

2020（令和2）年度

1日[*]

外国語（英語）

注 意

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を見ないこと。
2. 声を出して問題を読まないこと。
3. 問題は22ページ、**1** から **5** までである。
4. 問題や解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、汚損あるいは印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答は必ず**鉛筆**を使用し、**解答用紙に記入**すること。
6. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。
7. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムで**きれいに消す**こと。
8. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙を**折ったり汚したり**しないこと。
10. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

1 意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。[各1点]

1. Please get in touch with me when you () in Bangkok.
 A. arrive B. will arrive
 C. will be arriving D. arrived
2. This movie is more exciting () than that one.
 A. on top B. by far C. much less D. for ever
3. I am often () essays that describe my goals for the future.
 A. asked in writing B. required to write
 C. made write D. demanded in writing
4. Meg told me about various people and things () had interested her in Singapore.
 A. when B. who C. that D. where
5. I had a previous appointment. Otherwise I () the party last night.
 A. would join B. could have joined
 C. had joined D. joined
6. He saw the smartphone he thought he had lost () on his couch.
 A. lied B. to lie C. lying D. lies

7. These empty plastic bottles are recycled and () into usable materials.

- A. replaced
B. transformed
C. removed
D. transmitted

8. Randy likes his new apartment because it's () with a beautiful antique table and chairs.

- A. furnished
B. associated
C. related
D. located

9. Joan was delighted at the news that her proposal had been () by the board of directors.

- A. turned
B. inquired
C. operated
D. adopted

10. Various mobile devices have () about great changes in our daily lives.

- A. came
B. turned
C. run
D. brought

11. The minimum () working age varies from state to state in the United States.

- A. legal
B. liable
C. advanced
D. adult

12. The new biotechnology developed in the Netherlands has () to be very useful in dealing with water pollution.

- A. approved
B. told
C. cleared
D. proven

13. Commuting over two hours every day can be very ().

- A. insisting
B. regarding
C. standing
D. tiring

14. The national () system was not very good, as it took more than one day to travel 200 kilometers.
- A. movement B. association
 C. transportation D. division
15. The flight to Paris will be ready for () in ten minutes.
- A. boarding B. reaching C. flying D. touching
16. When George changed his hairstyle, most of his classmates didn't () him at first.
- A. recognize B. remind C. compare D. impress
17. Last night's snowstorm was accompanied () train delays and car accidents.
- A. on B. over C. by D. to
18. Proceed () your presentation, but please give it quickly since we don't have much time.
- A. over B. along C. with D. ahead
19. All those in () of buying a new copier, raise your hand.
- A. favor B. place C. attention D. care
20. You can take 45 minutes between training sessions to get a () to eat.
- A. food B. bite C. share D. mouth

21. How do you () for the significant drop in retail sales?

- A. aim B. apply C. account D. sit

22. () out the error, and then write your correction above.

- A. Bring B. Draw C. Erase D. Cross

2

語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるもの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。[各2点]

1. Kazuya bought a new suit. He (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6) first day of work.

- A. to B. on C. look
D. his E. good F. wanted

2. Miranda's father warned her (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6) by 10 o'clock.

- A. home B. to C. that
D. had E. come F. she

3. Tom's life has changed a lot and he is (1)(2)(3)
(4)(5)(6).

- A. ago B. he C. not
D. ten years E. was F. what

4. Janice is liked by everyone (1)(2) always (3)(4)
(5)(6) her face.

- A. on B. a C. has
D. she E. smile F. because

5. Amanda (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) partner by
her coworkers last weekend.

- A. shopping B. was C. enjoying
D. her E. with F. seen

6. Last weekend, Carl went downtown and (1)(2)(3)
(4)(5)(6).

- A. bought B. outdoor activities C. a
D. jacket E. for F. designed

7. (1)(2)(3) for three hours, (4)(5)(6)
for us to take a rest.

- A. walking B. time C. been
D. it's E. so F. we've

8. Jerry has a passion for dancing. (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6) he doesn't think of it.

- A. a B. that C. goes
D. not E. day F. by

9. Can anyone (1) has met (2)(3) person (4)
(5)(6) him?

- A. ill B. Mr. Glen C. who
D. of E. in F. speak

10. Tony (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) as he did a
few years ago.

- A. ten B. money C. as
D. times E. earns F. much

11. This dessert (1)(2)(3)(4) if you (5)
(6) with ice cream.

- A. be B. it C. more
D. ate E. delicious F. would

12. The sports event (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)
strong winds.

- A. of B. next weekend C. postponed
D. until E. because F. was

次のページに進みなさい

3

次の文章を筋の通ったものにするために、枠内にある A～D からもっとも適切なものを選び () の中に入れなさい。(* 印の語 (句) は注を参照のこと)

[各 3 点]

(A)

- A. They would then drop long fishing lines into them with several hooks baited with worms or small fish.
- B. In this environment, fishing friends could play games of cards while waiting for the fish to bite.
- C. Sitting outside on a frozen lake while fishing could be life-threatening for anglers*.
- D. Today, ice fishing has become an outdoor sport done indoors with all the high-tech comforts of home.

