

令和7年度編入学者選抜学力検査問題

解 答

英 語

(1枚目／5枚中)

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工学科		

1枚目得点	総得点

1. 次の各文の空所に最も適切な語(句)を a. ～d. から選び、記号で答えなさい。(3点×10=30点)

1) If it () tomorrow, we won't be able to climb the mountain.

a. rains b. to rain c. raining d. will rain

2) They were surprised to see the picture () on the wall of the cave.

a. drew b. drawing c. drawn d. draw

3) You can go home after () the exam.

a. to finish b. finishing c. finish d. finishes

4) Go straight () this street, and you'll see the house on your left.

a. among b. during c. between d. along

5) I don't like () I found at the shop.

a. that b. what c. when d. whose

6) If only I () more money!

a. having b. to have c. have d. had

7) Her new novel was much () to understand than her last one.

a. easiest b. easy c. easier d. ease

8) Both you () I are interested in music.

a. but b. and c. or d. nor

9) He was () by a stranger in the park.

a. spoken to b. spoke to c. speak d. spoke

10) She has () since the beginning of the movie.

a. been slept b. be slept c. be sleeping d. been sleeping

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
a	c	b	d	b	d	c	b	a	d

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2枚目得点

2. 次の英文を読み、()に入る最も適切な語を a. ～d. から選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、同じ番号の箇所には同じ語が入る。(4点×5=20点)

Something is happening to our weather. There have been big floods and long droughts, strong winds and big storms in the past. The past is full of examples of extreme weather. The difference is that now extreme weather is happening more often. Let's look at an example.

In France, (①) the month of August 2003, nearly 15,000 people died because of the hot weather. The problem was not just that it was hot, (②) that it was so hot for so long. Weather like this is called a heat wave. In Paris the temperature (③) the day was above 35 °C for nine days. And on 25 August the temperature during the night did not fall below 25°C.

Temperatures as (④) as this are unusual in France, and people were not ready for days and days of very hot weather. Most of the people who died were old people, and half of them died in nursing homes. Most of the (⑤) died at home, and only a few got to a hospital. At the beginning, the French government did not understand this new problem. 'People don't come into hospital with the words *dying of heat* on their foreheads,' said Stephane Grossier, (⑥) for the French government.

(adapted from "Climate Change" by Newbolt, B.)

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| ① a. despite | b. during | c. but | d. and |
| ② a. but | b. or | c. and | d. only |
| ③ a. low | b. tall | c. high | d. cold |
| ④ a. left | b. right | c. rest | d. another |
| ⑤ a. speaks | b. spoke | c. spoken | d. speaking |

①	②	③	④	⑤
b	a	c	c	d

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3枚目得点

3. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

(3点×10=30点)

The Japanese sword has an ①exceptionally sharp edge.

For centuries, swords have been seen as objects with the power to destroy evil and used in Shinto ceremonies. Some festivals still show sacred sword dances. The aristocrats of a thousand years ago saw the swords as objects for ceremonies. They would add beautiful decorations to their swords to show their power and wealth. Even during the Warring States period, from the late 15th century to the late 16th century, swords were (ア) used in battle. Bows and spears were the mostly used weapons. At the end of the 16th century, Hideyoshi Toyotomi carried out a sword-hunt, taking swords from commoners and only allowing samurai to carry them. As a result, swords became a symbol of the samurai. The Edo period, which began in the early 17th century, was a time of peace, and samurai (イ) never used their swords. In fact, not ②drawing your sword was thought to be a virtue. The swords produced at the time were intended to show the making-skills as art works rather than practical weapons. Today, Japanese swords are highly ③prized as art objects, and there are many collectors around the world.

The Japanese swords are famous for their beautiful form and strength. They got their strength during the process of forging. A piece of heated steel is hit with a hammer to make it strong. The steel is folded many times. It is the layers created by this process that make the finishing blade tough. Many people thought the pattern on the blade as the most beautiful thing about a Japanese sword. The patterns are created during the final stage of sword-making. First, a mixture of mud, charcoal dust, and whetstone powder is spread on the blade. Then the blade is heated to 800 degrees. After that, it's put into water to cool. The muddy mixture affects how the steel will react to the sudden temperature change, and this creates a beautiful pattern.

Tools must have excellent functionality, but the Japanese have (ウ) wanted to make them aesthetically pleasing as well. The Japanese sword perfectly reflects that idea.

the Warring States period=戦国時代, virtue=美德, forging=鍛造, layers=層,

charcoal-dust=木炭の粉, whetstone=砥石, functionality=機能性, aesthetically=審美的に

(adapted from Japanese Swords. In *Trad Japan*, 2013)

1) (ア) ~ (ウ) に入る適語を以下の a. ~d. から選び、記号で答えなさい。

a. always b. everyday c. rarely d. almost

ア	イ	ウ
c	d	a

英 語

(4枚目／5枚中)

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4枚目得点

2) 下線部 ①～③ の語句に最も近い意味のものを a. ～d. から選び、記号で答えなさい。

① exceptionally

a. extremely

b. expensive

c. very little

d. quite a lot

② drawing

a. to put onto

b. to pull out

c. to throw away

d. to cut with

③ prized

a. sold quickly

b. showed off

c. liked a lot

d. put a high price

①	②	③
a	b	d

3) 以下の文が本文の内容に合っていれば T 、合っていなければ F と答えなさい。

ア) Today, Japanese swords are not very popular for collectors.

イ) The pattern on the blade is the most beautiful thing about a Japanese sword.

ウ) Japanese swords reflect the idea of what the excellent tools should have.

エ) Today, Japanese swords are not functional at all.

ア)	イ)	ウ)	エ)
F	T	T	F

英語

(5枚目／5枚中)

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5 枚目得点

4. 日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、[]内の語(句)を並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で書いてある。(4点×5=20点)

- 1) どちらの店に多くの英語の本があるか、私は知らない。
I don't [English / which / books / know / many / has / store].
- 2) これは私が先月買ったボールです。
This [ball / is / bought / I / last / the / that] month.
- 3) あなたは彼の故郷を訪れるのを楽しみにしていますか。
[to / looking / are / his / you / visiting / forward] hometown?
- 4) これらのシャツは私が着るには小さすぎる。
These [small / to / for / shirts / me / too / are] wear.
- 5) その新しいコーチは私たちを毎日走らせた。
[run / us / the / every / made / coach / new] day.

4	1)	I don't [know which store has many English books]
	2)	This [is the ball that I bought last] month.
	3)	[Are you looking forward to visiting his] hometown?
	4)	These [shirts are too small for me to] wear.
	5)	[The new coach made us run every] day.