

令和 7 年度

熊本県立大学 環境共生学部

環境共生学科 環境資源学専攻

特別選抜 帰国生徒選抜

英 語

問 題 用 紙

【注意事項】

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いて中を見てはいけません。
- (2) 問題用紙は、この表紙を含めて 6 ページあります。
- (3) 全ての解答用紙の指定の欄に、受験番号、氏名を記入しなさい。
- (4) 問題は全部で 3 問（問題 A から問題 C まで）あります。3 問全てに答えなさい。
- (5) 解答は、必ず解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- (6) 問題用紙の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- (7) 試験終了後、問題用紙及び下書き用紙は、持ち帰ってください。

(試験問題は、4 ページからです。)

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問題 A 以下の 1 から 10 の英文について、A の文章が示す内容に対して B の文章が示す内容が同じ意味の場合には T（正しい）、違う意味の場合には F（誤り）のいずれかを選び、解答欄に○をつけなさい。

1. A: In winter, snowmobiles are used by the community for transportation.
B: The community uses snowmobiles to get around in winter.
2. A: Oxygen levels measurements were uneven due to the unclean filters.
B: The measurements of oxygen levels remained the same.
3. A: Our family summer cottage is not accessible in winter.
B: It is possible to get to the family cottage in winter.
4. A: The grad student will be supervised by Professor Williams.
B: Professor Williams will oversee what the student is doing.
5. A: The department store's products are always marked down.
B: The items in the store are always expensive.
6. A: Recent computer software needs special technology to operate.
B: Computer software that is new can run as is.
7. A: Universities that offer global study programs are always in demand.
B: Students want to study at universities that offer international programs.
8. A: The microprocessor requires 150TB of free hard drive space for efficiency.
B: 150TB of hard drive space is not enough for the microprocessor needs.
9. A: American housewives have trouble concurring on ways to raise children.
B: Ways to raise children are agreed on by American housewives.
10. A: There are microbes found in all areas all over the globe.
B: Microbes are found from the bottom of the oceans to the tops of mountains.

問題 B 以下のマイクロプラスチックについての英文 1 から 10 をそれぞれ日本語に訳しなさい。

1. In recent years, tiny particles of decomposed plastics, known as microplastics, have been found in many places and inside the bodies of many living organisms, including humans.
2. Microplastics have been found in Antarctic ice, Arctic snow, shells, sand, water, beer, and many other places and in many living organisms.
3. Microplastics have also been found in the vegetables that humans eat every day.
4. The fact is, every day, humans inhale tiny particles such as dust and tiny pollutants, including plastic.
5. Where do plastic particles come from? Some tiny plastic particles are used to make cosmetics and textile products such as clothes and fishing nets.
6. Microplastics are tiny particles that flake off car and truck tires, clothes, and cosmetics.
7. Microplastics also include tiny pieces that fall off plastic products like plastic bottles. The big problem with microplastics is that the particles don't break down completely over time into harmless substances like other items.
8. Microplastics get smaller and smaller, but they never go away.
9. For this reason, it feels like microplastics have been with us forever.
10. One important question remains: What tiny plastic particles are inhaled, eaten, swallowed, and digested?

問題 C 以下の文章を読み, Q1 から Q5 の間にそれぞれ英文で答えなさい。

The Power of Storms

A storm is when disrupted air in the natural environment causes strong winds, heavy rain, thunder, and lightning to occur. Usually, storms occur an area of low pressure comes into contact with an area of high pressure around it, the opposing forces generate winds and storm clouds are formed, creating the storms we all know.

There are many types of storms, but four of the most common are thunderstorms, squalls, tornadoes, and typhoons. Thunderstorms occur with high humidity and temperature and cause thunder and lightning to form. A squall is a sudden burst of wind and rain that lasts for at least one minute. A tornado is a funnel shaped cloud that is associated with thunderstorms. A typhoon is a strong storm system that develops over the ocean and moves to land.

Storms can cause many problems for human society. For example, strong winds can cause bridges to collapse. Cars and trucks can be damaged as well, and storms can throw debris into homes and buildings. Lightning strikes can cause dry trees and grass to catch fire, creating wildfires that burn for days. Wind and rain can damage antennas, satellite dishes and towers. Heavy snow also makes road travel difficult, and the weight of snow can damage rooftops. In addition, during many storms, airplanes cannot fly and ships cannot take to water.

Q1. How are storms created?

Q2. What are the four types of storms the passage mentions?

Q3. How does the passage say thunderstorms occur?

Q4. What is one example of a problem storms cause for humans?

Q5. According to the passage, what is one problem heavy snow causes?