

( 5 枚中 1 枚)

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| 受検番号 |  | 氏 名 |  |
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平成 26 年度 編入学者選抜学力試験問題

共 通 科 目 (英語)

1 左の単語の下線部と発音が同じものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- |                       |                  |                    |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) relate            | 1 <u>dan</u> ger | 2 <u>ch</u> ance   | 3 <u>av</u> erage |
| (2) <u>pe</u> ace     | 1 <u>bre</u> ath | 2 <u>com</u> plete | 3 <u>ac</u> cept  |
| (3) <u>sur</u> vive   | 1 <u>is</u> land | 2 <u>ris</u> en    | 3 <u>clai</u> m   |
| (4) <u>auto</u> matic | 1 <u>mat</u> ter | 2 <u>pac</u> e     | 3 <u>lat</u> er   |
| (5) <u>oppo</u> se    | 1 <u>mon</u> ey  | 2 <u>honest</u>    | 3 <u>globe</u>    |

2 ( ) 内に入れるのに適切な語を下の選択肢の中から選んで入れなさい。必要であれば、語句を正しい形に変えること。同じ語を 2 回以上使う場合もあります

(1) 私は妹の宿題を手伝いました。

I ( ) my sister ( ) her homework.

(2) 来週の日曜日に私たちはおじに会うことになっています。

We are ( ) ( ) meet our uncle next Sunday.

(3) 昨日は風邪のせいで学校を休みました。

I was absent from school yesterday ( ) ( ) a cold.

(4) 君の成績はさらに良いはずです。

Your score ( ) be even ( ).

(5) あなたに会うのを楽しみにしています。

I'm looking forward ( ) ( ) you.

(6) 忘れずに毎日この薬を飲みなさい。

( ) ( ) take this medicine every day.

(7) 食糧に関して、日本は中国からの輸入品に大きく依存しています。

As to food, Japan is heavily ( ) ( ) imports from China.

(8) バスの運転手は乗客の安全に責任があります。

A bus driver is ( ) ( ) the safety of the passengers.

(9) 当店は前金制です。よろしいですか。

Payment is required ( ) ( ) here, is that OK?

(10) 不要になった電化製品がありましたら、どうぞお知らせください。

( ) you have ( ) unneeded appliance, please let us know.

|      |             |     |         |          |    |           |    |      |         |
|------|-------------|-----|---------|----------|----|-----------|----|------|---------|
| help | responsible | see | because | remember | of | suppose   | in |      |         |
| must | better      | any | on      | for      | to | dependent | if | with | advance |

( 5 枚中 2 枚)

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平成 26 年度 編入学者選抜学力試験問題

共 通 科 目 (英語)

3 ( ) 内に入れるのに適切な語 (句) を下の選択肢の中から選び、番号を答えなさい。

(1) The order ( ) shipped within two weeks.

1 have been 2 will be 3 being 4 are

(2) Most of the students usually ( ) lunch at the cafeteria these days.

1 ate 2 have eaten 3 eat 4 will eat

(3) After the meeting ( ), most of the people stayed to have casual conversations.

1 ends 2 has ended 3 had ended 4 has been ended

(4) The DVD player I just bought was ( ).

1 steal 2 stolen 3 stealing 4 stole

(5) It ( ) that there is a shortage of oil.

1 is said 2 saying 3 say 4 told

(6) I was caught ( ) a shower on my way home from school.

1 of 2 by 3 with 4 in

(7) This beautiful sightseeing spot ( ) as a World Heritage Site in 1980.

1 registers 2 will register 3 is registered 4 was registered

(8) Our company name is known ( ) a lot of governments in Asia.

1 of 2 to 3 in 4 with

(9) You should be careful when delivering this plate because it is made ( ) glass.

1 by 2 from 3 in 4 of

(10) John is only thirteen. He is ( ) to get a driver's license.

