’19

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 記述用)(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，［10］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 ● 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［ 1 ］～［ 15 ］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　I gave you a call last night, but the line was［ 1 ］.

① many　② busy　③ much　④ talking

問 2　George has been studying hard, so I think he［ 2 ］success in the exam.

① reserves　② preserves　③ observes　④ deserves

問 3　He should have been a little more［ 3 ］.

① considerate　② consider
③ considerable　④ considering

問 4　Did you［ 4 ］your family of your flight change?

① conform　② transform　③ reform　④ inform

問 5　I learned that water［ 5 ］at a temperature of 100 ℃.

① boils　② boiled　③ was boiling　④ has boiled

問 6　Excuse me?［ 6 ］there any convenience stores near here?

① Is　② Are　③ Do　④ Does

問 7　The number of travelers who visit Japan is very［ 7 ］.

① a lot　② large　③ much　④ many

問 8　I regret not [8] when I was young.

① to study hard　② study hard

③ having studied hard　④ studied hard

問 9　A：John, is Mary still using your camera?

B：Yes, I wonder when she [9] it.

① returns　② returned

③ will return　④ has returned

問10　A：Are you interested in going to the movie tonight?

B：Well, I [10] rather stay and study at home. I'm worried about my exam tomorrow.

① could　② would　③ should　④ might

問11　He took a [11] off because of a high fever.

① time　② day　③ rest　④ work

問12　The apartment had been [12] for six months.

① nothing　② free　③ empty　④ absent

問13　The mother of the children told them [13] .

① crying not　② to not crying

③ to cry not　④ not to cry

問14　Not only Tom but also I [14] against your plan.

① am　② be　③ are　④ is

問15　I would have failed the exam [15] for the help of my friends.

① if it hadn't been　② without

③ instead　④ if it wasn't

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。訂正の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　If you don't want to gain weight①, you should avoid to eat②　oily food in③ daily life④.

問17　Let's take① pictures in front of② that gold statue③, are we④?

問18　In① this study, the results of Experiment A are② more reliable③ than these④ of Experiment B.

問19　English is① now an international language: in another② words, it③ plays an important role in communication④.

問20　Please let① me know② the city which③ you stayed during④ this trip.

問21　The temple I visited① in Kyoto is thought to be② one of the best③ tourist spot④ in the world.

問22　I was careless to① have lost② my wallet on③ my way to④ home from the party.

問23　I thought she was telling① a lie when she said② she had met③ him ago④.

問24　She apologized her friend① for not② having told the truth③ when they met last month④.

問25 I will suggest ① that he visits ② those temples when he goes to ③ Kyoto next ④ summer.

問26 Joe called to say ① that he won't ② be able to ③ make it ④ by seven o'clock.

問27 The journey ① from Los Angeles to San Diego is a ② three-hours ③ trip if the traffic ④ isn't heavy.

問28 When Sarah was a child, she disliked peas ①, carrots ②, bean ③, and most other vegetables ④.

問29 The new space station that sponsored ① by Japan ② will ③ be launched ④ next week from Woomera Field in Australia.

問30 I actually ① thought Ben wasn't going to come to the party at all ②, but ③ here comes he ④ now.

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［ 31 ］～［ 35 ］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。

The sixteenth century was a time of changes in Europe. Europeans began to explore the Americas, Asia, and Africa, and learning in all areas flowered. In England, the English language grew in order to express a large number of new ideas.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Latin was the language of learning in all of Europe. It was seen as richer than English and the other spoken European languages. However, with the growth of education, the introduction of printing, and the new interest in learning, this began to change. More and more people wanted to read books by Roman and Greek writers, and in England they wanted to read them in English. So these books were translated. Other books about learning were written in English. Using English meant that a writer could reach more people, as one printer explained to a writer who preferred Latin: “Though, sir, your book be wise and full of learning, yet … it will not be sold so much.” However, accepting English as a language of learning was not complete until the end of the seventeenth century. For example, in 1687 Isaac Newton chose Latin when he wrote his *Principia*, but fifteen years later he wrote *Opticks* in English.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, writers in English borrowed about thirty thousand words from about fifty languages, mainly to describe new things and ideas. About half of these words are still used today. This very large growth of vocabulary was the main change in English at this time. The new words came mainly from Latin; for example, *desperate*, *expensive*, *explain*, *fact*. Other important sources for new words

were French, Italian, Greek, Spanish, and Portuguese. And as the Europeans travelled to more and more places, so words came into English from the Americas, Africa, and Asia. For example, *chocolate* and *tomato* came from Mexico; *banana* from Africa, and *coffee* from Turkey.

