

試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

2022年度 郡山女子大学  
一般選抜Ⅰ期  
個別学力試験問題

外国語  
(コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ)

注意事項

- 1 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁等に気付いた場合は、監督者に知らせてください。

志願番号		氏名	
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I. 次の問題 1～10 の \_\_\_\_\_ にはいる最も適切な語句を、それぞれ下の a～d から選びなさい。  
(配点 20)

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ a new TV. It's on the wall above the sofa near the kitchen.  
a. had buy                      b. have bought                      c. buying                      d. hadn't buys
2. It's my sister's 10th birthday tomorrow and I still \_\_\_\_\_ her present.  
a. doesn't wrapped      b. hasn't wrapped      c. haven't wrapped      d. don't wrapped
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ moved to Ueno for his job after college. He likes living there.  
a. haven't                      b. have                      c. has                      d. hadn't
4. Last summer I flew to Australia. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ flown that far in a jet.  
a. hasn't                      b. ever not                      c. haven't                      d. had ever
5. My mother is at home, she \_\_\_\_\_ to work. She doesn't feel well.  
a. not gone                      b. isn't                      c. haven't                      d. hasn't gone
6. I've been to Nagoya, but I \_\_\_\_\_ to Sapporo.  
a. have been                      b. haven't been                      c. have has                      d. had have
7. Have you seen that new action movie? I \_\_\_\_\_ it yet, but hope to this weekend.  
a. didn't saw                      b. hasn't seen                      c. haven't seen                      d. want see
8. I have driven a car. I \_\_\_\_\_ driven a truck.  
a. haven't some                      b. have never                      c. has never                      d. ever did
9. The weather is cooler than yesterday. It \_\_\_\_\_ a little windy and cloudy all day.  
a. has been                      b. have been                      c. hasn't had                      d. hadn't
10. When did you first take piano lessons? I \_\_\_\_\_ my teacher for ten years, but have only studied piano with her for five years.  
a. has had known      b. do know                      c. have known                      d. had knew

II. 次の英文を読み、問 A、B に答えなさい。

Touch Motor Skills

These key phrases are becoming more common: swipe left, swipe right, double-click, touch, spread out your fingers, and now drag that to the top of the screen.

“Fine motor skills”<sup>1</sup> are moves we do by using our fingers, hands, and wrists. Until recently, we did that by playing with blocks, picking up small toys, sliding colorful objects, and other skills like learning to button a shirt. Hand-eye<sup>2</sup> coordination<sup>3</sup> is a skill we learned as children and continue to use as adults. These motions become natural because we use them daily without thought, any focus, or much effort.

We use motor skills to refer to things young children learn as they develop from infancy<sup>4</sup> through school. Typically, we learn skills such as standing, walking, running, and jumping. Later on, games played with a ball or a video game use hand-eye control to a higher skill level. Things like kicking, throwing, and catching a ball are also examples of more advanced motor skills using motion. Our motor skills continue to improve with practice.

Hand-held tablets that use touchscreens and typing are really becoming normal for school and play. Most smartphones are designs made of new technology using fine motor skills, gameplay<sup>5</sup> motion, and some common ways to zoom in or out of pictures, or text, as we move on the screen. Scrolling<sup>6</sup> is a sliding motion we often use to read Internet news. We play computer games on a touchscreen, text a message, or double-click things as we move our fingers and the pointer around the screen. All of these activities help us improve our motor skills.

Early computers used keyboards and arrow keys to move around the screen. Gradually, the mouse was introduced to move the pointing device. Finally, the mouse movement was replaced by using the fingers to touch and click on the touchpad. Early touchpads were part of computer keyboards or made as a portion of a keyboard. They worked simply and allowed people to take their computer with them while traveling. That meant a computer was not only on a desk, and the mouse was not needed to have full use of the pointer.

Later, the screens became the touchscreen or touchpad. All of the functions<sup>7</sup> of the mouse can now be done by touch with the fingers. The touchscreen has become very common and is now part computer, tablet, and smartphone. While fine motor skills remain as important as ever, computer trends show something new will be added in the future.

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注

1. fine motor skills 「細かい運動技能」
2. hand-eye 「手と目」
3. coordination 「調整」
4. infancy 「乳幼児期」

5. gameplay 「ゲームプレイ (ゲームをすること)」
6. scrolling 「スクロールする」
7. functions 「関数」

- A. 次の 1～8 の内容に最も近い文をそれぞれ a～c から選びなさい。  
(配点 16)

