

'22

前期日程

# 英 語

(理工学部)

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(16頁)です。解答用紙は、解答用紙(英語 マークシート)(第1問、第2問を解答)と解答用紙(英語 記述)(第3問を解答)の2枚です。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所があった場合には申し出てください。
3. それぞれの解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名と受験番号を記入してください。また、解答用紙(英語 マークシート)には受験番号を正しくマークしてください。
4. 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の各欄に記入してください。
5. 第1問、第2問の解答は、解答用紙(英語 マークシート)の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

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と表示がある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ③ ④

6. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
7. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。





**第1問** 次の問い(A, B)に答えなさい。

A. 次の問い(問1～15)の  ～  に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙(英語 マークシート)の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 We were walking together  the direction of the church.  
① to                    ② in                    ③ at                    ④ for

問2 The bike  hit the dog running into the street.  
① nearly                ② locally                ③ mostly                ④ closely

問3 John is as excellent a composer as  lived.  
① never                ② any                    ③ nobody                ④ ever

問4 The sign on the wall  :“Watch out!”  
① has                    ② writes                ③ shows                ④ reads

問5 Tom was made  at the gate for a long time.  
① wait                    ② to wait                ③ waiting                ④ waited

問6 My mother did a great  raising us, four children.  
① business              ② work                    ③ job                    ④ task

問7 A:I'm sorry to  you, but do you know where the nearest bus stop is?

B:Sure. Go down this street and turn left. It's on the corner next to the post office.

① bother                ② confuse                ③ accept                ④ refuse

問 8 A: Are you leaving now, Beth? I will give you a ride.

B: Oh, thank you very much, Bob.

A: It's my .

- ① happiness      ② fun              ③ pleasure      ④ goodness

問 9 We were all  after the half marathon. So, our manager gave us a break.

- ① exhausting      ② exhausted      ③ exhaustion      ④ exhaustive

問10 A: What's your plan for tomorrow? Are you free?

B: I think I will be .

- ① desirable      ② available      ③ flexible      ④ probable

問11 His father wants  study to become a doctor.

- ① him that      ② he that      ③ him to      ④ to him

問12 Japanese toy companies always try to  up with unique new games to attract customers.

- ① catch      ② come      ③ make      ④ put

問13 You should be  towards all the people around you.

- ① respectable                      ② respectful  
③ respective                      ④ respectively

問14 My mother wouldn't  me go out to play until I finished my assignment.

- ① admit      ② get      ③ let      ④ permit

問15 We should leave now. There's  time left for us.

① few

② a few

③ little

④ little of

B. 次の問い(問16～30)の各文は誤った英語表現を含んでいます。訂正が必要な箇所を下線部①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙(英語 マークシート)の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問16 When natural disasters as floods or earthquakes occur, we need accurate information to survive.

問17 It is often said that we must eat more vegetables to stay health.

問18 Five years later, the economy around the world had gotten severer than we had anticipated.

問19 I will never forget to climb Mt. Fuji with my classmates in the school trip last year.

問20 Last night, most of the people was laughing when he made a speech at the party.

問21 I will send you an email as soon as I am arriving at home.

問22 Because Kumi is at a loss about what to do, I suggest that she stops by Professor Smith's office to ask for help.

問23 Baseball, basketball, football, and hockey are the fourth major national sports in the United States.

問24 Toshi and Jun have studied English as a foreign language when they were in fifth grade.  
① ② ③ ④

問25 I am very much looking forward to have you visit my new office this coming spring.  
① ② ③ ④

問26 I have two children. One is an engineer, and another is a university student.  
① ② ③ ④

問27 Nowadays, the computer can do much of the work that used be done by humans.  
① ② ③ ④

問28 It was announced yesterday that the train companies would raise their bills by more than 10%.  
① ② ③ ④

問29 Although Professor Jones explained the homework twice, I couldn't make of what he meant.  
① ② ③ ④

問30 We have to get ready of many problems to live our lives happily.  
① ② ③ ④





**第2問** 次の問い(A, B)に答えなさい。

A. 次の英文を読み, 下の問い(問1～5)の  ～  に入る最も適切なものを, それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び, 解答用紙(英語 マークシート)の解答欄にマークしなさい。

About five hundred kilometers away from Australia, a small island called Lord Howe Island was the only place in the world where a giant stick insect lived. Unfortunately, it was tasty to rats, and it had no wings, so it could not fly away. By 1920, it disappeared. This gentle 12-centimeter-long insect was thought to be gone forever. In 2001, scientists heard rock climbers had found remains of these giant insects on a tall and dangerous rock island. The rock island, 22 kilometers away from Lord Howe Island, was surrounded by the ocean. Very little plant life existed on the rock, and it was known that these insects liked green areas. Finding these lost giant insects seemed unlikely.

A team of four scientists went to the rock by boat. They had a difficult jump to make, to get from the boat to the rock, because of heavy waves. The choice of swimming seemed easier, but there were too many sharks. The three men and one woman had to leap from the moving boat to the rock, instead. The team then climbed up the rock to check every green plant they could find. High up on the rock, they found a little fresh water, a few plants, and a single bush. It looked like some kind of insect had been there, but none were visible.

