

平成 2 9 年 度

編 入 学 試 験 問 題

英 語
(全学科共通)

・ No. 1 / 4 ~ 4 / 4

(表紙を含み 5 枚綴)

※受験番号は問題・解答用紙全てに記入してください。

受験番号

平成29年度 編入学試験問題

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[1] 次の英文を読み、下のそれぞれの問いに答えなさい。

It was the very cold winter of 1925. Dr. Welch, the only doctor in the little town of *Nome in Alaska, found out that some people were sick and dying with a disease called *diphtheria. But there wasn't enough ①medicine in Nome. He thought, "If I can get enough medicine, I can save those sick people." In bad weather, there was no plane that could fly into Nome. ②The only hope was to get the medicine from some place near Nome in *Alaska. He called the radio station. A radio message for help went across Alaska.

A doctor in Anchorage in south Alaska heard ③the message, and he had enough medicine! ④But the problem was how to send the medicine to Nome. It could not go by ship because the seas near Nome were frozen. So he decided to send it to Nenana by train. Nenana was the town ⑤closest to Nome, one and a half days away on the railway.

The trip with the important medicine began. After about 510 kilometers by train, the medicine had to travel about 1,100 kilometers over the difficult and frozen road between Nenana and Nome. ⑥Only sledges pulled by dog teams could do this job. Again, the radio station asked for help: this time for drivers of dog teams. These drivers are known as *mushers*. Soon, some mushers with very strong dogs agreed ⑦to help.

On Tuesday evening, January 27, the medicine arrived at Nenana by train and it was given to the first musher. The great relay race began. Each musher relayed the medicine to the next man waiting with another dog team.

On Sunday, the medicine was relayed to the last musher, Gunnar Kaasen. Before his start, heavy snow began to fall. But he ⑧continued the race and his dogs kept ⑨(run).

On the morning of February 2, five and a half days after the first dog team started, Kaasen entered the town of Nome. Soon, he found the hospital. Dr. Welch was very glad and said, "You got here in time! You have done a wonderful job."

"No. The dog did ⑩it! They brought us here," answered Kaasen, as he put the important medicine in the doctor's hands. ⑪The race against death was won at last!

注：Nome「ノーム」、diphtheria「ジフテリア」、Alaska「アラスカ」、Nenana「ニーナ」

(出典：CROSSBEAM B2, エミル出版)

問1. 下線部①medicine, ⑤closest, ⑧continue の日本語の意味を答えなさい。

問2. 下線部②、下線部④、下線部⑪を日本語に直しなさい。

問3. 下線部③の *message* の内容として最も適切なものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

(7) "... *Mushers are wanted to send medicine to Nome ... No time to lose ...* "

(1) "... *We have extra medicine in our hospital ... Can be shipped by train to Nenana ...* "

(9) "... *Some people are in serious condition ... Send doctors NOW ...* "

(1) "... *We have an outbreak of diphtheria ... Not enough medicine ... Urgently need help ...* "

*outbreak「発生」 *urgently「至急」

問4. 下線部⑥の *Only sledges pulled by dog teams* の日本語の意味を答えなさい。

問5. 下線部⑦の *help* の内容を正しく表している英文を1つ選びなさい。

(7) to relay the medicine to Nome in their dog teams

(1) to run a dog team race against each other to carry the medicine to Nome

(9) to find a hospital that had enough medicine for diphtheria

(1) to find an airplane to get the medicine to Nome much faster than dog teams

問6. カッコ⑨の *run* を適切な形に直しなさい。

問7. 下線部⑩の *it* が指している内容を、本文中より抜き出して英語で答えなさい。

問8. *medicine* を Anchorage から Nome まで運ぶのにかった日数を答えなさい。

問9. 次の(7)~(1)の中から本文の内容と合っているものを2つ選び記号で答えなさい。

(7) Dr. Welch needed more doctors to save the dying people in his town.

(1) The doctor in Anchorage could not send the medicine by ship because of the frozen seas.

(9) The radio station asked for help twice: first for the medicine and then for mushers.

(1) The last relay by Gunnar Kaasen and his dogs was the easiest part of the long and difficult route.

