

2022年度高専入試対策

第四回 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内容となるよう、(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. There (A) seven days in a week.

A week (B) seven days.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) are} \\ \text{(B) have} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) is} \\ \text{(B) makes} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) are} \\ \text{(B) has} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) is} \\ \text{(B) holds} \end{cases}$

2. Tom got sick last week and he is (A) sick.

Tom has (B) sick since last week.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) till} \\ \text{(B) got} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) still} \\ \text{(B) been} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) already} \\ \text{(B) become} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) just} \\ \text{(B) being} \end{cases}$

3. His (A) of birth is July 3, 2001.

He was (B) on the third of July, 2001.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) month} \\ \text{(B) grown} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) day} \\ \text{(B) been} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) date} \\ \text{(B) born} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) birthday} \\ \text{(B) turned} \end{cases}$

4. Your English will (A) in a few months.

Your English will be (B) in a few months.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) increase} \\ \text{(B) becoming} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) improve} \\ \text{(B) better} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) influence} \\ \text{(B) useful} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) invent} \\ \text{(B) precious} \end{cases}$

5. Which (A) did you use to get there?

(B) did you get there?

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) car} \\ \text{(B) What} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) trip} \\ \text{(B) Which} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) travel} \\ \text{(B) Why} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) transportation} \\ \text{(B) How} \end{cases}$

2 次の1～5の会話文の()に入る適切なものをア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. A: Hi, Mari. You look so happy.

B: Yes. ()

A: Great.

ア I've lost my watch.

イ I'm too busy to buy a new watch.

ウ I've found my lost watch.

エ It took a time to find the watch.

2. A: I don't like this weather. Has the rainy season started yet?

B: ()

A: I hope it'll finish soon.

ア Yes, I'd like to.

イ Yes, just a minute.

ウ No, not yet.

エ Yes, already.

3. A: How about reading this comic book, Mike?

B: Thanks, but I can't read Japanese well.

A: () It has been translated into English.

ア I agree.

イ Don't mention it.

ウ It's all right.

エ Don't miss it.

4. A: Does this bus go to Aoyama?

B: No, this bus goes to Midoriyama.

A: Is that so? ()

B: Don't worry. You can change buses at the next stop.

ア What's wrong?

イ Well, I'm on a wrong bus.

ウ What happened?

エ I missed it.

5. A: What are you doing, Fred?

B: I'm doing my homework, but it's really hard for me to finish it.

A: I did mine yesterday. ()

B: Sure. That would be great!

ア Would you like to finish it?

イ Can I help you?

ウ Have you finished it yet?

エ You won't give up.

3 次の文章をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Many people in the world know that Christmas is the birthday of Jesus Christ. But The New Testament does not specify the date of birth of Christ. Therefore, Christmas is not "Christ's birthday" but "a day to celebrate the birth of Christ".

Why does Christmas come on December 25 with Santa Claus (1) red costume, a sock, a chimney, a fireplace and many other Christmas-symbolizing items? We don't know about them correctly, but there are some legends about them.

In Europe, around from 2 to 4 centuries, Roman Empire period, there was a religion that is called Mithraism that came from Persia, and they had a farming ceremony on December 25. It seems that this ceremony has changed to Christmas.

The model of Santa Claus is a person named "St. Nicholas". The word "St. Nicholas" in English means "Santa Claus" in Dutch. Around 4 century, he was a bishop in Myra, a part of Turkey, and was always helping people in (2). There is one story about him. One day, a family with three daughters lived in the neighborhood of Nicholas. He was (3) poor that he had to sell his daughter. When Nicholas got to know that, he (4) a gold coin from the chimney of the house, and the coin went into the socks that had been (5) by the fireplace. The money saved his daughter and his others of family. St. Nicholas repeated the same things. It seems that the customs which Santa Claus enters through the chimney and gives gifts come from this story. There are many other legends and miracles about Nicholas. He is considered a "patron saint of children" because he always lived with children and poor people.

They say that not (6) Santa Claus, a chimney, a present and a fireplace but also each of other Christmas-symbolizing items has its own special story. Even now, so many special surprises make us happy all over the world on Christmas Day.

