

高専編入模擬試験 英語問題 (50 分) 平成 25 年 5 月実施

1 次の各語の下に記されている丸数字のなかから，最も強いアクセントが置かれているものを1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。(八代キャンパス H25)

- (1) en-ve-lope
① ② ③
- (2) e -fec-tive
① ② ③
- (3) tra-di-tion-al
① ② ③ ④
- (4) na-tion-al-i-ty
① ② ③ ④ ⑤
- (5) sug-gest
① ②
- (6) ex-per-i-ment
① ② ③ ④
- (7) care-ful-ly
① ② ③
- (8) op-er-a-tion
① ② ③ ④
- (9) u-ni-verse
① ② ③
- (10) re-la-tion-ship
① ② ③ ④

2 次の括弧の中の語を文意に合うように適切な形に変えなさい。ただし、そのままでもよいものもあります。(熊本キャンパス H25)

- (1) This is the machine (make) in Japan.
- (2) I'll get Tom (help) you with the dishes.
- (3) Why don't you (go) to Tokyo?
- (4) I saw him (enter) the room with his friends.
- (5) He is proud of (be) a famous singer when he was young.

3 次の各文の空所に最も適切な語(句)を a～d から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。(鹿児島高専 H25)

- (1) We () in Kirishima since we got married.
a. have lived b. had lived
c. have been living d. had been living
- (2) Generally (), Japanese people work hard.
a. speak b. speaks c. speaking d. spoken
- (3) If I had enough time and money, I () around the world.
a. travel b. traveled c. will travel d. would travel

- (4) I know the girl with () you were talking.
 a. which b. that c. who d. whom
- (5) The house () roof is green is mine.
 a. whom b. whose c. which d. where
- (6) () worries me is the result of the exam.
 a. Who b. Which c. That d. What
- (7) I will () the movie three times if I see it again.
 a. see b. saw c. have seen d. have been seeing
- (8) He got hurt. He should () more careful.
 a. have b. have been c. be d. ought to
- (9) You () tell this secret to anyone.
 a. had better to b. had better not
 c. had not better d. not had better to
- (10) The stadium is () now.
 a. being built b. been built c. building d. built

4 次の (a)(b) の各文がほぼ同じ意味になるように () 内に適切な英単語を記しなさい .
 (大分高専 H25)

- (1) (a) I will postpone my departure if it rains.
 (b) I will put () my departure if it rains.
- (2) (a) I am in favor of this proposal.
 (b) This proposal is in () favor.
- (3) (a) He is proud of his punctuality.
 (b) He takes () in his punctuality.
- (4) (a) I found a rare book by accident yesterday.
 (b) I came () a rare book yesterday.
- (5) (a) He resembles his mother.
 (b) He takes () his mother.

- 5 次の日本語に合うように、[] 内の語句を並べ換えて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に来るべき語が小文字になっている場合もあるので注意すること。
(八代キャンパス H25)

1. I [not / am / go / to / to / Fukuoka / going] by train.
福岡へは電車で行くつもりではありません。
2. [waiting / how / for / have / been / long / you / her]?
あなたはどのくらいの間彼女を待っていますか？
3. The girl [be / ride / to / a bicycle / will / able] soon.
その少女はもうすぐ自転車に乗れるようになるでしょう。
4. [important / us / each / to / it / agree / other / was / for].
私たちがお互い合意することは重要なことでした。
5. [too / letter / read / small / to / this / not / is]
この文字は理解できないほど小さくはないよ。
6. [all / he / a video game / having / long / was / night / , / played] sleepy.
一晩中テレビゲームをしていたので、彼は眠たかった。
7. [is / that / as / this / as / desk / one / big / twice].
この机はあれの倍の大きさだ。
8. [do / wrote / think / novel / you / this / who]?
この小説を誰が書いたと思いますか？
9. [Bali / to / it / went / last / I / was / year / that], not Paris.
私が去年行ったのはバリです。パリではありません。
10. [last / Koji / the / complain / person / to / is].
孝二は決して不平を言うような人ではありません。

- 6 次の会話文の空欄に入るものを選択肢から選び、その記号を答えなさい。
(佐世保高専 H25)

- (1) A: Are you ready to order?
B: Yes, I'd like to have the grilled fish and the salad.
A: Sure. ()
B: Italian, please.
(a) Would you like to order something to drink?
(b) What kind of dressing would you like on the salad?
(c) Where would you like to have your meal?
(d) Is that for here or to go?

- (2) A: May I help you?
B: I'm going to London next week. ()
A: You could try the Palace Hotel. When I visited London last year, I stayed there and it was very close to the subway. You can check what it is like on the Internet.
(a) Could you show me the way to the Palace Hotel?
(b) How can I find some good tourist spots?
(c) Have you ever been to London with your friends or alone?
(d) Could you recommend a nice hotel near the station?
- (3) A: I have to go. ()
B: It was my pleasure. Please come around again while you stay in this town.
A: I will. See you tomorrow. Good night.
(a) I hope that you enjoyed the delicious dinner.
(b) How did you enjoy the dinner?
(c) Thank you again for the wonderful dinner.
(d) Please show me how to cook such a wonderful dinner.
- (4) A: I'm sorry to be late.
B: () The meeting hasn't started yet.
A: I'm glad to hear that.
(a) You're too late.
(b) Why are you late today?
(c) I'm sorry, I am busy this weekend.
(d) That's all right.
- (5) A: Can I visit you on Sunday?
B: ()
A: That sounds good. It's so hot in the city these days.
B: Then, why don't you join us?
(a) I'm sorry, but some friends and I will be going to the mountains where it's cool.
(b) I have never climbed the mountains with my friends.
(c) I'm sorry, but it is too cool for me to climb the mountains.
(d) But I like to be in the city because it is cool.

