

受験番号	
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平成22年度
編入学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 7 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22年度編入学者選抜学力検査問題

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1. 英文を読んで (1) ~ (5) の各問に答えなさい。(20点)

About 1950, when supply approached demand, new models of automobiles began to appear. As each manufacturer tried to sell more cars than (ア), more and more changes came. Emphasis was placed on more power and on more convenience for driver and passengers.

One of the first changes made after the war was the removal of the running board. The running board was the name given in early cars to a wide step along each side of the car by which persons stepped in and out of the car. When roads were bad, it had been necessary to make cars high off the ground, so the running boards were necessary. Strangely, they had been placed on cars for some years after cars were lower and the need for them was past.

The most important new features were the numerous changes made to assist the driver. Many were suggested by wartime manufacturing experience. For example, when gears on a tank were shifted or changed by hand, the tank had to stop; the shift could not be made while the tank was in motion. Thus they were in greater danger of being hit. So automatic transmissions were developed for tanks. Engineers improved these and later they were put on cars.

From military airplanes came (イ) ideas. The planes became very big and the machinery for operating them became very complex and heavy. So the industry had to develop ways of assisting the pilots. From this came power steering and better power brakes. (1) Seats were made so that they could be shifted by pushing a button. Windows were made to open and close in the same manner.

(1) 1950年頃、①どんな理由で、②何が改善されたか日本語で答えなさい。

①

②

(2) the running board が必要だった理由を日本語で答えなさい。

(3) ドライバーのために何が導入されたか？その元になったもの(二つ)とそこから導入されたものを英語又は日本語で答えなさい。

(4) (ア)(イ)に入る適当な語を下からそれぞれ選びなさい。

a. other b. others c. the other d. the others

(ア)

(イ)

(5) 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。

2. 次の英文を読んで (1) ~ (7) の間に答えなさい。 (30点)

The time was a cold winter evening in January, 1896. The place was a lecture hall in Bavaria, Germany. An (① interest) audience watched the start of a scientific experiment that was soon to be known all over the world. On the stage was Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, the scientist who was about to perform the experiment. ② His friend was with him.

Von Kolliker was standing in front of a strange-looking machine. He had placed his hand near a mysterious glass object that was part of the machine. A moment later, Roentgen pressed an electric switch. This caused a dull red light to appear in the glass subject. While it was glowing, Roentgen snapped a photograph of his friend's hand. A few minutes later, the picture was developed and shown to the audience. There was a gasp of surprise. Then the audience rose to its feet, wildly applauding the scientist on the stage. In the picture the bones of Von Kolliker's hand showed clearly through the flesh. This audience had just seen one of the first X-ray pictures ever taken.

The story really started about 3 months earlier, on (③) 8, 1895, in Professor Roentgen's laboratory. Roentgen was studying the effect of certain rays coming from a Crookes tube, a special kind of lamp developed by ④ an English scientist named William Crookes. These rays, called cathode rays, are invisible by themselves. But when they are allowed (⑤ shine) on certain chemicals, they cause the chemicals to glow with soft, colorful light.

In one part of the experimental Roentgen had covered up the Crookes tube with some thin black cardboard to keep the cathode rays from escaping from the sides. Some distance away, off to one side where the cathode rays could not possibly reach it, was a sheet of paper coated with a "glow chemical." Roentgen had left it there the previous day. Now, when he sent electricity through the Crookes tube, the coated paper began to glow strongly. If the cathode rays are not reaching the paper, thought Roentgen, then something else must be coming from the tube. Excitedly, he began a new series of experiments to find out more about these mysterious rays. ⑥ He learned how he could make these rays at will and became familiar with the nature of them. But he never found out exactly what they were. For this reason, he called them X rays, "X" standing for the unknown.

※ Bavaria ババリア (ドイツの地名) Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen ウィルヘルム・コンラッド・レントゲン (人名)
Rudolph Albert von Kolliker ルドルフ・アルベルト・フォン・クーリカー (人名)
William Crookes ウィリアム・クルークス (人名)

(1) Crooke's tube を黒いカードボードで覆った理由は何か日本語で説明しなさい。

.....

(2) X rays と名づけられた理由は何か日本語で説明しなさい。

.....

(3) (①)・(⑤)の動詞を適当な形に変えなさい。ただし、語を付け足してもよい。

① ⑤

(4) 下線部②の"with him"を強調する英文を書きなさい。

.....

(5) (③)に入る月の名前を英語で書き入れなさい。

.....

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(6) 次の a, b の英文の問いに対し、英語で答えなさい。

a What happened when Roentgen pressed the switch?

b Why did the audience stand up?

