

平成 21 年度 東海大学 一般入試 A 方式 (受験日自由選択方式)

英語 I・英語 II・リーディング・ライティング (70 分)

平成 21 年 2 月 11 日

情報理工学部・情報通信学部・産業工学部・開発工学部

海洋学部・生物理工学部・農学部・健康科学部

1 次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Some of the earliest diamonds known came from India. In the eighteenth century, they were found in Brazil, and in 1866, large deposits were found near Kimberly in South Africa. Though evidence of extensive diamond deposits has been found in Siberia, the continent of Africa still produces nearly all the world's supply of these stones.

The most valuable diamonds are large, individual crystals of pure crystalline carbon.*¹ Less perfect forms, known as “boart,” are groups of tiny crystals. Until diamonds are cut and polished, they do not sparkle like those you see on a ring—they just look like small, blue-grey stones.

In rather basic form, the cutting and polishing of precious stones was an art known to the ancient Egyptians, and in the Middle Ages it became widespread in northwest Europe. However, a revolutionary change in the method of cutting and polishing was made in 1476, when Ludwig Van Berquen of Bruges in Belgium invented a swiftly-revolving wheel coated with fine diamond powder. The name “boart” is given to this fine powder as well as the natural crystalline material already mentioned. It is also given to imperfect or broken diamond crystals, useless as jewels, that are broken into powder for grinding purposes — the so-called “industrial” diamonds.

“Boart,” diamond powder, is the only material hard enough to cut and polish diamonds, (1) high-intensity light beams called lasers are now used to make holes in them. It may also be necessary to split large stones before they are cut and polished. Every diamond has a natural line where it breaks, along which it may be split by a sharp blow with a cutting edge.

A fully cut “brilliant” diamond has 58 sides, or faces, regularly arranged. For cutting or splitting, in order to make the cut precise, the stones are fixed into copper holders and held against a wheel, which is coated with a mixture of oil and fine diamond powder, and rotated at about 2,500 times a minute. Amsterdam and Antwerp, in Holland and Belgium respectively, have been the centers of the diamond cutting and polishing industry for over seven centuries.

The jewel value of brilliant diamonds depends greatly on their color, or “water,” as it is called. The usual colors of diamonds are white, yellow, brown, green, or blue-white. These blue-white stones are of the finest quality. (2), they command

the highest prices. During their formation, some diamonds absorb metallic oxides*² from the surrounding rocks and take on their color. Thus black, red, and even bright pink diamonds have occasionally been found.

The diamond trade involves not only valuable jewel stones, but also the industrial diamonds mentioned above. The Democratic Republic of Congo*³ produces 70% of such stones. They are fixed into the rock drills used in mining and civil engineering, and they are also used for edging band saws to cut stone. Furthermore, diamond-faced tools are used for cutting and drilling glass and fine china and for dentist drills. Diamonds are also used as parts in watches and other finely-balanced instruments. Perhaps you own some diamonds without knowing it — in your wristwatch!

*¹crystalline carbon 結晶炭素 *²metallic oxides 金属製の酸化物

*³The Democratic Republic of the Congo コンゴ民主共和国 (旧ザイール)

問1 次の1～9の問いに対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。ただし、7は文を完成するために最も適切なものをア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. When were diamonds first found in Brazil?
 ア. in the eighteenth century イ. in 1476
 ウ. in 1866 エ. in the Middle Ages
2. Where have most of the diamonds in the world been produced since 1866?
 ア. India イ. Brazil ウ. Siberia エ. Africa
3. What is true about diamonds after they have been cut and polished?
 ア. They do not sparkle.
 イ. They look very different from their original form.
 ウ. They cannot be used for a ring.
 エ. They are apt to absorb oxides quickly.
4. What is “boart?”
 ア. diamonds made in South Africa イ. the very best diamonds
 ウ. fine diamond powder エ. lumps of pure-white carbon

5. What was the revolutionary change in the method of cutting and polishing diamonds?
- ア. inventing diamond-coated tools in 1476
 - イ. finding huge deposits of diamonds near Kimberley in South Africa
 - ウ. breaking diamonds into powder for grinding purposes
 - エ. using high-intensity light beams called lasers to make holes
6. How are large diamonds split?
- ア. by high-intensity laser beams
 - イ. by a swiftly-revolving wheel
 - ウ. by a sharp blow with a cutting edge
 - エ. by cutting and polishing
7. When making the “faces,” diamonds are held in copper holders to
- ア. help make accurate cuts. イ. make them shine more brilliantly.
 - ウ. rotate diamonds more easily. エ. avoid damage to the diamonds.
8. What is the main idea of this passage?
- ア. Diamonds are found all over the world and used only for jewelry.
 - イ. The ancient Egyptians knew how to cut and polish diamonds.
 - ウ. Lasers can make holes in diamonds, and these holes come in different shapes.
 - エ. Diamonds come in different forms and have been used and processed in different ways.
9. What is the best title for this passage?
- ア. Diamonds — Africa’s Main Wealth
 - イ. Diamonds — History and Production
 - ウ. Diamonds — The Source of Light Beams
 - エ. Diamonds — Their Natural Lives