Not everyone liked this borrowing of words. Some thought that the strange words were hard to understand. English could express everything quite well without them and the writers were only showing how many languages they knew. One man, Sir John Cheke, wrote in 1557: "I think we should write our own language without borrowing words from other languages." But the borrowing continued, and people gradually got used to the new words.

(Bright Viney(2008)から一部内容を変更して引用)

問 1 According to the passage, what made Latin the language for learning in the early sixteenth century? 31

① The belief that it could help Europeans explore other areas.
② The belief that it was spoken in all the countries of Europe.
③ The belief that it could express a large number of new ideas.
④ The belief that it was superior to other European languages.

問 2 According to the passage, what did it mean to write a book in English? 32

① For people to discuss books by Roman and Greek writers.
② For a printer to explain the necessity to write in English.
③ For a writer to have more people read his or her book.
④ For a reader to learn not only English but also Latin.

問 3 According to the passage, how many of the words borrowed during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are used in English still now? 33

① About 13,000.

② About 15,000.

③ About 30,000.

④ About 50,000.

問 4 According to the passage, what contributed to the growth of English vocabulary? 34

① Europeans travelling to other countries.

② Asians travelling to European countries.

③ Latin people travelling to England.

④ French people travelling to England.

問 5 What is the best title of this passage? 35

① How Modern English Began

② How Latin Was Used

③ How European Language Spread

④ How Languages Borrowed Words

B．次の英文を読み，下の問い(問１～５)の [36] ～ [40] 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。

The Inventor

Today, when people talk about Leonardo's notebooks, they usually think first about his inventions. Some writers have given him credit for inventing everything from the submarine to the airplane. As it turns out, while many of his machines and ideas were completely original, others had been thought of before and Leonardo merely improved them. But that should not take away from his reputation as a mechanical genius.

Among Leonardo's many inventions were an underwater diving device; an automatic paper feeder for a printing press; a machine to make metal screws; one of the world's first air-cooling systems; a door that closed automatically; and a clock that measured the minutes as well as the hours. He invented earth-moving machines; a submarine; various hand tools quite similar to things we use today; and even a self-closing toilet cover. He also came up with the idea for the contact lens.

Leonardo had so many ideas, but some of them were quite surprising. When you look at his war machines, you can hardly imagine that Leonardo was really a man of peace. He also loved animals so much he eventually became a vegetarian. And yet this gentleman invented, among many other weapons, three different models of machine gun; a modern-looking bomb; and a steam-powered gun. He improved an old idea to make an armored car* with a complicated motor and guns pointing in every direction. More than four hundred years later, it was developed into a tank and became an important weapon in World War I.

As an inventor, Leonardo is probably most famous for having tried to

build a flying machine. He was sure that birds could fly based on standard laws. So he analyzed the flight patterns of birds and bats, studied their wings, and observed air movement.

He sketched a variety of designs and finally, after years of preparation, built a model in a secret upstairs room at his workshop. On January 2, 1496, he wrote in his notebook that the next morning he would make an attempt to fly. Either he got scared and gave up the idea or it didn't work. At any rate, we have no record of it. But the next time he wrote of trying to fly, he was more careful. "You will experiment with this machine over a lake," he wrote to himself. He also wrote that he should carry something to help him float, in case he crashed into the water.

*armored car：装甲車

（*Leonardo da Vinci* から一部内容を変更して引用）

問 1 According to the passage, what is NOT true? 36

① The modern tank is partly based on one of Leonardo's ideas.
② Leonardo studied how birds fly.
③ All of Leonardo's inventions were original.
④ Leonardo was interested in flying.

問 2 What does the passage say Leonardo is probably most well known for? 37

① Inventing a submarine.
② Being a mechanical genius.
③ Designing war machines.
④ Trying to build a sort of airplane.

