

# 北九州工業高等専門学校

令和 7 年度 編入学者選抜試験 検査問題

## 共通科目（英 語）

(配 点)	<div>1</div> 10 点	<div>2</div> 10 点	<div>3</div> 20 点	<div>4</div> 15 点
	<div>5</div> 15 点	<div>6</div> 14 点	<div>7</div> 16 点	

### (注意事項)

1. 問題は指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は本紙を除き 4 枚あるため、検査開始の合図のあとに枚数を確認すること。
3. 検査中に問題の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等気づいた場合、静かに手を高く上げて監督者に知らせること。
4. 解答用紙すべてに受験番号、氏名を記入すること。
5. 問題用紙のホッチキス留めは外さないこと。

( 4 枚中 1 枚)

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1 もっとも強いアクセントを持つ位置が他の語と異なるものを選び, 記号で答えなさい。(配点 10 点)

- |    |                |                |               |                 |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 問1 | ア im-age       | イ ef-fort      | ウ sur-vive    | エ suf-fer       |
| 問2 | ア nec-es-sar-y | イ ec-o-nom-ics | ウ el-e-va-tor | エ lit-er-a-ture |
| 問3 | ア hes-i-tate   | イ ed-u-cate    | ウ op-po-site  | エ de-ci-sion    |
| 問4 | ア vol-un-teer  | イ fa-mil-iar   | ウ mu-si-cian  | エ con-tin-ue    |
| 問5 | ア com-fort     | イ con-trol     | ウ main-tain   | エ ca-reer       |

2 左にある単語の下線部の発音が同じものを右の選択肢から選び, 記号で答えなさい。(配点 10 点)

- |    |          |         |            |            |
|----|----------|---------|------------|------------|
| 問1 | spread   | ア steak | イ weapon   | ウ creature |
| 問2 | allow    | ア towel | イ arrow    | ウ bowl     |
| 問3 | money    | ア above | イ policy   | ウ wolf     |
| 問4 | blood    | ア mood  | イ wool     | ウ flood    |
| 問5 | ancestor | ア hall  | イ calendar | ウ calm     |

3 ( ) に入れる語として適切な方を選び, 記号で答えなさい。(配点 20 点)

- 問 1 When did the famous book (ア come about イ come out)?
- 問 2 The assignment is (ア beyond イ below) your ability.
- 問 3 You should reserve the hotels where you will stay (ア in advance イ out of order).
- 問 4 I need to (ア get イ take) rid of a bad cold soon.
- 問 5 I am familiar (ア to イ with) this kind of device.
- 問 6 A: "May I talk to Mr. Harrison?"  
B: "Sorry, he is not here."  
A: "OK, may I (ア leave イ take) a message?"
- 問 7 Please (ア make イ give) yourself at home.
- 問 8 Thanks for coming today. Take care (ア in イ of) yourself.
- 問 9 It was kind (ア for イ of) you to help me with my task.
- 問 10 Are you (ア for イ to) or against this project?

( 4 枚中 2 枚)

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4 日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、( ) 内の語句を並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で表している。(配点 15 点)

問 1 この機械を明日までに修理しておいてください。

(repaired / by / be / should / this machine) tomorrow.

問 2 大雨のせいで、店は閉めざるを得ない。

(closing / help / the store / I / can't) because of the heavy rain.

問 3 この橋は、あの橋の 2 倍の長さだ。

This bridge is (as / as / that / twice / long) one.

問 4 科学の話になると、彼女の話は止められない。

(science / comes / when / it / to), she cannot stop talking.

問 5 きみはその問題を先生に相談すべきではなかった。

You (have / to / not / consulted / ought / with) the teacher about the matter.

5 日本語と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空欄に入る適切な語を答えなさい。ただし、文頭は大文字で表すこと。(配点 15 点)

問 1 卒業しても、友人たちと連絡を取り合うことは大事だ。

It's important to get in ( ) ( ) your friends each other after graduation.

問 2 日本人は一般的に時間通りに到着する傾向がある。

Japanese generally tend to arrive ( ) ( ).

