

英 語

(2枚目/5枚中)

志 望 学 科	受験番号	氏 名
工学科		

2枚目得点

2. 次の英文を読み、()に適切な数字、または適語を a. ~d. の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
(4点×5=20点)

Every culture has a way of measuring time, but nowadays, most people around the world use the Georgian Calendar. One year is divided into 365 days and 12 months. This calendar is based on the earth's orbit around the sun. It takes 365 days and six hours for the earth to travel around the sun. This means that every four years, we get an extra (①) hours. What happens to this extra day?

In 46 B.C., the Roman Emperor Julius Caesar decided to add one day every four years. (At that time, he also decided to name one month after himself!) In 1582, this extra day was included in the Georgian Calendar. Thus, every four years, one day is added to February. Adding an extra day is called "intercalation." So naturally, a "leap year should be known as an "intercalary year."

This is not easy to say. So instead, we call it a "leap year," a name based on the fact that the days leap over each year. For example, two years ago, Christmas was on a Tuesday, last year was on a Wednesday, and this year (a leap year) Christmas will leap over (②) and come on (③).

A leap year comes once every four years. Because of this, a leap year can always be evenly divided by four. For example, 2020 was a leap year. But a year is a common year if it can be evenly divided by 100 but not by 400. This is why 1600, 2000, and (④) are leap years, while 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, and (⑤) are non-leap years.

(adapted from *Answers to Everyday Question 2 and KidsSearch Encyclopedia*)

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① | a. 6 | b. 12 | c. 18 | d. 24 |
| ② | a. Tuesday | b. Wednesday | c. Thursday | d. Friday |
| ③ | a. Wednesday | b. Thursday | c. Friday | d. Saturday |
| ④ | a. 2400 | b. 2500 | c. 2600 | d. 2700 |
| ⑤ | a. 2800 | b. 3000 | c. 3200 | d. 3600 |

①	②	③	④	⑤

英 語

(3枚目／5枚中)

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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)

Saturn's famous rings will ①eventually disappear - and we have a good idea when.

The *stunning belts of ice, rock and dust are slowly breaking apart.

And it's believed that we're just a few hundred million years (ア) from their total disappearance.

Scientists still aren't entirely sure how the rings formed.

But they make Saturn one of the most instantly recognizable planets in our Solar System.

Sadly, the phenomenon won't ②last forever - and "ring rain" is to blame.

This destructive process - revealed by *astronomers to news website The Atlantic - means parts of the belt are being disturbed, pulled into Saturn by gravity, and ultimately *vaporized.

It's estimated that 10 tons of "ring matter" is falling into Saturn (イ) single second.

NASA has studied the rings of Saturn *extensively through its Cassini spacecraft mission.

And at the ③current rate of *degradation, it's estimated that the entire ring system of Saturn will vanish in around 300 million years.

But NASA said the core rings might have "less than 100 million years to live".

That means *Earthlings still have ④plenty of time to explore the stunning space phenomenon.

It also means that Saturn's rings are (ウ) only in the early stages of their life.

The rings are estimated to be between 10 million and 100 million years old.

[注] stunning = すばらしい astronomer = 天文学者 vaporize = 蒸発させる

extensively = 徹底的に degradation = 分解 Earthling = 地球人

(adapted from: KIDSNEWS)

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

a. every b. away c. still d. between

ア	イ	ウ

英 語

(4 枚目 / 5 枚中)

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4 枚目得点

2) 下線部①～④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。

①eventually

- a. silently b. suddenly c. finally d. clearly

②last

- a. continue b. end c. grow d. create

③current

- a. old b. past c. new d. present

④plenty of

- a. a few b. limited c. a lot of d. difficult

①	②	③	④

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) Saturn's rings are made of ice, rock and dust.
 イ) Scientists have discovered the entire mechanisms of how Saturn's rings formed.
 ウ) Saturn's rings will disappear within a couple of centuries.

ア	イ	ウ

(5枚目／5枚中)

5 枚目得点	
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1) 欲しかった本を買えるほどのお金が私にはなかった。
[money / didn't / the book / buy / to / enough / have / I] I wanted.

2) 間もなく彼らは鹿児島に到着するだろう。
[before / be / will / arrive / they / long / not / it] in Kagoshima.

3) 私だけでなく友人たちもそのパーティーに招かれた。
Not [my friends / invited / only / but / also / I / were] to the party:

4) あなたはそのガソリンスタンドで洗車してもらいますか。
Do [gas / washed / have / at / car / the / your / you] station?

5) 彼女があゝの絵を描くのに3か月以上かかった。
It [to / months / took / than / her / more / three] draw that picture.

4	1)	[] I wanted.
	2)	[] in Kagoshima.
	3)	Not [] to the party.
	4)	Do [] station?
	5)	It [] draw that picture.