

令和 2 年度

英 語





(一 般)


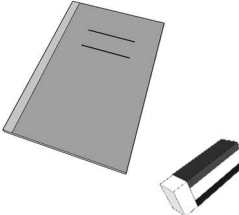

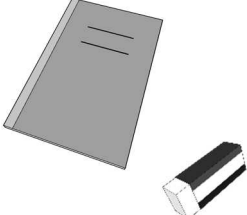




特進コース

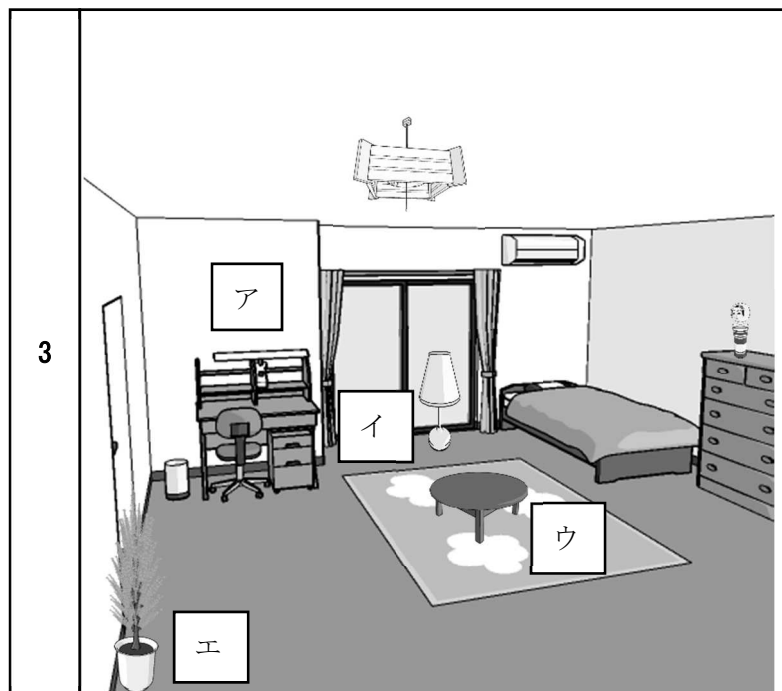
注 意

- 1 問題は 1 ページから 9 ページまであり、これとは別に解答用紙が 1 枚ある。
- 2 解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の該当欄に書き入れること。

(一) 聞き取りの問題

	ア	イ	ウ	エ
1				

	ア	イ	ウ	エ
2				
				



(二) 聞き取りの問題

- 1 ア Baseball.
イ Swimming.
ウ Basketball.
エ Softball.
- 2 ア For one month.
イ For three months.
ウ For five months.
エ For seven months.
- 3 ア Because she has lived in the U.S.
イ Because she is a member of the international team.
ウ Because she took part in the Olympics three times.
エ Because she likes watching the Olympics.
- 4 ア A woman who played softball with me at school.
イ A woman who won a gold medal in the Olympics.
ウ A woman who joined the Olympics twice.
エ A woman who couldn't join the Olympics.
- 5 ア To win a gold medal.
イ To study abroad.
ウ To be an English teacher.
エ To be a softball coach.

(三) 次の1, 2の問いに答えなさい。

1 次の(1), (2)の各対話文の文意が通るように、()の中のア～エを正しく並べかえて、左から順にその記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

(1) A : This is my mother Noriko. (ア as イ old ウ is エ she) as your English teacher.

B : Oh, she looks very young.

(2) A : What will you do on your spring vacation?

B : I'll go to Australia with my family. Actually, my grandfather works there.

A : Really? I (ア have イ to ウ been エ never) Australia.

2 次の(1), (2)の質問に対する答えを、それぞれ1文6語以上の英語で書きなさい。(「,」「.」などの符号は語として数えない。)

(1) ① あなたは、中学校で何を頑張りましたか。

② また、その理由は何ですか。

(2) 高校生活での、あなたの目標は何ですか。(ただし、(1)の①と②で答えた内容は除くこと。)

問題は次に続きます。

(四) 七海 (Nanami) とポール (Paul) は、ニューヨーク市 (New York City) に留学しています。二人が昼休みに教室で話をしています。対話文と表 (TABLE) をもとにして、1~5 の問いに答えなさい。

Nanami : Paul, What's wrong?

