

2020年度

[英語] 問題

注意事項

1. 問題用紙および解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. リスニングテストは試験開始後2分経過してから始まります。録音を聞いている時間は、解答のための休止を含めて9分ほどです。
5. 問題用紙は1ページから12ページまでです。

I リスニングテスト

第1部 英語の短い対話を聞き、それに続く対応として最も適切なものを1～4から一つ選び、番号を答えなさい。次の問題に進むまでに5秒の休止が設けられています。対話を聞くのはそれぞれ一度だけです。問題はA、B、C、D、Eの五題です。

- A. 1. My wife has never been to the shopping mall.
2. Are you going to wear the same one?
3. Good. But I'm not sure they still have one.
4. Today, it's very cool outside.
- B. 1. Don't worry. Ginza is a big city.
2. I think so. Just follow the sign.
3. No, the subway doesn't stop here.
4. Yes, there are a lot of stops.
- C. 1. It took two days.
2. The long seat is comfortable.
3. Do you know why she doesn't work?
4. I'm not sure, but I will try my best.
- D. 1. I think it will finish soon.
2. I can't wait anymore.
3. He is out for lunch.
4. I'm going to see him at ABC company.
- E. 1. Oh, sorry. Please wait until the day after tomorrow.
2. I'm sorry. I think online shops can send you one soon.
3. Can you bring an Aladdin DVD?
4. The birthday cake should be in a special package.

第2部 放送で流れる英文とその内容に関する五つの質問を聞き、その質問に対する答えとして、最も適切なものを1～4から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。聞きながらメモを取ってもかまいません。各質問の後には7秒の休止が設けられています。英文と質問は二度放送されます。

- F. 1. Only her father had a job.
2. The family has four members.
3. Anne is Joanne's younger sister.
4. They lived in Portugal.
- G. 1. Joanne wrote the story when she was in university.
2. Joanne told the story to her father.
3. Joanne's younger sister made the story with her.
4. Joanne's younger sister listened to the story.
- H. 1. A publishing company
2. The old languages used in Europe
3. The university she entered
4. A forest in France
- I. 1. Joanne began to write them when she was nine.
2. Joanne got the idea for them when she was working in her office.
3. Joanne finished writing them when she had a daughter.
4. Joanne got the idea for them while she was on a train.
- J. 1. She published her first novel.
2. She had a daughter.
3. She began to write her first novel.
4. She became a teacher.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、A～Fの質問に対する最も適切な答えを選び、記号で答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

Do you know Albert Einstein? Maybe many of you know that he was one of the most famous scientists that the world has ever had. Actually, in 1922, he won a Nobel Prize for his idea about “*the photoelectrical effect.” Later this idea led to the invention of the TV. Until he died in 1955, he published many important ideas in the field of science. Those ideas have inspired not only other scientists but also many young students who learn science.

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Germany. When he was a child, he was so quiet and shy. Albert didn’t speak any words until he became 3 or 4 years old. His parents worried so much that they thought there was something wrong with his brain. They often took Albert to doctors, but the doctors found nothing wrong with him. One of the doctors said it was just Albert’s character. He said that Albert was not a talker but a thinker. Most of the boys of his age wanted to be a soldier and play violent games, but Albert did not. He preferred to stay alone. He was thinking and *daydreaming for hours. Albert enjoyed thinking about a world that he couldn’t see or explain. As he later said, “Imagination is more important than *knowledge. Knowledge is limited. Imagination can quickly go around the world.”

His father had a business that sold batteries, *generators, electric lines and so on. Albert was interested in electricity very much, and he asked his father a lot of questions about it. He thought electricity was very powerful and mysterious. “Is there any way to see it? How fast is it? What is it made of?” Albert was also interested in the compass that his father gave him. He was so excited because its needle always pointed in the same direction: North. Albert was surprised to know that there was some strange force like this around him, though he couldn’t see or feel it. He often went hiking with the compass and lay on the grass. He liked to look up at the sky and think about space. “Is there anything outside of space? How does light get to our eyes from those stars? Is there anything bigger than space?”