Ice fishing in North America has become more comfortable over the last 100 years. In Canada and the Midwestern United States, temperatures can drop to as low as minus 50°C in the winter. ((1)) Therefore, to avoid the cold weather, North Americans started to construct portable one-sided shelters made of canvas or animal skins to block icy winds.

By the 1920s, they were building simple one-room huts made of wood that could be pushed onto a frozen lake. These huts were composed of a steep roof, four walls, a door and a floor. Inside, the thick wooden floor had four to eight holes. Each hole was about 30 cm in diameter. Through these holes, anglers would use a large hand drill to open circular holes in the ice below. ((2)) Tiny bells were attached to the lines; when a fish grabbed the bait, the bell signaled to the angler that they had caught a fish.

Anglers often fished all day with friends inside the hut. To keep warm, they installed wood-burning stoves and also brought along tables, chairs and kerosene* lamps. ((3)) By the 1960s, the comfort level of anglers increased even more with the addition of radios and electric lighting powered by batteries.

Since 2000, the line between ice-fishing huts and people's homes has become even less clear. Many anglers have installed TVs and satellite dishes* and some even have Internet access. Many also use sonar sensors, which bounce waves off fish to determine their position and depth in the water. Moreover, anglers can quickly locate the best fishing areas by using global positioning systems. They even use underwater cameras to actually see the fish and track their movements under the ice. ((4))

[注] angler: 釣り人 kerosene: 灯油
satellite dish: 衛星放送受信アンテナ

(B)

- A. As a result, unique architectural styles and forms that were greatly influenced by local religions developed in this region.
- B. It boasts a different architectural style for each floor, and the upper two stories are completely covered with gold.
- C. Today, modern buildings and skyscrapers based on Western architectural styles dominate the urban horizon even in the Asian world.
- D. In later years, however, stronger materials were used in their construction to make them resistant to fire and decay.

Until the 16th century, Asian countries had very little contact with the West. ((5))

In Japan and China, architecture was largely inspired by Buddhism. The pagoda*, typically associated with Buddhism, is a distinctive feature of traditional Japanese and Chinese architectural forms. They were most often located near temples and were originally used to keep sacred books and writings safe. Early pagodas were built of wood, as wood was the material of choice in traditional Chinese architecture. ((6))

The introduction of Buddhism to Japan led to the further development of techniques to build temples using wood. As architectural methods advanced, aristocrats and powerful samurai families began to build elaborate houses and temples. One remarkable example of such lavishness at the time is Kinkaku-ji in Kyoto. ((7)) The temple was designated as a World Heritage Site in 1994.

In India, distinctive architectural styles evolved under the influence of religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam. Hindu temples built

during the Middle Ages are characterized by detailed stone sculptures and colorful wall paintings. The Taj Mahal, a large and impressive tomb, represents a timeless symbol of Mughal architecture. It is a mixture of Islamic, Persian and Turkish architectural styles. It has finely patterned marble domes, arches and other designed structures that took skilled craftsmen many years to build.

((8)) Engineers and architects, however, continue to admire the complicated construction techniques of the ancient world that have stood the test of time.

[注] pagoda: 仏塔

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) If you've ever felt that it was hotter in the city than in the countryside, you might be right. Many cities create what scientists call "urban heat islands"—an effect that makes the air temperature in urban areas higher than in surrounding suburban and rural areas. The effect is that there is usually only a few degrees difference in the daytime, but it is more obvious at night, when the difference could be 10 degrees Celsius* or more.

Urban heat islands happen for a variety of reasons, but they can be boiled down to two main causes: human activity and the physical landscape. All kinds of human activity generate heat. This includes the heat produced outside when running an air conditioner. It also includes the heat from cars, buses and trucks, factories, and basically any kind of machinery. To make matters worse, urban air pollution can trap heat and raise the temperature even further.

The second cause comes from the way that a city's buildings absorb or reflect heat. Concrete and other construction materials are very good at capturing and holding heat. This means that the buildings, roads and sidewalks heat up all day and then release that heat into the air at night, raising the temperature. What's more, tall buildings block the wind. This keeps any breeze from moving the hot air away from the city.

