

# 推薦入学選考Ⅰ期 英語 「基礎学力調査」

(1日目)

- 【1】 次の英文を読み、(1)～(5)の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

For people who live in cities, there are many different modes of transportation and various transportation systems. Each method of transportation comes with its own advantages and disadvantages. For city planners, deciding which modes, and how much support to offer, is a complex issue that requires counting the plusses and minuses of each.

There are three main types of mass transit: commuter rail, subways, and busses. All three of them are capable of moving large numbers of people from place to place at a low cost and without generating a great deal of pollution. Among the three, busses are the most flexible. Bus routes and bus frequency can be easily altered to fit changing needs. So, if the population in a neighborhood grows, more busses can be added, or new routes can be opened. Busses do have some drawbacks. People often find bus travel to be uncomfortable. They are usually hard to board, difficult to get off, and tiresome to stand in, especially when it's crowded. In addition, busses often run late due to other traffic on the roads. Many people find commuter rail and subways to be more comfortable. They're also cheap to operate, they don't pollute much, and it's easier to keep them running on schedule. However, start-up costs are high. It's expensive to purchase the land for the routes, and special railways have to be constructed. Rail only makes sense in situations where a lot of people are living: If there aren't enough riders, the lines can lose money.

Private modes of transportation, such as cars and taxis, are more expensive to buy and operate, consume more natural resources, generate more pollution, and create <sup>(1)</sup>traffic congestion. But people often prefer them. Cars have the advantage of taking you

directly to your destination. If there's parking nearby (which is not always guaranteed), you can easily get to where you want to go. They are especially handy when you do shopping. You can buy almost as much as you want and carry everything home with ease. Taxis are similar but cost more. Also, you may have to wait quite a while to catch one.

City planners need to take into consideration all of the advantages and disadvantages of each type of transportation to best decide how to use city money to make life better for the citizens. What is more, recent technological developments in computers and smart phones have made the situation even more complex. Various applications now support ride sharing and many cities now have extensive short-term bicycle, scooter, or car rental systems. These advances have served to decrease cost, lower pollution, and increase options for consumers. Today, city planners may have a lot more work to do, but the result is a much better environment for the citizens.

(1) What does paragraph 2 focus on?

- ① the advantages and disadvantages of mass transit
- ② the advantages of mass transit
- ③ the disadvantages of private transit
- ④ the main points for city planners to consider

(2) Which of these is a disadvantage of commuter rail?

- ① It is easy to keep it running on time.
- ② It is uncomfortable.
- ③ It produces a lot of pollution.
- ④ It's not appropriate for places with few people.

(3) Which of these was NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of private modes of transportation?

- ① They are expensive.
- ② They cause traffic accidents.
- ③ They create more pollution.
- ④ They use more natural resources.

(4) 第3段落にある下線部 <sup>(1)</sup>traffic congestion が表す意味と最も近い意味の表現は、次のうちどれですか。

- ① consumer preference
- ② crowded roads
- ③ parking trouble
- ④ wide streets

(5) Which of these titles would best explain the content of the passage?

- ① *Issues Concerning Transportation Systems for Cities*
- ② *Problems Facing City Planners*
- ③ *The Advantages of Rail Travel*
- ④ *The Impact of New Technology on Transportation*

【2】 次の英文の ( 6 ) ~ ( 15 ) に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選びなさい。

Large cities always have problems with transportation. In ( 6 ) times, most people had to walk ( 7 ) they wanted to get somewhere. People who had ( 8 ) money could ( 9 ) in carts that were pulled by animals, ( 10 ) as horses or oxen, or even be carried by servants. Of course, if there were rivers or canals, boats could be used. In either case, many roads were ( 11 ) narrow, and there were always places where movement was slow.

( 12 ) cities developed, the movement of people increased, and more traffic problems arose. A few cities, like Paris, underwent major renovations ( 13 ) make the roads straighter and wider. A city master plan was made, large areas of the city were torn down, and new apartment blocks were built, with broad avenues between ( 14 ). This served to make the city both more beautiful and easier to live in. It also facilitated the ( 15 ) of a subway system, which ran beneath those same wide avenues.

