

受験番号	
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平成25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 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、分度器および電卓は用いないこと。
- 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

英 語

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1 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。(32点)

To measure temperature accurately you need a thermometer. A thermometer is an instrument that undergoes some kind of change when exposed to a change in temperature. For example, an ordinary thermometer contains a liquid in a long glass tube. When the temperature changes, the (㉞: long) of the liquid in the tube changes. ㉞チューブの上には温度が簡単に読みとれるように数値の目盛が付いている。

The first thermometer was invented in 1592 by the Italian scientist Galileo (1564-1642). It was called an air thermometer because it used air to sense the changes in temperature. Galileo's thermometer was not very accurate, for it had no scale. It was also affected by air pressure. The first accurate thermometer was developed in 1714 by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit (1686-1736), a German glassblower and instrument maker. Fahrenheit's thermometer consisted of a small glass bulb that tapered into a very thin tube sealed at the end. The bulb-and-tube contained some mercury. When the temperature changed, the (㉞:long) of the mercury in the tube also changed.

Fahrenheit put a scale on his thermometer. He divided the scale into equal units called degrees. The symbol for a degree is °. A temperature on the Fahrenheit scale is written as °F. For example, 50 degrees is written as 50°F. Fahrenheit felt that all his thermometers should show the same temperature when measuring the same thing. He decided that when the thermometers were dipped in a mixture of melting ice and water, the top surface of the mercury in the tube should be marked 32°F. This is the temperature at which water freezes (the freezing point of water).

Why did Fahrenheit choose 32°F as the freezing point of water? The reason is that the freezing point of water was 32°F above the coldest temperature Fahrenheit could obtain in his laboratory. Using his scale, Fahrenheit found that the boiling point of water is 212°F.

In 1742 a Swedish scientist, Anders Celsius (1701-44), developed a new temperature scale. On this scale 0° is the freezing point of water and 100° the boiling point. On the original scale Celsius made 100° the freezing point and 0° the boiling point. Another scientist reversed this. To change a Celsius temperature to a Fahrenheit temperature, simply multiply the Celsius temperature by 9/5, or 1.8. Then add 32° to the result.

(㉞:~と仮定してください) you want to change a Fahrenheit temperature to a Celsius temperature. You simply reverse the procedure you just used.

(1) (㉞: long)を文中に合うように形を変え、右のカッコ内に記入しなさい。()

(2) 下線部㉞の日本語と同じ意味になるように、下の英文のかっこ内に一語ずつ英単語を入れなさい。
The tube has a number scale on it () () you can read the temperature easily.

(3) (㉞:~と仮定すると)を英語で表す適当な単語を下から選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。
ア Suppose イ Imagine ウ Think エ Hope

(4) 最初の温度計が正確でなかった理由として挙げられているものを日本語で全て説明しなさい。

(5) Fahrenheitが32度を氷点の温度に定めた理由は何ですか？

(6) Celsiusの最初に作った温度計と現在の温度計の異なる点を日本語で挙げなさい。

(7) 本文を参考に20℃は何°Fになるか計算し、下のカッコに数字で記入しなさい。

20℃ = () °F

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2 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。(47点)

I was shown into the waiting-room which, (1)as I had expected, was full. (2)Any waiting-room—especially a dentist's, as this was—is not the best place in the world to spend an afternoon. No matter how hard a dentist tries to make his waiting-room look pleasant, it always has an atmosphere of its own. There is that odd smell that reminds you (a) a hospital. A small table in the center is covered (b) very old and torn magazines; the curtains are faded; and the armchairs have a hollow, sunken look about them.

(3)This waiting-room was no exception. There were dusty pictures on the wall and the tattered magazines on the table looked like a great pile of waste paper. I took my seat and decided to pass the time watching the people around me.

A little man beside me was turning over the pages of a magazine quickly and nervously. It was hard to understand what he was looking at, for every three minutes or so he would throw the magazine on to the table, (4)seize another, and sink back into his chair. Opposite me there was a young mother who was trying to restrain her son (c) making a noise. The boy had obviously grown weary of (5)wait. He had placed an ash-tray on the floor and was making airplane-noises as he waved a pencil in his hands. Near him, an old man was fast asleep, snoring quietly to himself, and the boy's mother was afraid that sooner or later her son would wake the gentleman up. Meanwhile, the little man next to me kept sighing loudly. At last, he got up, walked towards the door and impatiently began examining the pictures on the wall. (6)Soon growing bored, he snatched yet another magazine from the bottom of the pile and dropped (7)weary into a chair. Even the boy had become quiet and was sleeping in his mother's arms. There was a deathly silence in the room as the door opened and a nurse entered. (8)The people looked up expectantly with a ray of hope in their eyes, then settled down again as the next lucky patient was led out of the room.

(1) 空欄 a、b、c に入る適語を答えなさい。

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____

(2) 次の各文の空欄に入るものとして最も適当なものを下のア～エから選び記号に○をつけなさい。

(1) While he was in the waiting-room, the writer passed the time _____.

ア by reading magazines

イ by looking at the pictures on the wall

ウ by looking at everyone in the room

エ by having a nap

(2) The young mother was afraid her little boy _____.

