
H17 国立高専 英語 問題

英-05-国-高専-問-01

- 1 次の問1～問5の()の中に最も適当な語を入れなさい。なお、その語は()の中を書いてある文字で始まります。与えられた文字も含めて正しくつづりなさい。

問1 Please give me something to eat. I'm very (h).

問2 Do you have a brother?

No, but I have a (s). She's two years older than I.

問3 What (l) is spoken in Australia?

English is.

問4 What did you have for (b) this morning?

I had some rice, an egg and *miso* soup.

問5 How is the (w) in Hokkaido today?

It's cloudy.

英-05-国-高専-問-02

- 2 次の問1～問5の()に入る最も適当な文を、ア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

問1 A: Shall we go to see the baseball game?

B: ()

ア No, we aren't.

イ Yes, we will.

ウ Yes, let's.

エ No, we didn't.

問2 A: How often do you go to the library?

B: ()

ア Yes, I've been there this week.

イ By bus.

ウ About twice a week.

エ Yes, I do.

問3 A: Do I need to finish this homework now?

B: ()

ア Yes, you did.

イ No, you don't have to.

ウ Yes, you are.

エ No, you won't.

問4 A: ()

B: Four years ago.

ア How long have you known him?

イ When are you going to meet him?

ウ How did you meet him?

エ When did you meet him for the first time?

問5 A: ()

B: Yes, many times.

ア Have you ever read this story?

イ Have you finished reading this story yet?

ウ How long did it take to read this story?

エ How do you like this story?

英-05-国-高専-問-03

3 次の会話文は、Jane が Ann を旅行に誘っている場面です。会話文中の (1) ~ (5) に入る正しい語句を、下の [] 内のア ~ エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Jane: I am going to go to Lake Kawaguchi with my family this weekend.

We'll stay at my uncle's house for two days. If you (1) free this weekend, will you join us?

Ann: That's great, but is it all right for your family?

Jane: Yes, of course. My mother (2) me to ask you about it.

Ann: It's very kind of her! What are you going to do there?

Jane: A lot of things. We are going to walk around the lake and take pictures of Mt. Fuji. (3) we are staying there, we are going to enjoy fishing on a boat, too. It's going to be a lot of (4)!

Ann: I will ask my parents about it.

Thank you very much for (5) me.

Jane: You're welcome. I hope you can come with us.

問1 (1) [ア were イ are ウ will be エ being]

問2 (2) [ア said イ talked ウ told エ spoke]

問3 (3) [ア In イ During ウ Between エ While]

問4 (4) [ア fun イ exciting ウ interesting エ enjoy]

問5 (5) [ア invite イ to invite ウ inviting エ invited]

英-05-国-高専-問-04

- 4 次の会話文は、John が友人の Ken の家に電話をしている場面です。下線部(1)～(4)とほぼ同じ意味になるように、下の英文(1)～(4)の()内の語を並べ替え、英文を完成しなさい。答えの欄には、()内において3番目と5番目にくるものの記号を書きなさい。

Ken's mother: Hello.

John: Hello. This is John speaking. Can I speak to Ken, please?

Ken's mother: I'm sorry, but he is out now.

John: (1)何時に帰ってくるか分かりますか。

Ken's mother: Let me see. He will be back around three, I think.

(2)彼に電話をかけさせましょうか。

John: Well... no, but (3)伝言をお願いできますか。

Ken's mother: Sure.

John: (4)風邪を引いているので、今夜パーティーに行けないと彼に伝えてください。

Ken's mother: All right. Take care of yourself.

John: Thank you. I will.

(1) Do you Know (ア time イ will ウ what エ come オ he カ back)?

(2) Do you (ア call イ him ウ back エ want オ you カ to)?

(3) (ア leave イ message ウ may エ for オ a カ I) him?

(4) Please tell him that I (ア to イ be ウ not エ come オ able カ will) to the party this evening because I have a cold.

英-05-国-高専-問-05

- 5 Smith 夫妻と娘の Nancy が会話をしています。よく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

In the kitchen

Mrs. Smith: John, we need a new toaster. (1).

Mr. Smith: Really? We should call the shop to repair it.

Mrs. Smith: That's too expensive! You can get two new ones for that money. (2) and maybe we can ask your brother to repair it when he comes some day.

Mr. Smith: Well,... our garage is already full of things, isn't it?

Mrs. Smith: Then, let's throw away all of your old books and clothes you keep there.

Mr. Smith: Oh, no. I won't. (3).

Mrs. Smith: OK. But why don't we throw away things that aren't necessary in the house?

Mr. Smith: All right. Let's begin.

