

# 令和8年度 釧路工業高等専門学校 編入学生選抜検査問題

## 【 英 語 】

(工業高等学校及び高等学校の工業に関する学科)

### 【 注 意 事 項 】

1. 検査開始の合図があるまで、この問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. この問題用紙は、表紙（このページ）を含めて5枚である。
3. 解答用紙は、2枚（No.1～No.2）である。
4. 問題は、1から5まであり、すべて解答すること。
5. 受験番号及び氏名は、解答用紙の所定欄に必ず記入すること。
6. この問題用紙は、検査終了時に持ち帰ること。

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## 【 英 語 】

問題1 次の英文を読んで下の各設問に答えなさい。(計20点)

Twice a year, clocks are changed in America. It's a law. On the last Sunday in April, clocks are moved ahead one hour. This is called Daylight Saving Time. On the last Sunday in October, clocks are moved back one hour to Standard Time. It's very simple, but many people can't remember to change their clocks because they don't know the story behind it.

It all started back in 1784. Benjamin Franklin, an American writer, wrote a book about Daylight Saving Time. People thought it was a joke.

Many years later, during World War I and World War II, people understood that Benjamin Franklin was right. The country needed energy. It was necessary to save electricity, but how? Changing the time was one way. In spring and summer, the sun rises earlier. To use this early sunlight, clocks were moved ahead one hour. So now, people who usually woke up at 8:00 in fact woke up at (1) by the standard clock. If they usually turned on the lights at 5:00 in the evening, now they turned on the lights at (2). They had one more hour of daylight, so they used less electricity.

During the wars, changing the clocks was just a test. Daylight Saving Time didn't become a law until 1966. Though it became a law, they couldn't understand it easily. People still asked each other, "When do you change the time, and which way?" To answer it more easily, Americans just say, "Fall back, spring ahead."

注) Daylight Saving Time 夏時間 (いわゆる、サマータイム)

(1) 「Daylight Saving Time」が実行されたのは、(a) いつで、(b) どんな理由からだったか。それぞれ日本語で答えなさい。(4点×2=8点)

(2) 上の英文中の(1)と(2)に入る適語を次の(ア)～(カ)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号を答えなさい。(2点×2=4点)

(ア) 3:00 (イ) 4:00 (ウ) 6:00 (エ) 7:00 (オ) 9:00 (カ) 10:00

(3) 「Daylight Saving Time」が法律で定められたのがいつか、日本語で答えなさい。

(2点×1=2点)

(4) 上の英文中の二重下線部はどのようなことを意味しているか。英文の第1段落の内容に沿って具体的に日本語で答えなさい。(6点×1=6点)

## 【 英 語 】

問題2 次の英文を読んで下の各設問に答えなさい。(計18点)

Last summer we were enjoying a bus trip. There was a quiet man on the bus. We began to worry about the man, because he looked sad all the time.

“Where are you going?” I asked him.

“To the next town. I’m going to visit my girl friend,” he said.

“Oh, are you? But you look sad. Why?” I said.

“Well, ten years ago, we were going to marry. But I had to work in a foreign country at the time. And I said good-bye to her,” he answered.

“Why didn’t you ask her to wait?” I said.

“Because I didn’t know when I could come back. I said she could marry another man. But I still love her. I can’t forget her. So I sent a letter with a yellow ribbon to her before I came back. In the letter I asked her to put a ribbon on the big tree in her garden if she still loved me. I don’t want to hurt her if she is married. I will go away without seeing her,” he said.

We were very interested in his story and sat around him. Someone cried, “We are coming into the town. Let’s find the big tree.” But the man was still looking down. Suddenly the bus became quiet. Then we began to stand up, shout, and dance. Now slowly he looked up and saw the big tree. Many yellow ribbons were there! When I smiled at him, I saw tears in his eyes.