Albert liked his elementary school because the teachers were kind, and tried their best to answer all of Albert’s questions. However, things changed suddenly. At the age of 10, he started going to *gymnasium. It was a very strict school. The students had to wear uniforms and walk like soldiers to go anywhere in the school. Questions were not allowed. They only had to read and *memorize the things they learned. Albert felt that he was not allowed to think and imagine. However, only mathematics gave him time to think and imagine. So, at home, he spent a lot of time studying difficult mathematics problems with help from his uncle. They often studied *geometry together. Albert enjoyed solving problems with shapes like *squares, cubes, circles, and *spheres. For him it was like playing

with blocks. While other boys in his class had a hard time with mathematics, it was just like a game of puzzles for Albert. In school, however, he was always asking questions that teachers could not answer and was often punished. The teachers thought he was a bad influence on his classmates and finally told him to leave the school forever. So, at the age of 15, he moved to Italy because his family was already there for his father's business.

Albert loved Italy so much because everything was so different from Germany. His days in Italy gave him a lot of time to read. He enjoyed reading books about the lives of famous scientists: Nicholas Copernicus and Galileo Galilei. Nicholas Copernicus, the *Polish astronomer, was *criticized because he said that the earth moves around the sun. Later Galileo Galilei, an Italian scientist, was *arrested for agreeing with Copernicus' idea. However, in Albert's time, nobody believed that the sun moves around the earth. After Albert studied those scientists' ideas and thoughts, he learned that scientific truth would be accepted by people in the end. He felt confident in himself and his scientific ideas.

Later, Albert went to college in Switzerland. There he got a job at the *patent office. His years at the patent office were wonderful because he had a lot of time after work. So he wrote and published many scientific *papers. Those papers were so amazing that he was asked to become a professor of *physics at the University of Zurich in 1909. He accepted, and later he taught at some different universities in Europe. However, in 1933, he moved to the United States and remained there until he died.

Many of Albert's ideas were known widely, but some of them were very difficult for even scientists to understand. Unfortunately, one of his ideas was later used to create an *atomic bomb. However, Albert and his ideas still have a great influence on not only scientists but also many people in many fields around the world.

注)

the photoelectrical effect : 光電効果 (物質に光を照射した際、電子が放出されたり電流が流れたりする効果) daydream : 空想にふける knowledge : 知識
generator(s) : 発電機 gymnasium : ギムナジウム (ドイツの7または9年制の中等教育機関) memorize : 暗記する geometry : 幾何学 square(s) : 正方形
sphere(s) : 球体 Polish astronomer : ポーランドの天文学者 criticize : 批判する
arrest : 逮捕する patent office : 特許局 paper(s) : 論文 physics : 物理学
atomic bomb : 原子爆弾

A. What did the doctor mean when he said, "Albert is not a talker but a thinker?"

- ア It is difficult for Albert to remember what he sees.
- イ Albert doesn't talk but he is thinking a lot in his mind.
- ウ He doesn't talk because he has something wrong with his brain.
- エ He doesn't think enough, so he doesn't talk well.

- B. Which is true about Albert's childhood?
- ア Albert didn't believe anything without seeing it with his own eyes.
 - イ For Albert, collecting information was more important than imagining something he couldn't explain.
 - ウ Albert was excited about a mysterious power which moved a needle on a compass always to the North.
 - エ Albert sometimes had bad dreams while he was sleeping on the grass.
- C. Which is NOT true about Albert's days in gymnasium?
- ア The teachers tried their best to answer most of Albert's questions, so he liked the school.
 - イ Albert was often punished because he was asking too many questions to the teachers.
 - ウ There were strict rules for Albert and other students even when they studied and walked in school.
 - エ Albert had to leave school because teachers thought that his classmates would be influenced by his bad attitude.
- D. Which is true about Albert in Italy?
- ア Albert wrote many books about the history of his favorite scientists, Galileo Galilei and Nicholas Copernicus.
 - イ It was difficult for Albert to find time for reading and studying because he had to help his father's business.
 - ウ After Albert knew that some people were arrested for their scientific ideas, he decided not to show his own ideas to the public.
 - エ Albert found that he should not give up his scientific ideas after he learned about the famous scientists, Galileo Galilei and Nicholas Copernicus.
- E. What happened to Albert after he went to Switzerland?
- ア His years at the patent office didn't allow Albert to have enough time to think because he had a lot of things to do there.
 - イ Albert went to the United States in 1933, but he moved back to Switzerland after a while.
 - ウ The University of Zurich decided to give Albert a job as a physics professor because his papers were so wonderful.
 - エ Albert stayed in Europe and never left there, because he loved the jobs he got there.

