

平成27年度 編入学試験問題

一般科目【英語】

(注意事項)

1. 問題用紙は、指示のあるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題用紙は、この表紙を含め5枚（表紙…1枚、試験問題…2枚、解答用紙…2枚）ありますので、検査開始の合図のあとで確かめること。
3. 問題用紙が不足していたり、印刷等が不鮮明な箇所があった場合は、監督者に申し出ること。
4. 表紙及び解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入すること。
5. この表紙の裏のみ、計算用紙又はメモ紙として使用してもよいが、採点の対象とはならない。
6. 電卓の使用は不可。
7. 試験時間は60分。

受験番号： _____ 氏 名： _____

I 以下の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50点)

Some words have interesting origins*. We use these words every day. They are very common. (1) We do not know the strange history which these words sometimes have.

The word sandwich is a common word. It is an English word. The word is also (a) use today in many other languages. The Earl* of Sandwich was an Englishman. He lived in the eighteenth century. He liked to play cards. He liked to play for money. He was the (b) great player of his time. Often he played all day and night. One time, he played (ア) twenty-four hours without (c) stop. He did not leave the card table even to eat. Servants* brought food to him. They brought him some meat and some bread. He did not want to stop (d) play while he was eating. He put the meat (イ) two pieces of bread. (2) In this way he was able to go on playing.

The word panic is a word which comes (ウ) the Greek language*. Pan was one of the Greek gods. He was the god of the shepherds*. A shepherd is a man who (e) watch sheep. Pan was half-man, half-animal. He lived in the forest. He liked to hunt. He liked to play music. Probably you have seen pictures of Pan. He played a special kind (エ) flute. He went through the woods playing this flute. Very often he frightened* people very much. He looked so strange. Travelers, when they met him, were always frightened. (3) They did not know what they should do. They were in a "panic."

This is the origin of the word panic. (4) A person in a panic is so frightened that he does not know what he should do. Very often people in a panic do very foolish things. The word panic is found in many other languages (オ) English.

語注 origin 起源 Earl 伯爵 servant 使用人 Greek language ギリシャ語
shepherd 羊飼 い frighten 驚かせる

問1 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。(6点)

問2 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。(4点)

問3 下線部(3)と同じ意味になるよう、以下の文を完成させなさい。(4点)

They did not know()()().

問4 下線部(4)を和訳しなさい。(6点)

問5 文中の下線部(a)～(e)を適切な形に書き換えなさい。(15点)

問6 文中の(ア)～(オ)に入れるべき語を以下より選びなさい。(15点)

between besides by from for of with

II 以下の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50点)

Around the world, people look when a red, yellow, pink or gold car goes by. When people buy a car, however, (1) a colorful car is usually out of the question. For most buyers, the choice is silver, black, or white – in that order.

The tendency* toward monochromatic cars has (2) spread around the world. In the late 1990s, in the U.S., for example, only 38% of cars were black, white or silver. By 2010, however, that percentage climbed to 60% for new cars.

But no country has as high a proportion* of those three colors as South Korea at 88%. China and Japan are next at about 80%. In South Korea, the most popular car color by far is silver. Almost 50% of cars on the road there are silver, compared with* 19% in Europe and 16% in North America.

In North America, white has recently surpassed both black and silver. Gray is fourth and red is fifth. In Europe, black is the top choice, followed by silver, gray and white. In Japan, color popularity is led by white, followed by black, silver and blue.

There are practical reasons for buying white or silver. They are associated with* family use and good maintenance, and they have a higher resale value. Researchers in New Zealand studied the effect of car color on the risk of injury in car accidents. According to their results, if you want safety, silver is better than white.

(3) practical matters / always / based / is / on / selection of colors / not. It also expresses the personality of the owner. Some people even claim that there is a “psychology* of car colors.” Pink cars, for example, are seen childish symbols of rebellion*. Black is the color for company cars and government officials. It shows the status of the owner, with or without a chauffeur*. Red shows passion and a high income. Gray shows stability. Yellow shows confidence and love of a good time. Green shows the owner is conscientious*. Whether you believe these interpretations* or not, there is food for thought* here.

語注 tendency 傾向 proportion 割合 compared with ... …に比べて
be associated with ... …と関連している psychology 心理学
rebellion 反抗 chauffeur 運転手 conscientious 良心的
interpretation 解釈 food for thought 考えさせられること

問1 下線部(1)の意味を以下のア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。(4点)

- ア カラフルな車を買うことは、普通に考えられることだ。
- イ カラフルな車を買うことは、普通、問題ない。
- ウ カラフルな車を買うことは、普通、考えられない。
- エ カラフルな車を買うことは、普通、当然のことだ。

問2 下線部(2)の意味を以下のア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。(3点)

- ア 広がる イ 弱まる ウ 止まる

問3 下線部(3)を、以下の意味になるよう並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で始めてあります。(4点)

「どの色を選ぶかは、いつも実用的なことがらに基づくわけではない。」

問4 以下の地域で最も売れている車の色を英語で答えなさい。(20点)

- ① 日本 ② 韓国 ③ 北米 ④ ヨーロッパ

問5 日本で3番目に売れている車の色を英語で答えなさい。(5点)

問6 ニュージーランドでの研究の結果、どのようなことがわかりましたか。

日本語で答えなさい。(5点)

問7 本文によれば、以下の人々はどのような色を好みますか。英語で答えなさい。(9点)

- ① 自信家の人 ② 安定を好む人 ③ 高収入の人

平成27年度 編入学試験(英語)

受験番号		氏名	
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得点(頁小計)

I

問1 _____
_____ (6点)

問2 _____ (4点)

問3 They did not know () () (). (4点)

問4 _____
_____ (6点)

問5 (a)() (b)() (c)()
(d)() (e)() (15点)

問6 (ア)() (イ)() (ウ)()
(エ)() (オ)() (15点)

平成27年度 編入学試験(英語)

受験番号		氏名	
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得点(頁小計)

Ⅱ

問1 _____ (4点)

問2 _____ (3点)

問3 _____
_____ (4点)

問4 ① _____ ② _____
③ _____ ④ _____ (20点)

問5 _____ (5点)

問6 _____
_____ (5点)

問7 ① _____ ② _____ ③ _____ (9点)