- (1) 上の英文の内容と一致するように、次の英文の(1)～(7)に入る適語をそれぞれ1語ずつ英語で答えなさい。(2点×7=14点)

The man was going to visit his girl friend. They were going to (1) but he had to leave her (2) years ago. He had to go to a foreign country. He could not ask her to (3) for him, because he did not know when to (4) back. He said that she could marry another man. But he loved her so much that he could not (5) her. So he sent a letter and a (6) ribbon to her. He asked her to put the ribbon on the big tree in her garden if she still loved (7).

- (2) 上の英文中の二重下線部は、誰の誰に対するどんな気持ちを表しているか。日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。(4点×1=4点)

## 【 英 語 】

問題3 次の対話文を読んで下の各設問に答えなさい。(計14点)

*Policeman*: Stop!

*Tourist in the car*: (1)

*Policeman*: Why are you driving on the right side of the road?

*Tourist in the car*: Do you want me to drive on the wrong side?

*Policeman*: (2)

*Tourist in the car*: But you said that I was driving on the right side.

*Policeman*: That's right. You are on the right, and that's wrong.

*Tourist in the car*: (3) If right is wrong, I'm right when I'm on the wrong side. So why did you stop me?

*Policeman*: My dear tourist, you must keep to the left. The right side is the left.

*Tourist in the car*: It's like a mirror! I'll try to remember. Well, I want to go to Oxford Street.  
(4)

*Policeman*: All right. At the end of this road, turn left.

*Tourist in the car*: Now let me think. Turn left! In England left is right, and right is wrong. Am I right?

*Policeman*: You'll be right if you turn left. (5)

*Tourist in the car*: Thank you.

(1) 上の対話文が適切なものになるように(1)～(5)に入る最も適切な英文を次の(ア)～(カ)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号を答えなさい。なお、使用しない選択肢が1つある。(2点×5=10点)

(ア) A strange country!

(イ) But if you turn right, you'll be wrong.

(ウ) How kind of you!

(エ) Will you tell me the way?

(オ) What's the matter?

(カ) You are driving on the wrong side!

(2) 上の対話文で、2人の対話がかみ合っていない原因は何か。日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

(4点×1=4点)

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問題4 次の与えられた語句を並べ替えて、それぞれの日本語の意味になるように英文をつくりなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。なお、解答欄には、[ ]内の選択肢の語句のみ書きなさい。(4点×8=32点)

- (1) Will you [ tell / a train ticket / get / how / to / me / ? ]  
電車の切符の買い方を教えてください。
- (2) [ harder / you / study / I / to / want / . ]  
私はあなたにもっと一生懸命勉強してほしい。
- (3) [ is / read / very difficult / it / for / to / me ] an English newspaper.  
私にとって英字新聞を読むことは大変難しい。
- (4) [ foreigners / and / more / more / visiting / Japan / are ] these days.  
最近日本を訪れる外国人がますます増えている。
- (5) [ scenery / beautiful / this / a / what / is / ! ]  
これは何て美しい風景なのでしょう。
- (6) [ speak / they / language / do / what / in ] India?  
インドでは何語が話されていますか。
- (7) [ students / in / many / there / how / are ] your club?  
あなたのクラブには何人の生徒がいますか。
- (8) [ in / often / see / I / jogging / him ] the park.  
私はしばしば公園で彼がジョギングしているのを見かける。

問題5 次の各文が適切な英文になるように( )内から最も適切な語を1つ選び、それぞれその記号を答えなさい。(2点×8=16点)

- (1) Have you ever (ア. gone イ. been ウ. went) to London before?
- (2) The students stopped (ア. talk イ. to talk ウ. talking) when the teacher came in.
- (3) The pyramid (ア. built イ. was built ウ. has built) in Egypt three thousand years ago.
- (4) Mt. Everest is the (ア. highest イ. higher ウ. high) mountain in the world.
- (5) I have a friend (ア. who イ. whom ウ. whose) father is a famous artist.
- (6) You had (ア. well イ. better ウ. best) have breakfast every morning.
- (7) He is very good at (ア. playing イ. to play ウ. play) baseball.
- (8) I graduated (ア. for イ. at ウ. from) Hokkaido University ten years ago.