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八戸学院大学

地域経営学部 地域経営学科

健康医療学部 人間健康学科

健康医療学部 看護学科

一般選抜Ⅱ期

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かない。
- 2 筆記用具は黒色の鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用する。
- 3 問題冊子に印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁などがあるときは、手を挙げて監督者に伝える。
- 4 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよい。
- 5 問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい。

【1】次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

### The uses of rubber

In 1887, rubber seeds, which grow naturally in Brazil and South America, were shipped to England by a man named Wickham. Two months later, small rubber plants grown from these seeds in London's famous Kew Gardens were sent to Sri Lanka and Singapore. The plants grew there, bringing wealth and prosperity not only to Malaysia, where rubber production is now the largest industry, but also to rubber manufacturers around the world. There is a huge demand for rubber in almost every sector of life. Man-made rubber, produced on a large scale today, is able to meet these demands and has the potential to replace natural rubber in the future.

Today, rubber is truly a useful tool for humanity. It is at your service in your home. It is on your radio and television, on your telephone, your iron, your toaster, your coffee machine, and your sewing machine. It's also in the kitchen, on your vacuum cleaner, and refrigerator. Within houses, you can find electric fans containing rubber, foam rubber mattresses, and rubber hot water bottles. In the garden, rubber has many uses, from water pipes to boots. What about rice and cookies - at first, these products seem to have nothing to do with rubber, but rubber is what makes rice grains highly polished. The machine that polishes rice consists of a diamond cone and a rubber block. The rice is rotated between the two and the combination of the rubber and the diamond plate produces the polished surface. For cookies, a printed metal stamp will not work on a sticky cookie dough surface. It will stick! Therefore, in order to stamp the cookie, a thin sheet of rubber is inserted between the stamp and the dough.

Since Christopher Columbus first saw Haitians playing games with balls made from rubber trees, thousands of different balls have been made, from tennis balls to beach balls to golf balls. Further, rubber is used to make furniture and gym equipment. In movie theaters, it is used to make all kinds of projectors and film equipment. Even on farms, it is found in tractor tires, milking machines, and other farm equipment.

When you travel, rubber is also used. Sidewalks and roads are sometimes made of it, as are the steps on buses and streetcars. Without tires, first patented by J.B. Dunlop in Belfast, Ireland in 1888, motor vehicles would not be as comfortable. Today, with the increase in the number of cars, tires account for 90% of the world's rubber production. Rubber in the mechanisms of airplanes, ships, and cars considerably adds to our comfort. When we are sick and hospitalized, rubber is there. Because it absorbs shock, it is used in noise-reducing flooring, tires for wheelchairs, and rubber rollers for beds and carts. Rubber is also waterproof.

So, the next time you see some rubber, remember the amazing history it has and how it helps us in a variety of ways.

問い 1 : 次の 1. ~ 5. の質問について、それぞれ (a) ~ (d) から正しいものを 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

1. Who shipped rubber seeds to England?

- (a) Wickham
- (b) Coca-Cola
- (c) Ford
- (d) Goodyear

2. What does Malaysia produce the largest amount of ?

- (a) Oil
- (b) Rubber
- (c) Silver
- (d) Gold

3. What does rubber provide for humanity?

- (a) A useless invention.
- (b) A one-dimensional tool.
- (c) A two-dimensional film.
- (d) A useful tool.

4. What is rubber used for in the garden?

- (a) Pesticides
- (b) Seeds
- (c) Fertilizer
- (d) Water pipes

5. What is the combination of parts for the machine that polishes rice?

- (a) It is the combination of the rubber and the diamond plate that produces the polished surface.
- (b) It is the combination of the rubber and the cookie dough that produces the polished surface.
- (c) It is the combination of the metal stamp and the cookie dough that produces the polished surface.
- (d) It is the combination of the metal stamp and the macadam plate that produces the polished surface.

