

2018年度

帰国生入試 A方式

時間50分 100点満点

# 英 語

## 受験上の注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 実施時間は50分で、100点満点です。時間配分に注意して解答してください。
3. 解答は解答用紙にていねいに記入してください。
4. 解答用紙・問題用紙両方に、受験番号、座席番号、名前を記入してください。座席番号は、机に貼ってある番号のことです。
5. 試験中は携帯電話の電源を必ず切ってください。
6. 私語や物の貸し借りなどは認めていません。困ったことがある場合は、手をあげて先生に相談しその指示に従ってください。

受験番号 \_\_\_\_\_ 座席番号 \_\_\_\_\_

名 前 \_\_\_\_\_

聖学院高等学校

[Part 1]

A. Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by four words or phrases. You are to select the one word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

1) **ANTICIPATE**

- (a) expect
- (b) hope
- (c) solve
- (d) ignore

2) **EXHIBIT**

- (a) sell
- (b) purchase
- (c) display
- (d) collect

3) **IDENTIFY**

- (a) report
- (b) experience
- (c) determine
- (d) experiment

4) **AMBIGUOUS**

- (a) unexpected
- (b) direct
- (c) ambitious
- (d) vague

5) **MORTALITY**

- (a) birth
- (b) death
- (c) divorce
- (d) marriage

**6) INSUFFICIENT**

- (a) adequate
- (b) not enough
- (c) needless
- (d) very costly

**7) PROCEED**

- (a) be canceled
- (b) be official
- (c) go forward
- (d) go wrong

**8) HOSTILE**

- (a) brave
- (b) indifferent
- (c) suspicious
- (d) unfriendly

**B. Choose the best word whose meaning is closest to the underlined phrase.**

**1) This part of the processing cannot be automated and needs to be done by hand.**

- (a) handily
- (b) manually
- (c) artificially
- (d) craftily

**2) You cannot work without a single break for twelve hours and not lose your concentration.**

- (a) continuously
- (b) continually
- (c) successively
- (d) lastingly

3) The machine that didn't work properly had to be returned to the makers.

- (a) disorderly
- (b) immobile
- (c) defective
- (d) unorganized

4) It is often said that appearances are liable to mislead.

- (a) deceptive
- (b) impressive
- (c) passive
- (d) deficient

C. Fill in the word or words that best complete the following sentences.

1) Parents often name their baby after someone they \_\_\_\_\_ , such as a famous artist.

- (a) admire
- (b) allow
- (c) appeal
- (d) assume

2) DVD formats \_\_\_\_\_ according to which part of the world they are sold in.

- (a) block
- (b) split
- (c) relate
- (d) differ

3) The Canary Islands are \_\_\_\_\_ in the Atlantic Ocean about 100 kilometers off the northwest coast of Africa.

- (a) surrounded
- (b) hidden
- (c) located
- (d) protected

- 4) People's lives are certainly much more \_\_\_\_\_ than they were two hundred years ago.
- (a) historic
  - (b) vague
  - (c) complicated
  - (d) silent

**D. Choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices to fill the gap.**

- 1) Television is considered to have a great \_\_\_\_\_ over children and can lead them to do bad things.
- (a) influence
  - (b) experience
  - (c) crime
  - (d) appeal
- 2) "Strong" is generally considered to be the \_\_\_\_\_ of "weak."
- (a) exchange
  - (b) measure
  - (c) relative
  - (d) opposite
- 3) It is the government's \_\_\_\_\_ to serve the people who elected them.
- (a) behavior
  - (b) responsibility
  - (c) struggle
  - (d) organization
- 4) He had waited \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours outside the ticket office before it opened so that he could buy a ticket for the concert.
- (a) permanently
  - (b) basically
  - (c) patiently
  - (d) completely

## [Part 2]

Read each passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

A.

One of the most obvious kinds of change in language is the appearance of new words. This kind of change can be quite conspicuous: you may actually notice the first time you encounter a new word. New words have been pouring into English at a prodigious rate throughout its history, and the rate of appearance of new words is now perhaps greater than at any previous period. One of the major tasks faced by lexicographers (dictionary writers) in preparing their new editions is to collect the thousands of new words which have appeared since their last editions. Some publishers even bring out an annual volume of new words. Where do all these new words come from?

One very obvious source of new words is foreign languages. There are several reasons why English speakers (or others) might want to take over a foreign word. The simplest one is that the word is the name for something new. When the English settlers in North America encountered an animal they'd never seen before, with a masked face and a ringed tail, they naturally asked the native people what they called it. What the native people said sounded to the English speakers like 'raccoon', and that therefore became the English name for this beautiful creature. Similarly, when the English discovered that the Gaelic speakers of the Scottish Highlands were producing a most agreeable beverage, they asked what it was called. The Scots replied with their Gaelic name for it, uisgebeatha, which means 'water of life' in Gaelic. This name was taken into English as whiskybae and quickly shortened to whisky.

This particular word, by the way, has continued to travel. As the knowledge of whisky has spread across Europe and the world, its Gaelic name has travelled with it. In most European languages, the word whisky has been taken over as the name of the beverage. Even in faraway Japan, whisky is now consumed and is known in Japanese as uisukii.