In Nancy's room

Nancy: There isn't anything to throw away, Dad.

Mr. Smith: What's this stone for, for example?

Nancy: It's my collection!

Mr. Smith: Collection of what?

Nancy: Stones, of course. (4).

Mr. Smith: You have just one stone, right? You can't call it a collection, can you?

Nancy: I'll get more on our future trips. (5).

Mom spends a lot of money on them!

Mr. Smith: OK, OK.

Mr. Smith comes back into the kitchen and talks to his wife.

Mr. Smith: It's getting colder, isn't it? Where is my green jacket?

Mrs. Smith: That old one? I've thrown it away.

Mr. Smith: What!? Together with \$ 200 and all my credit cards!

(注) toaster トースター repair 修理する

garage ガレージ (車庫) collection コレクション

jacket 上着 credit card クレジットカード

問 1 本文中の (1) ~ (5) に入る最も適当な文を、次のア～キの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。(同じ文が二度用いられることはありません。)

ア I've just started my collection

イ The old one is still working well

ウ Of course, it's a good idea

エ It's better than Mom's collection of picture post cards

オ I'll keep it in the garage

カ This one has just broken

キ They are too good to throw away

問 2 次の 1 ~ 3 について、本文の内容と合うように、下線部に入る最も適当なものをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 Mrs. Smith thinks that it is better to buy a new toaster because _____.

ア repairing at the shop is more expensive

イ Mr. Smith's brother can't repair the old one

ウ any new one looks nicer than the old one

エ she needs two toasters

2 Mr. Smith thinks that Nancy's stone is not a collection because _____.

ア nobody collects stones

イ she didn't spend much money on it

ウ it is the only stone that she has

エ it doesn't look beautiful

- 3 It was shocking for Mr. Smith to find that _____.
ア he couldn't buy a new toaster
イ it was getting colder
ウ Nancy threw away his jacket
エ he lost his jacket, his money and credit cards

英-05-国-高専-問-06

- 6 次の文章は、プレリードッグ (prairie dog), ウサギ (rabbit), チーター (cheetah), トカゲ (lizard) などの動物に関するものです。よく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Animals must protect themselves from becoming meals for other animals. One way is to hide. Prairie dogs live in “towns” made up of holes under the ground. If any prairie dog sees a dangerous animal, it starts crying. Then all the other prairie dogs hurry into their holes.

Some animals “hide” in a different way. They don't move or run away. They just “hide” from other animals by staying in the same place. One type of insect looks like a (1). It sits very quietly among real leaves, and other animals believe that it is a leaf when they see it.

One type of rabbit living in very cold areas is the same color as snow around it. When it becomes warmer and snow turns to water, the animal changes the color of its hair from (2) to gray.

Some animals try to look bigger than they really are. One type of fish uses water or air to make itself bigger. By doing so, it becomes just like a large ball and makes other fish (3). A baby cheetah has long hair on its head and back until it is three months old. The baby cheetah looks bigger than it really is because of the long hair.

Other animals keep away from dangers by being fast. Some lizards can run thirty kilometers an hour nineteen miles an hour. The fastest cheetah can run one hundred and thirteen kilometers an hour about (4) miles an hour.

Some animals do not move at all when they are in danger. Animals around them think that they are dead and go away. One type of bird has another trick. If a person comes near its nest and its baby birds, the bird moves its wings very quickly around the person. The person looks at the bird, follows it, and walks away.

Some animals use smells, some use “very hard clothes,” and some use strong legs. It is surprising to find that there are so many different ways for animals to keep away from dangers.

(注) hide 隠れる hole 穴 insect 昆虫
mile マイル (距離を表す単位) nest 巣
wing 翼

- 問 1 本文中の(1)に入る最も適当な英単語 1 語を本文から抜き出して書きなさい。
問 2 本文中の(2)に入る最も適当な英単語 1 語を書きなさい。
問 3 本文中の(3)に入る最も適当な英単語を次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア glad イ sad ウ afraid エ bigger

問4 本文中の(4)に入る数を次のア～オの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア sixty イ seventy ウ eighty
エ one hundred and sixty オ two hundred

問5 本文の内容と合うものを次のア～オの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア One type of insect which looks like a leaf hurries away when it is in danger.
イ A cheetah has long hair on its head and back until the age of three.
ウ One type of lizard stops moving, like a dead animal, to protect itself.
エ No cheetah can run as fast as the fastest lizard.
オ One type of bird moves its wings quickly to keep a person away from its nest.

