

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。

The air around us (1) (variety / different gases / contains / a / of). But when it comes ( 2 ) weather, the most important gas is water vapor\*.

Water vapor can become the rain that ruins\* a picnic. It can become the snow that closes schools. That's why people check the weather report (3) (wear / before / clothes / to / what / deciding) and how to spend the day.

On cool nights, water vapor near the ground condenses\*. It forms tiny water droplets\*.

When the tiny water droplets hang in the air, we see them ( 4 ) fog.

When the water vapor condenses on objects ( 5 ) grass, leaves, or a spider's web, we see dew.

If the night-time temperature drops below the freezing point\*, the dew changes into a solid\*. The next morning, (6) (the grass / frost / see / we / covering).

The air around Earth is full of water vapor. It's close to the ground, and it's high in the sky. When the water vapor above our heads condenses, we see clouds.

Clouds come in many different shapes and sizes. Some are miles and miles above the ground. Others are much closer.

Scientists divide clouds ( 7 ) three major groups: cirrus clouds, cumulus clouds, and stratus clouds.

In some parts of the world, it rains almost every day. In other places, it hardly rains at all. The plants and animals (8) in these areas know how to survive in their surroundings.

But sometimes a storm dumps too much rain. Rivers overflow and the land floods. The water can destroy homes and fields full of crops.

Other times, little or no rain falls on an area for weeks and weeks.

This is called a drought.

Soil dries out and plants die. People may run ( 9 ) of water to drink. Too little rain can be just as damaging as too much rain.

(注) water vapor: 水蒸気    ruin: ～を台無しにする    condense: 凝結する    water droplet: 水滴  
freezing point: 氷点    solid: 固体

編入学者選抜検査 問題用紙 英語

問1 次の日本語訳を参考に、下線部(1)を正しい順番に並べかえなさい。

「様々な異なる気体を含んでいる。」

問2 空所(2),(4),(5),(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 out イ into ウ like エ to オ as

問3 次の日本語訳を参考に、下線部(3)を正しい順番に並べかえなさい。

「どのような服を着るのかを決める前に」

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。

「私たちは霜が草地を覆っているのを目にする。」

問5 下線部(8)の in these areas とはどのような場所か、日本語で答えなさい。

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 When water vapor cools down, it condenses.

イ We can see some clouds much closer above the ground.

ウ When water vapor above our heads condenses, dew is formed.

エ Too much rain can be damaging more than too little rain.

2. 次の英文はスミス先生(Ms. Smith)と隆史(Takashi)との会話である。空所①～⑤に当てはまるものを会話文の下に記載されている選択肢から選びなさい。

Ms. Smith : ( ① )

Takashi : I like math the best. Each question has just one answer in my grade.

I am poor at the question that has many answers. ( ② )

I have heard that math will become more difficult, but I will study hard.

Ms. Smith : Then you don't like English, do you?

Takashi : Well, I don't like it very much. English questions have sometimes several answers.

( ③ )

For example, when you ask me a question in English, I sometimes find some different answers.

( ④ )

Ms. Smith : I understand that. When we speak English, there are some ways to say the same thing.

So, sometimes there are many ways to answer a question. ( ⑤ )

Takashi : I have never thought about English like that.

選択肢

ア. It makes English so difficult for me.

イ. I don't know what to answer.

ウ. What subject do you like the best, Takashi?

エ. But I think this makes studying English interesting.

オ. I wish I could enjoy studying math at the higher grade.

3. 次の英文の空所に最も適切な語を選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) (     ) along the street, I came across an old friend of mine.

1. Walking                      2. To walk                      3. I was walked                      4. When walked

(2) He looks bored. He (     ) on the beach for a long time.

1. sit                      2. had sat                      3. is sitting                      4. has been sitting

(3) Nobody can cook (     ) Monica.

1. better than                      2. better for                      3. best of                      4. well as

(4) Could you go and give this paper to the woman (     ) glasses?

1. who was worn                      2. who is worn                      3. wearing                      4. wear

(5) If water and air (     ) go out, all living things would die out.

1. are to                      2. was to                      3. were to                      4. had been to

4. 次の各組の文 A, B がほぼ同じ意味を表すように、空所に最も適切な語を書きなさい。

(1) A: The woman has experiences as well as knowledge.

B: The woman has ( \* ) only knowledge ( \* ) also experience.

(2) A: I was kept in bed for a week by a bad cold.

B: A bad cold ( \* ) ( \* ) in the bed for a week.

(3) A: He didn't say anything to us when he left the company.

B: He left the company ( \* ) ( \* ) anything to us.

(4) A: Everyone is sure that she will win first prize in the singing contest.

B: Everyone is sure of ( \* ) ( \* ) first prize in the singing contest.

(5) A: She said, "It's going to rain".

B: She said ( \* ) ( \* ) going to rain.

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) You should not (     ) the door open.

- ア give      イ do      ウ leave      エ come

(2) How (     ) do you see him?

- ア far      イ long      ウ much      エ often

(3) Don't (     ) down on poor people.

- ア look      イ see      ウ view      エ watch

(4) U.N. (     ) for the United Nations.

- ア asks      イ looks      ウ makes      エ stands

編入学者選抜検査 問題用紙 英語

- (5) You should not (        ) up hope until the very end.  
ア give    イ look    ウ make    エ pick
- (6) He is always finding (        ) with my behavior.  
ア fact    イ fault    ウ false    エ fun
- (7) He takes good (        ) of my little sister.  
ア care    イ case    ウ cast    エ cut
- (8) He wouldn't take (        ) in the discussion.  
ア after    イ care    ウ cast    エ part
- (9) He had a cup of coffee and ordered (        ).  
ア another    イ each    ウ other    エ others
- (10) I went to the library to (        ) the book.  
ア borrow    イ lent    ウ let    エ rend

6. 日本語を参考に、語を並べ替えて文を完成させなさい。(文頭の文字は大文字にすること。)

- (1) 彼女と教会で会うとはまったく予想していなかった。  
She was ( to / expected / I / the last / person ) see in church.
- (2) あの窓は誰が割ったんだ。  
( by / who / the window / broken / was )?
- (3) この計画はまだ満足のものではないと思います。  
I think ( far / plan / this / satisfactory / is / from )
- (4) 正直さより大切なものはない。  
( as / honesty / as / is / important / nothing ).
- (5) 彼が京都を再度訪れれば、3回訪れたことになる。  
If he ( will / Kyoto / he / there / been / have / again, / visits ) three times.