

2020（令和2）年度

23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。

7. Are you sure this is the right street? The sign () Victory Road.
- A. tells B. teaches C. says D. guides
8. Naoto practices typing every day, believing this will help him do his work more ().
- A. effectively B. mentally
C. comparatively D. hardly
9. Craig goes jogging in the neighborhood every day () on rainy days.
- A. among B. except C. beyond D. above
10. Doug and Julie celebrated their tenth wedding () by taking a trip together.
- A. anniversary B. reservation
C. performance D. advertisement
11. Alicia often studies at the public library to () on her work.
- A. translate B. succeed C. concentrate D. behave
12. Susan couldn't () the thought that she might be separated from her big brother.
- A. come B. bear C. carry D. present
13. About fifty thousand () of the book were sold in the first month after its publication.
- A. pieces B. covers C. copies D. editions

21. Kevin tried to buy something from a vending machine, () to find it out of order.

- A. whether B. only C. never D. glad

22. () his intelligence, he eventually became the leader of the group.

- A. In B. With C. As D. Above

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), Jessica ran out to buy food and water.

- A. approaching B. a typhoon C. hearing
D. was E. after F. that

2. Elliot did (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6), but all his efforts were in vain.

- A. the conflict B. he C. to
D. everything E. could F. end

3. The fire department (1) now (2)(3)(4)(5) (6) the warehouse.

- A. the fire B. is C. in
D. how E. started F. investigating

4. Ms. Astley teaches English to people (1)(2)(3), (4)(5)(6) adults.

- A. of B. ages C. children
D. all E. to F. from

5. The book may be a (1)(2)(3)(4), but it's (5)(6).

- A. through B. difficult C. trying
D. little E. to get F. worth

6. Claire shouted to her friend in the crowd, (1)(2)(3)
(4)(5)(6).

- A. make B. but C. heard
D. she E. herself F. couldn't

7. Natalie's math teacher (1)(2) that she (3)(4)
(5)(6) in her test scores.

- A. had B. told C. made
D. progress E. steady F. her

8. I've completed the task, (1)(2)(3) still (4)
(5)(6) do.

- A. but B. to C. left
D. there E. is F. so much

9. He is so honest that, even though he is pressed for money, he
(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6).

- A. something illegal B. than
C. remain D. do
E. poor F. would rather

10. If (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6), I would like to
be an athlete.

- A. to B. I C. be
D. were E. again F. born

11. The traffic congestion (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) for an appointment.

- A. arriving B. me C. in
D. from E. prevented F. time

12. Guests at the hotel are required to vacate their rooms by 12 noon
(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) 10 a.m.

- A. the B. hostel C. while
D. by E. at F. guests

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. No one would question that the latter looks odd, so they argue that the same can be said for multiple exclamation marks.
- B. Sometimes SNS users can get carried away and end sentences with four, five or even more exclamation marks in a row.
- C. Many older people can easily recall that when they wanted to type an exclamation mark, they had to first type a period and then type an apostrophe* above the period.
- D. Fitzgerald, however, never imagined texting, in which writers try to express their feelings clearly and quickly with few words.

Perhaps the superstar of punctuation in texting communication is the exclamation mark. It seems no text message is complete without at least one. The mark expresses excitement and enthusiasm. ((1)) Along with the period, comma and question mark, the exclamation mark is one of the most-used punctuation keys on any keyboard.

It hasn't always been that way. Even though exclamation marks have been in use for over five hundred years, they were not included on standard manual typewriters for over a century. ((2)) It was only in 1970 that the exclamation mark finally found a home on typewriter keyboards, a home that is now well visited by most modern keyboard users.

It is also "over-visited," according to many teachers of formal writing. When wishing to express excitement, these teachers say, all that is

needed is one exclamation mark. To add any more than this would be redundant. They compare long rows of exclamation marks to long rows of commas or periods. ((3)) Creative writers might agree. F. Scott Fitzgerald, author of *The Great Gatsby*, once said that to add an exclamation mark was like laughing loudly at one's very own joke. Writers should instead convey meaning without using an artificial marker like an exclamation mark. ((4)) The exclamation mark can do just that!!!! This fact makes it necessary in the modern communication world.

[注] apostrophe: アポストロフィ

(B)

- A. After the silk is dried, four workers pull and stretch it on a flat surface until it resembles thin and wide quilt filling.
- B. The first silk was restricted for use by the imperial families of China and later by members of the Chinese court.
- C. Quilts produced from double cocoons are popular with visitors who wish to take home a rare and luxurious piece of Chinese silk history.
- D. Furthermore, threads produced by double cocoons have variations in thickness.

For at least 2,000 years of the approximately 5,000 years of Chinese silk production, its techniques were kept secret from the rest of the world. ((5)) Today, however, China produces silk for more than half of the world's silk market.

Out of all the silk produced in China, the most luxurious is made from rare double silkworm cocoons. Usually, a silkworm spins a single cocoon around its body. However, when two silkworms are positioned closely together, they spin a double cocoon around both of their bodies, becoming connected together as twin cocoons. While a single silkworm's cocoon can be quickly unwound by a machine, a double cocoon must be processed by hand because the silk filaments* are bundled together in one mass. Requiring longer time and higher skills to process is what makes double cocoon silk so valuable. ((6)) This results in the creation of unique silk which is highly prized around the world for both its beauty and quality.