ア might hurt himself with the pencil

イ would fall asleep

ウ would tear the magazine

エ would disturb the old gentleman

(3) _____ a dentist tries to make his waiting-room look pleasant, it always has an atmosphere of its own.

ア Even though

イ Unless

ウ It doesn't matter

エ As much

(4) The writer could _____ understand what the little man was looking at.

ア hard

イ hardily

ウ hardly

エ hardy

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(3) 本文に即し以下の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 下線部(1)では何を期待しているのかを日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

(2) 下線部(2)の理由を日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

(3) 下線部(3)は具体的にどのような内容か。日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

(4) 下線部(4)と同じ内容の語を本文中から抜き出ささい。

(5) 下線部(5)、(7)の語を正しい形にしなさい。

(5) ----- (7) -----

(6) 下線部(6)と同じ意味になるように空欄を埋めなさい。

() () soon () bored, he snatched yet another magazine...

(7) 下線部(8)で、人々は具体的にどのような気持ちかを日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

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3 次の会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。(16点)

Emily: [1]

Shopkeeper: Oh, yes. [2]

Emily: Oh? It hasn't arrived yet? [3] It's been more than three weeks....When do you think I might expect it?

Shopkeeper: Er...Well, as a matter of fact, it is ... er ... in a way ... here already.
But ... [4]

Emily: I'm sorry but I really can't wait any longer. [5]

Shopkeeper: Er ... we do have certain inventory procedures. ...

Emily: But I've never had this trouble before. If it's going to take only a few minutes, I think I'll browse around while I'm waiting.

Shopkeeper: All right, I give up. (handing the book over) I'd almost finished it. Would you mind [6 : tell] me who did it the next time you come in to order one of these things?

(1) 上の会話文の1～5の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な文を下のア～オから選び記号で答えなさい。

ア That's funny.

イ Is there any reason why I can't have it now?

ウ If it's not too much trouble, would you come back to get it later?

エ I'd like to have that mystery story I ordered.

オ I'm afraid there's going to be a slight delay on that.

1 2 3 4 5

(2) [6] を適当な形に変え、その単語を右の () 内に記入しなさい。 ()

(3) 次の英文に英語で答えなさい。

What is the true reason why the shopkeeper couldn't give the book to Emily soon?

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4 次の文中の①から⑥までの語を英文の内容に沿うように正しい形にして答えなさい。(12点)

In a democracy, each person must behave ①(responsible). If we are to develop responsible adults, we must begin in the home by ②(develop) responsible children. Because reward and ③(punish) are not as ④(effect) as they were in the past, we need to create new relationships between children and adults. Since social ⑤(equal) is the ideal toward which the “⑥(democracy) revolution” is striving, these new child-rearing procedures must be based on ⑥(democracy) principles.

① _____ ② _____ ③ _____
④ _____ ⑤ _____ ⑥ _____

得 点

5 次の各問の文がそれぞれ同じ意味になるように()内に一語ずつ書き入れなさい。(16点)

- (1) a) My bike was stolen yesterday.
b) I () my bike () yesterday.
- (2) a) If you take this medicine, you will get better.
b) This medicine () () () get better.
- (3) a) I lost my watch this morning. I'm still looking for it.
b) I () () () for my missing watch since this morning.
- (4) a) No other student in this class plays basketball as well as Tom.
b) Tom plays basketball () () () other boy in this class.
- (5) a) He is wise enough to do his homework before he gets busy.
b) He is () a wise man () he does his homework before he gets busy.
- (6) a) This machine needs repairing.
b) This machine needs () () ().
- (7) a) Though it was very efficient, our company couldn't afford this machine.
b) In () () its high efficiency, our company couldn't afford this machine.
- (8) a) He is proud that he was a member of the research team.
b) He is proud () () () a member of the research team.

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6 (1) から (10) の空欄に最も適当な語または句を選び、記号に○をつけなさい。(20点)

- (1) The view of the lake from my window is different from what it () to be.
 ア get used イ is used ウ used エ uses
- (2) Leave the books () they are until the students come back to collect them.
 ア as イ so that ウ what エ which
- (3) But for my daughter's sudden illness, we () the trip to London last weekend.
 ア could have taken イ could take ウ had been taking エ had taken
- (4) David said that he had nothing to do with the incident, () is unbelievable.
 ア it イ this ウ what エ which
- (5) () how to write a paper, John sought advice from his teacher.
 ア Be not knowing イ Not knowing ウ Not known エ Unknown
- (6) Bob says that the structure of society is like () of family.
 ア it イ one ウ that エ those
- (7) His daughter is younger than mine () three years.
 ア by イ for ウ in エ with
- (8) Mary is beautiful, but her sister is () more beautiful.
 ア most イ much ウ so エ very
- (9) It () more than ten years since I left my hometown.
 ア has been イ has passed ウ is passed エ was
- (10) () had the idea occurred to him than Tom called his friends together to put it into practice.
 ア Hardly イ No sooner ウ Not until エ Scarcely

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- 7 次の英文の指示に40語前後の英文で答えなさい。(例: the book→2語として数える) (7点)
Explain what a cell phone is. Your answer should be around 40 words in English.

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