【注】 Jesus Christ イエス・キリスト The New Testament 新約聖書 specify 詳しく記述する
therefore 故に celebrate 祝う Santa Claus サンタクロース costume 衣装
chimney 煙突 fireplace 暖炉 symbolize 象徴する items 品 correctly 正確に
legends 伝説 Europe ヨーロッパ Roman Empire ローマ帝国 religion 宗教
Mithraism ミトラ教 Persia ペルシャ farming ceremony 農耕式 Dutch オランダ語
bishop 主教 Myra ミラ Turkey トルコ neighborhood 近所 custom 慣例
miracle 奇跡 consider 熟考する patron saint 守護聖人

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 of | イ with | ウ in | エ by |
| (2) ア mind | イ hope | ウ love | エ need |
| (3) ア enough | イ so | ウ really | エ too |
| (4) ア threw | イ made | ウ caught | エ paid |
| (5) ア dry | イ dries | ウ drying | エ dried |
| (6) ア even | イ enough | ウ really | エ only |

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) something that you give someone, for example to thank them with heart
(2) not usual, but different from others which are often better, or more important

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選びなさい。なお、文頭にく
る語も小文字で書かれています。

1. A: Do you know “*kabuki*” play?

B: “*Kabuki*” play? What’s that?

A: That’s (ア the イ traditional ウ arts エ Japanese オ one カ of).

B: I see.

2. A: May I help you?

B: I’m looking for a Japanese doll for my sister’s birthday. I don’t know the name, but

(ア made イ it’s ウ says エ of オ wood カ she).

A: I think that’s a *kokeshi* doll.

B: Oh, yes. That’s it.

3. A: Are you free now, Tom?

B: Yes. But why?

A: I (ア you イ with ウ want エ me オ help カ to) my homework.

B: Sure. No problem.

4. A: Does this train go to Yokohama?

B: Yes, it does.

A: (ア know イ when ウ you エ do オ starts カ it)?

B: In a few minutes.

A: Thanks.

5. A: What did you do yesterday?

B: I took my brother to the movie.

A: Oh, did you? How was that?

B: Actually, (ア see イ we ウ the movies エ different オ were カ wanted to) .

A: Really? Then what did you see?

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。

Sarah and Mika go to Asahi High School. Sarah came to Japan from Canada a year ago, and has been at Mika's house. Mika is in a family of four, her parents and her younger brother Ken, a junior high school student. Sarah has to go back her country next month. Mika wants to give Sara something Japanese as a souvenir. When she was thinking about what to give her, an idea came to her. Sarah always says. "I'm very interested in Japanese *furoshiki*. As it's light and foldable, we can carry it anywhere and at any time. Besides, it's very eco-friendly to use repeatedly. Japanese people should use it more." So Mika decided to give Sarah a *furoshiki* with her name on embroidery. Mika is trying to shop online with Ken's help.

《風呂敷に関するインターネット情報》

Design	<i>Moon & Rabbit</i>	<i>Sakurahubuki</i>	<i>Sakura & Kyoto</i>	<i>Mt. Fuji & Sakura</i>
Price	¥3,500	¥3,800	¥4,000	¥4,500
Embroidery fee	¥1,500	¥1,500	¥1,500	¥1,500
Days required	15 days	20 days	25 days	20 days

Ken : We have only one month before she goes back to Canada.

Mika : Yes, we should order a *furoshiki* for her soon.

Ken : That's right. How about this one, "Moon and Rabbit"? It looks so nice and it'll reach us the fastest. And if you order it this week, you can buy it at 10% discount.

Mika : Really? Sarah likes cherry blossoms, so I think such design good for her.

Ken : I see. Oh, this *furoshiki*, "Sakura and Kyoto" is also so beautiful, and it will be discounted by 15% from next week, but it will take about 4 weeks for it to arrive, so it may not be in time.

Mika : That's bad. Look, the design of this "Mt. Fuji and Sakura" is also wonderful. How about this?

Ken : The price is the highest. Sakura and Mt. Fuji are very popular because both of them are symbols of Japan. Besides, there are no discounts. How much is your budget?

Mika : It's about 5,000 yen including the name embroidery fee, but without consumption tax.

Ken : I see. How about this "Sakurahubuki", just like a shower of cherry blossoms design?

