

英語

一般選抜 (Ⅱ期)

1. (例) のように、下の (1) ~ (5) の単語について品詞を変換したものを記せ。(10点)

(例) kindの名詞形 (意味は「親切」) (正解 kindness)

(1) easyの副詞形 (意味は「容易に」)

(2) safeの名詞形 (意味は「安全」)

(3) decideの名詞形 (意味は「決定」)

(4) painの形容詞形 (意味は「痛い」)

(5) suggestionの動詞形 (意味は「提案する」)

2. 下の (1) ~ (5) の会話が自然な流れになるように、に入る最も適切なものを a ~ dの中から選び、記号で答えよ。(20点)

(1) A: What do you do?

B: I'm a college student. How about you?

A:

- a. I work at Yokohama City Hall.
- b. I'd like to major in computer science.
- c. I work out every day.
- d. I usually do my homework at the library.

(2) A: Who is your favorite movie star?

B: Kento Yamazaki.

A: He was really cool in "KINGDOM."

- a. I don't really like him.
- b. I've never seen his movies.
- c. I'm a big fan of his, too.
- d. I think he's a great singer.

(3) A: I have two tickets for the baseball game tonight.
Would you like to come with me?

B: I'd love to.

A: Let's meet at Hakata Station at five.

- a. Since when?
- b. I have other plans.
- c. Where should we meet?
- d. Where did you get the tickets?

(4) A: What do you want to do today?

B: I don't know. What will the weather be like?

A: According to the weather forecast, it'll be rainy.

B:

- a. Then, why don't we play soccer in the park?
- b. I really like your raincoat.
- c. You wanted to go shopping?
- d. Then, how about playing online games?

(5) A: Did you have a good time at the party last night?

B: Oh, yes. It was great! Why didn't you come?

A:

B: Oh, that's too bad.

- a. I ate a lot of cake.
- b. Unfortunately, I had to work late.
- c. I can't go to your birthday party.
- d. I enjoyed having you tonight.

3. 下の (1) ~ (5) の日本語に合うように、()内の単語を並べかえて英文を完成させよ。(20点)

(1) 利根川は日本で2番目に長い川です。

The Tone River is (in / river / second / Japan / longest / the).

(2) 地理も数学も私の大好きな科目です。

(my / geography / are / and / both / math) favorite subjects.

(3) 彼が私にピアノの弾き方を教えてくれた先生です。

He is (me / who / teacher / to / taught / how / the) play the piano.

(4) 私たちはイベントのための備品を運ばせられた。

We (carry / to / for / the / made / were / equipment) the event.

(5) 私は彼が学生食堂で友人と話しているのを見ました。

I (with / in / him / the / talking / saw / friends) cafeteria.

4. 次の(1)～(5)の日本語を英語に訳せ。(25点)

- (1) あなたはなぜその打ち合わせに遅れたのですか。
- (2) このホテルの部屋は眺めが素晴らしいです。
- (3) 彼はフランスで最も優れたテニス選手の1人です。
- (4) 私は以前は、よく姉とバドミントンをしたものだ。
- (5) この歌を聴くと親友を思い出します。

5. 次の英文を読み、(1)～(3)の間に答えよ。(25点)

Researchers in Shanghai are developing a robot “guide dog” that could help blind people. The robot is currently being tested in Shanghai. The machine uses cameras and sensors to navigate its environment. It is able to recognize traffic light signals which traditional guide dogs are unable to recognize.

The robot can communicate. It is able to listen and speak with a blind operator. The robot also uses artificial intelligence (AI) to recognize voices, plan ways to go from place to place and *identify traffic lights.

The robot dog is described as being about the of an English bulldog but a little wider than a real dog. It has six legs instead of four because the researchers say the extra legs make it more stable, making its movements smoother.

Professor Gao Feng is the head of the research team that is developing the dog at Jiao Tong University in Shanghai. “When three legs are lifted, there are still three legs on the ground... It is the most stable shape,” he said.

Forty-one-year-old Li Fei and 42-year-old Zhu Sibin are among the people with vision problems who are helping the Jiao Tong University team. They are testing the dog using Chinese-language *commands.

Li is completely blind while Zhu has limited eyesight. He normally uses a cane to walk.

Li said, “If this robot guide dog comes onto the market and I could use it, at least it could some of my problems in traveling alone.”

Robot guide dogs are also under development in Australia and Britain. But China has a big shortage of traditional guide dogs. Gao said there are just over 400 guide dogs in China for nearly 20 million blind people.

The supply of real dogs is limited by *breeding and training needs. Gao said the production of robot guide dogs could be increased to an *industrial level, especially in a *manufacturing center like China.

The researcher thinks there could be a large market for his robot dogs. “...There might be tens of millions of people in the world who need guide dogs,” he added.

注) identify 識別する command 命令, 指示 breeding 繁殖 industrial 産業の
manufacturing 製造

[出典:VOA Learning English:Chinese Researchers Develop Robot Dogs to Assist the Blind (2024)]

(1) 英文中の に入る最も適切な語を a～dの中から選び、記号で答えよ。

- a. income
- b. size
- c. food
- d. experiment

(2) 英文中の に入る最も適切な語を a～dの中から選び、記号で答えよ。

- a. discuss
- b. promote
- c. create
- d. solve

(3) 英文の内容に合っているものを a～hの中から3つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a. The robot dog offers the same functions as traditional guide dogs.
- b. Li Fei and Zhu Sibin are helping Professor Gao Feng in his research.
- c. Professor Gao Feng owns a business that makes and sells robot dogs.
- d. Robotic guide dogs are also being developed in countries other than China.
- e. Most restaurants in China don't allow pets.
- f. There is a shortage of guide dogs for blind people in China.
- g. It is pretty easy to train guide dogs.
- h. Robot dogs will replace traditional guide dogs in a few years.