F. 本文の内容に合っているものをア～キから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Albert received a Nobel Prize for his scientific invention which was later used as one of the terrible weapons.
- イ When Albert was 3 years old, his parents thought he was smarter than any other child.
- ウ Albert didn't like playing violent games with other boys and often stayed alone.
- エ Albert thought that imagining something was more important than getting information because imagination has no limits.
- オ Most of Albert's ideas were not so difficult that anyone could understand them easily.
- カ After Albert studied about Nicholas Copernicus and Galileo Galilei in Italy, he became very much interested in electricity and compasses.
- キ Albert produced many scientific ideas during his life and all of them were used for people to live a happy life.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、以下の間に答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

Have you ever heard of the word, “vegetarian?” Vegetarians are people who do not eat animal meat including seafood. They eat vegetables, fruits, *grains, nuts, and seeds. Some vegetarians also eat dairy products such as milk and cheese. These people are called lacto-vegetarians. People who eat dairy products and eggs are called lacto-ovo vegetarians. Some people do not eat anything that comes from an animal, including dairy products, honey, and eggs. They are called vegans. Vegans do not use anything that comes from an animal, so they do not wear clothes made of leather, silk, or wool.

The first “vegetarians” appeared in India and the eastern *Mediterranean more than 2,500 years ago. The *Greek philosopher, Pythagoras, taught that all animals were *related, so humans should be kind to them. In India, *Buddhists believed that all animals were as important as humans and that it was wrong to kill animals for food. Later *Hinduists had ①the same belief.

In the 1800s, some vegetarians got together and made groups in England and in the United States. Then, the word “vegetarian” was used in England for the first time. In the 1900s, more people got interested in becoming vegetarians, and now the number of vegetarians is increasing all around the world.

②Why do more people choose to be vegetarians these days? One of the reasons is that they are worried about animals on large farms. They think those animals are raised in bad conditions. They also think that such farms harm the environment. The *waste from the animals can pollute the land and water. However, the more popular reason is that they want to be healthy by not eating meat.

It is said that vegetarians are (A) than people who eat meat, and that they have less risk of heart disease, cancer, and other illnesses. However, one study showed an interesting result—being a vegetarian won’t help us live (B). Researchers studied 243,096 men and women with an average age of 62. The six-year research found that meat eaters and vegetarians lived the same amount of time.

Other researches came to the (C) conclusion. Researchers studied about 200,000 American workers and found that vegetarians who eat (D) foods, such as potato chips, sweets and junk foods, could increase their risk for heart disease. Then they paid attention to both vegetarians and meat eaters. They compared people who eat a lot of fruits and vegetables and people who eat a lot of (D) foods. ③The result was that more people got heart disease when they ate a lot of (D) foods. At the same time, they found that less people got heart disease when they ate a lot of fruits and vegetables. It showed that ‘eating meat or not’ is not an important point when we try to reduce our risk for heart

disease. In other words, giving up meat may not be so important as we think, and eating a lot of *nutritious quality foods may actually help people live longer.

There is another study from a different point of view. ④[vegetarians and meat eaters / studied / disease / among / lifestyle / how / can / some researchers / influence]. They found that meat eaters had more diseases than vegetarians, but they got ⑤another interesting result. Meat eaters who had a healthy lifestyle had the same results as vegetarians who also had a healthy lifestyle. A healthy lifestyle here means that they didn't smoke or drink too much alcohol, played sports, and ate a lot of fruits and vegetables. In addition, it is found that eating lots of fruits and vegetables with enough exercise has a good influence on *cardiovascular health, *blood pressure, and so on. ⑥All this information helps us understand that 'eating meat or not' is not an important point for our health, and having a healthier lifestyle and eating more fruits and vegetables are the best ways to live longer.

So, don't forget the following advice for both meat eaters and vegetarians:

First, eat more plant foods. 75 percent of one meal should be vegetables and 25 percent should be foods with enough *protein and healthy *fat.

Second, eat foods that are as natural as possible. If a lot of unnatural things are added to the food, you shouldn't eat it. And if you eat animal foods such as meat and dairy products, eat the highest quality food that you can get!