(7) 下線部④と⑥がそれぞれ下の文と同じ意味になるように () 内に適当な語を書き入れなさい。

④ an English scientist named William Crookes

an English scientist () name () William Crookes

⑥ He learned how he could make these rays at will

He learned () () make these rays at will

3. 次の語について () 内の語形または品詞に書き変え () 内に記入しなさい。(10点)

(1) potato (複数形) ()

(2) swim (過去形) ()

(3) safe (名詞) ()

(4) discover (名詞) ()

(5) wide (名詞) ()

4. 各文の () 内の中の正しい語句を選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。(10点)

(1) (For, On, At) seeing the police officers, the man started to run away.

(2) Please come (in, on, at) time because we can't finish preparing by then.

(3) Shall we (say, tell, have) him to carry your bag?

(4) (Who, Which, When) was the Kurume Castle built by?

(5) This new material is (by far, much more, the most) the strongest among all the metals.

5. () に適語を入れなさい。(20点)

(1) What () Mr. Brown like? —He is strict.

(2) () Jim like Bill? —Yes, he visits him all the time.

(3) There is plenty of food in the refrigerator. You can eat as () as you like.

(4) Do you want to get a bed, a desk, a wardrobe, a dressing table and some more?

I think your new one-room apartment is not big enough for so () furniture.

(5) Paul is six feet tall, and Mike is, too. They are the same ().

(6) This book is eighty pages long, and that one is, too. They are the same ().

(7) I weigh 100 pounds, and she does, too. We are the same ().

(8) I need a good job enough to () my large family.

(9) Would you () me a favor? —What is it, honey?

(10) What do you want to eat? —You decide. It doesn't make any () to me.

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

(1) The Shinano River is the longest in Japan.

() () river in Japan is longer than the Shinano River.

(2) I'm sorry that he can't come to join us today.

I () he () join us today.

(3) If I see the rock from the distance, it looks like a monkey.

() () the distance, the rock looks like a monkey.

(4) My mother is proud that her daughter worked in the hospital.

My mother is proud of her daughter () () in the hospital.

(5) I didn't realize how much I loved her until she was gone.

It () () () she was gone that I realized how much I loved her.

7. 日本語と同じ意味の英文になるように () に1語ずつ記入しなさい。(20点)

- (1) 私は彼にコンピュータを直してもらう必要がある。
I need to () the computer () by him.
- (2) あなたの英語は通じますか？
Do you think you can () () () in English?
- (3) スミスさんは今日遅いね。彼は電車を乗り逃がしたに違いない。
Mr. Smith is late today. He () () () the train.
- (4) 彼はコーヒーを二杯飲んだ。
He drank () () () coffee.
- (5) 窓を開けてもいいですか。
Do you mind () () the window?
- (6) エレンはトムが部屋に入るのを見た。
Ellen saw Tom () the room.
- (7) 我々は新しい機械の導入について議論することになっている。
We are () () the introduction of the new machine.
- (8) 水がなかったら、我々は生きることはいかならう。
() () water, we could not live.
- (9) 彼が助けてくれなかったら、私は成功しなかったらう。
If he () () () me, I could not have succeeded.
- (10) 将来何が起こるかわからない。
() is () () what will happen in the future.

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8. 下線部 (1) ~ (5) の語の説明として正しいものを a ~ d から選び○を付けなさい。(10点)

Japanese company (1)employees tend to be very respectful of (2)hierarchy in that they generally follow their supervisors' instructions without asking questions or (3)articulating their own ideas. In the U.S., however, a basic (4)assumption is that everyone has ideas and should (5)feel free to share those ideas with others, even with higher-ranking people.

- (1) employee
 - a. the head of a business company, bank, etc.
 - b. a person who is paid to work for an organization or for another person
 - c. a person or organization that you work for
 - d. a person who needs a job
- (2) hierarchy
 - a. a group of people governing a country or state
 - b. a system of government by departments which are managed by states officials, not by elected representatives
 - c. a way of working, organizing, or doing something which follows a fixed plan or set of rules
 - d. a system of organizing people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society or in a company
- (3) articulate
 - a. express your thoughts and ideas easily and well
 - b. express your thoughts or ideas with difficulty
 - c. give someone an order to do something
 - d. give a reason for something
- (4) assumption
 - a. a hasty conclusion
 - b. an opinion that is foolish or wrong
 - c. a failure to understand something correctly or in the right way
 - d. something that is taken as a fact or believed to be true without proof
- (5) feel free to do
 - a. be not busy
 - b. be allowed to go free
 - c. be able to act as you want
 - d. be able to get something without payment

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9. 次の(1)～(5)の内容を参考に英語で自己紹介の手紙を書きなさい。(20点)

Dear Mike,

Let me introduce myself to you.

1. (1) 出生地
2. (2) 趣味や特技と(3) その理由
3. (4) 将来の夢と(5) その理由

I hope you will write to me soon.

Yours truly,

Makoto

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)