

# 2020 年度

## 英 語

最初に、以下の注意事項をよく読んで下さい。

1. 問題冊子は監督者の指示があるまでは開かないで下さい。
2. 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に**受験番号**と**氏名**を記入して下さい。問題冊子は**受験番号**のみを記入して下さい。
3. 試験開始1分後に、リスニングテストが始まります。
4. 試験問題の内容に関する質問には応じません。それ以外の用事があるときは、手をあげて下さい。
5. 受験中気分が悪くなったときは、監督者に申し出て下さい。
6. 問題冊子および解答用紙は持ち帰らないで下さい。

受 験 番 号	
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I. Part 1

これから短い対話 A, B, C が放送されます。それぞれの対話の最後の文に対する応答として最も適切なものを、放送される 1 から 3 の中から 1 つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。対話と応答は 2 度放送されます。放送中メモをとってもかまいません。

A.

B.

C.

Part 2

高校生のカオリは「現代社会」という授業の課題で水俣病について調べていました。その時に知ったフォトジャーナリスト Eugene Smithに興味を持ち、他生徒に対して短いスピーチを行いました。その内容に関する質問D, Eに答えなさい。スピーチと質問は2度放送されます。放送中、メモを取ってもかまいません。

SPEECH:

QUESTIONS:

- D. 1.  
2.  
3.  
4.

E.

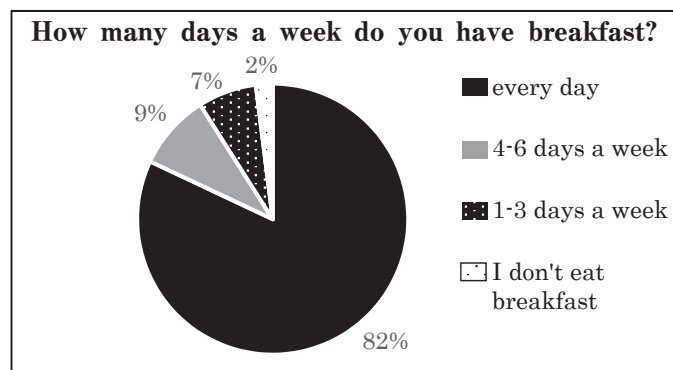
Ⅱ. 次の英文 TEXT 1, TEXT 2 を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。ただし、\*のついた語句には、最後に〔注〕があります。

TEXT 1 日本の高校に留学している Nancy は、朝食に関する発表を行った。

What do you start your day with? I think many of you will say, “Breakfast.” I have breakfast every morning. My host mother is good at cooking, and ① [ cooks / breakfast / Japanese-style / very / she / tastes / good / the traditional ]. In America, I had only \*cereal for breakfast, so Japanese-style breakfast looks new to me.

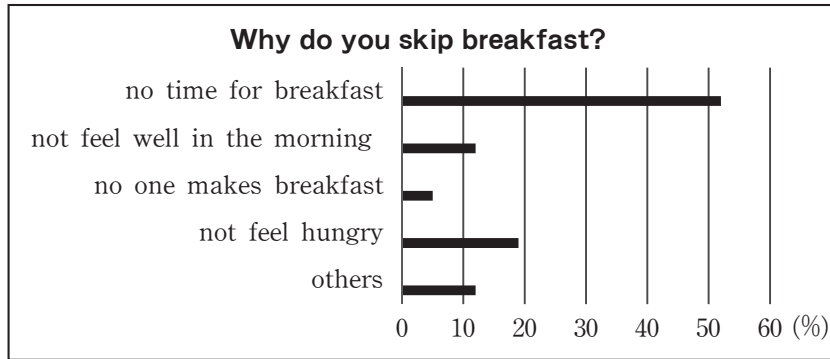
However, there are many Japanese high school students who don't have breakfast. Look at Graph 1. This is \*survey \*data ② collect through the Internet. It's on our city website. About ③ 11,000 students in our city were asked, “How many days a week do you have breakfast?” More than 80% of them have breakfast every day like me. \*On the other hand, 2% of the students don't have it at all.

〈Graph 1〉



Next, look at Graph 2. The students who don't have breakfast and who sometimes \*skip breakfast answered the question, “Why do you skip breakfast?” The largest number of the students say they don't have time to eat breakfast. Many of them are busy with studying or their clubs, and go to bed late. So they can't get up early. About 20% of the students don't eat breakfast because they don't have an ④ appetite.

〈Graph 2〉



The survey data also \*reflect the Japanese people’s way of life that has ( ⑤ ) \*with the times. For example, many Japanese women didn’t go to work about half a century ago. They usually stayed home and worked for their family. But now, many women have their own jobs. Many parents have to leave home early to go to work. Many of the students who answered “no one makes breakfast” are from ⑥ such families.

