

## 編入学者選抜検査 問題用紙 英語

1. 次の英文を読み、下の問に答えなさい。

This season, American farmers expect to plant their biggest corn crop since World War II. Growing demand ( 1 ) ethanol\* fuel is the driving force, along ( 2 ) strong export sales.

Farmers could harvest thirteen billion bushels\*. More than three billion of that is expected to become ethanol. Bad weather, though, delayed some planting. (3) That could mean fewer bushels — and even more competition ( 4 ) ethanol producers and other users of corn, like the food industry.

(5) In January, President Bush called for a big increase in the use of other fuels in place of imported oil. But some critics\* argue that making ethanol out of corn takes more energy than it provides. Not only that, it provides less energy than gasoline and is only adding to already high fuel costs, they say.

Critics argue that other kinds of plant-based fuels are more efficient — for example, Brazilian ethanol made from sugar cane. But imported ethanol is taxed, while United States ethanol industry receives tax credits\*.

Some agricultural specialists say (6) ( / increased corn / for / could / production / be / bad / the land / ). Farmers usually plant corn one year and soybeans the next. But area planted to soybeans is expected ( 7 ) decrease eleven percent this year. Also, because corn gets more fertilizer\* than some other crops, critics say there is more risk of water pollution\* around farms.

Farmers in almost all states are planting more corn but Iowa is still the leader. The United States produces forty percent of the world's corn and more than half of all exported corn. Two economists recently said in *Foreign Affairs* magazine\* that the ethanol situation “is sending shock waves through the food system.” Some critics say at current rates, ethanol production could use (8) ( / of / as / half / much / as / ) the American corn supply. But a growing fight ( 9 ) that supply could turn attention more to the development of other plant-based fuels.

(注) ethanol: エタノール      bushel: ブッシェル      穀物などの重量単位 : 1 ブッシェルは約 27.2 キロ  
critic: 批評家      tax credit: 税額控除      fertilizer: 肥料      pollution: 汚染  
*Foreign Affairs* magazine: フォーリンアフェアーズ誌 (アメリカの雑誌)

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問1 空所(1),(2),(4),(7),(9)の中に、次の中から最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし同じものは二度使えない。

ア between イ for ウ over エ to オ with

問2 下線部(3)の具体的な内容を示す英文を一文抜き出しなさい。

問3 下線部(5)に対して、一部の批評家が指摘している問題点として当てはまらないものを、次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Making ethanol out of corn makes fuel costs higher.

イ It takes a lot of energy to make ethanol from corn.

ウ It takes longer to import ethanol made from corn than to make it in America.

エ The energy ethanol from corn provides is less than that gasoline provides.

問4 次の日本語訳を参考に、下線部(6)を正しい順番に並べかえなさい。

「トウモロコシの生産増加は、土地に悪い場合もある。」

問5 次の日本語訳を参考に、下線部(8)を正しい順番に並べかえなさい。

「今のペースだと、エタノールの生産は、アメリカのトウモロコシ供給量の半分までも使いかねないという批評家もいる。」

問6 次の各文について、一致するものには○を、一致しないものには×を記入しなさい。

ア President Bush warned that the use of fuels other than imported oil would do damage to the environment.

イ Critics haven't come up with a way to make ethanol from plants other than corn.

ウ American farmers usually plant corn and soybeans alternately on the same land.

エ Iowa is the state where the greatest amount of corn is planted in the United States.



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2. 次の場面説明と下の会話の文脈を考えて、1～5の（ ）の中に入る最も適切な文を、下のA～Eの中から選んで記号で答えなさい。

場面：Peter and Kenji just came back from downtown. They are talking to Ming about their trip.

Peter: I'm glad I don't live in the city. The traffic is terrible. I have a headache from the noise and all the smog.

Ming: You think cities here are bad? Ask Kenji about Tokyo.

Kenji: Yeah, ( 1 )

Ming: Yeah, and I hear the smog's worse, too.

Kenji: That's right.

Peter: So, I guess you don't miss that, huh?

