

第1回 令和3年度 高専入試 そっくり🍎模試

英 語

1 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように、(A) と (B) に入れるのに最も適当な組み合わせをア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) This book is () famous than that one.
That book is () as famous as this one.

ア { (A) most
 (B) more イ { (A) the most
 (B) most ウ { (A) more
 (B) more エ { (A) more
 (B) not

- (2) Their sisters were () ten years ago.
() has been ten years ago since their sisters were born.

ア { (A) born イ { (A) lived ウ { (A) boring エ { (A) living
 (B) It (B) They (B) These (B) She

- (3) I have never eaten such a () apple .
I have eaten a lot of apples. This is the biggest apple () all.

ア { (A) biggest イ { (A) bigger ウ { (A) big エ { (A) large
 (B) of (B) in (B) of (B) in

- (4) He is so rich. () he looks unhappy.
() he is so rich, he does not happy.

ア { (A) And イ { (A) Or ウ { (A) But エ { (A) Also
 (B) Although (B) And (B) Though (B) Because

- (5) There weren't () children in the park.
There were () children in the park.

ア { (A) some イ { (A) many ウ { (A) any エ { (A) much
 (B) not (B) never (B) no (B) less

2 次の 1 ～ 5 の会話文の () に入る適切なものを, ア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1 A: Oh, you are carrying a big box. Are you all right?

B: No. This is a little difficult. ()

A: Sure.

[	ア	Will you help me?	イ	May I help you?	]
[	ウ	You won't help me.	エ	Do you want me to help you?	]

2 A: Last month we had a school festival and took many pictures. I want to make a short movie with you. Let's use a computer.

B: OK. But ()

A: Don't worry. It's not so difficult. I'll show you.

[	ア	I don't have to take any pictures.	イ	I know you have a computer.	]
[	ウ	I like festivals very much.	エ	I don't know how to make a movie.	]

3 A: I'm going to see a baseball game next Sunday with my family. But my sister is busy and can't go. Would you like to come?

B: I like watching baseball, but ()

A: OK. I hope you can come with us next time.

[	ア	I can go next Sunday.	イ	I don't have any baseballs.	]
[	ウ	I don't have any sisters.	エ	I have to help my family that day.	]

4 A: This is delicious.

B: I'm glad you like it.

A: Yes, I really like it. ()

B: We call it *okonomiyaki*.

[	ア	How about you?	イ	What do you eat?	]
[	ウ	Why do you call me?	エ	What do you call it?	]

5 A: Do you see those people dancing over there?

B: Wow! () Can I join them?

A: Sure. Let's go and join them together.

[	ア	Look at the picture.	イ	That is something to use.	]
[	ウ	That looks like fun.	エ	I don't see any dance.	]

- 3 次の文章は、アメリカ人初の女性宇宙飛行士(astronaut)である Sally Ride に関するものです。
これをよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Sally Ride was a scientist, a ア writer and the first American woman to fly in space. Sally was born on May 26, 1951. Sally was interested in science. She studied physics and English at university. Her イ parents (1) her.

In 1977, Sally read in the university newspaper that NASA was (2) for scientists and engineers to become astronauts. Until then, NASA's all astronauts were (3). Sally applied and joined NASA in 1978.

Sally went on her first space ウ trip on June 18, 1983. She was 32. Sally made エ history as the first American woman in space. Also she was the youngest person in America at the time to go into space. Sally said "I'm sure it was the most fun in my オ life." Sally's trip into space made her (4). She became a symbol of hope to young women to break barriers. After Sally's first trip in 1983, (5) than 45 women from the USA and other countries went into space.

After Sally retired from NASA in 1987, she taught science at a university. She wrote science books for young people, especially girls. She wanted them to continue their カ interest in science and to think about jobs in engineering, math and science.

17 months (6) doctors found she had cancer, Sally Ride died on Monday, July 23, 2012. She was 61 years old.