Paul : New York City is wrong!

Nanami : Don't you like New York? It's a great place to live. .

Paul : Do you really think so?

Nanami : Yes. It's just like my city, Tokyo. There are so many things to do here.

Paul : Yeah... There are many things to do. But it is always *crowded. (ア) For (), we have to ride the crowded bus for an hour to go from my apartment to school.

Nanami : Yes, traffic and *crowds are bad. But think about all the stores and restaurants. You can buy everything.

Paul : But I can't go to all the stores and restaurants. We have to *pay more money to buy the things that you want, especially food.

Nanami : True. You have to be *selective. You can't buy everything.

Paul : *Maybe I *am not used to living in a big city yet.

Nanami : Where?

Paul : It is in *France. It has about 5,000 people *in total.

Nanami : That is very small like a village. I don't want to live in a small town like that.

Paul : But there are no *traffic jams in a small town. People are also really friendly and *helpful. In addition, the air and water are cleaner. So, (イ) 田舎に住むことは健康によい。 I *am tired of living in a big city.

Nanami : Paul, cheer up. Living in New York is not so bad. You will have a good time soon.

Paul : Are you serious? Look around you. Do you see any *nature? Trees? Mountains? Or even the sky? Do you know how fresh air is?

Nanami : Hmm. Maybe not. But, don't think about the problems too much. Look at this TABLE. It shows the good things about country life and city life. I can understand the ones about country life. But I think there are much more advantages of big city life. First, people can move *anywhere very easily. Second, there are many hospitals. Third, there are many places to play.

Paul : Even so, I don't think that living in a city is better than living in the country. I'm sure that I *feel homesick for my small town.

Nanami : Look, you can go to one of the best universities in the world! You can't do that in your small town.

Paul : Yeah, OK, you're right about that. I want to go there in the future. So, (ウ) 私は毎日最善を尽くしています。

Nanami : Listen, Paul. Let's go out to eat after school. There's a great French restaurant near here. You'll love it.

(注)*crowded: 人で込み入った *crowd(s): 人ごみ *pay ~: ~を支払う

*selective: 慎重に選ぶ *maybe: たぶん *be used to ~: ~に慣れている

*France: フランス *in total: 総計で *traffic jam(s): 交通渋滞 *helpful: 進んで手伝う

*be tired of ~: ~にうんざりしている *nature: 自然 *anywhere: どこへでも

*feel homesick for ~: ~を恋しく思う

TABLE

都会生活の良い点ベスト3		田舎生活の良い点ベスト3	
回答数	理由	回答数	理由
1位	(a)	1位	空気がきれい
2位	(b)	2位	自然が多い
3位	(c)	3位	静かに生活できる

1 対話文中の①～③に当てはまる最も適当なものを、次のア～エの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① ア You look happy. | イ You look sad. |
| ウ Your story sounds good. | エ Your story sounds funny. |
| ② ア They're not too clean. | イ They're not too big. |
| ウ They're too expensive. | エ They're too wonderful. |
| ③ ア I'm from a small town. | イ I'm from a big city. |
| ウ I like a small town. | エ I like a big city. |

2 対話文中の(ア)の英語の内容が、次の日本語に合うように、()内に当てはまる最も適当な英語1語を書きなさい。

(ア) 「たとえば」

3 対話文中の(イ)、(ウ)の日本語の内容を英語に直しなさい。

4 対話文中の内容に合うように、TABLEの(a)～(c)に当てはまる最も適当なものを、次のア～エの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| ア 何でも好きな物が買える | イ 病院が多い |
| ウ 遊び場が多い | エ 交通の便がよい |

5 次の(1)～(3)の英文の内容が対話文の内容に合うように、最も適当なものを、[]内のア～エの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) New York is a city, and [ア it is a big problem for Paul イ it is not like Tokyo for Nanami ウ Nanami can't buy anything there エ Paul was born there].
- (2) Paul thinks that [ア riding the bus to school for a long time is good イ people are friendly and helpful in Tokyo ウ there are clean air and water in a city エ he will go to a good university in New York].
- (3) Nanami likes the city, because [ア she is always surprised by everything in it イ there are many stores and restaurants ウ it has no traffic jams and no crowds エ she came to New York from a small town].