One specialty of Chinese silk mills is double cocoon quilts. First, the

cocoons are soaked and softened until they can be opened like a pocket to remove the silkworms' pupae*. Then they are gathered and stretched into dome shapes before being hung to dry. ((7)) The stretched layers are then placed on top of each other until they make a quilt filling about 20 cm thick. Finally, without further processing, these layers are put into a white quilt cover and sewn into place.

Recently, tourists in China can visit silk mills to see how silk is processed from the cocoon to the finished product. ((8))

[注] filament: 繊維 pupae: さなぎ

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) Jack London (1876-1916) is acknowledged as perhaps America's greatest adventure writer. He wrote about exciting locations in a straightforward style that attracted readers from around the world. Few people realize, however, that London's very first story, and thus the start of his career, came as the result of a journey to Japan when he was just 17.

London came from a poor family in Oakland, California. Although he loved books, he had little money or opportunity to study so he worked from an early age. In 1893, when only 17, he became a sailor on the Sophie Sutherland, a seal-hunting ship. For the next seven months, the Sophie Sutherland sought to acquire seals for the growing fur trade.

His ship eventually came to Japan. Offshore, London experienced a strong typhoon. Once back in California, he wrote a story about it, entitled "Typhoon Off the Coast of Japan." The story won first prize in a small contest—a modest \$25—but the career of the great Jack London was launched. London later wrote two other stories about his short time in Japan.

London's greatest fame came from the stories he wrote about the Alaskan Gold Rush of the mid-1890s. Thus most people today remember London as the author of *The Call of the Wild* and *White Fang*. However, the time London spent in Alaska was not his first adventure. One of his earliest adventures came years before, with his journey to Japan.

1. この英文の趣旨は次のどれか。

- A. ジャック・ロンドンの小説に描かれた19世紀末の日本。
- B. ジャック・ロンドンの名を有名にした日本への航海。
- C. ジャック・ロンドンの小説家としての業績。
- D. ジャック・ロンドンと日本の知られざる関係。

2. ジャック・ロンドンが **Sophie Sutherland** に乗船した理由は何か。

- A. 日本に行きたいと思っていたから。
- B. お金がなくて仕事が必要だったから。
- C. 幼少時から船乗りにあこがれていたから。
- D. 冒険作家として経験を積みたかったから。

(B) According to the International Cat Association, there are 58 different breeds of domestic cat. From the hairless Rex to the leopard-spotted* Bengal, cats come in all shapes and colors. But what people often don't consider is that they also come with many kinds of personalities. Different breeds have different characteristics, and it's something a new cat owner might want to consider when looking for a companion.

Some of the main things to consider include how active you'd like your cat to be. Some cats, like the Abyssinian, have high levels of energy. If you have a small house, or are often away, a cat that has a lot of energy will get easily bored, and bored cats can cause all kinds of mischief. Health issues are another thing to consider—some breeds are very healthy, while others are more likely to develop liver problems or problems with their joints. Finally, you might want to consider whether or not you want a talkative cat. Siamese cats* are known for being very chatty, and they will make noises when they are happy, angry, hungry, or just curious. So if you're after a specific type of cat, make sure you do your research first.

[注] leopard-spotted: ヒョウ柄の

Siamese cat: シヤム猫

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
- A. 猫を退屈させないためのヒント。
 - B. 家猫の野生の起源。
 - C. 猫を選ぶときに考慮すべきこと。
 - D. 飼い猫が何を感じているかを知る方法。
4. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
- A. 毛のない猫は58の異なる品種がある。
 - B. ほとんどの品種はアビシニアンと仲良くできない。
 - C. 元気がいい猫は健康状態に問題があることが多い。
 - D. シャム猫は他の品種よりも騒がしいことがある。

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) Today, acting is considered one of the world's most popular professions, but life on the stage has not always been considered attractive. For most of history, it has been a low-paying occupation sought by few. The person perhaps most responsible for changing this situation and bringing both excitement and fascination to the acting profession was the leading 19th century French actress Sarah Bernhardt.

Bernhardt was born in 1844 in Paris, France. Although she grew to be both beautiful and talented, she did not find easy success. She entered theater school in Paris at an early age but went unnoticed for years, drawing more attention for her temper than her acting skills. Yet from her mid-twenties, she began to win major roles and her stage fame spread like fire from France to England. It did not stop there. She crossed the ocean to act in America and became the world's first international theater star.

In a day long before radio, TV and the Internet, she became known everywhere and was beloved by the public. She earned the nickname of "The Divine Sarah." Her long career even stretched into the days of silent movies. She was not fond of acting in silent movies but still became the world's first great female film idol. Today, there is even a star on Hollywood Boulevard for Sarah Bernhardt, which honors her achievements in the entertainment industry.

