

受験番号	
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平成21年度
編入学者選抜学力検査問題表紙

英 語

総 得 点

(注 意)

- 1 検査問題用紙は指示のあるまで開かないこと。
- 2 検査問題用紙は 1 ページから 5 ページまでである。
検査開始の合図のあとで確かめること。
- 3 定規、コンパス、物差し、分度器および計算機は用いないこと。
- 4 受験番号は検査問題表紙及び全ての検査問題用紙に記入すること。

久留米工業高等専門学校

平成21年度編入学者選抜学力検査問題

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1. 次の文を読んで下の設問に答えなさい。(20点)

Using genetic engineering, researchers can create organisms that will readily produce many substances of value to science, medicine, and technology. The process can be divided into four main stages: (1) obtaining the gene that carries the program for the desired product, (2) inserting the gene into the organism that will be the factory to make the product, (3) causing the organism to start producing, and (4) harvesting the product. Remarkable difficulties surround each of these stages, but scientists have developed and are continuing to develop methods to overcome these difficulties.

In other related developments, scientists have successfully built a living cell, using parts from other cells. They have, in addition, fused cells from two separate species, creating life forms that have never before existed. They have isolated pure human genes. In this way they have discovered the gene that triggers the sex of an infant, to determine whether it will become a boy or a girl. Doctors can now take chromosome samples from an unborn human being to determine its chances of getting certain genetic diseases in later life. Although controversy exists over the extent to which specific genes determine a person's behavior, the genome research may also have positive applications in efforts to eliminate crime and other antisocial activities.

There are many benefits that we may soon expect from the biotechnological revolution. We will be able to cure or prevent AIDS, cancer, and Alzheimer's disease. It may be even possible to understand the aging process and slow our genetic defects, or to improve our understanding of the human brain and how it works. We will also be able to improve cereal crops and other plants by making them disease-resistant and self-fertilizing.

It can hardly be said with certainty, however, that genetic engineering would automatically improve the welfare of humankind. History shows that great scientific achievements, if improperly utilized, can bring about misfortune. Nuclear technology is a good example. While this enabled mankind to develop a new energy source, it also led to the development of atomic bombs that killed hundreds of thousands and could still wipe human beings off the face of the earth. It is possible that people will be discriminated against on the basis of genes. People possessing defective genes could be considered flawed and unfit and subjected to bias. For example, employers might use genetic information so that they may save money by rejecting workers who may develop chronic diseases. This new form of discrimination should not be allowed to occur.

In short, there are some types of genetic engineering that could be useful to people. It might mean new ways to cure diseases or to prevent them in the first place.

Notes: chromosome 染色体

(1) 遺伝子工学で有機体を作る4つの段階を具体的に日本語で答えなさい。

(2) 遺伝子工学の発達で医者は生まれ出るまえの胎児の染色体を調べることで何が可能になったか、日本語で答えなさい。

(3) ゲノム研究は今後どのようなことに応用される可能性があるか、日本語で答えなさい。

(4) 歴史的に見て、新しい科学技術が正しく利用されずに悲劇的結果をもたらしたとして、本文中に述べられている例を一つ日本語で答えなさい。

(5) 遺伝子工学はどのような新しい問題を起こす可能性があるか日本語で答えなさい。

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2. 次の文を読んで、下の設問1—5について a-d の中の適切なものを選んで記号に○をつけなさい。(20点)

The first Starbucks coffee shop opened in 1971 in downtown Seattle, Washington, in the United States. It was a small coffee shop that roasted its own coffee beans. The coffee shop's business did well, and by 1981 there were three more Starbucks stores in Seattle. Things really began to change for the company in 1981. That year, Howard Schultz met the three men who ran Starbucks. Schultz worked in New York for a company that made kitchen equipment. He noticed that Starbucks ordered a large number of special coffee makers, and he was curious about the company. Schultz went to Seattle to see what Starbucks did, and he liked what he saw. He wanted to become part of the company. In 1982, the original Starbucks owners hired Schultz as the company's head of marketing.

In 1983, Schultz traveled to Italy. The unique atmosphere of the espresso bars there caught his eye. To Schultz it seemed that Italians spent their daily lives in three places: home, work, and coffee bars. His experience in Italy gave Schultz a new idea for Starbucks back in Seattle.

Schultz created an atmosphere for Starbucks coffee shops that was comfortable and casual, and customers everywhere seemed to like it. Between 1987 and 1992, Starbucks opened 150 new stores - and that was only the beginning. As a matter of fact, by the year 2000, three new Starbucks stores opened somewhere around the world every day!

Today, Starbucks has thousands of stores, including stores in twenty-six countries. One thing that helps make Starbucks succeed in cities outside the United States is the way Starbucks works with local stores and restaurants. By working together with a store already in the city, Starbucks gains an understanding of customers in the city. This understanding helps Starbucks open stores in the right locations for their customers.

