

2021（令和3）年度

1日 [60分] *

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24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。

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. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) some classmates
when I started wearing glasses at school.

- A. by B. fun C. was
D. of E. I F. made

2. Due to the economic recovery, the factory hired back (1)
(2)(3)(4)(5)(6).

- A. its B. half C. more
D. workers E. than F. of

3. Dr. Ashley often (1) her patients (2)(3)(4)
(5)(6).

- A. foods B. to eat C. a wider
D. of E. variety F. advises

4. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) wait and see how
things will go.

- A. to B. all C. have
D. you E. is F. do

5. It's on me today. You can (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) or drink.

- A. whatever B. to C. you
D. eat E. want F. order

6. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) the value of environment.

- A. survive B. we C. thinking
D. cannot E. of F. without

7. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) themselves freely in a foreign language.

- A. are B. of C. some
D. expressing E. capable F. people

8. (1)(2) he was the nephew of a famous actor,(3) (4)(5)(6).

- A. true B. was C. said
D. not E. which F. the man

9. He wondered (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) the farmers to start planting their crops.

- A. the weather B. for C. was
D. enough E. warm F. if

10. If you (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) in English, you would have gotten the job.

- A. make B. been C. yourself
D. understood E. had F. able to

11. According to an e-mail from Robert, he (1)(2)(3)
(4)(5)(6).

- A. his B. have C. missed
D. seems E. flight F. to

12. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) would one day
grow up to become a world-famous TV star.

- A. did B. Nancy C. that
D. know E. little F. her puppy

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. Some places have already been using snow as a cooling source for many years.
- B. The environmental benefits of such snow-based cooling systems are obvious.
- C. The basic idea for creating snow-based cooling systems is to gather a huge amount of snow.
- D. In such areas, it seems likely that introducing the cooling systems to large facilities will bring economic benefits.

Snow is not usually viewed as an important resource, but new initiatives may change that conventional view. Some areas of the world with heavy winter snowfall have been coming up with innovative ways to utilize snow to create environmentally friendly cooling systems.

((1)) This snow is then stored in one place as a “snow dump,” often placed underground. The cold air within this storage area can then flow throughout the building to cool individual rooms and areas. This system is particularly suited to larger buildings and facilities.

((2)) In Hokkaido, for instance, snow that is gathered during the winter is placed in warehouses in order to refrigerate food or cool buildings in summer. A town in Sweden has also built a “snow cooling plant” that is used to cool a large hospital.

((3)) This natural and renewable energy source does not generate greenhouse gases, as in the case with ordinary, electricity-

powered air-conditioning units. It is true that trucks and other vehicles must be operated to gather the snow, but removing snow from roads and other places has to be done regardless of whether cooling systems are in place or not.

It is not yet clear, however, if the snow-based cooling systems will be economically viable*. The ideal locations for the systems are areas that not only experience very heavy snowfall but also have high electricity costs. ((4)) If these new, environmentally friendly systems can be implemented in a cost-effective manner, the use of snow as an energy source is likely to spread.

[注] viable: 実行可能な

(B)

- A. Some women decide to abandon their maiden name to avoid such confusion.
- B. But nowadays some women are deciding to keep their original family name, known as their “maiden name.”
- C. For instance, a woman could merge the two family names by placing a hyphen between her maiden name and her husband’s name.
- D. After all, why should the woman always be the one who has to change her name?

Women in most countries change their family name after marriage, taking the name of their husband. (5) In the United States, according to Facebook data, around a third of women in their 20s do not change their name after marriage. But there are a number of issues to consider with regard to this trend.

One obvious reason some women want to keep their maiden name is related to equality and fairness. (6) Moreover, if a woman is an only child, she might want to preserve her family name for future generations. Another reason some women keep their maiden name is that it is linked to their professional identity. Women who have already built a career around their name might be reluctant to use a new name. In a sense, this maiden name is like their own personal brand. There is also a need to consider the impact of a name on children. If a woman keeps her maiden name while the children use their father’s family name, the situation can become complicated. (7)

In some cases, though, a woman might base her name choice simply

on which name sounds better with her first name. If the husband's name suits her first name, then she might decide to change to her husband's name. But for women who find it hard to choose one name or the other, there are some other options. ((8)) Other women decide to keep their maiden name as a middle name.

With all of these points to consider, deciding which name to choose can be as hard as choosing a partner.