問い2 : 次の  ~  は、本文の内容として正しい (**true**) か正しくない (**false**) か。  
正しければ **T** に、正しくなければ **F** に○をつけなさい。

In the garden, rubber has many uses, from water pipes to boots. **T / F**

Tires account for only 30% of the world's rubber. **T / F**

Rubber in the mechanisms of airplanes, ships, and cars considerably reduces our comfort. **T / F**

In order to stamp the cookie, a thin sheet of rubber was inserted between the stamp and the dough. **T / F**

Today, rubber is sometimes used for sidewalks and roads. **T / F**

Small rubber plants grown from seeds in London's famous Kew Gardens were sent to Sri Lanka and Singapore. **T / F**

【2】 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

### The uses of forests

Since the beginning of time, forests and their many different trees have played an important role in human life. For this reason, people have realized their value and have taken steps to protect them from unnecessary destruction. Trees are a real wonder of nature.

Since the time of tents, houses on stilts, and African huts, wood has been a basic material of human habitat for protection from animals. African huts were built around wooden frames. Even today, as steel is used as the foundation for huge modern buildings such as Raffles City in Singapore or the skyscrapers of New York, wood remains an important element of small houses. Various softwoods are used for frames and doors, and various hardwoods are used for furniture.

From the earliest times, wood has also played an important role in transportation. A rolling log, which probably showed early man the possible uses of the wheel, may have been as important a discovery as fire. In the early days of the automobile, wood was essential to its manufacture, but even before that time, tricycles, carts, and wagons were made of wood, allowing humans to move from place to place. Humans also relied on wood to cross water. From hollow logs and small boats built around wooden frames that first crossed the ocean, all forms of transportation were wooden.

Another very important use of the forest is a modern one. This is the cutting of logs and wood for paper, especially the paper from which our daily newspapers are printed. Once the logs are cut, they are ground in machines and transformed into paper pulp. It then undergoes certain chemical treatments and paper is the final product. When you consider how many printed newspapers are consumed each day around the world, you can see how important the demand for wood is for this purpose.

It is because of the importance of forests that they must be protected. In 1919, at the end of the First World War, Great Britain experienced a severe shortage of wood, as much of it was used for the war effort. As a result, the *Forestry Commission* was established. It was an organization that bought up old forests and land that was bare and used the latest science and equipment to turn them into modern forests. A modern 'forester' grows trees just as a farmer grows crops or a gardener grows vegetables. They first plant them, then thin them, and finally, when they are fully grown, they cut them down for wood. They always replace the cut trees with younger ones. In reforestation, natural trees should always be planted. Native British oaks will not grow in Malaysia. And certainly, palm trees will not grow in harsh climates, so countries around the world are protecting their forests to ensure a much-needed supply of wood.

問い 1 : 次の 1. ~ 5. の質問について、それぞれ (a) ~ (d) から正しいものを 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

1. According to the essay, how have people realized the value of forests?

- (a) They protect wildlife.
- (b) For their many different trees.
- (c) They are close to human settlements.
- (d) They are a source of material and income.

2. What is the primary use of hard woods in modern living?

- (a) For transportation.
- (b) For doors.
- (c) For frameworks.
- (d) For furniture.

3. What discovery was the rolling log likely related to?

- (a) Showing early man the possible uses of the wheel.
- (b) To make wagons and carts.
- (c) Being used as a fire.
- (d) Allowing humans to move from place to place.

4. What is the modern use of the forest?

- (a) Fishing with nets.
- (b) Hunting with guns.
- (c) Cutting of logs and wood for paper.
- (d) Logging in to websites.

