () 内に入る適切な語句を答えています。答えが間違っているものを一つ選びなさい。

1. Have you ever () abroad?

- (1) been
- (2) go
- (3) gone
- (4) were

答 [(3)]

2. Would you mind () the window?

- (1) open
- (2) opened
- (3) opening
- (4) to open

答 [(3)]

3. This medicine works three times as () as that one.

- (1) fast
- (2) faster
- (3) fastest
- (4) fasten

答 [(1)]

4. The hotel at () we used to stay was very nice.

- (1) that
- (2) where
- (3) which
- (4) who

答 [(3)]

5. She talked as if she () a specialist in psychology.

- (1) is
- (2) are
- (3) were
- (4) is being

答 [(3)]

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[問 13] 次の対話文の () 内に入る最も適切なものを選んでください。答えが正しいものを一つ選びなさい。

1. A: Would you mind my sitting here?
B: () Please do so.
(1) I do mind.
(2) Of course not.
(3) Yes, I do.
(4) No, thank you. 答 [(3)]
2. A: Be sure not to be late for school.
B: OK. ()
(1) I'm not sure.
(2) I won't be late.
(3) I will do it at school.
(4) I will be sure to. 答 [(1)]
3. A: May I visit your office this weekend?
B: ()
(1) Yes, but you must not.
(2) Yes, but you must.
(3) Yes, but you should not.
(4) Yes, but you don't have to. 答 [(3)]
4. A: How about having dinner at the new restaurant?
B: ()
(1) You're welcome.
(2) That sounds nice.
(3) Here it is.
(4) Not at all. 答 [(2)]
5. A: Why don't you check it on the Internet?
B: ()
(1) Thanks, I will.
(2) Sorry, I don't.
(3) Because I will.
(4) Yes, I do. 答 [(3)]

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[問 14] 次の日本語を英語にするとき、[] 内に入る英語の語順が正しいものを選びなさい。

「ハワイで一ヶ月過ごすのに、いくらかかるとあなたは思いますか。」

How much [] a month in Hawaii?

- ① costs ② do ③ it ④ spend
 ⑤ think ⑥ to ⑦ you

1. ③ - ① - ② - ⑦ - ⑤ - ⑥ - ④
2. ① - ② - ⑦ - ⑤ - ③ - ⑥ - ④
3. ⑥ - ④ - ③ - ⑦ - ② - ⑤ - ①
4. ② - ⑦ - ⑤ - ③ - ① - ⑥ - ④
5. ⑤ - ③ - ⑥ - ⑦ - ② - ④ - ①

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[問 15] 次の英文の [①], [②], [③] に当てはまる語の組み合わせとして正しいものを選んで記号で答えなさい。

The most well known and loved character of Hello Kitty has several friends, Mama, Papa, Mimmy, Tim and Tammy, Mory, Cathy, Jody, Thomas and others. Here is a world filled with family, caring fun, good manners and polite friends. Hello Kitty lives with her family, her mama, papa, and her twin sister Mimmy. She is one of the most popular fictional characters created by the Japanese company Sanrio. Hello Kitty started out by becoming very popular in [①] amongst school aged girls, and then made her way to Britain and America.

Despite being born in Japan, Hello Kitty is [②] and her family lives in Suburban London. Her weight is described as being that of three shiny apples and her favorite food is Apple Pie made by Mama. Hello Kitty likes traveling, music, reading, yummy cookies, making new friends and collecting lots of cute items like sweets and goldfish. Hello Kitty is still a kitten despite being born on November 1, 1974, such is the luck of a fictional cartoon character.

Hello Kitty has been the star of her own anime series in [③] and America. She's been a part of Hello Kitty's Animation Theatre, which featured remakes of popular fairy tales. Hello Kitty has her own line of Hello Kitty products which range from plushy animal toys to purses to cute clothing. Even popular stars in Hollywood have been seen wearing the Hello Kitty line of clothing. You'll even see Hello Kitty stamped boldly on her own Mastercard Debit card. The littlest fans of Hello Kitty

will be glad to know that soon Hello Kitty will appear in her own claymation series called Hello Kitty's Stump Village.

Hello Kitty makes for a great party theme for a girls party up through the preteen years. She's an excellent party theme character for a slumber party and you are certain to find lots of pillows, blankets and sleeping bags with the Hello Kitty character on them.

1. ①: Britain ②: Japanese ③: America
2. ①: Britain ②: British ③: Japan
3. ①: Japan ②: Japanese ③: Japan
4. ①: Japan ②: British ③: Japan
5. ①: Japan ②: British ③: America

(答)

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| [問1] | [問2] | [問3] | [問4] | [問5] |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| [問6] | [問7] | [問8] | [問9] | [問10] |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | なし | 5 |
| [問11] | [問12] | [問13] | [問14] | [問15] |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 |