Mika : How cute! It's simple, but the pink color of the petals is really nice! I'm sure Sarah would love this. How much is it?

Ken : It's 3,800 yen. If you include the embroidery fee, it goes over your budget.

Mika : Is there a discount for it?

Ken : Well, if you buy one more, one is half price.

Mika : Amazing! I'll decide to buy two of this. One is for Sarah and the other is for me. How nice! How about the embroidery fee and consumption tax for them?

Ken : The embroidery fee is 1,500 yen per one, and the consumption tax for each of them is 10%. Which can you pay for it by, transfer at a convenience store or cash on delivery?

Mika : By transfer at a convenience store. It goes over than my budget and I've made a big shopping. But no problem! I can't wait to see Sarah's happy face.

【注】 souvenir お土産 foldable 折りたたみ可能な repeatedly 繰り返し
 embroidery 刺しゅう fee 料金 days required 必要日数 discount 割引
 cherry blossom 桜の花 budget 予算 include 含む consumption tax 消費税
 transfer 振り込み delivery 引き渡し

6 下の文をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

It is well-known that Emperor penguins raise children in the harshest cold environment of Antarctica. Most kinds of birds have nests of branches and leaves, but emperor penguins don't. A female emperor penguin lays only ① egg in May or June. June is the middle of winter in Antarctica. It is dark and windy. Everything is frozen. Male emperor penguins who received the eggs from females ② while fasting for more than three weeks in the cold. Males stand ③ in large groups to keep each other warm. This act is called a huddle. They stand like this for four months until the eggs hatch. If the egg touches the ice, it will freeze and die. Males work together to overcome the harsh winters of Antarctica. The emperor penguin is the largest penguin and weighs as much as 40 kilograms. But as a result of the fasting, males lose half their weight during this season. Some of male emperor penguins die in the harsh blizzard. It shows how hard this parenting is.

On the other hand, a female emperor penguin goes away to sea ④, soon after handing over her egg to a male emperor penguin. Around August, females who have completed a long journey finally return from the sea with plenty of fish to feed their chicks in their stomachs. And just around this time, chicks are born from the eggs. If the chicks are born before the females return, the chicks have nothing to eat. Therefore, males feed something milky from themselves to chicks. This is called penguin milk.

When the female returns, the male and female squeal each other to find a partner. Curiously, in a flock of 10,000 penguins, they can find a partner with just their voice. But it is not always possible to meet a partner. And this time, the male penguins go to the sea to catch food.

Around ⑤, which is the summer season, parenting ends. By this time they are big enough to survive the cold without their parents. ⑥

Emperor penguin repeat harsh parenting every year. Parenting of emperor penguins is fierce. And it is always next to death. A new life is brought up in many deaths. In the harsh environment of Antarctica, the emperor penguins were able to survive in this way.

【注】 well-known よく知られている emperor penguins コウテイペンギン raise 育てる

harsh 厳しい Antarctica 南極大陸 female 雌(の) male 雄(の)

while ~ ing ~しながら huddle 身を寄せ合う hatch 孵化させる overcome 打ち勝つ

blizzard 暴風雪 parenting 子育て hand 渡す journey 旅

plenty of ~ ~でいっぱい feed 餌を与える stomach 胃 milky 乳のような

squeal キーキーいう curiously 不思議にも survive (逆境を切り抜けて)生き残る

問 1 本文中の空所 ① に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。
ア none イ one ウ two エ many

問 2 本文中の空所 ② に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。
ア look for food イ keep their eggs warm
ウ make nest エ eat the eggs

問 3 本文中の空所 ③ に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。
ア on their eggs イ with the female penguins
ウ on their nest エ next to each other

問 4 本文中の空所 ④ に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。
ア to carry her egg イ to look for food ウ to swim the land

問 5 本文中の空所 ⑤ に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。
ア April イ August ウ December

問 6 本文中の下線部 ⑥は何についてのべたものか。適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。
ア Baby penguins
イ Penguin's eggs
ウ Male penguins

問 7 この文章は何について述べたものか、適切なものを下のア～ウから一つ選びなさい。
ア How birds survive the winter in Antarctica
イ The life of a female penguins
ウ How emperor penguins take care of their eggs and babies