

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。

What do you think of when you ( 1 ) the word ROBOT? A blinking, ( 2 ), robo-talking metal person? Some robots really do look like people, but most don't.

Robots come in almost every shape, size, and ( 3 ) you can think of. They can look like ( 4 ) or flies, lobsters or spiders. Some look like nothing else you've ever seen.

A robot, or bot, is a ( 5 ) that has movable parts and can make decisions. (6) People ( do a job / design / by / to / it ) itself.

How is a robot like a person? It collects information from its surroundings. Then it processes the information and figures out the best way to do its job. But (7) a robot doesn't think the way a person does. It can only do things that engineers and roboticists program into its computer "brain."

(8) Every ( specific / designed / a / robot / for / job / is ). And that job determines what the robot looks like. But no matter what a robot does, it has three kinds of parts—a computer, sensors, and actuators.

A robot's computer is like a person's brain. It uses the instructions programmed by a roboticist to make decisions. The sensors are like a person's eyes, ears, nose, and skin. They collect information about the robot's surroundings (9) ( and / the computer / to / messages / send ). A robot's actuators receive messages from the computer. They control the robot's movements, lights, speaking, and more.

(Melissa Stewart, *Robots*. NGK, 2014.)

(注) blink : まばたきをする

Robots come in ~ : ロボットには~がある

movable : 可動の

roboticist : ロボット技術者

actuator : 駆動装置

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問 1 空所(1),(2),(3),(4),(5)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. walking イ. machine ウ. color エ. hear オ. fish

問 2 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。

「人々は自分で作業ができるためにそれを設計する。」

問 3 下線部(7)に関して、その理由を本文に書いてある内容に沿って答えなさい。

問 4 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。

「どのロボットも特定の仕事のためにデザインされている。」

問 5 次の日本語訳を参考に、下線部(9)を正しい順番に並べかえなさい。

「そしてメッセージをコンピューターに送る。」

問 6 次の各文について、本文の内容に一致するものには○を、一致しないものには×を記入しなさい。

ア. All robots look like something else you've ever seen.

イ. A robot's computer is completely different from a person's brain.

ウ. A robot's sensors are similar to a person's eyes, ears, nose, and skin.

エ. A robot's actuators send lots of messages to the computer.

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2. 次の会話の文脈を考えて、空所①～⑤の（ ）の中に入る最も適切な文を、会話文の下に記載されている選択肢から選び、記号で答えなさい。

A : Excuse me. Do you mind if I take my seat here?

B : ( ① ) It is vacant.

A : Are you looking for any seats in the other section?

B : No, I prefer to stay here. ( ② )

A : Hmm, you look so pale. ( ③ )

B : I ache all over.

A : That's too bad. ( ④ )

B : I appreciate you anyway.

A : ( ⑤ )

選択肢

- ア. Thank you just the same.
- イ. Please keep calm until the ambulance comes.
- ウ. No, go ahead.
- エ. I will call 911 for you.
- オ. What's the matter?

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3. 次の英文の空所にもっとも適当な語(句)を選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(1) ( ) from the airplane, the lake looks like a huge doughnut.

ア. See イ. Seeing ウ. Seen エ. Having seen

(2) I'll wait here until you ( ).

ア. come back イ. will come back ウ. are coming back エ. will have come back

(3) Travelling into the city center is as convenient by bus ( ) it is by subway.

ア. than イ. as ウ. to エ. by

(4) ( ) matters most to him is where he works after graduation.

ア. What イ. Which ウ. When エ. How

(5) If I ( ) harder, I could have played the piano better.

ア. practice イ. have practiced ウ. will practice エ. had practiced

4. 次の各組の文A, Bがほぼ同じ意味を表すように, 空所にもっとも適当な語を書きなさい。

(1) A. Mike likes science. Ken likes it, too.

B. ( ) Mike ( ) Ken like science.

(2) A. It is impossible for me to speak German.

B. I don't know ( )( ) speak German.

(3) A. He was very pleased when he heard the news.

B. He was very pleased ( )( ) the news.

(4) A. It goes without saying that smoking is bad for one's health.

B. Needless ( )( ), smoking is bad for one's health.

(5) A. He said to me, "Are you busy?"

B. He ( ) me ( ) I was busy.

5. 次の各英文の空所に入る最も適切な語を選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(1) I don't like this shirt. Would you show me ( )?

ア. one イ. other ウ. another エ. something

(2) "How ( ) is it from here to the station?" "It's about three kilometers."

ア. fat イ. far ウ. much エ. many

(3) Can I ( ) a bathroom?

ア. borrow イ. rent ウ. lend エ. use

(4) Mary ( ) many kinds of flowers in the garden.

ア. raises イ. rises ウ. rose エ. risen

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- (5) Your dream have (        ) true.  
ア. turned    イ. come    ウ. gone    エ. gotten
- (6) The business stopped Tom (        ) attending the party.  
ア. of    イ. to    ウ. for    エ. from
- (7) The problem is how the company copes (        ) the stress of the employees.  
ア. with    イ. to    ウ. for    エ. on
- (8) I just take it (        ) granted that you knew the truth.  
ア. on    イ. of    ウ. to    エ. for
- (9) Please refrain (        ) smoking.  
ア. to    イ. on    ウ. with    エ. from
- (10) He attempted (        ) escape but failed.  
ア. to    イ. on    ウ. with    エ. from

6. 日本語を参考に、語（句）を並び替えて文を完成させなさい。文頭は大文字にすること。

- (1) 実際のところ、私は自分の部屋を整然と、きれいにしなければならないのは分かっている。  
Actually ( difficult / find / I / it / keep / to ) my room neat and clean.
- (2) 私の電子メールであなたが何故そんなに怒ってしまったのか、教えていただけますか。  
Could you ( made / me / so / upset / tell / what / you ) with my email?
- (3) 私たちが最後に会ったのは、つい昨日だったように私には思えたのだった。  
It ( it / only / to me / yesterday / was / that / seems ) when we last met.
- (4) その事故で負傷した乗客達は、病院へ運ばれた。  
The passengers ( in / injured / the / to / in / accident / taken / were ) hospital.
- (5) その医師は私に、定期的な運動をするように忠告した。  
( get / me / doctor / regular / to / the / advised / exercise ) .