

2022年度高専入試対策

第二回 高専模試



高専入試 / 高専のための学習塾

ナレッジスター

英 語

(配点)	① 10点	② 15点	③ 24点	④ 15点	⑤ 15点	⑥ 21点
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(注 意)

1. 解答を戻す際には、必ず画面一番下の「戻る」ボタンから戻るようにしてください。その他の方法で戻ってしまうと、今までの解答が消えたり、再度パスワードを求められる場合がございます。
2. 問題冊子は受験開始するまで開かないこと。
3. 問題冊子は必要に応じて印刷し、手元において受験すること。
4. 試験時間は 50 分です。時間は自分で計って受験し、時間になったら解答を送信してください。
5. 一つの解答欄に対して、複数のマークを塗りつぶしている場合は、有効な解答にはなりません。
6. 解答は、解答用紙の指定された解答欄にマークすること。指定された解答欄以外にマークしても有効な解答にはなりません。
7. 定規、コンパス、ものさし、分度器及び計算機は用いないこと。



1

次の各組の英文がほぼ同じになるよう、(A) と (B) に入れるのに最も適当な組み合わせをア～エの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

1. Which is (A) knife ?

Which knife is (B)?

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) she} \\ \text{(B) she} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) her} \\ \text{(B) hers} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) her} \\ \text{(B) her's} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) hers} \\ \text{(B) her} \end{cases}$

2. She speaks Chinese (A).

She is a (B) speaker of Chinese.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) better} \\ \text{(B) good} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) nice} \\ \text{(B) well} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) well} \\ \text{(B) good} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) good} \\ \text{(B) well} \end{cases}$

3. I am a (A) the soccer club of our school.

I (B) the soccer club of our school.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) member of} \\ \text{(B) belong to} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) in} \\ \text{(B) am} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) member in} \\ \text{(B) belong with} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) player with} \\ \text{(B) am belong} \end{cases}$

4. I help him (A) he also helps me.

We help (B) other.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) but} \\ \text{(B) on} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) as} \\ \text{(B) with} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) and} \\ \text{(B) each} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) so} \\ \text{(B) and} \end{cases}$

5. Toshio (A) finish his homework by tomorrow.

Toshio (B) to finish his homework by tomorrow.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) must} \\ \text{(B) needed} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) should} \\ \text{(B) had} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) should} \\ \text{(B) have} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) must} \\ \text{(B) has} \end{cases}$

2

次の1～5の会話文の（ ）に入る適切なものをア～エから一つずつ選びなさい。

1. A: Hello, this is Yuki. May I speak to Tomoe?

B: Hi, Yuki, this is Mai, her sister. Sorry she's out now.

A: ()

B: Sure.

ア Just a moment.

イ May I leave a message?

ウ May I take a message?

エ Shall I give a message?

2. A: How's your brother?

B: He is very sick today.

A: ()

ア That's too bad.

イ That's enough.

ウ I don't care.

エ I don't mind.

3. A: I have got two soccer game tickets here. ()

B: Oh, that sounds good! I'd love to go.

ア I am going with my brother.

イ Do you like soccer games?

ウ Which player do you like?

エ Why don't you come with me?

4. A: May I help you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a birthday present for my mother.

A: How about this hat?

B: That looks good. ()

ア She will buy pink one.

イ I like that note.

ウ She likes shopping.

エ I'll take this one.

5. A: Sorry, I'm late. Have you been waiting for me for a long time?

B: () I've just come here, too.

ア No, don't worry.

イ That's right.

ウ No, I've never.

エ Yes, I have.

3 次の文をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

People learn to speak (1) a natural way, but they must be taught to write. Spoken language comes from sounds that form words and sentences that have a certain meaning. We use language to explain our ideas and feelings.

ウ Words can tell things, objects or actions. Some words are (2) to put parts of a sentence together. Languages have rules (3) grammar. Sometimes grammar is easier, at other times people find it is (4) to learn all the rules of a language.

