



未来のエスキースを描く。

東北工業大学

2024年度入学試験問題

A - 2

## 外国語（英語）（100点 60分）

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. この問題冊子は全部で9ページである。落丁，乱丁，印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合には申し出ること。
3. 解答には黒鉛筆を用い，ボールペン，色鉛筆，万年筆などを使用してはならない。
4. 解答用紙はマーク式解答用紙1枚である。
5. 解答用紙の指定欄に座席番号（数字），氏名を記入し，さらに座席番号をマークすること。
6. 誤ってマークした場合は，消しゴムで完全に消してからマークしなおすこと。
7. 1つの解答欄に2つ以上マークした場合，その解答欄の解答は無効となる。
8. マーク式解答用紙は，折り曲げたり，破ったり，汚したりしないこと。
9. この問題冊子の余白は自由に利用してよい。
10. 試験終了後，この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

### 解答上の注意

問題の各問いには解答番号が表示されている。解答は対応する解答番号の解答欄に，それぞれ1箇所マークすること。

例えば，

60
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と表示されている問いに対して⑤と解答する場合は，次の（例）のように，解答番号60の解答欄の⑤のマーク位置に解答用紙のマーク例に従ってマークすること。

（例）

60	①	②	③	④	●	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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1 次の英文の空所 1 ～ 10 に入る最も適当なものを、①～④からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. I ran 1 an old friend of mine near the post office last week.  
① into                      ② during                      ③ of                      ④ up
2. Do you know 2 Lisa will buy a new smartphone or not?  
① until                      ② whether                      ③ while                      ④ otherwise
3. It is next to impossible to 3 salt from sugar only by appearance.  
① examine                      ② grow                      ③ distinguish                      ④ realize
4. 4 he arrives at the office, we will start the meeting.  
① The moment                      ② Sooner                      ③ Rather than                      ④ Quickly
5. My brother seemed deeply 5 to hear the news of his favorite rock band's split.  
① disappointment                      ② disappoint  
③ disappointing                      ④ disappointed
6. Mr. Williams is very 6 to cedar pollen.  
① sensibly                      ② sensitive                      ③ sensitivity                      ④ sensibility
7. Who is the man 7 over there?  
① walks                      ② to walking                      ③ walking                      ④ to walked
8. Nowadays a number of young adults 8 interested in growing vegetables in their own garden.  
① is                      ② have had                      ③ has been                      ④ are

9. I got John 9 a flight ticket to Canada on the Internet.

- ① book                      ② to book                      ③ to booked                      ④ to booking

10. 10 his kind support, we couldn't have achieved our sales goals last month.

- ① Had it not for                      ② But for  
③ If we had not for                      ④ As if
-

II 次の各日本文の意味を表すように、( ) 内の語句を並べかえて空所を補うとき、11 ~ 20 に入る最も適当なものを①~⑤からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で始めてある。

1. バスを待っている間に、何か飲み物をお持ちしましょうか。

Can I get you anything \_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_ for the bus?  
( ① to    ② while    ③ are    ④ waiting    ⑤ drink )

2. クラシック音楽のこととなると、彼はとても饒舌になる。

13 \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_, he can talk nonstop.  
( ① it    ② to    ③ comes    ④ classical music    ⑤ when )

3. その外国人に英語で話しかけた際に、私はなんとか自分の考えを伝えることができた。

I \_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_ when I spoke to the foreigner in English.  
( ① to    ② myself    ③ understood    ④ make    ⑤ managed )

4. 彼らが遅刻したのは豪雨のためだった。

\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_ the heavy rain \_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_ late.  
( ① them    ② it    ③ made    ④ was    ⑤ that )

5. 私はその曲を聴くと泣かずにはいられなくなる。

I \_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ to the tune.  
( ① listen    ② when    ③ cannot    ④ crying    ⑤ help )

Ⅲ 次の会話文を読み、空所 21 ～ 25 に入る最も適切なものを、①～⑤ からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

A: Hello?

B: Hello. Is that Jun?

A: Yes. Is that Matt?

B: Yes. It's me. How are you doing? By the way, Arisa and I are going to see that new superhero movie on Saturday. Do you want to come?

A: Ah. I'd love to. 21 I just got a call from the publisher. They seem quite angry that I haven't finished it yet.

B: Oh, yes. I had forgotten about your book. I thought you said you had nearly finished writing it when I spoke to you two months ago.

A: I had, but then I lost my laptop during that snowstorm last month. 22

B: Oh, that was you? I read there was an incident involving a famous local writer. What happened? Did you get it back?

A: Well, somebody found it, but it was in rough shape. 23 It must have dropped out of my bag when I was running to my car during the storm.

B: That's too bad. 24

A: Yes. Something like the last third of the book. That's what I'm writing again now. Listen. 25 Let's meet sometime next month for a coffee. You can tell me about the movie then.

B: Sounds good. Good luck with the writing. I can't wait to read it!

① It looked like a bus had run over it.

② Did you lose a lot of work?

③ I hope you and Arisa have a great time.

④ Unfortunately, I have to finish writing my book this weekend.

⑤ Didn't you read about it on the news?