問 3 What is NOT listed as one of Leonardo's inventions? 38

① A contact lens.

② A door that opened automatically.

③ Something to help people swim underwater.

④ A sort of air conditioner.

問 4 According to the passage, why is it surprising that Leonardo designed machines for war? 39

① Because he was a vegetarian.

② Because he loved animals.

③ Because he had so many ideas.

④ Because he liked peace.

問 5 What can we NOT assume from the passage? 40

① Leonardo was good at inventing.

② Leonardo's notebooks have many ideas in them.

③ Many modern machines developed from Leonardo's ideas.

④ Leonardo was successful the first time he tried to fly.

第 3 問 次の二つの英文(A，B)中の下線部 41 ～ 60 に入る適切な英単語を，解答用紙(英語　記述用)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＿＿＿ 例 to return a book but it was closed.

解答：*library*

A.

In the beginning

For thousands of years, humans have needed to count. Families needed to know how many cows, how much food, and how much land they had. This inf＿＿＿ 41 was important when people wanted to buy and s＿＿＿ 42 things, and also when people died or got married. There were many different wa＿＿＿ 43 to count and write down the numbers. The Sumerians had three: they used one for land, one for fruit and vegetables, and one for animals. They could count, but they couldn't calculate easily.

Around 1900 to 1800 BC, the Babylonians invented how to count using place values. Two things decided the si＿＿＿ 44 of a number: the numbers from 0 to 9, and the place where they were put. Today we do the same. We can write any number using only ten numbers: for in＿＿＿ 45, 134 means 1 × 100, 3 × 10, and 4 × 1. Co＿＿＿ 46 also use this system when people use them. They only use two numbers (0 and 1): for example, 11011 means 1 × 16, 1 × 8, 0 × 4, 1 × 2, and 1 × 1 (＝27). Without this system, fast calculations are im＿＿＿ 47.

B ____ [48] 1000 and 500 BC, the Babylonians invented the abacus*. It used small stones which they put in lines. Each line showed a different value. They moved them from one line to another to do calculations.

Al ____ [49] an abacus can be very fast, it is not really a machine because it does not do calculations automatically. In the seventeenth century, people began to build calculating machines. In 1642, a man who studied mathematics, Blaise Pascal, made an Arithmetic Machine. He used it to count money. During the n ____ [50] ten years, Pascal made fifty more machines.

（*In the beginning* から一部内容を変更して引用）

*abacus：そろばん

B.

Saving Energy

There are problems with current energy. We need to use different kinds of energy that come from things l_____ 51 wind, water, and sunlight. These are types of energy that will not run out.

Solar Energy

People use the Sun's energy, or solar energy, to heat water and to make electricity. In some homes, solar panels use sunlight to heat water. The panels take heat from the water in pipes. Some types of solar panel have cells that co_____ 52 sunlight into electricity. They can be used in small machines or on a roof to make electricity. Many cells put to_____ 53 can make electricity for thousands of people.

Wind Energy

Wind is when air shifts from one place to another; that is, wind is m_____ 54 air. To catch wind energy, people build wind turbines* in windy places, for example, high hills near beaches. Wind turbines are tall and they have three or four blades at the top. The blades turn when the wind blows on them, which cr_____ 55 electricity. W_____ 56 many wind turbines are built in the same place to make a lot of electricity, this is called a wind farm.

Energy from Water

People can use water to make electricity. For example, water that moves

down mountains moves very quickly. In a certain k_____ [57] of power station, this water moves quickly into pipes, which push it through turbines. The water turns the turbines to make electricity. Some of these power stations are next to rivers. A large wall called a dam holds the water. When the water stored be_____ [58] a dam is pushed through pipes and turbines, it can be used to make electricity.

What Can We Do?

We can all help to save energy. We can change some of the things t_____ [59] we do. For example, we can save oil by walking, riding bicycles, sharing rides to school, or traveling by bus. This will also r_____ [60] the amount of air pollution. We can use less electricity by turning off lights and electric machines when we aren't using them. In the future, there will be more people on Earth and we will need more electricity and more energy for our vehicles. What will you do to help to save energy for the future?

*turbine：タービン・原動機

（*Incredible Energy* から一部内容を変更して引用）