(注) space 宇宙	physics 物理学	NASA 米国航空宇宙局
engineer 技術者	apply 応募する	symbol 象徴
break barriers 壁を打ち破る	retire 退職する	continue 継続する
engineering 工学	cancer ^{がん} 癌	

問1 本文中の(1)～(6)に入れるのに適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) ア followed	イ encouraged	ウ told	エ borrowed
(2) ア looking	イ listening	ウ getting	エ leaving
(3) ア children	イ foreigners	ウ men	エ women
(4) ア difficult	イ expensive	ウ dangerous	エ famous
(5) ア some	イ any	ウ more	エ much
(6) ア before	イ after	ウ during	エ through

問2 次の1と2が表している語を、本文中の下線部ア～カから一つずつ選びなさい。

- a person to write books, stories, or articles as a job
- the time between the birth and death

4 次の 1 ～ 5 の会話文の () 内の語句を並べ替え、それぞれの文を完成しなさい。解答は、
() 内において 3 番目と 5 番目にくるものの記号 を選びなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で書かれています。(それぞれ一つずつ不要な語があるので、その語は使用しないこと。)

(ア) A: Can I see that picture, please?

B: Sure. Look! This is one of (1. most 2. in 3. mountains 4. picture 5. the
6. beautiful) the world.

(イ) A: What do (1. do 2. watching 3. going 4. you 5. to 6. before) bed?

B: I usually watch news on TV.

(ウ) A: Has your family (1. where 2. been 3. to 4. decided 5. during 6. go) summer
vacation?

B: Yes. We will visit Okinawa.

(エ) A: Why do you look so happy?

B: I received an (1. a 2. message 3. enjoyed 4. e-mail 5. with 6. special) from my
grandmother.

(オ) A: Happy birthday, Ayako! This is a present for you.

B: Thank you, Mom. It's wonderful. I've wanted (1. something 2. watch 3. a 4. like
5. have 6. to) this.

次の〔A〕〔B〕をよく読んで、それぞれの問題の指示に従って答えなさい。

〔A〕

Have you ever heard a story like this? A woman moves to a new town with her cat. After a few weeks, her old neighbors are surprised to find the cat at their door. It has found its own way back home.

Not many animals have traveled as far as Tom, a dog in Australia who traveled 1,600 kilometers to come back home. In 1991, Sam, a cat in America, traveled 800 kilometers more than Tom. In Japan, Taro, a dog, traveled half the distance Sam traveled. Do they have maps, a compass or a GPS in their heads?

Scientists believe that cats have something magnetic inside their bodies. They also believe that 'homing' pigeons also have the same thing. They are called 'homing' pigeons because they are always able to find their way home. Many birds travel a long distance without getting lost when they fly south for the winter. They follow the magnetic lines of the earth to find their way.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------|----------|----|----------|--------|
| (注) | neighbor | 隣人 | distance | 距離 | compass | 方位磁石 |
| | GPS | 全地球測位システム | | | magnetic | 磁気を帯びた |
| | homing pigeon | 伝書バト | | | get lost | 迷う |

(問題) 次の各問いに対する最も適当な答えをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 How far did the dog, Taro, travel to come back home?

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| ア | 400 kilometers. | イ | 800 kilometers. |
| ウ | 1,200 kilometers. | エ | 1,600 kilometers. |

2 What do homing pigeons use to find their way?

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| ア | Maps in their heads. | イ | A compass. |
| ウ | A GPS. | エ | The magnetic lines. |

[B]

Port Washington News

Monday, February 1, 2010

Classified Ads

2-HOUR Weekend English Lessons at Nassau College!

From 8:00 to 20:00. \$40 for one lesson. Need to buy a textbook with 2 CDs for \$40 at the first lesson. Only 2 to 4 students in a class! Call 735-7849. You can now get a textbook 50% off until the end of March, 2010. Call today!

English Lessons in Your Home!

We have many good teachers in town. \$25 for 1 lesson (1 hour each). We can teach on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from 7:00 to 23:00. Call Hutchinson (714-8181) today and get a 2-hour FREE lesson (Last chance! Until March 31, 2010).

(問題) 上の案内広告(classified ads)に合うように、次の1, 2の問いに対する最も適当な答えをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。また、3のア～エの英文のうち、案内広告の内容を正しく表しているものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 How much is 20 hours of lessons at Nassau College before March 31, 2010?