So, what is the solution? Planting more urban trees and installing green rooftops on buildings would be a start. Trees and plants naturally reflect most sunlight, and they absorb carbon dioxide* and release oxygen, which helps to keep the air cleaner and cooler. Lighter-colored building materials and surfaces reflect more sunlight, so lighter-colored

roofs, buildings and road surfaces help to keep the city cool, too. And, of course, cutting down the number of machines — particularly cars — will also have a major impact by reducing heat and air pollution.

[注] Celsius: セ氏 carbon dioxide: 二酸化炭素

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
 - A. ヒートアイランド現象が空気を汚染している理由。
 - B. ヒートアイランド現象を利用した大都市の施策。
 - C. 空気汚染がヒートアイランド現象に与えている影響。
 - D. ヒートアイランド現象を引き起こす要因と解決策。

2. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。
 - A. エアコンの使用と気温の上昇は関係がない。
 - B. ヒートアイランド現象は夜になると顕著にわかる。
 - C. 空気汚染は風が熱を取り除くのを妨げている。
 - D. コンクリートは主に昼間に熱を反射している。

(B) When polyester* clothing became available in the 1950s, there was some speculation that it would replace cotton because it was cheaper, lasted longer, held colors better and wrinkled less. This never happened of course, and most consumers still prefer 100 percent cotton.

But one problem with cotton is that it wrinkles. To address the wrinkle problem, several methods have been developed to make 100 percent wrinkle-free cotton. Most methods involve soaking the cotton in a mixture of toxic chemicals such as formaldehyde* and then pressing it and exposing it to high temperatures in an oven. Once fully processed, it is almost impossible to make a wrinkle in it and ironing is no longer required.

Despite the obvious convenience of wrinkle-free cotton, many consumers dislike it. One reason is that the processing makes it look more like polyester than cotton. Some say wrinkle-free cotton no longer breathes, while others have complained of skin allergies caused by the chemicals. Moreover, due to the amount of chemicals required for processing it, it is not considered environmentally friendly to make. A few countries have actually banned the gas vapor method of making wrinkle-free cotton because of the dangerous chemicals involved.

[注] polyester: ポリエステル

formaldehyde: ホルムアルデヒド

3. この文章の趣旨は次のどれか。

- A. しわ防止加工された綿は化学物質でできている。
- B. ポリエステルは綿よりずっと好まれるようになった。
- C. しわ防止加工された綿は便利ではあるがあまり人気がない。
- D. すべての国でしわ防止加工された綿は禁止されるべきである。

4. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。

- A. ポリエステルは皮膚アレルギーを引き起こす。
- B. 綿をしわ防止加工するには加熱処理をする必要がある。
- C. ポリエステルは通気性がないので危険である。
- D. しわ防止加工に使われる化学物質は環境にやさしい。

5

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) Many people want to write a novel but not many succeed. In addition to writing ability, it takes a strong determination to finish a novel by sitting down every day and writing a few hundred — or a few thousand — words.

An Internet-based project was started in 1999 to encourage people to complete their own novel. The project is called National Novel Writing Month and is held every year in the month of November. Participants aim to write a 50,000-word novel during that month. Participation in the project is free of charge. Writers who want to join simply register on the project's website and upload a copy of the novel when it is finished to prove the word target has been reached. There are also forums on the website so that participants can encourage each other and exchange writing tips.

A freelance* writer named Chris Baty came up with the idea for the project and established the basic rules: the novels written must be new, have only one author, and must be finished before the deadline. The first year the project was held, there were only 21 participants, all living in or around San Francisco. Since its beginning in 1999 the popularity of the project has increased. For example, in 2017 the number of participants grew to over 400,000.

The short amount of time allowed — only one month — to finish a novel encourages participants to just write and focus on the quantity instead of the quality of what they are writing. The project has already had the effect, for better or worse, of increasing the number of novelists in the world.

[注] freelance: フリーランス (自由契約)

1. What would be the best title for this passage?
 - A. A Writing Contest Increases the Sales of Novels
 - B. A Writing Project Encourages Future Novelists
 - C. National Novel Writing Month Boosts Reading
 - D. Novelist Network Creates Writing Websites

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about National Novel Writing Month?
 - A. Both the quantity and the quality of the writing are equally important.
 - B. It is limited to people living in or near San Francisco.
 - C. Participants can support one another in the project forums.
 - D. The requirement is 50,000 words each month of the year.

(B) One thing that separates humans from other animals is fire. Humans have learned to control fire, and they use it for light, heat, cooking and creating things. Fire has been an essential component in the development of our societies. However, fire has also been a serious threat to us as well. According to the Roman historian Tacitus, the city of Rome was almost completely destroyed by a fire in 64 AD that lasted five and a half days. Roughly a hundred fires a day occurred in ancient Rome! In 1666, most of London was ruined by a fire that raged out of control for several days. A huge proportion of Tokyo was also destroyed by fires that followed an earthquake in 1923.