Third, live a less stressful life. You should not sit in front of a computer for 10 hours a day or take the crowded train or bus for an hour each day. You can't remove all the stress, but you can reduce it. Take a deep breath, and relax for a while!

Finally, sleep more. Get eight-hours of sleep as often as possible. That is the best way to help you keep healthy.

注)

grain(s) : 穀類 Mediterranean : 地中海地方 Greek philosopher : ギリシャの哲学者
related : 関わり合っている Buddhist(s) : 仏教徒 Hinduist(s) : ヒンズー教徒
waste : 排せつ物 nutritious quality food : 栄養のある良質な食べ物
cardiovascular : 心臓血管の blood pressure : 血圧 protein : タンパク質
fat : 脂質

問1 本文に述べられている“vegetarians”の分類について、それぞれの特徴をア～オから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① lacto-vegetarians
- ② lacto-ovo vegetarians
- ③ vegans

<選択肢>

- ア They don't eat anything that comes from animals.
- イ They don't eat meat but eat cheese, milk and eggs.
- ウ They sometimes eat meat but usually eat grains, nuts and seeds.
- エ They don't eat meat and eggs but they eat dairy products such as cheese and milk.
- オ They eat meat and wear clothes made of leather, silk or wool.

問2 下線部①の内容として最も適切なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Humans should be kind to animals, because all animals are equal.
- イ Humans should kill animals in the same way as Buddhists do.
- ウ Humans should not kill animals to eat, because all animals should be respected.
- エ Humans should have groups to increase the number of vegetarians.

問3 下線部②の答えとしてふさわしくないものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア They are trying to protect animals that are in bad conditions.
- イ They want to increase the number of large farms for animals.
- ウ They are worried that animal waste from farms will pollute the environment.
- エ They think they can be healthy if they don't eat animal meat.

問4 空欄 (A) ~ (D) に入れるのに最も適切な語をア～クから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけません。

- ア unhealthy イ healthy ウ healthier エ weaker オ similar
- カ different キ longer ク shorter

問5 下線部③からわかることとして最も適切なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Eating quality food is more important than giving up meat.
- イ Eating meat is as important as eating a lot of fruits and vegetables.
- ウ Eating a lot of fruits and vegetables increases the risk for heart disease.
- エ Giving up meat is helpful when you want to reduce the risk for heart disease.

問6 下線部④が「ある研究者達は、生活様式がどのように菜食主義者と肉を食べる人の病気に影響を与えるかを調べた。」という意味になるように [] 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ある。

IV

空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Will you tell me ()?
ア where do I eat lunch イ where eating lunch
ウ where to eat lunch エ to eat lunch where

2. The woman () yesterday was my friend's mother.
ア who talked to me イ was talked to me
ウ I was talked エ who I talked

3. () is about two kilometers from the station to our school.
ア That イ This ウ There エ It

4. () of making mistakes when you speak English.
ア Don't afraid イ Be not afraid
ウ Don't be afraid エ Not be afraid

V 日本語の意味を表す英文になるように下の語(句)を並べ替え、(A) ~ (H) に入る語(句)の記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字で書かれています。

1. それは、世界をより良くしようとしているグループの一つです。

() () () () () (A) () () () (B) () .

ア better イ it ウ the groups エ make オ of

カ one キ to ク tries ケ which コ the world サ is

2. 私の前に立っている男の人が突然歌い出した時、私はびっくりしました。

I was surprised () () () (C) () () () () (D) ()
suddenly.

ア started イ man ウ front エ standing オ of

カ in キ singing ク me ケ when コ a

3. 私は、誕生日プレゼントに新しい自転車を買ってくれるよう両親に頼んだ。

I () () () () (E) () () () (F) () .

ア a イ asked ウ buy エ bicycle オ my birthday

カ for キ my parents ク new ケ me コ to

4. あのお城はとても白くて美しいので、白鷺城と呼ばれている。

() () () () (G) () () () (H) () () beautiful.

ア castle イ because ウ is エ is オ so カ it

キ that ク and ケ Shirasagi-jo コ called サ white

VI 次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

1. 学校へ行く前に、自分の部屋の掃除を終える必要はありません。

2. その英語で書かれた手紙をあなたはいつ受け取りましたか。

【以下余白】