The scientists knew that the stick insects liked to hide during the day and walk around and feed at night. Nobody said rock climbing in the dark would be a good idea, because it was clearly too dangerous. However, two members decided to try, anyway. With lights and a camera, they climbed back to the place with the one bush. There they found two stick insects.

The searchers jumped up and down with joy but were careful not to fall from the narrow rock. They took three photos of the big, black insects, and climbed down to their camp to tell the news to the other members. In the morning light, everyone searched around the bush again, and found eggs the insects had laid. But their boat was coming, and the team had to leave. For two years, they could not return to the rock.

When the team went back to the ocean rock, they were able to collect four of the insects and bring them to Australia. However, only one was able to lay eggs. Finally, thirty insects were born from those eggs. Now, eggs are being sent all over the world to be taken care of and to hatch\*. Some are in zoos, and some eggs are being sent to schools, so students can help in saving and raising these rare, friendly insects. Some of the insects are also back at their original home, Lord Howe Island, living in nature there as they did long ago.

\*hatch : 孵化<sup>ふか</sup>する

(Jane Goodall (2009)から一部内容を変更して引用)

From Hope for Animals and Their World by Jane Goodall, copyright ©2009.

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問 1 Where was the giant stick insect known to live until one hundred years ago?

- ① All around the world
- ② On one rock in the ocean
- ③ Across all of Australia
- ④ Only on Lord Howe Island

問 2 Why was the insect easily caught by rats? 

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- ① The insects were hungry.
- ② The insects could not escape by flying.
- ③ The insects slept at night.
- ④ Both of them liked rock climbing.

問 3 Why couldn't the scientists swim to the rock? 

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- ① Their boat was too big.
- ② It was too far from Lord Howe Island.
- ③ The water had sharks.
- ④ Their equipment was too heavy.

問 4 According to the passage, what is NOT true? 

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- ① The insects are most active at night.
- ② The insects are black.
- ③ The insects are very rare.
- ④ The insects live only in zoos now.

問 5 What is the best title of this passage? 

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- ① How Rats Caused Problems in Australia
- ② How a Long-Lost Insect Was Rediscovered
- ③ How the Giant Stick Insect Learned to Fly
- ④ Why Rock Climbing Was Too Dangerous

B. 次の英文を読み, 下の問い(問1～5)の  ～  に入る最も適切なものを, それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び, 解答用紙(英語マークシート)の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Thousands of years ago, people in China, Iraq, and Greece used the Sun, the Moon, and the stars to calculate the time of year and the seasons. This is how they knew the dates of festivals and when to plant seeds. The Ancient Egyptians and the Incas of South America thought that the Sun was a god. They built beautiful temples for the Sun.

Most ancient astronomers\* believed that the Earth was at the center of our solar system. They thought that the Sun, the other stars, and all the planets orbited the Earth. In 1543, a Polish astronomer named Copernicus said that the Sun was at the center of our solar system, but people did not believe him. Later, other astronomers believed him, but important people and powerful institutions including the Catholic Church stopped them writing about their ideas. Almost 150 years later, a British astronomer named Isaac Newton proved that the Earth orbits the Sun.

Telescopes\* help people to learn about our solar system. The first telescopes were very small. Later, people made bigger telescopes, and they discovered new planets, moons, and a very bright area in the night sky that was made of many stars.

After that, people realized that this bright area was the center of our galaxy\*, the Milky Way. For a long time, astronomers thought that the Milky Way was the only galaxy in the universe. Then in 1930, an American astronomer named Edwin Hubble discovered another galaxy. Now we know that there are billions of galaxies in the universe.

Today, astronomers use huge telescopes to study the stars. They can see the light from galaxies billions of kilometers from the Earth. Astronomers also use satellites to explore our solar system. Satellites orbit or fly past

other planets and take photos, too.

\*astronomer : 天文学者

\*telescope : 望遠鏡

\*galaxy : 銀河

(Alex Raynham (2010)から一部内容を変更して引用)

Reproduced by permission of Oxford University Press from All About Space by Alex Raynham © Oxford University Press year of publication.

問 1 According to the passage, why was it necessary for ancient people to observe the sky?

- ① To select the best season to build temples for the gods
- ② To determine farming cycles and plan important events
- ③ To learn how the Ancient Egyptians and Incas grew their food
- ④ To understand how weather patterns change throughout the year

問 2 According to the passage, what did many people believe in the middle of the sixteenth century?

- ① That Jupiter was the center of our solar system.
- ② That the stars, the Earth, and other planets circled the Sun.
- ③ That Copernicus and Newton were both Polish astronomers.
- ④ That the Sun, stars, and planets circled the Earth.

問 3 What does the passage say about satellites? 38

- ① Some satellites help scientists by traveling deeper into space to gather new information.
- ② Some satellites are used to spy on other countries and to collect secret information.
- ③ Some satellites can be dangerous to human life if they crash land on the Earth from space.
- ④ Some satellites are designed to help us communicate easily over long distances.