I can understand each student’s situation, but I think breakfast is very important for us. First, it makes our \*brain \*clear, and we can \*concentrate more on studying. Actually, the students who skip breakfast often feel sleepy during class. Second, our body clock can work well if we have breakfast. That means we can have a \*healthier life.

TEXT 2 Nancyの発表後に、同級生のMisatoが感想を述べた。

I also think having breakfast is important for us. Actually, I used to skip breakfast when I was a junior high school student. I didn’t eat it because ( ⑦ ), \*as 12% of the students answered. I often became sleepy or had a headache at school. My parents worried about me and took me to a hospital one day. Then the doctor said, “I find nothing wrong with you. You say you don’t have breakfast. Just try to have breakfast before going to school.”

From the next day, my mother tried to make many things for me. One day, she made a fruit salad because I like fruit. The other day, she cooked soup with a lot of vegetables. She sometimes \*baked bread early in the morning. At first, I didn’t \*feel like eating, but in a few weeks, I found I felt



G. ( ⑦ )に入る最も適切なものを下から選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. I had no time for having breakfast
2. I didn't feel hungry in the morning
3. I usually felt sick in the morning
4. my parents didn't make breakfast

H. ( ⑧ )に入る最も適切な語を書きなさい。

I. TEXT 1 と TEXT 2 の内容と一致するものを下から3つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. Nancy liked Japanese food, and she often ate rice and miso soup for breakfast before coming to Japan.
2. Nancy found some data in a book and talked about breakfast by using the data.
3. About 20% of the students in Nancy's city don't have breakfast at all, or sometimes skip it.
4. About 2% of the students in Nancy's city have breakfast only once a week.
5. More than half of the students who skip breakfast say they are too busy to eat breakfast.
6. More and more Japanese people eat bread for breakfast because the way of living has changed.
7. Students often feel sleepy when they have breakfast and become full.
8. Misato did not eat breakfast before, but now she thinks having breakfast is important.
9. Misato's mother does not make breakfast, so Misato has to make it by herself.

- J. 朝食に関して、TEXT 1 と TEXT 2 の両方の文章に即して説明するものとして、最も適切なものを以下から選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1

ナンシーは、食事習慣についてアンケート調査をして、自分が住む市の高校生の9割以上が、朝食を毎日とることがわかった。しかし、全くとらない生徒やめったにとらない生徒も1割近くいることもわかった。朝食をとらない理由としては、朝早く起きられず、とる時間がないという生徒が半数以上を占めていた。ナンシーは、朝食をとると脳の働きが活発になり、勉強の効率が上がるので、毎日とるよう生徒たちに勧めた。

一方、ミサトは、母親と一緒に朝食を作ることを楽しんでおり、朝食をとることは大切だと感じている。

2

ナンシーは、食事習慣についてアンケート調査をして、自分が住む市の高校生の約半数が朝食を毎日とることがわかった。しかし、全くとらない生徒も10人に1人程度いることもわかった。朝食をとらない生徒が多い理由としては、日本人の生活様式の変化や、少子高齢化が挙げられていた。ナンシーは朝食の大切さについて、脳や体内時計への影響を挙げて説明した。

一方、中学生のころ朝食をとらなかったミサトは、最近になって毎日とるようになったが、それによりどのような健康効果が得られるかを実感するには、まだ至っていない。

3

調査データより、ナンシーが住む市の高校生のほとんどは、朝食を毎日とることがわかる。しかし、週に3回以下しかとらない生徒も9人いる。朝食をとらない理由としては、約5人に1人が、夕食の時間が遅いため、朝お腹がすいていないことを挙げている。ナンシーは朝食をとると、集中力が上がり、また体内時計の働きも良くなると述べた。

一方、朝食を毎日欠かさずとるミサトは、朝食の大切さを訴えるナンシーの意見に賛成している。

4

調査データより、ナンシーが住む市の高校生の大半は、朝食を毎日とることがわかる。しかし、全くとらない生徒や週の半分以下しかとらない生徒も10人に1人程度いる。朝食をとらない理由としては、とる時間がないことを挙げる生徒が多いが、それには夜更かしが原因で早起きができないことが大きく関係している。ナンシーは2つの例を挙げ、朝食をとる必要性を述べた。

一方、ミサトは、中学生のころ朝食をとらなかったが、家族の協力により今は毎日とっており、その大切さを実感している。



Ⅲ. 次の会話文と日記を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。ただし、\*のついた語句には、最後に〔注〕があります。

Miku: Amy, thank you for coming to my piano \*recital last Saturday.

あ

Amy: Really? I didn't know that at all. I think you played the best of all the players. And you looked nice in a beautiful dress on the stage.

Miku: Thank you, Amy. That's my favorite dress. My grandmother made that dress from her old *kimono*.

Amy: From *kimono*? Oh, I can't believe it! い

Miku: Yes. She has many *kimono* clothes, so she makes things like dresses and bags from them.

Amy: I love *kimono*. Before coming to Japan, I was excited because I thought many Japanese people wore *kimono* in their daily lives.