Notes: espresso ひいたコーヒー豆に蒸気を通して作るイタリア式の濃いコーヒー

- (1) What is the main topic of the reading?
 - a. How Starbucks has grown
 - b. What Starbucks makes
 - c. Starbucks' Customers
 - d. How Starbucks makes its coffee
- (2) Which is true about Starbucks' first ten years of business?
 - a. It grew very quickly.
 - b. It was run by Howard Schultz.
 - c. It was a small company.
 - d. It made special coffee makers.
- (3) Who is Howard Schultz?
 - a. A coffee seller from New York
 - b. An Italian coffee maker
 - c. The man who changed the company
 - d. One of the original owners of the company
- (4) About how many new Starbucks opened in 1999?
 - a. 3
 - b. 150
 - c. 300
 - d. More than 1,000
- (5) What helps Starbucks succeed in places outside the United States?
 - a. Opening restaurants in just a few locations each year
 - b. Only selling locally produced coffee beans
 - c. Working with other major coffee-making companies
 - d. Learning about local customers

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3. 次の()に入る適当なものをa-dから選んで記号に○をつけなさい。(10点)

- (1) If you want good (), you should eat well, exercise, and get enough rest.
a. wealth b. achievement c. mystery d. health
- (2) In her white dress, Nancy was a lovely ().
a. couple b. groom c. bride d. parent
- (3) I read a great () in the newspaper this morning.
a. article b. novel c. journalist d. author
- (4) Katie () her classmates wrong when she was victorious in the race.
a. reported b. proved c. determined d. estimated
- (5) To cure Phil's toothache, the dentist will have to () his tooth.
a. breathe b. remove c. poison d. create

得

点

4. ()に1語ずつ入れて日本語と同じ意味の英文を完成させなさい。(20点)

- (1) If he () here, what () he say?
もし彼がここにいれば、何と言うでしょう。
- (2) () () his computer, he would have to work longer.
コンピューターがなければ、彼はもっと長時間働かなければならないだろう。
- (3) You look pale. You () () see a doctor.
君は顔色が悪いね。医者に診てもらった方がいいよ。
- (4) Tom is now () () for the term examination.
トムは今、期末試験の準備にいそがしい。
- (5) He read the newspaper () ().
彼はコーヒーを飲みながら新聞を読んだ。
- (6) Anne () her hair () at the beauty salon.
アンはその美容院で髪を切ってもらった。
- (7) It is () use () for him.
彼が来るのを待っても無駄である。
- (8) Do you know () to () the ticket?
チケットをどこで買えばよいのかご存じですか。
- (9) I () him () the classroom.
私は彼が教室に入るのを見た。
- (10) This car () () by my father.
この車は父が修理しました。

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5. 次の語について()内の指示に従って答えなさい。(20点)

- (1) mouse (複数形) _____ (2) medium (複数形) _____
 (3) feel (過去形) _____ (4) choose (過去形) _____
 (5) arrive (名詞) _____ (6) deep (名詞) _____
 (7) speak (名詞) _____ (8) wet (反意語) _____
 (9) mental (反意語) _____ (10) glad (反意語) _____

得点

6. 各文の()の中の正しい語句を選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。(10点)

- (1) The town (ｱ. which ｲ. what ｳ. where) he was born is very small.
 (2) The town (ｱ. which ｲ. what ｳ. where) I visited last year is San Francisco.
 (3) There was a time (ｱ. which ｲ. when ｳ. where) Australia was a part of England.
 (4) Look at the house (ｱ. which ｲ. that ｳ. whose) roof is blue.
 (5) This is the house (ｱ. which ｲ. when ｳ. where) we used to live in.

得点

7. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()内に適当な語を入れ英文を完成させなさい。(10点)

- (1) Mary is taller than I.
 I am () () Mary.
 (2) Jack can speak Japanese better than Bob.
 Bob can't speak Japanese () () Jack.
 (3) Anything that she cooks is delicious.
 () she cooks is delicious.
 (4) I'm sorry you didn't come to the party.
 I wish you () () to the party.
 (5) He entered the room and took off his hat.
 () () () , he took off his hat.

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8. 左欄の語の意味を右欄から選んで記号で答えなさい。(20点)

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|------------------------|--|
| (1) () personal | a. the feeling created by furniture, lights, music etc. |
| (2) () wealth | b. give someone a job |
| (3) () victory | c. an object sent into space as a part of a communication system |
| (4) () atmosphere | d. someone who has been hurt or killed by someone or something |
| (5) () downtown | e. a large amount of money |
| (6) () hire | f. permission given someone who has passed an exam |
| (7) () victim | g. the center of a city |
| (8) () gesture | h. success in a game, an election, a war, etc. |
| (9) () license | i. a body movement to show something |
| (10) () satellite | k. not public, belonging to someone |

得 点

9. 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。(20点)

- (1) 屋根は雪で覆われていた。
- (2) その写真はどこで撮られたのですか。
- (3) こんなおいしいリンゴは今まで食べたことがない。
- (4) 私の父はたばこも吸わないし、酒も飲まない。
- (5) 彼は列車に乗り遅れないようにできるだけ速く走った。