- IV** 次の英文を読み、各設問の答えとして最も適当なものを、①～④からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

Do you like to chew gum? While modern chewing gum was actually first developed in the latter part of the 19th century, it is believed that humans have been chewing variations of gum for over 5,000 years! The earliest forms of modern chewing gum were made from tree sap, the sticky stuff that you can often see coming out of the trunk and branches of a variety of trees. In the second half of the 19th century, a man called Thomas Adams first tried to sell the sap of a tree found in Mexico and Central America, called chicle, as an alternative to rubber. When this use of his product didn't succeed, he cut the chicle into strips and sold them as chewing gum! It became very popular. In recent years, gum manufacturers have reported declining sales. According to a study, one reason for this has been linked to smartphone use. It is thought that previously, when people had free time while waiting in the shopping line, they would purchase products such as snacks and chewing gum on impulse. Now, when people have free time, they tend to pull out and look at their smartphone. Gum companies, trying to increase sales, are working to develop and sell new types of gum, such as ones that can help you concentrate, or even softer gum that doesn't require so much chewing.

1. According to the article, when did people first start chewing gum?

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- ① In the latter part of the 19th century
- ② Over 5,000 years ago
- ③ In the second half of the 20th century
- ④ Ever since Thomas Adams created his company

2. What was modern gum originally made from?

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- ① A type of rubber
- ② The trunk and branches of trees
- ③ The sap from a tree
- ④ A 5,000-year-old recipe found by Thomas Adams

3. What does the article say about Thomas Adams's chewing gum?

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- ① It was popular in many countries outside the US.
- ② It didn't require much chewing.
- ③ It was only sold in Mexico and Central America.
- ④ It was originally intended to be used like rubber.

4. According to the article, how are smartphones linked to fewer chewing gum sales?

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- ① After buying a smartphone, people have no money left for buying gum.
- ② People can now buy gum using their smartphone.
- ③ People look at their phone rather than considering impulse-buy items.
- ④ People often read bad reviews of chewing gum on their smartphone.

5. What does the article say chewing gum companies are doing to improve sales?

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- ① They are partnering with smartphone companies to offer incentives to customers.
- ② They are increasing the variety of flavors.
- ③ They are increasing the types of gum available to purchase.
- ④ They are going to offer free snacks with every purchase of gum.

**V** 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Do you ever find it difficult to remember new information? I know I did before I started using mnemonics. A mnemonic is a learning technique that can help you remember or (31) retrieve information. What techniques do people use to remember things? I asked some of my colleagues. Some of them told me they find it useful to write down what they want to remember on a piece of paper. That way, they explained, they are making a ‘physical’ recording of the information. **32** Others said they repeat the material over and over again to themselves, in an attempt to make the word, for example, stick in their memory. All of the other responses featured variations of four types of mnemonic devices that you might not have heard of before and might like to try yourself.

The first is visualization. In this method, you should try and make a visual representation of the thing you want to remember. For example, one way of learning which months of the year do not have 31 days is by lining up both knuckles. Read from the left, the raised knuckles represent months with 31 days and the dips between them represent irregular months.

Another mnemonic method uses acrostics. An acrostic is made by taking the first letter of each item you want to remember. **33** For example, to try and remember the order of the planets in our solar system, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, I use the sentence, ‘My Very Excellent Mother Just Served Us Noodles.’ It’s a silly sentence, for sure, but it works for me. That’s the secret to using mnemonics for remembering things: Any method that works for you is (34) valid.

Rhymes can be a great way of remembering things. The rhyme, “‘i’ before ‘e’ except after ‘c’” is known to English speakers all over the world. It concerns the order of writing the letters ‘i’ and ‘e’ together in a word, such as ‘*piece*,’ or ‘*receive*.’ As another example, in my history class at high school, I remember being taught this one regarding the year when Christopher Columbus first



traveled to America: 'In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue.' In this case, the number '2' rhymes with the word 'blue.'

Speaking of rhymes, the final mnemonic device that I will mention here uses music. It is one that I bet almost all of us have used. You don't believe me? I'll prove it. Can you still sing the song that helped you learn your ABCs?

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Using a mnemonic device that works for you can be a game-changer for remembering information old and new. 36 If you do, you might just find that remembering some information suddenly got easier! If none of the above methods work, why not try and think of an original mnemonic? If you find a good one, be sure to share it with the rest of us!

1. 下線部 (31) の意味に最も近いものを ①～④ から選びなさい。

31

① regret

② reject

③ recall

④ refine

2. 空所 32 , 33 , 35 , 36 に入る最も適切なものを ①～④ からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

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① Why not try any of the above for yourself?

② You then make a new, memorable word, sentence or phrase using those letters.

③ Of course, you can!

④ They can then refer back to it at a later date to refresh their memory.

3. 下線部 (34) の意味に最も近いものを ①～④ から選びなさい。

34

① strange

② detailed

③ difficult

④ good

4. 以下の各文が本文の内容と一致していれば解答欄の①を，一致していなければ②をマークしなさい。

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Using mnemonic devices can help you retain information.

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The author is the creator of some of the most famous mnemonic devices.

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The author does not believe that mnemonic devices can work.

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The author claims that many of the readers will have forgotten the ABC song.

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(問題 終 わ り)