1. The arrow keys are used less often than years ago.
  - a. The way the camera works on a smartphone is really convenient.
  - b. In some cases the most basic of tools for movement can still be helpful.
  - c. Touchscreen devices are becoming standard for inputting information.
2. Some childhood games help teach us how to move objects and toys.
  - a. This is most important... we move the mouse on the desk.
  - b. This is most important... activities improve our motor skills.
  - c. This is most important... soccer teaches teamwork skills.
3. In class it is convenient to use a smartphone or tablet as they are both touchscreen.
  - a. Portable computers are always useful to interpret information.
  - b. The Internet has helped many students become skilled at communication.
  - c. Touchscreen input has created an advantage for tablets and smartphones in school.
4. Children being able to play with colorful toys is standard education throughout the world.
  - a. Touching and clicking are how we use many screens in our daily life.
  - b. Motor skills improve by using our hands and eyes to play with toys.
  - c. Bicycles may benefit our use of computers in the classroom.
5. Smartphones are considered to be a useful tool in school.
  - a. It's useful because it is portable, but functions like a larger computer.
  - b. It's useful because it senses our location when using maps.
  - c. It's useful because it can be also used for playing games in class.
6. Battery operation has helped computers be used outside the office or desk.
  - a. Solar power may help computers when we have days of sunshine.
  - b. We can even use a computer when it is not raining.
  - c. Our only limit is that we need to make sure we keep the battery filled.
7. Tablets and smartphones use many of the same features as a computer.
  - a. It is possible to share files and functions since they operate the same way.
  - b. In the future, something new will be added to smartphones because of trends.
  - c. We could be using tablets to order food in a restaurant in the future.
8. Toys and smartphones both use similar motions we have learned in everyday life.
  - a. It is not every day that we finally have a tool we can use for play or work.
  - b. Fine motor skills are something we learned as children and continue to use as adults.
  - c. We continue to use smartphones, tablets, and computers on the Internet.

1. Which coordination is very useful when using a touchscreen?
  - a. portable
  - b. home screen
  - c. scrolling
  - d. battery & cable
2. Could motor skills continue to improve even as adults?
  - a. games can help
  - b. new jackets could help some
  - c. tablets are powered
  - d. no mouse is needed
3. Does the history of computers suggest touchscreens devices will add new features?
  - a. No, they usually have games.
  - b. Yes, they likely will.
  - c. Yes, they correct for anybody.
  - d. No, they need nothing.

1. He is always forgetful when returning books. He can't remember \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. nothing                      b. anything                      c. nobody
2. My friend's apartment is not too new, but \_\_\_\_\_ is usually tidy.  
a. everything                      b. anybody                      c. anything
3. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the cafeteria. It was too early for lunch.  
a. students                      b. several                      c. anyone
4. Did you have coffee to drink? I didn't drink \_\_\_\_\_. Coffee is too bitter for me.  
a. anything                      b. nothing                      c. something
5. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the refrigerator. We need to go shopping.  
a. anything                      b. anybody                      c. nothing
6. The history museum is free on Thursday. It doesn't cost \_\_\_\_\_ to go in.  
a. anybody                      b. nothing                      c. anything
7. That new house is vacant. \_\_\_\_\_ lives there.  
a. anyone                      b. nobody                      c. anybody
8. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ about cooking. I do own a microwave. I bought it last month.  
a. anything                      b. anyone                      c. nothing
9. I heard some people, but when I looked outside, there was \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
a. anyone                      b. everything                      c. no one

IV. 次の問題 1～5 の会話の \_\_\_\_\_ にはいる最も適切な文をそれぞれ下の a～cの中から選びなさい。  
(配点 20)

1. Rina: So, how do you like your new university?  
George: It really is interesting. I'm meeting people and the classes are small.  
Rina: That's good news, \_\_\_\_\_  
a. it would be fascinating to not learn cleaning and organizing.  
b. it won't be long before you're graduating, time goes by fast.  
c. you never liked swimming too much in the past.  
George: I know, and I'm finally seeing how a smaller school is better for me.
2. Mr. Parker: Do you always practice playing the piano?  
Ayako: Yes, I usually practice every day.  
Mr. Parker: Don't you worry about getting tired from practicing?  
Ayako: Not really, but \_\_\_\_\_  
a. I can understand you think playing video games is a better idea.  
b. I am rather shy, so studying a lot is what I do each day.  
c. a big dream of mine is to be able to perform in front of an audience.
3. Karen: \_\_\_\_\_  
a. I do like the variety of jazz music they have there.  
b. I have been to see basketball games more than seven times.  
c. When I go out to eat, I usually like to try new foods.  
Jillian: Really, I'm surprised. I thought you liked art museums more than sports.  
Karen: Yes, that's true. I like art, but I also enjoy watching exciting games.
4. Steve: How much does a good used car cost?  
Peter: Well, it really depends on where you buy it.  
Steve: \_\_\_\_\_  
a. True, I can always fly if I need get there the next day.  
b. Well, a friend of mine sells cars, so I will first talk with him.  
c. I'm not so sure I'm buying a motorbike just now.

