

令和6年度 秋田県立衛生看護学院 看護科一般入学試験問題

コミュニケーション英語 I・II

解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

問1 以下の英文を読み、その内容に沿って英文内に使用されている数字または英単語を適する形を用いて次の各問に答えなさい。()内には一語を使用すること。

People and animals share certain characteristics. It is common to hear someone compare a person to a lone wolf or a wise owl. A picky person is said to eat like a bird, and a determined person is said to be as stubborn as a mule. These sayings do not necessarily give an accurate picture of the animals they describe, however. Animals, like humans, are complex creatures, and while they may act particular ways in certain situations, their behaviors may be often different.

The description of a mule as being a stubborn animal is not accurate. It is true that a mule will not usually cooperate with a person it does not know or trust. But once a mule's trust is gained, the mule will do almost any task its owner requires. The mule's intelligence and strength have made this animal an excellent worker for thousands of years.

A person who likes to work or live alone may be described as a lone wolf. Real wolves, however, usually live in groups. It is easier for them to hunt deer and moose when they work together. Occasionally a young adult wolf will leave a group and live by itself for a while before it joins or starts another group.

Calling an intelligent person "as wise as an owl" is not really an accurate description. Owls have huge eyes for hunting. The huge eyes give an owl a look of wisdom. For a bird of its size, however, the owl has only average intelligence. The owl's most remarkable characteristic is its keen vision. Its eyes function like binoculars and are especially effective in limited light.

Birds do not seem to eat much only because they are small, lightweight animals. They have thin, hollow bones and air pockets like balloons throughout their bodies. In relation to its body weight, however, a bird eats quite a bit because it needs a lot of energy for flying. If a bird were the size of a human, it would need to eat 150 bananas a day to meet its energy requirements!

The next time someone uses a phrase that contains a description of an animal, remember that things are not always as they appear. Find out the facts to learn the true habits of animals.

注) characteristic : 特徴
determined : 頑固な
hollow : 空洞の
owl : フクロウ
mule : ラバ
picky : 好き嫌いの多い
binocular : 双眼鏡

- 1 Question : What type of animal is a mule?
Answer : A mule is an animal that works for people once people (①) its (②).
- 2 Question : How do real wolves often live?
Answer : They live with other wolves, and they help each other to (③) other animals.
- 3 Question : Why can owls hunt other animals well?
Answer : Their (④) eyes and keen vision make them good at (⑤) other animals.
- 4 Question : Why do birds eat a lot?
Answer : Because a great amount of energy is (⑥) to fly.
- 5 Question : What is the author's opinion about animal sayings?
Answer : The author thinks that the descriptions are not always (⑦) when we use a name of an animal to show what kind of people they are.

問2 以下の英文を読んで、その内容に沿って次の各問に日本語で答えなさい。解答は主語と述語を備えた文の形で書きなさい。

Native American and Canadian Indian tribes have passed down stories going back thousands of years about giant ape-men living in the forests of the western United States and Canada. They called these creatures Sasquatch, Yerin, or Mountain Devils. Regardless of the name, the descriptions of these animals are usually the same. The Bigfoot is usually described as being very tall, well over two meters. It is covered in thick dark hair and usually gives off a bad odor. The Bigfoot's body is usually very muscular and ape-like, yet it walks upright and has a face more similar to that of humans than of apes. For the most part, these creatures appear not to be violent or aggressive. Bigfoot sightings are usually of single creatures, but there have been reports of people seeing groups of Bigfoot.

Though sightings have been reported for centuries, is there any scientific evidence for the existence of these creatures? Some say yes, others say no. Dr. Grover Krantz, a physical anthropologist at the University of Oregon, believes that Bigfoot may be a type of creature known as a Gigantopithecus. A Gigantopithecus is an animal that lived in Asia about 300,000 years ago and looked like a huge ape. Dr. Krantz believes that these animals, which lived long before humans, may have moved from Asia and decided to live in the heavily wooded area of the Pacific Northwest, where food was rich.

Is it possible that creatures like these could have survived for so many years unknown to humans? Cryptozoologists compare the case of Bigfoot to that of the coelacanth. The coelacanth is a type of fish that was believed to have gone extinct over 70,000,000 years ago, but this fish has been discovered to be still living off the coast of South Africa. Cryptozoologists believe that Bigfoot have been able to survive by living in an area that people have not been to very often.

There are, however, some questions that science has been unable to answer. For example, why have no dead Bigfoot bodies ever been discovered? And where is the physical proof of their existence? Bigfoot researchers point out that it is unusual to find the dead remains of any animal in the forest. Most of the time, they say, other animals eat the remains soon after death; this may be the case for Bigfoot, too. Many skeptics, people who do not believe in Bigfoot, say that the photographs of Bigfoot are pictures of people wearing an ape costume. They also believe that the Bigfoot footprints are the footprints of a bear, or footprints made by some people trying to fool scientists.

It is possible that we may never know the truth about these animals. If they have avoided being seen for the last several thousand years, then maybe they will stay hidden for another several thousand. Or, it may be that as humans go deeper and deeper into the forests of Northwest America and Canada, we may finally come face to face with Bigfoot.

注)	tribe : 種族	pass down : 受け継ぐ	ape-men : 猿人
	give off : 放つ	odor : 臭い	upright : 直立して
	cryptozoologists : 未確認動物学者		coelacanth : シーラカンス
	skeptic : 懐疑論者	footprint : 足跡	fool : だます

- 1 Gigantopithicus はどのような動物か説明しなさい。
- 2 未確認動物学者たちは、ビッグフットがどのようにして人間に気づかれずに生き残ってきたと考えていますか。
- 3 懐疑論者たちがビッグフットの存在を信じない理由を二つ説明しなさい。

問3 以下の文を与えられた単語を用いて、一文で英語に訳しなさい。

- 1 犬は世界で最もフレンドリーな動物と言われている。(Dogs から始めて)
- 2 誰かが私の家に入った証拠があった。(evidence を用いて)
- 3 彼女は90歳だが、速く走れるし、食欲もある。(yet を用いて)

問4 あなたにとっての理想の動物園を、70語から100語程度の英語で説明しなさい。
次の観点から採点を行います。

- (1) 語数制限(最低語数)を満たしているかどうか。
- (2) 質問に対する答えになっているかどうか。
- (3) 内容を説明するための適切な具体例が使われているかどうか。
- (4) 自分の言葉で表現しているかどうか。(長文の内容をコピーしていないかどうか)
- (5) 正確な文法と適切な語彙が使われているかどうか。