エ There have been thousands of languages around the world during history. They all use different sounds and different words. (5) all languages are influenced by other languages and borrow words from them. *Kindergarten*, for example, is a word borrowed from German.

Written languages use an alphabet to form words and sentences. The Latin alphabet is the (6) popular, used by many important languages. Other languages, for example Chinese and Arabic use other writing systems just like our Japanese language.

(注) form 形成する certain 定義された object 対象物
borrow (言葉・考えなどを)取り入れる *Kindergarten* 幼稚園
Arabic アラビア語

問1 本文中の(1)～(6)に入れるのに適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| (1) ア at | イ in | ウ by | エ on |
| (2) ア use | イ used | ウ using | エ to use |
| (3) ア call | イ called | ウ calling | エ to call |
| (4) ア easy | イ hard | ウ bad | エ interesting |
| (5) ア Each | イ Every | ウ Most | エ Almost |
| (6) ア more | イ much | ウ many | エ most |

問2 次の1と2が表す内容と同じ意味で使われている語を本文中の下線部ア～カからそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

1. to give information about something
2. not like something or someone else

4

次の1～5の会話文の（ ）の語句を並べ替え、それぞれの文を完成しなさい。
（ ）内において3番目と5番目にくるものの記号をえらびなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で書かれています。

1. A: Mike, do you have your own chopsticks?

B: Sure. But actually (ア to イ use ウ don't エ I オ how カ know) them well.

2. A: Where did he go yesterday?

He went (ア the イ to ウ library エ some オ read カ to) books.

3. A: I told you to clean your room this morning!

B: Yes, mother, I (ア soon イ room ウ cleaning エ my オ will カ begin).

4. A: Yoko goes to bed very late.

B: But she (ア I イ up ウ always エ than オ gets カ earlier).

5. A: (ア to イ not ウ listening エ as オ is カ music) important as studying English for me.

B: Really? Music is important for me.

5

次の文章と下の表をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。なお、解答に際しては、問題文について書かれている事実以外を考慮する必要はありません。

Toshiya is in the second year of junior high school. Toshiya is in a large family of seven, including grandparents, parents, and two sisters. One sister Aya is two years older than Toshiya and goes to Aoba High School. The other sister Yumi is one year younger than Toshiya. One day his father told Toshiya about his plan. "You know September 7 is Grandpa's 60th birthday, don't you? That birthday is called "Kanreki" and it's very special. So I want to celebrate his birthday grandly." "That's a good idea," said Toshiya.

The next day Toshiya told his friend Bill about their plan. Bill is an exchange student from Canada one and half years ago. He looked very interested in the plan. "Why is the age of 60 special and called "Kanreki." Bill asked Toshiya. But he couldn't answer it well.

After school Toshiya and Bill searched the internet for special birthday *Kanreki*. They were surprised to learn that there were some other special birthdays and each of them had an interesting origin of the name. "That's really interesting. According to this table, my grandfather will reach the special birthday "Kiju" three years later," said Bill.

Five days later, on September 7, all members of Toshiya's family, two aunts, three cousins and Bill attended his grandfather's 60th birthday party. They gave his grandfather a red hat and a red vest. He put them on soon and looked very happy. He said, "Thank you so much, everyone. I am very surprised to have a big party like this. I was born on September 7, 1961, and just today I turned 60 years old. From now on, I'll take care of my health more carefully to reach the great special birthday "Daikanreki." Everyone laughed. "Daikanreki" means twice age of *Kanreki*," Toshiya's father said to Bill with a smile.