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) The game of ice hockey is a fast and fun team sport. The earliest roots of ice hockey are found in ancient stick-and-ball games that existed in some form for thousands of years. Many cultures had their own type of game involving a group of people using sticks to hit a ball around. Ice hockey started to take shape in its modern form in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

The word “hockey” was an 18th century English term for a game, also known as “field hockey,” played on an open field between two opposing teams. The teams, equipped with sticks and going in opposite directions, would try to hit a ball past the opponent’s end of the field. In some northern countries, games would be played on frozen lakes and rivers during the winter months. Playing hockey on ice, with the players wearing skates, became popular in the 1800s among English soldiers in Canada. At that time, the game was informal with no standard rules, and was often referred to as “shinny.” The game had also begun to incorporate certain traits of the Native American game of lacrosse*.

The development of the modern game of ice hockey took place in Canada around the city of Montreal. The rules were written by a group of students at a university there. Most of them were adopted directly from the rules for field hockey in England. The first official indoor ice hockey game was played on March 3, 1875, in Montreal. By this time, the ball had been replaced by a circular wooden disc, called a “puck,” because balls tended to fly out of the playing surface too easily. The game continues to be played with a puck, although now the puck is made of rubber instead of wood. As the sport grew, many countries

developed their own professional ice hockey leagues. It has become especially popular in Europe, Russia and North America.

The most prominent ice hockey league in the world is the National Hockey League (NHL). The NHL was founded in 1917 but was only one of several prominent ice hockey leagues throughout Canada. The NHL continued to grow and expanded into the United States in 1924 by adding the Boston Bruins as the first American NHL team. By 1947, the NHL was the only remaining premier league in North America, although the league only had six teams at the time. Now, the NHL is made up of 31 teams throughout Canada and the United States.

[注] lacrosse: ラクロス (ホッケーに似た球技)

1. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
 - A. アイスホッケーの原形はアメリカ先住民のスポーツである。
 - B. アイスホッケーの原形は数千年前までさかのぼることができる。
 - C. アイスホッケーにはアフリカ大陸のスポーツの要素が入っている。
 - D. 現代のアイスホッケーはイギリスで発展した。

2. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
 - A. アイスホッケーの室内試合が最初に正式開催されたのは20世紀である。
 - B. 北米には現在6つのプレミアリーグがある。
 - C. アイスホッケーのパックはもともとは別の形状だった。
 - D. アイスホッケーが最も盛んな地域はヨーロッパである。

(B) Marie Antoinette was the queen of France in the 18th century. She was married to the crown prince of France at the young age of 15 and became queen when her husband Louis XVI was crowned king four years later in 1774. At the time, France was the most powerful nation in Europe, and a life at the royal palace in Versailles was more than the young princess could have hoped for.

Marie Antoinette's love for the arts and fashion were, however, different from the interests of Louis XVI, who spent most of his time hunting. Unhappy and bored in her marriage, she began to spend lavishly on her clothes and jewelry. She lived a life of pleasure and spent large amounts of money on gambling. She loved to entertain and held wonderful parties. She also gave expensive gifts to friends. Her palace, the Petit Trianon, was richly decorated with gold and diamonds. She became a symbol of the extravagant lifestyle led by the French monarchy in the 18th century. Unfortunately, the people of France were exploited to pay for Antoinette's overspending. After the French Revolution began, she was imprisoned by the angry revolutionists and was executed in 1793.

Although some people say Marie Antoinette contributed greatly in shaping and developing French culture, she is generally regarded as a woman who led the French monarchy to an end.

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. フランス革命前後の王室の状況。
- B. マリー・アントワネットの半生。
- C. マリー・アントワネットとフランス文化。
- D. フランスの君主制の終焉。

4. 本文の内容と一致しているものはどれか。

- A. ルイ16世とアントワネットには共通の趣味がなかった。
- B. 18世紀のフランス文化はフランス国民の象徴であった。
- C. 1793年以降フランスの君主政治は他国の模範となった。
- D. アントワネットは15歳の時にフランスの王妃となった。

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) It has taken almost 200 years for the camera to develop from a simple box that captured very blurry images to a hi-tech mini-computer in a smartphone. However, the basic concept of photography has existed a lot longer. “Camera obscura” was a way to project an image onto a wall. It used a pinhole in a dark tent to project an image from outside the tent into the darkened area. In the 1800s, pinhole cameras became small enough to be portable, and by the 1830s, they were able to record images using photosensitive* chemicals. One problem with these cameras is that it took a very long time for the image to be recorded, so this meant taking photos was very difficult if the subject was not absolutely motionless. This obviously excluded people, animals and many other things.