(1) When the medicine was handed to Dr. Welch, he first thanked Gunnar Kaasen's dogs for their great job.

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[2] 次の対話文の()内に入れるのに最も適当なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) A: Hello, Mike. How are you?
B: I'm fine, thanks. And you?
A: All right. ()
B: Yes. I stayed by the sea with my parents for a week.
- (a) Where are you going to?
(b) Did you go to the movie?
(c) Did you enjoy your vacation?
(d) What will you do during vacation?
- (2) A: Hi, Ken. You look sick. Are you all right?
B: Yes, I'm all right. I'm just hungry. I had nothing to eat today.
A: Oh, no! ()
B: Yes, I know. But I got up late this morning and I had no time to eat it.
- (a) You should eat breakfast.
(b) You look good in blue.
(c) What do you mean?
(d) Do you have any medicine?
- (3) A: Would you like to play soccer with us after school, Takashi?
B: () I have to go straight home.
A: How about tomorrow, then?
B: That will be fine.
- (a) I will!
(b) That sounds nice!
(c) Thanks, but I've had enough.
(d) I can't.
- (4) A: The English exam was not so difficult. I was a little surprised.
B: Really? ()
A: How about history? I was confused about the names of the temples.
B: Well, I'm confident about history because I studied it very hard.
- (a) We have finished all the exams.
(b) Some questions were difficult for me.
(c) I like to read English books.
(d) I think that's interesting.

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[3] 次の文の()内に入る最も適当な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) This will be an () football game.
(a) excite (b) excited (c) exciting (d) excitedly
- (2) My mother drives () than my father.
(a) careful (b) carefully (c) more careful (d) more carefully
- (3) Can we () the problem now?
(a) discuss (b) talk (c) express (d) mention
- (4) Flight 332 from Los Angeles () in Tokyo at 10:00 last night.
(a) arrive (b) is arriving (c) arrived (d) will arrive
- (5) My parents, () are both doctors, work at the same hospital.
(a) which (b) whose (c) that (d) who
- (6) I haven't seen Kumiko for years, but I still () her smile.
(a) think (b) remember (c) look (d) touch
- (7) He let me () his cellphone.
(a) use (b) using (c) used (d) to use
- (8) Thank you very much for () me some pictures.
(a) send (b) sending (c) sent (d) to send
- (9) I hope () to South Africa next year.
(a) go (b) going (c) to go (d) for going
- (10) We didn't understand () he said.
(a) what (b) that (c) it (d) when
- (11) I waited outside () she was talking on the phone.
(a) among (b) while (c) during (d) between
- (12) If I () you, I wouldn't say such a thing.
(a) am (b) will be (c) are (d) were
- (13) Anne () absent from work since last Friday.
(a) is (b) was (c) will be (d) has been
- (14) An express shuttle bus runs () ten minutes from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m.
(a) all (b) every (c) some (d) most
- (15) Please () off the light when you leave the room.
(a) turn (b) make (c) get (d) show

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[4] 日本語の意味に合うように、[]内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 発電機は電気エネルギーを生み出す機械である。

A dynamo [a / energy / machine / is / produces / that / electric].

- (2) 新しい地下鉄が開通するまで10年以上かかるでしょう。

It will [complete / more / take / ten years / than / to] the new subway line.

- (3) 二酸化炭素は、圧力とエネルギーを使用すれば、強固なプラスチックに変えることができる。

CO₂ [turned into / using / can / by / strong plastic / be] pressure and energy.

- (4) この測定により、どのぐらいのオゾンがあるかが分かる。

This [how much / us / there / measurement / is / tells / ozone].

- (5) 高輝度発光ダイオード(HB LED)は、家庭用のランプの中にねじ込む電球とは異なっている。

HB LEDs are [screw into / different / that / the light bulbs / you / lamps / from] at home.

[5] 次の日本語の文を英文に直しなさい。

- (1) あなたにそれをファックスと電子メールの両方で送ります。

- (2) 京都は日本で最も人気のある都市の一つです。

- (3) 我々の身体は健康で強くなるために食物を必要とする。