5. John: How was your trip to Sendai?

Nancy: \_\_\_\_\_

- a. I enjoyed the small town country atmosphere.
- b. It would be better if you could go there by train.
- c. It was rainy, but that means it wasn't crowded.

John: Really? Did you have time to go shopping?

Nancy: Yes, I was able to get a few things. We had a great meal at an Indian restaurant.

V. 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

### The Honey Bee

We know animals can be skilled at making their homes. They don't use a picture, but can easily repeat things they have made before. One of the most efficient designs is the honey beehive.<sup>1</sup>

The honey beehive is the nest for the bees. Inside the beehive is a hexagon-shaped,<sup>2</sup> and precisely constructed form called a honeycomb.<sup>3</sup> Bees put pollen<sup>4</sup> and nectar<sup>5</sup> from flowers in these spaces to make honey. They also put the eggs from the queen here, and these grow into new bees. The hexagon shape is used because it has no wasted space, and uses the least amount of wax when making the honeycomb.

The beehive is a busy social place. The beehive has three types of bees: one queen, as many as 60,000 workers, and about 200 drones.<sup>6</sup> The queen is the mother of the bees. Her job is to lay eggs. She can lay nearly 2000 eggs a day. Next, worker bees make up most of the beehive. They help the queen, but do nearly every job from building the honeycomb to caring for honey. They also forage<sup>7</sup> for the nectar and pollen which takes them far from the beehive. Lastly, there are drones. Their only job is to help the queen produce young bees. Teamwork is essential for producing honey, and each day is busy supporting the queen, and the maintenance of the beehive.

The season from early spring to late summer is the busiest time for bees. They are always searching for flowers to collect their nectar and pollen. Bees move pollen while collecting flower nectar. Their motion helps various living plants become pollinated<sup>8</sup> as they fly about brushing pollen into plants, fruit trees, and flowers. Many plants would not be able to survive without pollination, and without bees, much of the food we eat today would not exist. It's easy to overlook<sup>9</sup> bees' contribution to pollination if we only focus on their energy and skill for producing honey.

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注

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|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. beehive 「蜂の巣」          | 6. drone 「オスの蜂」       |
| 2. hexagon-shaped 「六角形」   | 7. forage 「飼料」        |
| 3. honeycomb 「蜂の巣 (ハニカム)」 | 8. pollinated 「受粉される」 |
| 4. pollen 「花粉」            | 9. overlook 「見落とす」    |
| 5. nectar 「甘露」            |                       |

問 次の文 1～5 の問題の答えとして最も近い文をそれぞれ a～d の中から選びなさい。  
(配点 20)

1. Which of the following uses of honey is not mentioned in the article?

- a. There is no mention of pollination.
- b. There is no mention of beehive.
- c. There is no mention of cooking.
- d. There is no mention of worker bees.

2. Which of the following statements is most true about the article?

- a. Bees prefer to fly great distances for the best honey.
- b. Bees are appreciated, yet undervalued for their work.
- c. Recently, bees need help in building their beehive.
- d. Money can't buy the best honey in the summer.

3. Which of the following from the article is not true?

- a. Foraging bees will travel a long distance from the beehive.
- b. Sometimes bees need to collect nectar and also pollen.
- c. Bees are best at helping the queen with her daily chores.
- d. It's thought that bees are weak and not always busy.

4. Which of the following from the article is true?

- a. We know bees have a highly organized sense with many special duties.
- b. The colder weather is helpful when it's not raining too much every day.
- c. We all know there are four types of bees and each has a job in the beehive.
- d. The shape of the hexagon is the most wasteful since it uses too much wax.

5. Which of these statements is the best summary of the article?

- a. Bees make a lot of honey and their beehive is really good wax.
- b. Bees are productive and work well together in a large group doing many jobs.
- c. Honey is best from late in the season because bees produce nectar all spring.
- d. The queens are busy every day helping the bees stay on schedule.



2022 年度 郡山女子大学 一般選抜 I 期 個別学力試験

外国語(コミュニケーション英語 I・II)	志願番号	氏名

I.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

(配点 20)

II. A

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

(配点 16)

II. B

1.	2.	3.
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(配点 6)

III.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	

(配点 18)

IV.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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(配点 20)

V.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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(配点 20)

合計点

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2022 年度 郡山女子大学 一般選抜 I 期 個別学力試験

外国語(コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ)	志願番号	氏名

I.

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. a	5. d
6. b	7. c	8. b	9. a	10. c

(配点 20)

II. A

1. c	2. b	3. c	4. b
5. a	6. c	7. a	8. b

(配点 16)

II. B

1. c	2. a	3. b
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(配点 6)

III.

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. c
6. c	7. b	8. a	9. c	

(配点 18)

IV.

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. c
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(配点 20)

V.

1. c	2. b	3. d	4. a	5. b
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(配点 20)

合計点

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