英-05-国-高専-問-07

7 次の文章はカレンダー（calendar）の歴史に関するものです。よく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Today our calendar has 365 days. But we know that a year is really a little longer than that 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds long. This is called a “sun’s year”. The small difference between the two is a problem when people make a calendar. In the old days, people needed to divide one year into shorter units. It was difficult to decide how many days or how many months there should be in one year.

The Babylonian calendar had 12 months of 29 or 30 days, but the year was only 354 days long. About every four years, the people put one more month in their calendar. But it didn’t work well. For example, when the calendar said it was the first day of spring, it was still winter.

The Egyptian calendar years had 360 days. The people divided the year into 12 months. Each month was 30 days long. Their calendar was 5 days shorter than today’s calendar. The calendar didn’t work well, either.

The first Roman calendar was not as good as the Egyptian one. It had 10 months, and the year began in March. The year was only 304 days long about 60 days shorter. These 60 days were not put in the calendar. People had to pay taxes for the 304 days, but did not have to pay taxes for the 60 days. But soon one Roman king thought that the 60 days also should be in the calendar. He wanted to collect taxes for these 60 days, too. He put January and February at the end of the year.

In 46 B.C. Julius Caesar introduced a calendar that had 365 days. Like the Babylonian people, he changed the number of days in a month. Each month was 30 or 31 days long, and February had 29 days this calendar was very close to today’s one, but a little different. To make his calendar better, Caesar made every fourth year a leap year. In such a year, February had 30 days. He also moved the New Year’s Day to January 1st.

Caesar’s calendar was very important in history, but not perfect. In 1582, Pope Gregory said that there should be no leap year at the end of a century. But his idea was still not perfect, so he changed it later. If the century-end year could be divided by 400, that year should be a leap year. So there was no leap year in 1700, 1800, and 1900, but the year 2000 was a leap year.

Now, we use Pope Gregory’s calendar in Japan. On that calendar, a year is only 26.3 seconds

shorter than a “sun’s year”. These few seconds are not a problem now, but in the future they will be.

(注)	divide 分割する	unit 単位	Babylonian バビロニアの
	Egyptian エジプトの	Roman ローマの	tax 税金
	Julius Caesar ジュリアス・シーザー		leap year うるう年
	perfect 完全な	Pope Gregory	ローマ教皇グレゴリウス 13 世

問 1 本文の内容から判断して、次の 1 ~ 5 の () に入る最も適当なものを、次のア ~ セの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- 1 Every month had the same number of days on the () calendar.
- 2 The Babylonian calendar and the Egyptian calendar didn't work well because the calendars went faster than the ().
- 3 The first Roman calendar had two () months in a year than the Egyptian calendar.
- 4 On the first Roman calendar September was the () month of a year.
- 5 Pope Gregory's calendar tells us that the year () is a leap year.

ア months	イ seasons	ウ fewer	エ more
オ shorter	カ seventh	キ ninth	ク tenth
ケ 2200	コ 2400	サ 2600	
シ Babylonian	ス Egyptian	セ first Roman	

問 2 次の質問に対して、最も適当な答えとなる英文を次のア ~ エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Question: Why did one Roman king put January and February in the calendar?

- Answer: ア Because he thought that December should not be the last month of the year.
イ Because he thought that January should be the first month of the year.
ウ Because he wanted to get more taxes.
エ Because he didn't want his people to pay taxes.

問 3 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア ~ オの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア On the Babylonian calendar, they had 7 months of 29 days and months of 30 days in one year.
- イ One month usually had 29 days on the Babylonian calendar, but it became one day longer every four years.
- ウ The first Roman calendar had the same number of days in one year as Julius Caesar's calendar.
- エ In a leap year on Julius Caesar's calendar, they had 6 months of 30 days and 6 months of 31 days.
- オ Pope Gregory made his calendar better than Julius Caesar's by introducing a leap year into his calendar.

問題番号			解 答		配点	備 考
英・高専・文・01	1	問 1				
		問 2				
		問 3				
		問 4				
		問 5				
英・高専・文・02	2	問 1				
		問 2				
		問 3				
		問 4				
		問 5				
英・高専・文・03	3	問 1				
		問 2				
		問 3				
		問 4				
		問 5				
英・高専・文・04	4			3 番目	5 番目	
		(1)				
		(2)				
		(3)				
		(4)				
英・高専・文・05	5	問 1	1			
			2			
			3			
			4			
			5			
		問 2	1			
			2			
			3			
英・高専・文・06	6	問 1				
		問 2				
		問 3				
		問 4				
		問 5				

問題番号			解 答		配点	備 考
英・国・高専・2・07	7	問 1	1			
			2			
			3			
			4			
			5			
		問 2				
		問 3				