【注】 include ～を含む grandpa おじいちゃん celebrate 祝う grandly 盛大に
 exchange student 交換留学生 search 調査する reach ～に到達する
 attend 出席する turn (変化して) ～になる from now on これからは

(Toshiya と Bill がインターネットでみつけた還暦に関する情報)

年齢 Age	60	70	77	80	88	90	99	100
長寿年 Special Birthday	還暦	古希	喜寿	傘寿	米寿	卒寿	白寿	百寿
	Kanreki	Koki	Kiju	Sanju	Beiju	Sotsuju	Hakuju	Hyakuju (Momoju)

(問い) 本文の内容から考えて、次の () に入る適切なものをア～エの中から
それぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The age difference between the two sisters is () years old.

ア 3 イ 5 ウ 7 エ 9

2. Bill came to Japan in ().

ア March 2019 イ March 2020 ウ April 2020 エ September 2021

3. Bill's grandfather is () years older than Toshiya's grandfather.

ア 6 イ 7 ウ 14 エ 17

4. On September 7, () people in total attend the party.

ア 10 イ 11 ウ 12 エ 13

5. The great special birthday “*Daikanreki*” means () years old.

ア 62 イ 101 ウ 111 エ 120

6 次の文章をよく読んで、後の問に答えなさい。

Do you like sweets? Most of people may answer, “Yes, I love sweets.” When we are eating sweets, ① , even if we’re tired. It is well known that a lot of sugar is used in sweets. Today, sugar can be eaten easily by people in the world, ② long years ago, only rich people ate it because it was luxury food. Sugar has always been close to people in the world.

When was sugar made? In the islands around New Guinea, there have been a legend of the origin of sugar cane which is the raw material for sugar since it's 8000 BC.

A

Sugar can be made from two natural plants, sugar cane and sugar beet. About 70% of the world's 200 million tons of sugar comes from sugar cane. Sugar beet is grown in cold climate. In Japan, 75% of sugar beet is grown in ③ . Sugar is in the white roots of the beet.

But these days, the use of sugar is decreasing in Japan. They say a diet one of the reasons for this problem. People try to use another sweeteners instead of sugar. Especially artificial sweeteners are attracting attention. Those sweeteners are ④ in calories than pure sugar. It's expected it helps prevent obesity and improve lifestyle-related diseases. On the other hand some people feel worry about using artificial sweeteners because they are chemically synthesized. The word “chemistry” may not be accepted by the people. We should have the correct knowledge about artificial sweeteners and use them in our daily life.

【注】 luxury 贅沢な close to ～に近い New Guinea ニューギニア legend 伝説
sugar cane サトウキビ raw material 原材料 sugar beet テンサイ roots 根
diet 食事制限 sweeteners 甘味料 artificial 人工の attention 注目
pure 純粋な obesity 肥満 lifestyle-related diseases 生活習慣病
chemically 科学的に synthesize 合成する chemistry 化学 correct 正しい

問 1 本文の次の ① に入る適切なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア I feel sick イ I feel sad ウ I feel happy エ I feel sleepy

問 2 本文の次の ② に入る適切なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア so イ however ウ besides エ moreover

問 3 本文の次の ③ に入る適切なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア Hokkaido イ Okinawa ウ Chiba エ Kyoto

問 4 本文の次の ④ に入る適切なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア much higher イ much lower ウ very little エ a little

問 5 次の①～③の文を本文中の文脈に沿って A に入れるとき、どの順番が適切であるか、次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

① After that sugar was made from sugar cane for the first time.

② So India is said to be the birthplace of sugar.

③ In 327 BC, Alexander the Great, who traveled to India discovered sugar cane
in the Ganges basin.

ア ③→②→① イ ③→①→② ウ ①→③→②

【注】 Alexander the Great アレキサンダー大王 Ganges basin ガンジス河流域
birthplace 発祥の地

問 6 200 million を表す数字として適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア 2,000,000 イ 200,000,000 ウ 2,000,000,000

問 7 本文中の内容と合うものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア People know that much sugar is used to make sweets.

イ There are two types of sweeteners, one is sugar cane and the other is sugar beet.

ウ People never try to eat sweetener for a diet.