問 4 What is NOT mentioned in the passage? 39

- ① Modern astronomers use telescopes to learn about far away stars.
- ② The Hubble Space Telescope takes clear pictures of planets, stars, and galaxies.
- ③ Copernicus did not believe that the Earth was at the center of our solar system.
- ④ New planets were discovered after larger telescopes were introduced.

問 5 What is the best title for this passage? 40

- ① The Use of the Telescope in Seventeenth Century Europe
- ② The Contributions of Astronomers Over the Centuries
- ③ The Scientific Discoveries and Inventions of Isaac Newton
- ④ The Influence of the Stars in Ancient Festivals and Farming

**第3問** 次の二つの英文(A, B)中の下線部  ~  に入る適切な英単語を, 解答用紙(英語 記述)の解答欄に書きなさい。

- 注意
1. 一つの下線部につき単語一つを書くこと。
  2. 例にならって書き出しの文字を含めた英単語を書くこと。

例

I went to the lib\_\_\_\_\_  to return a book but it was closed.

解答: library

A.

### Wild Weather

Heat from the sun warms the Earth. Some heat escapes, but some is trapped by a blanket of gases 1\_\_\_\_\_  carbon dioxide\*. This keeps the Earth warm enough for us to live here. It's called the greenhouse effect. The climate has had warm and cold periods in the past, but since 1880 the increase has been unusual. Moreover, in these forty years, the rate of warming has become more than twice as fast. The problem now is that our power plants, vehicles, and factories rel\_\_\_\_\_  a lot of carbon dioxide. As a r\_\_\_\_\_ , we are trapping too much heat, and the Earth is getting too warm.

More heat means that there is more rain, stronger winds, and more damaging storms in some places. It also means there is not enough rain to grow food in others. It also means that the snow and ice on mountains and around the poles is melting, and sea le\_\_\_\_\_  are rising. Cities near the oceans will possibly have more floods and may go underwater.

Climate changes are happening already, but we can help to slow them down. We must make less carbon dioxide to help keep the Earth cool. We



can make sure our gov \_\_\_\_\_ [45] plan energy use well. For example, where do our cities buy electricity? Do we have strong rules for cleaner vehicles? We can use our c \_\_\_\_\_ [46] less—we can walk or ride a bicycle. We can also protect green areas and plant more trees. Trees use carbon dioxide to make food, so if there are more trees, there will be less carbon dioxide in the at \_\_\_\_\_ [47] .

We need electricity for our daily lives. But it makes a big difference how we get the electricity. Power plants in some countries still make electricity by b \_\_\_\_\_ [48] coal or oil. Fortunately, nowadays we can make energy from the weather. Wind and solar energy are called green energy, or renewable energy. Green energy does not produce carbon dioxide. To make electricity, we can use strong winds to turn windmills that make electricity. Lots of windmills together are called a wind farm. Wind farms are often on hills or out in the ocean because the winds are stronger there. Solar panels change l \_\_\_\_\_ [49] from the sun into electricity. This electricity can power our machines and heat or cool our homes. People use solar panels all a \_\_\_\_\_ [50] the world. The sun can even power our transportation. People keep finding new ways to use our amazing weather.

\*carbon dioxide : 二酸化炭素

(Jacqueline Martin (2010) *Wild Weather* から一部内容を変更して引用)

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B.

### How Can You Lose Weight and Still Have Energy to Train?

The overwhelming concern among sports-active people is how to lose weight and yet maintain energy for training. The important thing is to choose car 51 what and when you eat.

Remember, carbohydrates\* are not fattening. Excess fats are a major problem. For example, one teaspoon of carbohydrates has only 16 calories; that same a 52 of fat has 36 calories. Your body can very easily store excess dietary\* fat as body fat. You're more l 53 to use up excess carbohydrates. So, don't trade a fat-free baked potato for fat-rich cottage cheese, or eat spoonfuls of peanut butter from the jar, thinking that's better than a handful of crackers.

Does it ma 54 when you eat? It seems to. If you eat a lot at night, you may gain weight more easily than if you eat the same number of calories e 55 in the day. You can also easily overeat at night. The important point is that you should eat at least two-thirds of your calories during the day. It's pa 56 necessary to have a good breakfast and lunch.

You'll not only use the calories when you exercise and have more energy for training, but you'll also pre 57 yourself from getting too hungry and overeating. Remember, when you get too hungry, you may lack the energy to care about how much you eat.

Consider when, why, and what you eat, and cor 58 any bad habits. Eat slowly. Overweight people tend to eat faster than their normal-weight counterparts. Make a list of different activities to do ins 59 of eating when you're bored, lonely, tired, or nervous.

Finally, think healthy. Being positive about yourself is important for

suc \_\_\_\_\_ 60 weight loss and for your health.

\* carbohydrate : 炭水化物

\* dietary : 食物の

(Gloria Averbuch & Fred Lebow (1994) *The New York Road Runners Club Complete Book of Running* から一部内容を変更して引用)