Photography was only for professionals and the very rich until a man called George Eastman started a company called Kodak in the 1880s. Eastman created a flexible roll film that did not require a lot of expertise*. This led to a self-contained* box camera with which you could take up to 100 photos. It had a small, single lens, which couldn't be focused. People would take pictures and send the entire camera back to the factory for the film to be developed and prints made, much like the disposable cameras of the late 20th century. This was the first camera inexpensive enough for the average person to afford.

In the 1980s and 1990s, many different companies worked on trying to make cameras that could store images electronically. The first of these were point-and-shoot* cameras that used digital media instead of film. By 1991, Kodak had produced the first digital camera that was

advanced enough to be used by professionals. Other manufacturers quickly followed, and today, many manufacturers offer advanced digital cameras. Even the most basic point-and-shoot camera now takes higher quality images than the original digital cameras for professionals. Since cameras became a standard feature on smartphones, taking pictures and posting them online has become an everyday practice around the world.

It is very difficult to predict the future of photography. A lot of professional photographers are using the more old-fashioned cameras to produce photographs that are more stylish and artistic. Computers also allow people to alter photos so they are dramatically different from the original images. One possibility is that photographs will eventually move from 2-D to 3-D images. Whatever happens, people will always be taking images of their lives.

[注] photosensitive: 光感性の expertise: 専門知識
self-contained: 一式完備した
point-and-shoot: オートフォーカスの

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. The earliest type of pinhole camera was bulky and could not record images.
 - B. Pinhole cameras could record images of moving things quite easily.
 - C. In the early 19th century, Kodak succeeded in producing cameras usable by ordinary people.
 - D. With the camera created in the late 19th century, people could develop the film at home.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. The first type of camera made by Kodak was more like disposable cameras in the late 19th century.
 - B. Kodak did not allow other manufacturers to produce point-and-shoot cameras.
 - C. Professional photographers today do not necessarily use advanced digital cameras.
 - D. We are sure 2-D pictures will be replaced by 3-D ones in the near future.

次のページに進みなさい

(B) Cartoons have entertained millions of people all over the world. These days you can commonly see them online, on TV screens, and in cinemas and books. Before these types of media became popular, you would see cartoons in newspapers. These cartoons would be only one picture and usually political. It wasn't until the 20th century that cartoons used for comedy would become more common. One of the most popular cartoonists of the 20th century was a Belgian man called Hergé.

Hergé was born in 1907 in Belgium and from a very young age he was interested in adventures, movies and drawing. He was also a member of the Scouts. The Scouts is a group for children where they can practice outdoor skills and teamwork skills to become better adults. With the Scouts, he travelled to summer camps in Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Spain. In the summer of 1923, his troop hiked 200 miles across the Pyrenees. Hergé's Scout group leader encouraged his drawing and when he was 17 years old, his first cartoon about a Boy Scout leader was published in the Scouts magazine.

In 1928 Hergé created his most famous character Tintin, a young Belgian journalist who travelled the world with his dog Snowy. The first story "Tintin in the Land of the Soviets" appeared in a Belgian newspaper weekly from 10 January 1929, and ran until 8 May 1930. His second story was set in Africa while his third was set in America. Further stories would be set all around the world including China, Tibet, Australia, Scotland and even on the moon. This story called "Destination Moon" was written by Hergé in 1950. This was many years before the Americans would land on the moon. Hergé researched this book for a long time to try and get it to be as realistic as he could. A total of 23 Tintin stories were made.

Not all of Hergé's books were set in real places. They often

included fictional countries that were based on real countries. Nonetheless, Hergé tried to make his stories as real as he could. Ghosts and monsters that appeared always had an explanation that was possible. Tintin was the main character but many other interesting characters appeared in the books. There was Tintin's very good friend Captain Haddock, who often became very angry and shouted. There was the scientist Professor Calculus, who often got himself into trouble and was almost deaf. There were many other characters that appeared in many different stories who all helped make Tintin's world seem real.

Hergé died on 3 March 1983. He was 75 years old. His most famous character, Tintin, is still popular to this day. A movie was made by Steven Spielberg in 2011 which won many awards showing that the character is still popular almost 100 years after it was made.