Since humanity has always had to live with the fear of fire, it is not surprising that more than 2,000 years ago, the Egyptians had water pumps to put out fires. The ancient Greeks also had hand-operated fire engines. Rome is generally credited as being the first city to create a fire brigade in 115 BC. The fire brigades, teams of men who trained to fight fires, kept their equipment in fire stations scattered around Rome. To protect themselves from fire, they wore leather jackets, leather pants and metal helmets. Some carried ladders, axes, saws or iron bars to smash doors or walls. Unlike modern firefighters, the Roman firefighters were not paid and did not work full-time. They were volunteers or were forced to fight fires. Some were slaves. Most of them had other jobs, and they lived near the fire stations they belonged to. It is estimated that there were 6,000-7,000 firefighters in Rome at the height of its power.

Men were stationed along Roman roads to watch for fires. They even took turns watching all night. If a fire broke out, they would shout the alarm and firefighters would race to their stations, get dressed, grab their equipment and go to fight the fire. Their principal technique for fighting fires was to fill big clay vases with water and throw it on the

fire. The men made two lines between the fire and the closest well. One line passed along full vases of water toward the fire, and the other line passed the empty vases back to the well. There were also people who brought giant leather pillows full of feathers, so that if people had to jump from tall buildings, they could jump onto the soft pillows.

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The technical origins of modern firefighting brigades.
 - B. Significant disasters and the prevention of fire.
 - C. How fire has been essential in human development.
 - D. Ways of firefighting in ancient times.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Fires were common in Tokyo during the 1920s.
 - B. Roman firefighters were mainly paid employees.
 - C. The main method of putting out fires in Rome was with water.
 - D. The first Roman to create fire brigades in Rome was Tacitus.

(C) In 2015, the oldest sea turtle fossil was found, and it proved that sea turtles were swimming in our oceans while dinosaurs walked the planet some 120-150 million years ago. Unfortunately, six of the seven known sea turtle species are now endangered, and some scientists fear all of them will be gone in a few decades. Of course, sea turtles have always had natural enemies, but it is human beings that have become their biggest threat.

Some sea turtles swim thousands of kilometers just to lay their eggs on warm, sandy beaches. In one season, they can lay anywhere between 300-700 eggs. Before the baby turtles emerge, raccoons, crabs and ants aggressively seek out these eggs to feast on. The baby turtles that manage to escape from their eggshells are then prey for reptiles, birds, crabs and foxes as they struggle through the sand to get to the sea. Those that do make it to the sea are then eaten by a wide variety of sea creatures. It is estimated that 90 percent of baby sea turtles never make it to adulthood. However, if a sea turtle reaches adulthood, apart from killer whales, sharks and crocodiles, they have few natural enemies, and depending on the species, they can generally live for about 80 years. Some have been known to live for up to 150 years.

The biggest human threat to sea turtles is from illegal trade. Organized criminals sell the eggs, turtle meat and turtle shells to rich buyers around the world. It's a big business, and some of the groups involved are dangerous. The most famous example was when environmentalist Jairo Sandoval was killed in Costa Rica while protecting sea turtle eggs. Another direct human threat is from societies that worship sea turtles and have eaten them for thousands of years. Eating turtles is an important part of their culture and tradition. Turtles provide them with food, tools, jewelry and trade items, and these

people feel it is their traditional right to eat turtles and their eggs.

5. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. How difficult it is for sea turtles to reach adulthood.
 - B. Why sea turtles are becoming an endangered species.
 - C. How eating sea turtles could cause them to become extinct.
 - D. Why sea turtles must be protected if we want to see them.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The first sea turtles sometimes lived longer than dinosaurs.
 - B. To eat the meat and eggs, criminals capture sea turtles.
 - C. Only about 10 percent of sea turtles make it to adulthood.
 - D. The biggest threat to young sea turtles is sharks.

1	1	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●
	3	●	●	●	●
	4	●	●	●	●
	5	●	●	●	●
	6	●	●	●	●
	7	●	●	●	●
	8	●	●	●	●
	9	●	●	●	●
	10	●	●	●	●
	11	●	●	●	●
	12	●	●	●	●
	13	●	●	●	●
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	17	●	●	●	●
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	19	●	●	●	●
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	22	●	●	●	●

22点

2		(2)	(5)						
	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
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	6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
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	11	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	

24点

3	1	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●
	3	●	●	●	●
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24点

4	1	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●
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	4	●	●	●	●

12点

5	1	●	●	●	●
	2	●	●	●	●
	3	●	●	●	●
	4	●	●	●	●
	5	●	●	●	●
	6	●	●	●	●

18点