

令和 4 年度
北九州市立看護専門学校
一般入学試験

英 語 問 題 用 紙

(11:40 ～ 12:30 50 分)

<注意事項>

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないでください。
- 2 この問題冊子には、問題用紙が 10 ページまであります。
- 3 落丁・乱丁のある場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
 - ① 受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄の数字をマークしてください。
 - ② 氏名欄に氏名・フリガナを記入してください。
- 5 問題冊子は回収します。

受 験 番 号

英語

(解答番号 1 ~ 35)

第1問 次の英文（問1～問10）の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 His beard made him () 10 years older.

1

- ① look ② looks**
- ③ looked ④ is looking**
- ⑤ to look**

問 2 The more I studied mathematics, () I came to find it.

2

- ① more interested ② the more interest**
- ③ the interested ④ the more interesting**
- ⑤ more interesting**

問3 The girl opened the window, although her father told her ().

3

- ① don't ② not
③ didn't ④ shouldn't
⑤ not to

問 4 () I can get some coffee?

4

- ① Where you know ② Where you do know
③ Did you know where ④ Where do you think
⑤ Do you think where

問5 About 70 percent of the earth's surface () covered with water.

5

- ① were** **② has**
- ③ had** **④ is**
- ⑤ are**

第2問 次の日本語（問1～問5）に合うように、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語（句）を並べかえ、3番目に入る語（句）の番号を選びなさい。

問1 まもなく生徒たちはその知らせを聞くことになるでしょう。

It _____ 11 _____ hear the news.
① long ② be ③ the students
④ before ⑤ won't

問2 彼は始発バスに乗り遅れないようにできるだけ速く走りました。

He ran as _____ 12 _____ to miss the first bus.
① he ② in order ③ fast as
④ could ⑤ not

問3 私が留守の間、犬から目を離さないでくださいね。

Keep _____ 13 _____ away.
① I'm ② the dog ③ on
④ an eye ⑤ while

問4 もし何か他に送らないといけないなら知らせてください。

Please _____ 14 _____ anything else.
① me know ② to send ③ if
④ I have ⑤ let

問5 この英単語がどういう意味なのか全然わかりません。

I _____ 15 _____ at all.
① no idea ② what ③ word means
④ this English ⑤ have

こ の ペ ー ジ 空 白

第3問 次の会話文の空所 (1) ～ (5) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(*印がつけられている句に関しては注を参考にする事。)

Two university students are talking about how they are going to spend summer vacation.

- Man: Hi, Kathy. How are your exams going?
- Woman: Only three more to go and then I can relax. It's been a tough semester for me.
- Man: Have you made any plans for summer vacation?
- Woman: (1) I can't afford to go anywhere. What I'd really like to do is find a new job.
- Man: What happened to the job you had at the café on Gilmore Street?
- Woman: Didn't you know? (2)
- Man: That's too bad. What about the Student Center? Don't they have a summer job replacement service or something?
- Woman: They weren't much help last time I went, but I'll keep trying. It really is a bad time of year to be looking for a job. (3)
- Man: I heard Matt's father is looking for someone to help around his office. You could try asking him.
- Woman: I don't really have any *secretarial skills, but (4) Anything would be better than how I spent last summer.
- Man: Yes. I'm sure you don't want to spend another summer with your grandparents.
- Woman: (5)
- Man: Well, good luck with the exams. And have a nice summer.
- Woman: Thanks, Phil. You too.

(注) secretarial skill(s) : 秘書の仕事を行う技術

(1)

16

- ① Yes, I haven't.
- ② I'm planning to visit New York.
- ③ Not really.
- ④ I have decided to move.
- ⑤ I'm quitting my job.

(2)

17

- ① I was promoted to the chief manager.
- ② It was closed about a month ago.
- ③ It's now recruiting new staff.
- ④ It's now being renovated.
- ⑤ I got some new subordinates.

(3)

18

- ① I hope I will enter a new college.
- ② But next year will be much hotter.
- ③ I believe they will hire new staff.
- ④ I'm not considering finding a new job.
- ⑤ I think I should put it off a little long.

(4)

19

- ① I don't like his office.
- ② I won't stay there long.
- ③ I'll give it a try.
- ④ I haven't been there.
- ⑤ I wouldn't like to work for him.

(5)

20

- ① That's the last thing I want to do.
- ② I'd like to stay with them.
- ③ That was the best vacation ever.
- ④ They're going to visit us soon.
- ⑤ I'll enjoy visiting them this summer.

第4問 次の英文を読み、以下の問い（問1～問4）に答えなさい。（*印がつけられている語や句に関しては注を参考にすること。）

Most of us have several pairs of shoes—but have you ever wondered where shoes came from? When did people first start wearing them? And how did they evolve from something to protect our feet to fashion statement?

History tells us that footwear was one of the first things primitive people learned to make. Footwear helped (a)ancient peoples cross *rocky terrain or hot sands without injuring themselves. The earliest footwear we know of was simply a piece of *plaited grass or leather tied to the feet.