ア \$420 イ \$440 ウ \$820 エ \$840

2 How much is 10 English lessons on Wednesdays until the end of March?

ア \$200 イ \$225 ウ \$250 エ \$275

3 ア 8-hour lessons at Hutchinson are more expensive than those of Nassau College until the end of March 31, 2010.

イ A student can take a 3-hour lesson for \$120 at Nassau College on Thursdays.

ウ Both Nassau College and Hutchinson give English lessons on Saturdays.

エ A student can get a free lesson by calling 735-7849 before March 31, 2010.

次の文章をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

How much paper do you use every year? In 1900 the world's use of paper was about one kilogram for each person in a year. Now some countries — Finland, the United States, Sweden and Japan — use more than 200 kilograms of paper for each person in a year.

The Chinese first made paper about 2000 years ago. China still keeps some pieces of paper which were made in those early days. But such Chinese paper was made from the hair-like parts of some plants, not from trees. The Chinese did not know that they could make the best paper from trees.

In Europe paper was made from trees around the year 1100, but it was not commonly used. People used parchment for writing for many hundreds of years. Parchment was very strong; it was made from the skin of some young animals. But people finally found that paper made from trees was the best of all.⁽¹⁾ It became popular all over Europe. People outside Europe also learned how to make paper from trees. After that, the forest countries of Canada, Sweden, Finland and the United States became the most important countries in paper making. Today, people in Finland make the best paper in the world.

When we think of paper, we think of newspapers, books, and letters. But there are many other ways of using paper. Only half of the paper that is made is used for books and newspapers, and so on.

In Japan, a special way of using paper is shown by people who don't have their own houses and live in the streets. They use newspapers to keep themselves () against the cold. In Finland, the farmers wear paper shoes in the snow. Paper is the best thing to protect people from the cold in winter.

Every year, more and more things are made of paper. We have used paper cups, paper plates and other things for a long time. And now we have chairs, tables, and even beds which are made of paper. We can wear paper shoes, paper hats, and paper dresses.

The newest thing made of paper is a paper house. It is not a toy house for children, but a real, big house. People can live in it. You can buy a house with three rooms for about 500 dollars. It takes only a few hours to build the paper house, and you can use it for about five years.

People have already made paper boats, but they have not made paper ⁽²⁾ planes or cars yet. Just wait — they will in the future.

(注) use 使用量

Finland フィンランド

some pieces 数枚

commonly 一般に

protect 守る

toy おもちゃ

kilogram キログラム

Sweden スウェーデン

hair-like 毛髪のような

skin 皮

plate 皿

dollar ドル

問 1 本文中の下線部(1)の意味として最も適当なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 人々は木から作る紙が最良だとついに分かった。
- イ 人々はすべての木から最良の紙を作ることができた。
- ウ 人々は最良の木から紙を作ることをついに知った。
- エ 人々は最良の木から作った紙を最後に見つけた。

問 2 本文中の下線部(2)の意味に最も近いものを次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア toy planes or toy cars made of paper
- イ planes or cars made of paper by children
- ウ real planes or cars made of paper
- エ planes or cars for carrying paper

問 3 本文中の()に入る最も適当な英単語 1 語を書きなさい。

問 4 本文の内容から判断して、次の 1～4 の英文の()に入る最も適当なものを下のア～サの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- 1 The paper Chinese people first made is about two () years old.
- 2 The skin of some animals was (), so it was used as paper in Europe for a long time.
- 3 Sweden was good for making paper because the country had many ().
- 4 We use ()% of the paper that is made for newspapers, books, and so on.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| ア 25 | イ 50 | ウ ten | エ hundred |
| オ thousand | カ houses | キ forests | ク papers |
| ケ strong | コ poor | サ dry | |

問 5 本文の内容と合うものを次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア In 1900 every person in the world used about one kilogram of paper in a year.
- イ The first Chinese paper was different from paper we commonly use today.
- ウ People in Europe made parchment from the hair-like parts of some plants.
- エ You take only two or three days to build a paper house with three rooms.