

2024年度

一般公募推薦入学試験

【 適性検査 】

[英語] 問題

1. 問題および解答用紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は各科目の解答用紙の所定の欄にそれぞれ記入してください。
4. 試験終了後、解答用紙を問題の上にふせて置いてください。
5. 回収するのは解答用紙だけです。問題は持ち帰ってください。
6. [英語]の問題は1ページから4ページまでです。

問題は次頁から

1 次の各組から正しい英文を一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. ア Last week I went Sapporo to watch a baseball game.
イ I woke up early, so I didn't miss the first train.
ウ It was easy of you to solve the math problem.
エ The children was very happy to get a new toy.

2. ア Who pushed the alarm button?
イ I remember I visit Hawaii three times.
ウ It rained very hardly, and I couldn't go out in the morning.
エ He is going to talk to a man who standing in the park.

3. ア Someone knocked on the door during we were sleeping.
イ If I were you, I will get angry.
ウ I have never been abroad in my life.
エ I asked her where do you live.

2 次の会話文の空欄 ～ を補うのに最もふさわしい文を下のア～コからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. A : There are a lot of people today. What's going on?
B : I have no idea.
A :

2. A : You've left most of your supper. Aren't you hungry?
B :
A : Do you want some stomach medicine?

3. A : Why don't we go camping this summer?
B : Sounds great. I can't wait!
A :

- ア Why are you so hungry?
- イ Because we have no car to go there.
- ウ We will be able to swim in the river.
- エ Yes, I had a donut thirty minutes ago.
- オ No, I ate too much fried chicken for lunch.
- カ The station is too far to walk to.
- キ Have you been waiting for me?
- ク They had a local festival last week.
- ケ You must be very hungry.
- コ I have never seen so many people here before.

3 次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

1. その言葉の意味を私に教えてくださいか？
2. 私たちは学校で辞書の使い方を学びました。

4 次の文章を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

How did people tell time before mechanical clocks? There were a variety of ways to measure time.

The ancient Egyptians invented the oldest devices for telling time. They were called ①sundials and they used the sun's movement. They were first made around 6,000 years ago in Egypt. The Egyptians put tall stone poles at the entrance of their temples. The poles were symbols of their god. One day, the Egyptians noticed that the shadow created by a pole was longest at both sunrise and sunset, but it was shortest at noon. So, they were able to know when it was morning or afternoon. This was the first type of sundial. Later, they put small stones on the ground around a pole like a clock we know today. They looked at the pole's shadow and could tell the time. The new sundials worked very well, but people could not carry the heavy poles with them. So, around 3,500 years ago, the Egyptians invented smaller sundials made of wood. They were light, so people could carry them to their workplaces.

Of course, people could not use sundials after the sunset and on rainy or cloudy days, so they started making water clocks. The oldest water clock was found in the *tomb of an Egyptian king who died about 3,500 years ago. Later *the Greeks began using water clocks to tell time. There were two large cups in a water clock; an upper cup and a lower one. The upper cup had a small hole at the bottom. When they put water into the upper cup, the water slowly went down into the lower one. ②One of the cups **【 markings / water / how / had / fell / show / much / to 】** into the cup. People could tell time by looking at the markings.

However, water clocks had some problems. Water went out of the water clock's cup when people moved it. Also, the water decreased on hot days, and froze on cold days. It was difficult for people to know the right time with water clocks. So, they invented sand clocks called *hourglasses. It is said that people used them about 700 years ago. An hourglass had two glasses with sand. When it was turned upside down, the sand fell down from the top to the bottom through a hole between the glasses. People could measure time by the movement of the sand. Hourglasses were convenient to carry, and sand did not fall out of the glasses. So, they were useful especially for sailors on ships. However, they were only good for measuring a short amount of time. It was difficult to make hourglasses that could measure more than one hour. Hourglasses are still used today as egg-timers and in board games.

In this way, people tried to develop these clocks over time. Of course all of them had weak points but they eventually led to a more useful clock, the mechanical clock that we use today.

注)

tomb : 墓 the Greek(s) : ギリシャ人 hourglass(es) : 砂時計

問1 下線部①に関して、本文の内容と一致しないものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア At first, they were built in front of the temples to tell time.
- イ They showed when it was morning or afternoon by the movement of the shadow of a pole.
- ウ Some stones were added on the ground around a pole to tell time by the ancient Egyptians.
- エ The ancient Egyptians made them smaller and lighter to carry with them.

問2 下線部②が「カップの一つには、カップの中にどのくらい水が落ちたのかを示すための印があった。」という意味になるように、【 】内の語を並べ替えなさい。

問3 本文の内容に合うように、(A) と (B) にそれぞれ最も適切な一語を入れなさい。

All of the three clocks had some bad points. Sundials didn't work at (A) or in bad weather. Water clocks were not always right because the water was difficult to control. Hourglasses couldn't measure a (B) amount of time.

問4 本文の内容と一致するものをア～キから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The first sundial was invented in Egypt and it was found in an Egyptian king's tomb.
- イ It seems that small sundials and water clocks were used to tell time in Egypt around 3,500 years ago.
- ウ Water clocks had two cups for telling time, a larger one and a smaller one.
- エ Water clocks were invented to measure time and are still used in our daily lives for cooking and playing games.
- オ Water clocks were used on ships because they worked very well even under difficult conditions such as storms.
- カ Both water clocks and hourglasses used something falling through a hole to measure time.
- キ Hourglasses were not always correct because some sand went out of the glasses when they were moved.

【以下余白】