- |                    |                |               |               |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (6) ① ancient      | ② often        | ③ recent      | ④ very        |
| (7) ① so           | ② that         | ③ there       | ④ when        |
| (8) ① always       | ② enough       | ③ otherwise   | ④ them        |
| (9) ① buy          | ② loan         | ③ ride        | ④ walk        |
| (10) ① for         | ② since        | ③ such        | ④ there       |
| (11) ① real        | ② some         | ③ that        | ④ very        |
| (12) ① As          | ② Therefore    | ③ Why         | ④ Would       |
| (13) ① despite     | ② even though  | ③ in order to | ④ in spite of |
| (14) ① it          | ② the          | ③ them        | ④ those       |
| (15) ① contraction | ② construction | ③ destruction | ④ instruction |

【3】 次の(16)～(20)の英文を、二人の会話として最も適当な順序に並びかえる時、三番目に来る文を、それぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (16) ① But didn't you want to stop and buy a present before we got on the train?  
② I think if we left at 9 o'clock we'd have plenty of time.  
③ Oh, that's right. We'd better leave at 8:30 then.  
④ When do you want to leave in the morning?
- (17) ① Are you ready to order?  
② Is that for here or to go?  
③ That's to eat here. Also, would you please give me some ketchup as well?  
④ Yes, I'd like a double cheese burger with French fries and green tea.
- (18) ① I guess it was around midnight.  
② Midnight? You should go to bed earlier.  
③ Oh. When did you go to bed last night?  
④ Wow, I'm really tired this morning.
- (19) ① Sorry, I just didn't remember to tell you when you called.  
② Oh no. There's no cream cheese.  
③ Really? If you had told me, I would have gotten some.  
④ Well, that's okay. We can make dinner without it.
- (20) ① Could I make an appointment to see you next week?  
② Next week? Well, I'm pretty busy. How about Wednesday?  
③ Okay, let's make it Wednesday at around 2 p.m.  
④ On Wednesday morning I have classes, but I'm free in the afternoon.

【4】各英文の(21)～(30)の下線部の中に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑩から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (21) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means a place that has a lot of books that you can read.  
(22) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means a place where scientists do experiments.  
(23) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means a point that you cannot go above or beyond.  
(24) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means being free.  
(25) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means not on time.  
(26) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means the sound you make when you hear a joke.  
(27) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means to let someone use something of yours for a short time.  
(28) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means to shoot something into the air or water, like a rocket or ship.  
(29) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means using a key when you close a door so that it cannot be opened.  
(30) The word “\_\_\_\_\_” means very noisy.

- |         |           |         |          |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| ① lab   | ② late    | ③ laugh | ④ launch |
| ⑤ lend  | ⑥ library | ⑦ limit | ⑧ lock   |
| ⑨ loose | ⑩ loud    |         |          |

【5】各英文の(31)～(40)の（ ）の中に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

(31) Sumo must be the ( 31 ) sport in Japan.

- ① most interested                                      ② most interesting  
③ much interested                                      ④ much interesting

(32) My sister always complains ( 32 ) she has to clean her room.

- ① even though      ② nevertheless      ③ since                      ④ whenever

(33) You haven't turned in your assignment, ( 33 ) you?

- ① did                      ② have                      ③ are                      ④ were

(34) My sisters ( 34 ) clarinet.

- ① doesn't play                                      ② doesn't play the  
③ don't play                                      ④ don't play the

(35) Let's start the game when the rain ( 35 ).

- ① stop                      ② stopped                      ③ stops                      ④ will stop

(36) He told me that ( 36 ) students spoke Spanish.

- ① almost all of the                                      ② almost of the  
③ almost the                                      ④ the most

(37) Although it was a sunny day, there wasn't ( 37 ) in the park.

- ① any people      ② anybody                      ③ no people                      ④ some people

(38) ( 38 ) is interested in becoming a doctor.

- ① Either of they    ② Either them  
③ Neither of them    ④ Neither they

(39) My bicycle broke, so I want to get a new ( 39 ).

- ① any    ② it    ③ one    ④ that

(40) This morning, the boy ( 40 ) too sleepy to come to class.