Sarah Bernhardt brought star power to the acting profession like no one ever had before. She led the way for future generations of actresses and actors alike.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. Sarah Bernhardt contributed to the development of theaters.
 - B. Sarah Bernhardt helped raise the status of actors and actresses.
 - C. Sarah Bernhardt popularized silent movies in the 19th century.
 - D. Sarah Bernhardt is a role model for many young people today.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. Hollywood recognized Sarah Bernhardt as the world's best film idol.
 - B. Sarah Bernhardt was famous for having a bad temper in her early days.
 - C. The acting profession has had great popularity for most of history.
 - D. Most European theater stars sought success in America.

(B) No matter which country you go to, people will enjoy candy and chocolate. One of the largest and most famous British manufacturers of candy is Cadbury. It is the second largest candy maker in the world after the American company Mars. As a company Cadbury is present in over 50 countries and employs over 71,000 people. Kraft, the fifth largest food and drink company in the world, purchased Cadbury in 2010 for \$18.9 billion.

Cadbury was established in Birmingham, England in 1824 by John Cadbury. John Cadbury had first made money by selling tea, coffee and a little drinking chocolate. He sold mainly to very rich people as these products were very expensive to make in those days. He made his first chocolate bar in 1849 copying another chocolate maker called Joseph Fry, who had made the first chocolate bar two years previously. John Cadbury's two sons, Richard and George, took over the business in early 1860 when the company was in some trouble. They turned the company around by focusing not on coffee and tea but on chocolate. Cadbury was the first company to sell large heart-shaped gift boxes of chocolates for Valentine's Day. This idea of giving chocolates on Valentine's Day has spread around the world.

George Cadbury realized that many of his workers lived under terrible conditions, so he decided to purchase a 120-acre patch of land and create for them a "model village" in order to improve their living conditions. Model villages were usually self-contained communities, which appeared starting from the late 18th century. As in Cadbury's case, they were created by business owners in order to provide housing for their workers. By 1900, the village included 314 cottages and houses on 330 acres of land. As the Cadbury family were Quakers, there were no pubs in the village. To this day the area still has no pubs.

Quakers are a Christian group which started in England in the 17th century. They are known for their refusal to participate in war, opposition to slavery, advocacy of prison reform and social justice, and avoidance of alcohol. Some famous Quakers established banks and financial institutions, including Barclays and Lloyds, manufacturing companies, including the shoe retailer Clarks and the big three British confectionery makers Cadbury, Rowntree and Fry.

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The story of a famous candy manufacturer.
 - B. The history of candy in England.
 - C. Cadbury's importance to the world.
 - D. The different products that Cadbury make.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Quakers were Christians who worked for Cadbury.
 - B. Cadbury made the first heart-shaped boxes for Valentine's Day.
 - C. George Cadbury made his workers buy their own homes.
 - D. Cadbury started as a chocolate company in the early 19th century.

(C) Business ethics refers to the way companies handle moral, social and ethical issues that arise in their areas of business. In recent years, public awareness and concern regarding business ethics have been growing. Several laws have also been passed to ensure that companies do business in a socially responsible manner.

There are different types of ethical and social issues that companies must properly address in order to gain public support. First, companies must ensure that there are no unlawful practices being used in their accounting systems. They must disclose necessary information to the public through the company website and public reports. Secondly, it is a company's responsibility to make sure that its products will not harm people or the environment. The use of harmful chemical substances in production affects the health of both employees and consumers. Environmental accidents and pollution of the local environment by factories is also a concern. Finally, companies need to prevent discrimination among employees and guarantee that their human rights are not violated. All employees have the right to equal work opportunities regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation or religion.

Over the past decade, investors and customers have come to expect the highest standards of moral and ethical behavior from companies. In fact, companies that make the effort tend to have higher brand recognition, which helps them to pay less for advertising and increases their sales. Nowadays, it seems that being socially responsible is no longer a choice for companies but a necessity.

5. What is the main theme of this passage?
- A. People forget that companies are required to follow business ethics.
 - B. Moral issues are the most difficult for companies to deal with.
 - C. Companies have great responsibilities towards society.
 - D. The public as well as companies are responsible for products.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Companies must disclose information when they lose the support of the public.
 - B. Doing business in a socially responsible manner will bring profits in the long run.
 - C. Environmental pollution has been ignored by investors and customers for decades.
 - D. Violation of human rights will no longer be considered a company's responsibility.

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

22点

2		(2)					(5)					
	1	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	2	A	●	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	3	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	4	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	5	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	6	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	7	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	8	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	9	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	10	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
	11	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○
12	A	○	○	○	○	A	○	○	○	○	○	

24点

3	1	A	●	○	○
	2	A	○	○	○
	3	●	○	○	○
	4	A	○	○	○
	5	A	○	○	○
	6	A	○	○	○
	7	●	○	○	○
	8	A	○	○	○

24点

4	1	A	○	○	○
	2	A	○	○	○
	3	A	○	○	○
	4	A	○	○	○

12点

5	1	A	○	○	○
	2	A	○	○	○
	3	●	○	○	○
	4	A	○	○	○
	5	A	○	○	○
	6	A	○	○	○

18点