5. What is the final product of wood pulp?

- (a) Paper
- (b) Wood
- (c) Sawdust
- (d) Logs

問い2 : 次の  1.  ~  7. は、本文の内容として正しい (true) か正しくない (false) か。  
正しければ T に、正しければ F に○をつけなさい。

1. People have realized wood's value and have taken steps to protect it from unnecessary destruction. T / F

2. A tree, whatever its size, is a wonder of nature. T / F

3. According to the last lines of the essay, countries around the world are cutting down their forests to ensure a much-needed supply of wood. T / F

4. Native British oaks will not grow in Malaysia. T / F

5. Various hardwoods are used for frames and doors, and various softwoods are used for furniture. T / F

6. From the earliest times, wood has also played an important role in transportation. T / F

7. Great Britain experienced a severe shortage of wood, as much of it was used for the war effort. As a result, the Forestry Commission was established. T / F

【3】 次の会話文を読み、空欄 1. ～ 7. に当てはまる単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a)～(d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

A: Hello. Thank you for calling. May I help you?

B: Yes, could I 1. to David Winters, please?

A: Who shall I say is calling?

B: My name's Ken Rudovsky.

A: One moment, please, Mr. Rudovsky. I'll just get 2. for you.

C: Hi, Ken, What can I do for you?

B: Hi, David. I have two Japanese visitors in town 3. Saturday, and they'd really like to play some golf.

I was 4. if you'd like to join us?

C: Sure, Ken. You know me, I always say yes to a game of golf.

B: That's great. Thanks, David. I'm meeting 5. at their hotel at eight thirty, and we start at nine thirty.

C: OK, Ken. Why don't I meet you 6. the clubhouse at nine o'clock?

B: 7.

C: OK, See you Saturday.

B: Yeah, Thanks. Bye.

(adapted from *Business Venture 1*, Roger Barnard and Jeff Cady, Oxford University Press)

- |    |              |                 |             |               |
|----|--------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) spoke    | (b) speak       | (c) spoken  | (d) speaking  |
| 2. | (a) it       | (b) him         | (c) some    | (d) his       |
| 3. | (a) on       | (b) at          | (c) by      | (d) to        |
| 4. | (a) exciting | (b) interesting | (c) texting | (d) wondering |
| 5. | (a) their    | (b) those       | (c) them    | (d) that      |
| 6. | (a) at       | (b) on          | (c) of      | (d) is        |
| 7. | (a) What     | (b) Let's       | (c) Fine    | (d) Going     |



【4】 次の会話文を読み、空欄 1. ～ 7. に当てはまる単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a) ～ (d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

**Lisa:** Hi, Keilan. I need your help. Do you have any 1. for how to study better?

**Keilan:** Well, I'm studying Japanese right now. Here are my ideas. One: make flashcards. And write Japanese 2. the front. Two: draw a picture on the front as well. And then, three: write English on the back. Four: study the flashcards at home. Five: 3. the flashcards in your bag. Study them on the bus or train 4. . It's easy! That's it. How about you? What are your ideas for studying?

**Lisa:** Hmm... What are my ideas for studying? Studying is very hard for me. I don't really like it. But 5. my idea for studying: Biology is my favorite subject, so I 6. posters. I like drawing and using colors. Here's one of my posters. It's a human heart. I put my posters on my wall in my room, and I look 7. them every day. I remember a lot and I get good grades!

**Keilan:** Great! Making a poster? That's a good idea. Thanks.

**Lisa:** Your idea about flashcards is great, too.

(adopted from *English Firsthand (5<sup>th</sup> Edition) Access: Presentation Model Video Scripts*, Marc Helgesen, John Wiltshier, Steven Brown, Pearson)

- |    |             |               |                |               |
|----|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) ideal   | (b) idealized | (c) ideally    | (d) ideas     |
| 2. | (a) on      | (b) to        | (c) around     | (d) from      |
| 3. | (a) enter   | (b) accept    | (c) put        | (d) placement |
| 4. | (a) no time | (b) anytime   | (c) every time | (d) sometime  |
| 5. | (a) here's  | (b) what's    | (c) it's       | (d) there's   |
| 6. | (a) buy     | (b) find      | (c) borrow     | (d) make      |
| 7. | (a) at      | (b) to        | (c) for        | (d) with      |