The name of another familiar beverage has made a similar journey. Many centuries ago, the people of Ethiopia discovered that a delicious hot beverage could be made from the beans of a bush which grew locally. They passed on the beverage, and their name for it, to their neighbours the Arabs. The Arabs in turn passed both on to the Turks, who became famous for their skill at preparing the beverage. The Turks then introduced both the drink and the name to the Europeans, and

particularly to the Italians, who also became famous for their distinctive way of preparing the stuff. English visitors to Italy returned home full of enthusiasm for the new beverage, and the ancient Ethiopian name finally passed into English in the form coffee.

**1) What are we told about new words in English?**

- (a) The meaning of most new words in English is obvious to everyone.
- (b) New words in English appear less frequently than in former times.
- (c) Dictionaries have trouble keeping up with so many new words.
- (d) People like to make new words to change the way they speak.

**2) Why has English taken in many words from other languages?**

- (a) It helps native speakers of English to learn new foreign languages better.
- (b) It is easier than making new English words up in other foreign languages.
- (c) English people couldn't understand the real meaning, so made new words up.
- (d) Something unknown is found in another country that English has no word for.

**3) Which of the following is not an example of a word that English has taken in?**

- (a) The word 'raccoon' being used for a beautiful North American native land.
- (b) The Gaelic word uisgebeatha becoming the English word 'whisky'.
- (c) The word 'coffee' coming into English through several languages.
- (d) The name of a previously unknown animal from a foreign country.

**4) How did English people become familiar with coffee?**

- (a) They found the drink in Ethiopia after returning from holidays in Italy.
- (b) They passed on the beans to the Arabs, who taught them how to make it.
- (c) The Arabs, then the Turks, then the Europeans introduced it to them.
- (d) Famous people in other countries learned a special way to prepare it.

**5) What is the writer's purpose in this passage?**

- (a) He wants to criticize English for taking in new words with incorrect meaning.
- (b) He wants to explain how English has come to accept many new foreign words.
- (c) He wants to ask the readers why so many foreign words are used today in English.
- (d) He wants to complain about the huge number of new words in his native language.

B.

A new kind of plant factory can grow vegetables, fruit and flowers year round by controlling the temperature, light, water and nutrients given to the plants. These new factories can provide a stable supply of vegetables in every season. The plants are grown there with nutrient solution instead of soil, so they can be grown in city centers or on vacant factory land or even at Showa Station, Japan's Antarctic expedition base.

These new factories use large solar panels to generate the electricity needed to control temperature, light and water. Creating ideal growing conditions is a delicate process. The brightness of the fluorescent lights is changed each morning and each evening to create artificial daylight and dusk. The temperature is set to make an environment similar to the season in the natural environment when the vegetables grow to their most delicious point. Though vegetables grow more quickly when the temperature is kept constant, they will be crisper if the temperature is varied while they grow.

Fast-growing vegetables can be harvested about 22 to 35 days after planting. Some varieties of vegetables can be harvested about 20 times a year. The vegetables are chemical-free so they can be eaten without washing them, and they have no insect holes. High-quality vegetables can be grown throughout the year and are comparable in taste to natural vegetables in season. Because plant factories can keep out harmful insects, it's possible to increase production if fast-growing vegetable types are selected.

However, these high-tech plant factories may not be successful. First, the factories are very expensive to build and operate. A fully controlled plant factory costs 17 times more to build than a plastic greenhouse of the same size, and 47 times more to operate. Another problem is that not all plants can survive in factory conditions. Leaf vegetables, fruits such as strawberries, and flowers grow well in plant factories.

Plant factories are a major change in agriculture; they could provide a constant, dependable supply of vegetables. The government plans to provide financial assistance to factory operators.

**1) How long does it take to grow fast-growing vegetables in the new plant factories?**

- (a) It takes about the same time as it does using a conventional greenhouse.
- (b) It takes about 17 times more time than it does in a natural environment.
- (c) It takes about one month.
- (d) It takes about one season.

**2) Which statement about the new plant factories is true?**

- (a) The new factories work in the same manner as conventional greenhouses.
- (b) The new factories grow plants 47 times faster than in a natural environment.
- (c) The new factories control the light, temperature and water.
- (d) The new factories can grow more types of plants than conventional greenhouses.

**3) What is a weakness of the new plant factories?**

- (a) The new plant factories are a major change in agriculture.
- (b) Leaf vegetables and flowers do not grow well in the new plant factories.
- (c) The new plant factories require a constant temperature.
- (d) The cost to build and run the new plant factories is very high.

**4) What is NOT an advantage of the new plant factories?**

- (a) No harmful chemicals are used in the new plant factories.
- (b) More varieties of vegetables can be grown in the new plant factories than on farms.
- (c) Vegetables can be grown year round in the new plant factories.
- (d) Vegetables can be grown faster in the new plant factories.

**5) Choose the best summary of the article.**

- (a) High-tech plant factories may not be successful.
- (b) High-tech plant factories are expensive to operate.
- (c) A new high-tech farming system has been developed.
- (d) The government plans a major change in agriculture with high-tech plant factories.

**[Part 3]**

**Write an essay responding to the following topic.**

**Topic : Which is better, going out or staying at home on weekends?**

**This is the last page of the exam.**