Miku: But in Japan, you don't see people in *kimono* very often, right?

Amy: Right. (ア) I was a little surprised.

Miku: I can understand. う For example, last year, I wore a *kimono* only on New Year's Day and at my cousin's wedding.

Amy: I see. How about your grandmother? Does she often wear a *kimono*?

Miku: No. When she was young, she \*used to wear a *kimono* at home. But now, she doesn't wear it often.

Amy: Why not?

Miku: Because she's 72 years old now and has a leg problem. え So she wears \*trousers these days. Like us, many Japanese people usually don't wear *kimono*.

Amy: I see. I love *kimono*, so I'm sad to know that.

Miku: Well, my grandmother has the same (イ) feeling. So she started to make some other things from *kimono*. First, she made a dress from her favorite *kimono*. She looked very happy when she wore it for the first time. She said, "The shape changed, but it's still my favorite *kimono*!"

Amy: Oh, your grandmother is wonderful! I want to see her if I have a

chance.

Miku: Sure. She lives near my house, so why don't we visit her next Sunday?

Amy: Yes! I'm looking forward to talking with her.

【Amy's diary】

Sunday, December 15

Cloudy

Today I visited Miku's grandmother. When she was young, she taught traditional Japanese dance. So she has a lot of *kimono*. She showed them to us. They were very beautiful and didn't look old at all. She also showed us some clothes, bags, and \*purses made from her *kimono*. I especially liked the bags.

I'm going to visit her again on New Year's Day. She wants me to wear her *kimono* that day. I'm so happy and excited. There was another \*surprise. She said that (ウ)\_\_\_\_\_ . That will be the best New Year's gift for me!



[注]

\*recital : 発表会

\*used to ~ : よく~したものだった

\*trousers : ズボン

\*purse : 財布

\*surprise : 驚き

A. 

あ
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 から 

え
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 に入る最も適切な英文を下から選び、その番号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来ないものも大文字で始めてある。

1. I hope you enjoyed listening to the recital.
2. What kind of things does she make from *kimono*?
3. It isn't easy for her to move around in *kimono*.
4. I don't have any *kimono* clothes.
5. I made many mistakes.
6. Does she often make dresses from *kimono*?
7. She decided to throw all her *kimono* away.
8. Many people wear *kimono* only on special days.

B. エイミーが下線部(ア)のように言ったのはなぜか、最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- ア. ミクの祖母が、古い着物を使ってミクのドレスを作ったと知ったから。
- イ. ミクの祖母が着物をたくさん持っているを知ったから。
- ウ. 日本人は日常生活では着物を着ないと思っていたから。
- エ. 日本には、着物を着ている人がほとんどいなかったから。

C. 下線部(イ)はどのようなことを指しているか、句読点を含む 30 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。ただし、文末は「気持ち。」で終え、それを含めて 30 字以内とする。

D. 会話文の内容と一致しないものを1つ選びなさい。

- ア. Miku played the piano on the stage last Saturday, and Amy listened to it.
- イ. Miku doesn't usually wear a *kimono*, and she wore it only twice last year.
- ウ. Miku's grandmother doesn't wear *kimono* now because her *kimono* are too old to wear.
- エ. Miku's grandmother loves the dresses that she made from her *kimono*.

E. 下線部(ウ)に入れるべき適切な英文を文脈から考えて書きなさい。

IV. 後の問いに答えなさい。

A. 次の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように( )内に入る最も適切な語を書きなさい。

1. Bob and I enjoyed the party last night.  
= Bob and I ( ) a good ( ) at the party last night.
  
2. My brother became sick yesterday, and he is still sick now.  
= He ( ) ( ) sick since yesterday.
  
3. The man told me the way to the station.  
= The man told me ( ) ( ) get to the station.

B. 次の文中の( )に入る、同じつづりで意味が違う語を書きなさい。

1. It ( ) two hours to finish my homework last night.  
I ( ) care of my brother while my parents were out.
  
2. I will get ( ) the train at Tokyo Station.  
Don't forget to buy eggs, milk, water, and so ( ).

V. 次の日本語を英語で書きなさい。

1. あなたは外国に行ったことがありますか。
2. 私は彼女がいつアメリカへ発ったのか知りません。
3. 弟は私に、数学の宿題を手伝うように頼みました。
4. その村に住んでいる若者は、少ししかいませんでした。
5. 彼は将来、良いバスケットボール選手になるでしょう。

<b>I</b>	A	B	C											
	D	E												
<b>II</b>	A													
	B						C						D	
	E													
	F													
	G						H							
I						J								
A	あ	い	う	え						B				
<b>III</b>	C													
	D													
	E													
<b>IV</b>	A	1 (            )	(            )	2 (            )	· (            )									
	B	3 (            )	· (            )	1	2									
<b>V</b>	1													
	2													
	3													
	4													
	5													

受験番号	フリガナ										
	氏名										

得点	
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