1 not old enough 2 not too young 3 too old 4 young enough

( 5 枚中 3 枚)

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平成 26 年度 編入学者選抜学力試験問題

共 通 科 目 (英語)

4 次の ( ) に共通する語を入れなさい。

- (1) (a) This pen isn't ( ). It belongs to Susan.  
(b) The workers found some gold in the ( )
- (2) (a) The exam will be ( ) in ten minutes.  
(b) She was ( ) eighty when she started learning English.
- (3) (a) In some countries people do not have the ( ) to vote.  
(b) The question was so difficult that only a few students found the ( ) answer.
- (4) (a) You should ( ) up when an elderly person needs a seat on the train.  
(b) I cannot ( ) his behavior. He always talks too much and never listens to others.
- (5) (a) Canada is the ( ) biggest country in the world.  
(b) "Are you coming?" "Just a ( ). I have to put my shoes on."

5 日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように ( ) 内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 彼はまるでオーストラリアのことは何でも知っているかのように話します。  
He talks ( knew / if / everything / he / as ) about Australia.
- (2) あんな人たちを信用すべきではなかった。  
I ( ought / those / have / people / not / trusted / to ).
- (3) その質問に答えるのが難しいということがわかった。  
I ( it / question / difficult / answer / found / the / to ).
- (4) 手に花を持っている男性に話しかけている女性は誰ですか。  
Who is ( a man / with / the / woman / to / talking ) a flower in his hand ?
- (5) 英語を勉強すればするほどおもしろいと思った。  
The more I studied English, ( the / I / came / to / more interesting / find ) it.

( 5 枚中 4 枚)

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共 通 科 目 (英語)

- 6 次の紙飛行機についての英文を読み、( ) に入る単語を下から選び、記号を答えなさい。  
ただし、同じ記号を 2 度用いないこと。

Have you ever wondered what makes a paper plane fly? Some paper planes clearly fly ( 1 ) than others. But why is this? One factor is the kind of design ( 2 ) to build the plane. In this activity you'll get to build a paper plane and change its basic design to see how this affects its flight. There's a lot of cool science in this activity, such as how ( 3 ) act on a plane so it can fly. So get ready to start folding!

The forces that allow a paper plane to fly are the same ones that apply to real airplanes. A force is something that pushes or ( 4 ) on something else. When you throw a paper plane in the air, you are giving the plane a push to move ( 5 ). That push is a type of force called thrust. While the plane is flying forward, air moving over and under the wings is providing an upward lift force on the plane. At the ( 6 ) time, air pushing back against the plane is slowing it down, creating a drag force. The weight of the paper plane also affects its flight, as ( 7 ) pulls it down toward Earth. All of these forces (thrust, lift, ( 8 ) and gravity) affect how well a given paper plane's voyage goes.

[<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=bring-science-home-paper-planes-drag>]

|          |           |           |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| ア forces | イ gravity | ウ drag    | エ better |
| オ same   | カ pulls   | キ forward | ク used   |

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共 通 科 目 (英語)

7 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Around Valentine's Day heart-shaped images seem to be everywhere. (A)But our actual hearts are at work all year — every hour, minute and second. The heart works hardest when we physically exert ourselves. How does its beating change? (B)A doctor can figure this out by using a tool called a stethoscope, which is a long, thin plastic tube that has a small disc at one end and earpieces at the other.

You're probably familiar with how a stethoscope is used from visits to your own doctor. To listen to the heart, the doctor puts the stethoscope's flat disc or hollow cup on a patient's body and the earpieces go into the doctor's ears. (C)But how does the stethoscope work? How does it allow the doctor to hear sounds inside of the patient's body?

The disc and the tube of the stethoscope amplify small sounds such as the sound of a patient's lungs, heart and other sounds inside the body, making them sound louder. The amplified sounds travel up the stethoscope's tube to the earpieces that the doctor listens through. Heartbeats can easily be heard using a good stethoscope. Every time a person's heart beats it contracts and acts as a powerful pump, which circulates blood that carries oxygen and nutrients throughout the body.

[<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=bring-science-home-stethoscope>]

- (1) 下線部(A)を和訳せよ。
- (2) thisの内容を明らかにして、下線部(B)全体を和訳せよ。
- (3) 下線部(C)に対する答えを、80 字程度の日本語で説明せよ。