問題番号			解 答		配点	備 考	
英の国高専×01	1	問 1	hungry				
		問 2	sister				
		問 3	language				
		問 4	breakfast (brunch も可)				
		問 5	weather				
英の国高専×02	2	問 1	ウ				
		問 2	ウ				
		問 3	イ				
		問 4	エ				
		問 5	ア				
英の国高専×03	3	問 1	イ				
		問 2	ウ				
		問 3	エ				
		問 4	ア				
		問 5	ウ				
英の国高専×04	4			3 番目	5 番目		
		(1)		オ	エ		
		(2)		カ	オ		
		(3)		ア	イ		
		(4)		イ	ア		
英の国高専×05	5	問 1	1	カ			
			2	オ			
			3	キ			
			4	ア			
			5	エ			
		問 2	1	ア			
			2	ウ			
			3	エ			
英の国高専×06	6	問 1	leaf				
		問 2	white				
		問 3	ウ				
		問 4	イ				
		問 5	オ				

問題番号			解 答		配点	備 考
英・国・高専・K07	7	問 1	1	ス		
			2	イ		
			3	ウ		
			4	カ		
			5	コ		
		問 2	ウ			
		問 3	エ			

英-05-国-高専-KS-01

- 1 問4 haveは「食べる」で、空欄のあとの this morning と返答の some rice, an egg and *miso* soup から朝食に何を食べたのかをたずねる文になることがわかる。

英-05-国-高専-KS-02

- 2 問2 How often ～？ は頻度をたずねる疑問文なので、「だいたい1週間に2回」と頻度を答えているウが正解。

問4 Bが「4年前」と答えているので、「いつ～したか」をたずねる文を選ぶ。「いつ」を表すWhenがあるのはイとエだが、イは「いつ彼に会う予定ですか」と未来を表す文なので不適切。「彼と初めて会ったのはいつですか」のエが正解。

問5 Bが「はい、何度も」と答えていることから、経験を表す現在完了の疑問文「いままでにこの物語を読んだことがありますか」のアが正解。その他の文は会話の流れから不適切。

英-05-国-高専-KS-03

- 3 問1 未来を表す文であっても、if節の中は現在形のままなのでイが正解。

問3 「私たちがそこに滞在している間」となるように、期間を表す語を入れる。選択肢の中で期間を表す語はイのDuringとエのWhileであるが、空欄のあとにwe are staying thereと＜主語＋動詞～＞の文がきているのでエが正解。Duringはあとに名詞をとる。

英-05-国-高専-KS-04

- 4 (1) 間接疑問文。普通の疑問文は What time will he come back?となるが、間接疑問文では、疑問詞 what time のあとの語順が＜主語＋動詞～＞となることに注意。

英-05-国-高専-KS-05

- 5 問2 1 Mrs. Smith の 2 番目の発言参照。「修理のお金で新しいのを 2 つ買うことができる」と言っているので修理をするほうが新しいものを買うよりも高いことがわかる。

2 Mr. Smithの7番目の発言参照。「1つしか持っていないので、コレクションとは言えない」と言っている。

3 Mrs. SmithとMr. Smithの最後の発言参照。Mrs. Smithが「ジャケットを捨てた」と言ったのでMr. Smithが「200ドルとクレジットカードが入ったまま」と驚いている。

英-05-国-高専-KS-06

- 6 問1 空欄の前に look like「～のように見える」とあるのと、空欄のあとに「その昆虫は本物の葉っぱの間にじっと隠れるので、他の動物が見たときに本物だと思ってしまう」とあるので、leafが入ることがわかる。

問3 空欄の前の文参照。「水や空気を使って自分自身を大きく見せると大きなボールのようになり」とあるので、ウのafraid「怖がらせる」が正解。その他の選択肢は話の流れから不適切。

問5 第6段落2～4行目参照。「羽を動かすと、人がその鳥について行き、巣から遠ざかる」とあるのでオが正解。

英-05-国-高専-KS-07

- 7 問1 1 第3段落2行目参照。「それぞれの月に30日あった」とある。

3 第3段落1～2行目と第4段落1～2行目参照。「エジプトのカレンダーは1年に12ヶ月あった」「最初のローマのカレンダーは10ヶ月あった」とあるので「最初のローマのカレンダーがエジプトのカレンダーより2ヶ月少なかった」という文になる。比較級の文なのでfewer「より少ない」が正解。

4 第4段落1～2行目参照。「最初のローマのカレンダーでは3月から1年が始まった」とあるので、September「9月」は7番目の月になる。

問2 第4段落5～6行目参照。「税金を支払わなくてもよい60日間の税金も集めたかったので1月と2月を1年の最後に入れた」とあるのでウが正解。