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. Why Hergé became a cartoonist.
 - B. How Tintin became popular in Belgium.
 - C. The different types of characters Hergé made.
 - D. Hergé's life and the Tintin stories.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. Tintin had many adventures around the world because Hergé himself enjoyed having them.
 - B. Hergé's stories were based on fantasy and could not have happened.
 - C. Hergé was influenced by political cartoons from various countries.
 - D. Tintin is not as popular now as he was 50 years ago.

(C) At the most northern regions of the planet lives the largest land predator* on Earth, the polar bear. It lives mainly on the frozen areas of the Arctic, in the northern parts of Europe, Russia and Canada. Many schoolchildren are often confused about whether the polar bear lives in the north or the south. However, the name Arctic provides a clue, since the name comes from the word “arktos,” which is a Greek word that means bear.

Polar bears appear to be white, but they actually have black skin. Their fur is largely transparent and becomes more yellow as the bear gets older. They also have very short tails. They are incredibly strong and fast—able to run up to 40 kilometers per hour (kph). The polar bear’s paws act as snowshoes, and this gives them both agility* and speed on the soft snow. Their large paws also allow them to swim very well. Some have been observed swimming up to 10 kph and even continuously for up to nine days. They are very large predators, weighing anywhere from 350-700 kilograms. The males are often much larger than the females. Their diet consists almost exclusively of seal meat, and they need to kill seals often to survive. They can smell their prey nearly 1.6 kilometers away, even if it is hiding under a meter of snow.

It is difficult to accurately study the global population, but scientists estimate that there are about 20,000-30,000 polar bears worldwide. Polar bears are an endangered species, and their numbers are falling rapidly, with some predictions saying that two-thirds of them will disappear in the next 20 years. The decrease has been attributed to climate change. Increasing temperatures means that there is not only less ice, but it is also much thinner, especially in spring. This makes their prey harder to find. Polar bears have been increasingly moving

south to find more food, and it seems unlikely that their decline in numbers can be halted in the near future. Their retreat to the south increases the number of interactions with humans, posing danger to both species. These interactions generally result in bears being shot. Other risks, such as toxic spills, especially in the oil industry, are further decreasing the population of bears. The rapid fall in numbers is a huge sign that there is something wrong with the Arctic marine ecosystem, and that humans must take action to help reverse the decline of this majestic creature.

[注] predator: 捕食者 agility: 敏しょう性

5. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The word Arctic means polar bear in some languages.
 - B. Many schoolchildren are not sure where polar bears live.
 - C. Polar bears are physically very strong but cannot move quickly.
 - D. Female polar bears are much more agile than males.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. The number of polar bears is quickly increasing.
 - B. Polar bears attack seals as their prey only infrequently.
 - C. The amount of ice and its thickness greatly affect polar bears.
 - D. Polar bears now try to avoid interactions with people.

1	1	A	●	C	D
	2	A	B	●	D
	3	A	●	C	D
	4	A	B	C	●
	5	A	B	●	D
	6	●	B	C	D
	7	A	●	C	D
	8	●	B	C	D
	9	A	B	C	●
	10	A	B	●	D
	11	A	●	C	D
	12	●	B	C	D
	13	A	B	●	D
	14	A	●	C	D
	15	●	B	C	D
	16	A	B	●	D
	17	●	B	C	D
	18	A	B	C	●
	19	●	B	C	D
	20	A	B	C	●
	21	A	B	●	D
	22	●	B	C	D

22点

2		(2)					(5)						
	1	A	B	●	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	2	A	B	C	D	●	E	●	B	C	D	E	F
	3	A	●	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	4	A	B	C	●	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	5	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	●	C	D	E	F
	6	A	B	C	●	E	F	A	B	●	D	E	F
	7	A	B	C	D	E	●	A	●	C	D	E	F
	8	A	B	●	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	9	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	10	A	●	C	D	E	F	A	B	●	D	E	F
	11	A	B	C	D	E	●	●	B	C	D	E	F
12	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	●	D	E	F	

24点

3	1	A	B	●	D
	2	●	B	C	D
	3	A	●	C	D
	4	A	B	C	●
	5	A	●	C	D
	6	A	B	C	●
	7	●	B	C	D
	8	A	B	●	D

24点

4	1	A	●	C	D
	2	A	B	●	D
	3	A	●	C	D
	4	●	B	C	D

12点

5	1	●	B	C	D
	2	A	B	●	D
	3	A	B	C	●
	4	●	B	C	D
	5	A	●	C	D
	6	A	B	●	D

18点