問2 本文の空所(1)と(2)に入る最も適切な語を,それぞれア~エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. (1)に入る最も適切な語を選びなさい。

ア. because イ. though ウ. if エ. where

2. (2)に入る最も適切な語を選びなさい。

ア. However イ. Therefore ウ. Surprisingly エ. Because

問3 次の1~4の英文を読み,本文の内容と一致するものはT,一致しないものはFを選びなさい。

1. The method of cutting and polishing precious stones was unknown until the 20th century.

2. The jewel value of brilliant diamonds depends on their color.

3. Some diamonds get their color from surrounding rocks.

4. The Democratic Republic of the Congo produces 70% of the finest drinking water.

2 次の1～10の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. The widespread use of oil and gas to make chemicals () during the 1920s.
ア. has begun イ. began ウ. beginning エ. was began
2. () times volcanoes have affected world weather.
ア. With イ. Of ウ. for エ. At
3. I am a bad student because I ().
ア. study hardly イ. hardly study
ウ. lately study エ. study lately
4. My friend likes to go dancing () I do.
ア. the more イ. most ウ. than エ. as much as
5. I've studied this subject for 10 years, () I'm not improving.
ア. so イ. or ウ. nor エ. but
6. Not only () shade and beautiful landscape, but they also reduce carbon dioxide.
ア. do trees provide イ. provide trees
ウ. do provide trees エ. trees provide
7. This course is for students () native language is not Japanese.
ア. who イ. whom ウ. whose エ. which
8. () you help me do my homework.
ア. Can イ. May ウ. Able to エ. Ought to
9. () rain at all falls in the dry season in the savanna regions of Africa.
ア. Not イ. None ウ. No エ. Neither
10. I'll be busy tomorrow, ()?
ア. am I イ. aren't we ウ. won't I エ. shall we

3 次の1～10の英文を読み、下線部の意味に最も近い語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. It took me over a month to get over the flu.
ア. find イ. go on ウ. hurt エ. recover from
2. You'd better look over this lesson later.
ア. skip イ. review ウ. memorize エ. teach
3. Students must submit their homework by next Friday.
ア. turn in イ. turn away ウ. turn out エ. turn on
4. He ran into an old friend when he was in Paris.
ア. managed to find イ. planned to call
ウ. expected to introduce エ. happened to meet
5. I'm tied up until next Tuesday.
ア. busy イ. sick ウ. out of town エ. on the road
6. All in all, my trip to Australia was very enjoyable.
ア. Consequently イ. Overall ウ. Frankly エ. Particularly
7. All of a sudden, it started to rain heavily.
ア. All too often イ. Once in a while
ウ. At any moment エ. All at once
8. That professor's lectures are difficult to follow.
ア. comprehend イ. abandon ウ. question エ. ignore
9. Dr. Sharp explained the result in a science manner.
ア. experiment イ. way ウ. inquiry エ. mechanism
10. The college student depends upon his parents to pay for his educational expenses.
ア. falls on イ. relies on ウ. feeds on エ. puts on

4 次の1~5の会話文の空所に入る最も適切なものを，それぞれア~エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. A: Guess what? My sister finally got married!
B: Congratulations to her! ()
A: Yes, I feel as though I lost my best friend.
ア. I bet you can't wait for the wedding.
イ. How does she feel about her new life?
ウ. But I guess you'll miss her a lot.
エ. You must be happy to see her go.
2. A: Are you an "outdoors" type?
B: ()
A: But don't you also like reading and listening to music at home?
ア. No, I'm an "indoors" type.
イ. What about you?
ウ. Definitely. I love to go hiking.
エ. No, I don't think so.
3. A: I love your new haircut.
B: Really? I don't like it.
A: Why? ()
ア. You should change your hairstyle.
イ. I think it looks great on you.
ウ. It's a small matter.
エ. I can't believe you like it.
4. A: Can I get you another cup of tea?
B: Yeah, thanks. That would be great.
A: ()
B: If possible, can I have English tea?
ア. Which is stronger, green tea or English tea?
イ. I'm afraid we are out of tea.
ウ. Everybody seems to like the service here.
エ. Which do you prefer, green tea or English tea?

5. A: I was really disappointed by this movie.
 B: How come? I thought it was pretty good.
 A: What did you like about it?
 B: ()
 ア. I told you I didn't like it so much.
 イ. They should have chosen a better main actor.
 ウ. It was thrilling with all that action.
 エ. It's not my kind of movie.

5 次の問1と問2に答えなさい。

問1 次の会話の状況に合うよう下線部に最も適切なものを，ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

Tom: Where's David?

Jack: He should be here any minute.

Tom: Yeah, he's pretty punctual, isn't he?

They _____.

- ア. expect David to arrive soon
 イ. cannot wait for David anymore
 ウ. are happy about David's arrival
 エ. have no idea when they should meet

問2 次の場面の状況に合うよう下線部に最も適切なものを，それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. Jack and Donald are university students, and they are trying to finish their homework together at Jack's house. Donald starts talking non-stop about his new car. Jack frequently glances at his watch and says, "It's already midnight. We can't talk about your car all night."