Kenji: Well, I don't miss those things. ( 2 )

Peter: Yes, I'm sure that's true. ( 3 )

Kenji: Well, I like it here, too. The people are friendlier and things are cheaper.

Ming: Well, you know, I come from a small town, and it can be so conservative\* and boring. When I graduate, ( 4 ) You can make more money there, too.

Peter: Yeah, but it's more dangerous there.

Ming: Yeah, that's a disadvantage. But there are also lots of advantages.

Peter: Yeah? Like what? The long lines at the bank or in the stores?

Ming: Waiting in line doesn't bother\* me. ( 5 ) You can find anything.

Kenji: Great! Then next time we need something downtown, we'll send you.

(注) conservative: 保守的な    bother: 悩ます

A But I prefer the peace and quiet of a small town like ours.

B But a big city like Tokyo can be very exciting.

C I really love shopping in the city.

D Tokyo is noisier and much more crowded than the cities here.

E I want to live in a big city like New York or Chicago.

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3. 次の各英文の ( ) 内に入る適切な語を次から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (1) I have ( ) to Okinawa twice.  
ア be イ went ウ gone エ been
- (2) I saw a police officer ( ) a man.  
ア to chase イ chasing ウ chased エ have chased
- (3) It was raining, ( ) I did not go to see the game.  
ア so イ because ウ but エ if
- (4) She ( ) a hat when I saw her yesterday.  
ア was putting on イ put on ウ was wearing エ had worn
- (5) If it had not rained yesterday, we ( ) tennis.  
ア could play イ could have play ウ could have played エ could had played

4. 次の各組の文 A, B がほぼ同じ意味になるように, ( ) 内に入る適切な語を答えなさい。文頭は大文字にすること。

- (1) A. The camera is so expensive that I cannot buy it.  
B. The camera is ( ) expensive for me ( ) buy.
- (2) A. He is a new student. His name is John.  
B. He is a new student ( ) name is John.
- (3) A. Nothing is so important as peace.  
B. Peace is ( ) ( ) ( ) thing.
- (4) A. He bought his wife a diamond ring.  
B. He bought a diamond ring ( ) his wife.
- (5) A. Why did she think that way?  
B. ( ) made her think that way?

5. 次の各英文の ( ) 内に入る最も適切な語を選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Can you ( ) yourself understood in English?  
ア call イ have ウ help エ make
- (2) It ( ) about thirty minutes to walk to the station.  
ア goes イ has ウ makes エ takes
- (3) He went out ( ) saying a word.  
ア at イ by ウ with エ without



- (4) I am looking (        ) to seeing you soon.  
ア ahead    イ back    ウ forward    エ toward
- (5) Do you know (        ) to use the machine?  
ア how    イ however    ウ what    エ why
- (6) Don't forget to (        ) off the light before you go to bed.  
ア have    イ make    ウ take    エ turn
- (7) May I use your cell phone? Mine is not (        ).  
ア doing    イ going    ウ moving    エ working
- (8) To (        ) the truth, I don't know who wrote the letter.  
ア say    イ speak    ウ talk    エ tell
- (9) How did you (        ) the movie?  
ア like    イ look    ウ see    エ watch
- (10) Do you (        ) if I smoke here?  
ア find    イ like    ウ mind    エ hate

6. 日本文の意味に合うように、(    ) 内の語句を並べかえて正しい英文を完成しなさい。文頭は大文字にすること。

- (1) このパソコンは彼が買えるほど安かった。  
This PC ( cheap / was / buy / that / could / so / he ) it.
- (2) 月に旅行できる日は遠くないだろう。  
It ( before / won't / long / be ) we can travel to the moon.
- (3) 彼は昨日、体調が悪かったに違いない。  
( have / sick / must / he / been ) yesterday.
- (4) それから5年が過ぎた。  
( then / years / passed / since / have / five ).
- (5) これは私がこれまでに食べた最高のビーフステーキです。  
This is ( I / beefsteak / the / have / best ) ever had.