7 次の文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

(熊本キャンパス H25)

Now, the VOA Special English program WORDS AND THEIR STORIES.

Americans use many expressions with the word dog. People in the United States love their dogs and treat them well. They take their dogs for walks, let them play outside and give them good food and medical care. However, dogs without owners to care for them lead a different kind of life. The expression, to lead a dog's life, describes a person who has an unhappy existence.

Some people say we live in a ①dog-eat-dog world. That means many people are competing for the same things, like good jobs. They say that to be successful, a person has to work like a dog. This means they have to work very, very hard. Such hard work can make people dog-tired. And, the situation would be even worse if they ②(become) sick as a dog.

Still, people say ③every dog has its day. This means that every person enjoys a successful period during his or her life. To be successful, people often have to learn new skills. Yet, some people say that you can never teach an old dog new tricks. They believe that older people do not like to learn new things and will not change the way they do things.

Some people are compared to dogs in bad ways. People who are unkind or uncaring ④(can describe) as meaner than a junkyard dog. Junkyard dogs live in places ⑤() people throw away things they do not want. Mean dogs are often used to guard this property. They bark or attack people who try to enter the property. However, sometimes a person ⑥() appears to be mean and threatening is really not so bad. We say his bark is worse than his bite.

A junkyard is not a fun place for a dog. Many dogs in the United States sleep in safe little houses near their owners' home. These doghouses provide shelter. Yet they can be cold and lonely in the winter.

Husbands and wives use this doghouse term when they are angry at each other. For example, ⑦(might / angry / a woman / get / at / her husband / coming / home / for / late) or forgetting their wedding anniversary. She might tell him that he is in the doghouse. She may not treat him nicely until he apologizes. However, the husband may decide that it is best to leave things alone and not create more problems. He might decide to let sleeping dogs lie.

Dog expressions also used to describe the weather. The dog days of summer are the hottest days of the year. A rainstorm may cool the weather. But we do not want it to rain too hard. We do not want it ⑧to rain cats and dogs.

This VOA Special English program, WORDS AND THEIR STORIES, was written by Jill Moss. I'm Faith Lapidus.

(WORDS AND THEIR STORIES, in VOA Special English)

- (1) 括弧 ② について，与えられた動詞を適当な形に変えなさい．
- (2) 括弧 ④ について，与えられた語句を適当な形に変えなさい．
- (3) 括弧 ⑤ を埋めるのに最も適当な語を下から選び記号で答えなさい．
 ア when イ where ウ how エ why オ which
- (4) 括弧 ⑥ について，適当な一語を入れなさい．
- (5) 括弧 ⑦ について，「女性が夫の帰宅が遅かったことに腹を立てるかもしれない。」
 という意味になるように並べ替えなさい．
- (6) 次の 3 つの語句の意味を，本文を参考にしながら日本語で簡単に説明しなさい．

- ① dog-eat-dog world
 ③ every dog has its day
 ⑧ to rain cats and dogs

8 次の日本語を英文に直しなさい．

(佐世保高専 H25)

- (1) 昨日，私がバスで長崎に行くのに 2 時間かかりました．
- (2) アメリカを訪れたことのある学生を，あなたは知っていますか．

高専模試(英語) 解答用紙 番号() 氏名()

1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

4

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

5

(1)	I	by train.
(2)		
(3)		soon.
(4)		
(5)		
(6)		sleepy.
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		, not Paris.
(10)		

6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

7

(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	①
	③
	⑧

8

(1)	
(2)	

解答例

1 1点 $\times$ 10 = 10点

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	2

2 2点 $\times$ 5 = 10点

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
made	to help	go	enter	having been

3 1点 $\times$ 10 = 10点

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

4 2点 $\times$ 5 = 10点

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
off	my	pride	across	after

5 2点 $\times$ 10 = 20点

- (1) I am not going to go to Fukuoka by train.
- (2) How long have you been waiting for her?
- (3) The girl will be able to ride a bicycle soon.
- (4) It was important for us to agree with each other.
- (5) This letter is not too small to read.
- (6) Having played a video game all night long, he was sleepy.
- (7) This desk is twice as big as that one.
- (8) Who do you think wrote this novel?
- (9) It was Bali that I went to last year, not Paris.
- (10) Koji is the last person to complain.

6 2点 × 5 = 10点

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
b	d	c	d	a

7 3点 × 8 = 24点

(1)	became
(2)	be described
(3)	イ
(4)	who
(5)	a woman might get angry at her husband for coming home late
(6)	① 食うか食われるかの容赦のない競争社会
	③ 誰の人生にもいい時はある
	⑧ どしゃぶりの雨が降ること

5 3点 × 2 = 6点

- (1) It took me two hours to get to Nagasaki by bus yesterday.
- (2) Do you know a student who has been to the United States?