問 3 海外旅行が好きな人もいれば、そうでない人もいる。

( ) like to travel abroad and ( ) don't.

問 4 良い考えを思いついた！

I ( ) ( ) with a good idea!

問 5 彼女から数週間連絡がない。

I haven't ( ) ( ) her for several weeks.

( 4 枚中 3 枚)

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6 次の日本人最年少でヨット単独無寄港世界一周を達成した木村啓嗣さんに関する英文を読み、  
( ) に入る語を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。(配点 1 4 点)

Hirotsugu Kimura, a 24-year-old company employee, has become the youngest Japanese to ( 1 ) a solo voyage around the world on a sailboat without making any port calls or receiving supplies.

Kimura, who lives in Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, achieved the feat at the age of 24 years and 9 months, breaking the ( 2 ) record set 30 years ago by marine adventurer Kojiro Shiraishi, 57, who was 26 years and 10 months old at the time.

“I’m very happy to be able to come back after successfully sailing around the world,” Kimura said with a smile at a ceremony held to celebrate his safe ( 3 ).

Kimura ( 4 ) sail in October 2023, traveled eastward across the Pacific and passed the southern tips of South America and Africa.

He crossed the finish line at the Kii Channel off Wakayama Prefecture around 2:45 p.m. June 8.

It was his second ( 5 ) at a nonstop solo voyage around the world. His first attempt, in November 2022, was thwarted by equipment failure caused by a storm shortly after ( 6 ).

Kimura is a ( 7 ) of Hiji, Oita Prefecture. When he was in high school, he started sailing as he came to idolize Shiraishi and dream of sailing around the world. (Jiji)

[出典 : [https://alpha.japantimes.co.jp/article/top\\_news/202406/114625/](https://alpha.japantimes.co.jp/article/top_news/202406/114625/)]

ア attempt    イ set    ウ departure    エ previous    オ complete    カ native    キ return

7 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(配点 1 6 点)

(A) While studying in Japan, foreign students are surprised by the social customs and lifestyles that differ from their home countries.

But they are also exposed to the kindness of people on a daily basis.

Here are stories that students at the Shinjuku Japanese Language Institute in Tokyo contributed to share their experiences and talk about how they see Japanese society and culture.

The original text was written in Japanese and was translated into English.

( 4 枚中 4 枚)

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**‘GREENHOUSE JAPANESE’**

Li Yufei, 18, is from China

“Li-san wa gakusei desuka?” (“Are you a student, Li?”)

“I-i-e, gakusei dewa arimasen. Kaisha-in desu.” (“No, I’m not a student. I’m a company employee.”)

Textbooks for beginner and intermediate-level Japanese courses are filled with expressions like these, which are hardly used in everyday conversations.

I call sentences like these, which are intentionally simplified, “greenhouse Japanese.”

(B) Advanced-level learners are also challenged with listening questions that make your brain go through twists and turns.

And I call them “trapping Japanese” because they try to entrap you with similar choices.

Both use Japanese sentences that are unnaturally crafted.

You may think you can avoid them when you actually talk to Japanese people, but surprisingly the barrier of greenhouse Japanese is hard to break.

When you talk to a Japanese person in real life, they speak slowly and only use simple words.

It is disappointing because I want to improve my speaking and listening skills through conversation.

Then, what can I do?

For example, words spoken by drivers and conductors on trains are real Japanese in terms of speed and pronunciation.

There are situations where you can hear people speak real Japanese in a natural manner, too.

You can break the barrier of unnatural greenhouse Japanese.

(The rest is omitted.)

[出典 : <https://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/14925458>]

問 1 下線(A)を和訳しなさい。

問 2 ‘GREENHOUSE JAPANESE’とは、どのようなものだと述べられていますか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線(B)を和訳しなさい。

問 4 著者が、わざとらしい‘GREENHOUSE JAPANESE’の障壁を打ち破ることができると考えているのは、どのような状況ですか。具体的な例を挙げ、日本語で答えなさい。