(五) 次の英文は、中学生の隆 (Takashi) と沙織 (Saori) が、“商品の誕生秘話”について調べたことを、英語の時間に発表したものです。これを読んで、1~7の問いに答えなさい。

Takashi :

Many people call any kind of *adhesive tape “Band-Aid”, but Band-Aid is a *brand name. Do you know how it was *invented?

*Earle Dickson worked for **Johnson&Johnson*. His wife *Josephine was very careless. When she was cooking, she often cut her fingers with kitchen knives. Earle was kind, so he *treated his wife with a *bandage when she cut her fingers. These accidents *kept happening. Earle was very worried about her, because he couldn't treat her when he was not at home.

[ア] He put *gauze on the center of a piece of *medical adhesive tape. In this way, Josephine put it on her hand or finger to treat herself. He told this idea to one of his *co-workers. Then she thought that it was a good idea and wanted Earle to tell their *boss about it. So, Earle did so.

The boss liked his idea and Earle's *invention became a product in 1921. It was called Band-Aid. [イ] It did not *sell at first, but the workers of *Johnson&Johnson* worked hard. They visited hospitals and drugstores many times. (A) After that, it became the best selling product in the company's history.

Saori :

Have you ever heard the story of how the most famous American *soft drink was invented? In 1886, Mr. *John Pemberton was *a pharmacist in *Atlanta in America. He wanted to make a drink which could *cure headaches, so he invented a drink which had a *fresh sweet taste. He wanted to make money by selling his new drink, so needed to give (B) it a unique name. Pemberton's friend told him to *name this drink “*Coca-Cola”, because it was made from *coca leaf and the *kola nut. His friend also told him that it was good to have two Cs in the name. So (C) Pemberton named it “Coca-Cola” and began selling it in his drugstore.

[ウ] He knew that this new drink did not cure headaches, but people liked the special *taste. During the first year, this drink sold about nine bottles in a day in Atlanta. But today it sells about 1.9 *billion bottles in a day around the world. [エ] Pemberton died two years after he invented Coca-Cola, so he didn't see that people around the world liked his drink so much. He didn't know that it would be the most famous soft drink not only in America but also all over the world. He would be surprised by (D) this.

(注) *adhesive tape：ばんそうこう *brand name：商標名 *invent：発明する
*Earle Dickson：アーリー・ディクソン (人名)
*Johnson&Johnson：ジョンソン・エンド・ジョンソン社 (米国の医療品会社)
*Josephine：ジョセフィーヌ (人名) *treat：手当する *bandage：包帯
*keep happening：起こり続けている *gauze：ガーゼ *medical：医療の
*co-worker(s)：同僚 *boss：上司 *invention：発明 *sell：売れる *soft drink：清涼飲料
*John Pemberton：ジョン・ペンバートン (人名) *pharmacist：薬剤師
*Atlanta：アトランタ (米国の都市) *cure：治す *fresh sweet taste：さわやかな甘い味
*name：～を…と名付ける *Coca-Cola：コカ・コーラ *coca leaf：コカの葉
*kola nut：コラの実 *taste：味 *billion：10億

1 本文中の (A) の内容を表している最も適当なものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- ア After Josephine put gauze on her hand or finger to treat herself
- イ After Earle's co-worker thought that his idea was good
- ウ After the workers of *Johnson&Johnson* worked hard
- エ After Earle's invention made the company big

2 本文中の (B) が指すものを、3語で本文中からそのまま抜き出して書きなさい。

3 本文中の (C) の理由について、日本語で説明しなさい。

4 本文中の (D) の指す内容を、日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

5 次の【説明】に最も近い意味を持つ1語を、本文中の隆 (Takashi) の発表の部分から、そのまま抜き出して書きなさい。

【説明】 all the events that happened in the past

6 次の1文が入る最も適当な場所を、本文中のア～エの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

One day, he got a good idea.

問題は次に続きます。

7 本文中に書かれている内容と一致するものを、次のア～キの中から二つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア Earle was so kind that he cooked every meal for his wife.

イ Earle invented “Band-Aid” to make a lot of money.

ウ Earle’s co-worker didn’t like his idea, so he invented another product.

エ Pemberton wanted to name his drink a unique name.

オ “Coca-Cola” is a drink which is able to cure headaches.

カ Before Pemberton died, he didn’t know that “Coca-Cola” would sell so much.

キ Both “Band-Aid” and “Coca-Cola” sell only in drugstores.