Jack is _____.

- ア. jealous イ. curious ウ. frustrated エ. excited

2. A college student living away from home calls his father to ask him for more money. The father answers, "If you think you never have enough spending money, get a part-time job!"

The father is _____.

- ア. advising him to do a better job
 イ. sorry he cannot send him money
 ウ. gently making a suggestion
 エ. angrily telling him to earn some money

6 次の問1~3の英文を読み、意味が通るように並べ替えた場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれア~エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- 問1
1. Add olive oil and vinegar to the bean mixture.
 2. First, mix beans, garlic, and chopped onions.
 3. Just before serving, top with sliced tomatoes and egg.
 4. Then put the mixture in the refrigerator for several hours.

ア. 1 → 3 → 4 → 2

イ. 1 → 4 → 2 → 3

ウ. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3

エ. 2 → 3 → 1 → 4

- 問2
1. Its first and foremost function is giving the meaning and the spelling of words.
 2. It can, for example, help you with many grammatical irregularities.
 3. Many people, however, are not aware that it is also useful for grammar.
 4. The dictionary can be a very valuable tool for anyone who is studying English.

ア. 3 → 2 → 4 → 1

イ. 3 → 1 → 4 → 2

ウ. 4 → 3 → 2 → 1

エ. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2

- 問3
1. Many young people may have problems when they study abroad.
 2. Finally, it might be very difficult for them to make new friends.
 3. First of all, they may feel isolated in a new environment.
 4. They will also miss their family and friends.

ア. 1 → 3 → 4 → 2

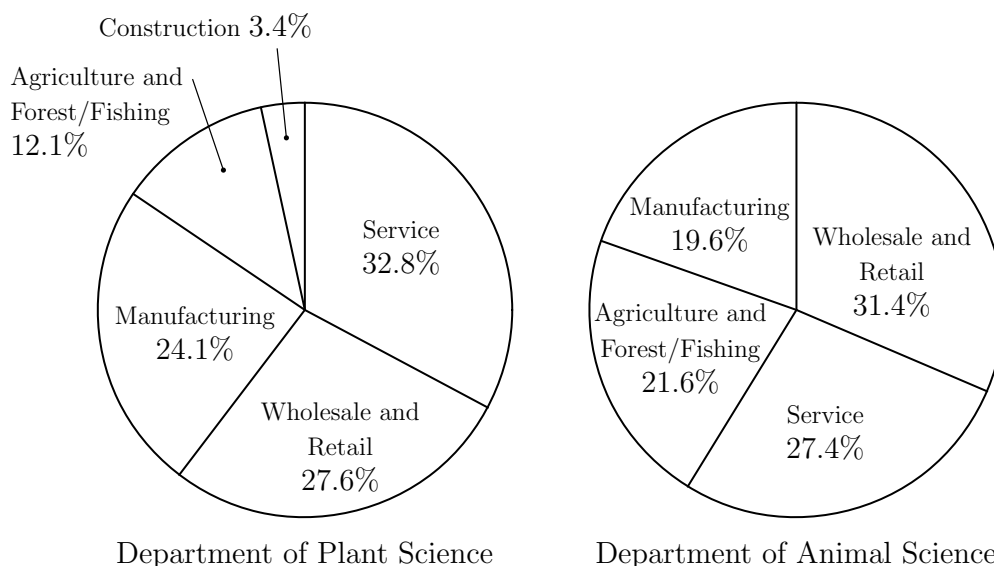
イ. 1 → 4 → 3 → 2

ウ. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

エ. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4

- 7 次の円グラフを見て、問1～4の下線部に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

**Career Choices of Tokai University
School of Agriculture Graduates (2006)**



- 問1 The charts shows the _____ distribution of Tokai University School of Agriculture graduates in 2006.
 ア. students enrollment イ. departmental
 ウ. job placement エ. attendance
- 問2 Comparing the two departments in the school of Agriculture, the difference in the percentage of graduates choosing jobs in the service industry is _____.
 ア. between 3% and 10% イ. between 10% and 15%
 ウ. greater than 15% エ. less than 3%
- 問3 The _____ industry was chosen by the least number of graduates from the school of Agriculture.
 ア. manufacturing イ. agriculture and forest / fishing
 ウ. wholesale and retail エ. construction
- 問4 The _____ accounts for close to one-third of the employment of Plant Science graduates.
 ア. manufacturing industry
 イ. service industry
 ウ. agriculture and forest / fishing industry
 エ. construction industry

解答

1

問1									問2		問3			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	1	2	3	4
ア	エ	イ	ウ	ア	ウ	ア	イ	イ	イ	イ	F	T	T	F

2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
イ	エ	イ	エ	エ	ア	ウ	ア	ウ	ウ

3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
エ	イ	ア	エ	ア	イ	エ	ア	イ	イ

4

1	2	3	4	5
ウ	ウ	イ	エ	ウ

5

問1	問2	
	1	2
ア	ウ	エ

6

問1	問2	問3
ウ	エ	ア

7

問1	問2	問3	問4
ウ	ア	エ	イ