- ① said that he could    ② said that he was  
③ told that he may    ④ told that he will

【6】 次の(41)～(45)の文の下線①～④のうち、誤っているものを一つずつ選びなさい。

(41) ①When I got up, it looked ②like it was going to rain, but ③after when the sun came out ④it has been clear all afternoon.

(42) ①A lot schools ②around the world are using computers to help while ③teaching their students. It's been successful, ④but very expensive.

(43) Just because ①you doesn't like vegetables doesn't mean ②that you shouldn't eat ③them. You have to do that ④in order to stay healthy.

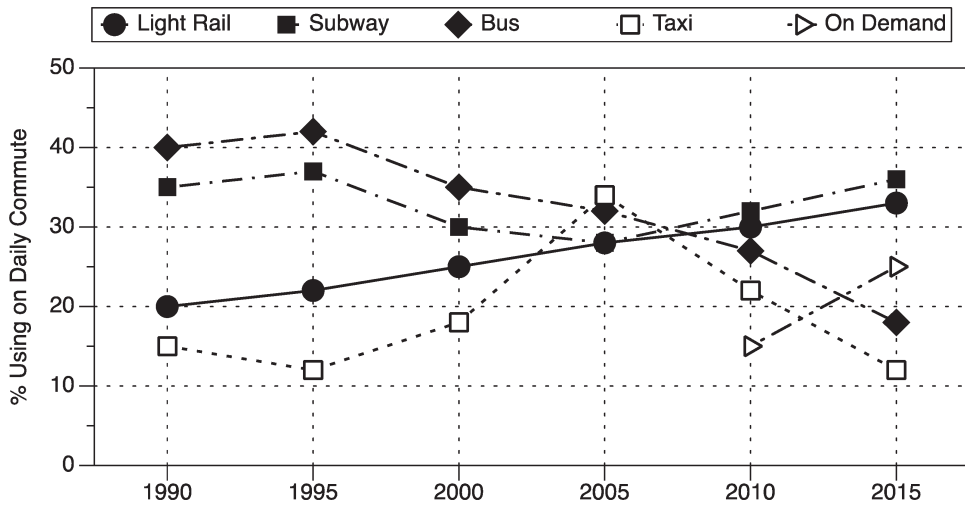
(44) A : ①Do you think that 12 chairs ②be enough?

B : No, ③I don't think so. We'll probably need ④at least 16.

(45) The email ①said that the package ②would be delivered ③by Wednesday afternoon, but so far ④it arrived although today is Thursday.



【7】 次の図を見て、(46)～(50)の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤から一つずつ選びなさい。



- (46) Which of these was the most used in 1995?  
 ① Light Rail    ② Subway    ③ Bus    ④ Taxi    ⑤ On Demand
- (47) Which of these transportation systems had the biggest drop between 2005 and 2015?  
 ① Light Rail    ② Subway    ③ Bus    ④ Taxi    ⑤ On Demand
- (48) Most of the transportation methods have a long history. One transportation method is new. Which one is it?  
 ① Light Rail    ② Subway    ③ Bus    ④ Taxi    ⑤ On Demand
- (49) Which transportation system seems to have benefitted the most from the good economic conditions between 2000 and 2005?  
 ① Light Rail    ② Subway    ③ Bus    ④ Taxi    ⑤ On Demand
- (50) Which transportation method had the biggest decrease between 1990 and 2015?  
 ① Light Rail    ② Subway    ③ Bus    ④ Taxi    ⑤ On Demand

# 【解答例】

入試年度 : 2020  
入試種別 : 推薦入学選考  
I期 1日目  
科目 : 英語

問No.	解答番号
1	1
2	4
3	2
4	2
5	1
6	1
7	4
8	2
9	3
10	3
11	4
12	1
13	3
14	3
15	2
16	1
17	2
18	1
19	1
20	4
21	6
22	1
23	7
24	9
25	2

問No.	解答番号
26	3
27	5
28	4
29	8
30	10
31	2
32	4
33	2
34	4
35	3
36	1
37	2
38	3
39	3
40	2
41	3
42	1
43	1
44	2
45	4
46	3
47	4
48	5
49	4
50	3