The ancient Egyptians seem to have invented the first footwear with a firm sole—sandals. In those days, footwear, or lack of it, also showed a person's status. Egyptian royalty, (1), wore sandals that had a different style from those with lesser status. And slaves were not allowed to wear anything on their feet. The sandal is still the basic form of footwear in many countries, particularly those with a hot climate; (2) in cold climates, an entirely different type of shoe evolved—the moccasin—a slipper-shaped shoe made of soft but *sturdy leather.

The Greeks were the first to develop shoes with heels. Then, in the Middle Ages, shoes with long points at the toe became very *chic for *the nobility. These shoes were often very difficult to wear. Other trends followed, with square-toed shoes, wide shoes, and even shoes that could make a woman stand two feet taller. Not surprisingly, (i)these sometimes led to accidents. Even today, fashion rather than comfort often *dictates the kind of shoes women wear.

Mechanical shoemaking appeared in the 1800s in North America. Until then, shoes had been made with the same kinds of (3) tools used by the ancient Egyptians. Now it was possible to make shoes that were shaped to fit (4) the left or right foot. And in 1858, a machine was invented that could *stitch the sole of a shoe to the upper part. Toward the end of the 1800s came a new type of shoe that was specifically designed for sports—the sneaker—and it soon became an all-time favorite.

The father of the modern athletic shoe was Adolf Dassler, who began making shoes in 1920. In 1948, he founded the Adidas company, one of the best-known makers of contemporary athletic shoes. Nike, Puma, New Balance, and Reebok are other examples of companies that compete for *prominence in the huge market for athletic shoes today.

In today's competitive marketplace, every shoe company wants (ii) its styles to be unique and fashionable. Each new season, people visit stores and Web sites to see displays of the (b)latest styles for all types of shoes: slippers, sandals, dress shoes, casual

shoes, boots, as well as athletic shoes. Among the many choices are also shoes designed by internationally famous designers, such as Manolo Blahnik and Jimmy Choo. These two highly successful shoe designers have become celebrities in the world of fashion.

Clearly, shoes are (5) just foot protection. From decorative shoes that *denoted nobility to the enormous popularity of celebrity shoe designers today, shoes are now more than ever an (c)integral part of our ability to express our fashion sense and individuality.

(Adapted from *Strategic Reading 3*)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (注) rocky terrain : 岩の多い地形 | plaited grass : ひだ状になった草 |
| sturdy : 丈夫な | chic : 趣味のいい、上品な |
| the nobility : 上流階級 | dictate(s) : 決定づける |
| stitch : 縫い合わせる | prominence : 目立つこと |
| denote(d) : 示す | |

問1 英文中の空所 (1) ~ (5) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|----|
| (1) | ① however | ② surely | 21 |
| | ③ in addition | ④ by contrast | |
| | ⑤ for example | | |
| (2) | ① if | ② whereas | 22 |
| | ③ like | ④ because | |
| | ⑤ in spite of | | |
| (3) | ① technological | ② machine | 23 |
| | ③ instrumental | ④ complicated | |
| | ⑤ hand | | |
| (4) | ① from | ② either | 24 |
| | ③ neither | ④ both | |
| | ⑤ whether | | |
| (5) | ① as | ② not yet | 25 |
| | ③ already | ④ no longer | |
| | ⑤ still | | |

問 2 下線部 (a) ～ (c) の意味に最も近いものを, それぞれ下の ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(a) ancient

26

① healthy

② very old

③ very shy

④ recent

⑤ aggressive

(b) latest

27

① modern

② profitable

③ newest

④ common

⑤ complex

(c) integral

28

① independent

② fashionable

③ available

④ very important

⑤ intriguing

問 3 二重下線部 (i) と (ii) の内容として最も適切なものを, それぞれ下の ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(i) these

29

① the Greeks

② the Middle Ages

③ the new types of shoes

④ long points

⑤ the nobility

(ii) its

30

① today's competitive marketplace

② every shoe company

③ to be unique and fashionable

④ prominence

⑤ the huge market

問 4 本文の内容に合うように、次の (A) ～ (E) の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(A) The first footwear was ().

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- ① a very elaborate leather shoe
- ② produced by the Greeks in the Middle Ages
- ③ perhaps made by Egyptian royalty
- ④ probably invented by the ancient Egyptians
- ⑤ the moccasin, which looked like slippers

(B) Shoes with long points at the toe ().

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- ① were very easy to put on
- ② became popular among ordinary Greeks
- ③ were very difficult to wear
- ④ sometimes caused serious accidents
- ⑤ were invented by the Egyptians

(C) Toward the end of the 1800s, ().

33

- ① mechanical shoemaking began
- ② the sneaker was first designed
- ③ slippers became favorite among Egyptians
- ④ a stitching machine was invented
- ⑤ tailored shoes became popular

(D) Jimmy Choo is ().

34

- ① a world-famous top athlete
- ② one of the celebrities against shoemaking
- ③ a fashionable web designer
- ④ an internationally famous shoe designer
- ⑤ a name of a store people visit very often

(E) The best title for this passage would be “().”

35

- ① Egyptian Shoemaking Technology
- ② The World of Shoe Designers and Celebrities
- ③ The First Shoes Made in the Ancient Greece
- ④ The History of Footwear and Its Designs
- ⑤ Progress in Shoemaking in the 1900s

