

2020（令和2）年度

12月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。

20. What I was really doing in class was () about the pretty girl I met at the party last night.
- A. thinks B. thought C. thinking D. think
21. Since Becky is a shop clerk, she is not () with new people at all.
- A. pure B. gentle C. shy D. wise
22. Let's meet at the gate. May I have your cell phone number just in ()?
- A. case B. company C. charge D. spite

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. Seth (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) in Europe after his trip to Germany this summer.

- A. all B. have C. countries
D. visited E. will F. the

2. It (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) the window open while the air conditioner was on.

- A. was B. me C. leave
D. of E. careless F. to

3. Dorothy feels that her science teacher always (1)(2) (3)(4)(5)(6).

- A. to B. his class C. more
D. tries E. interesting F. make

4. If you want to (1)(2) a book to read at home, (3) (4)(5)(6) a library card.

- A. all B. check C. is
D. need E. out F. you

5. I (1) not (2)(3)(4)(5) your phone call (6) the meeting.

- A. during B. able C. answer
D. may E. to F. be

6. Dale is trying to find (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) a musical instrument.
- A. which B. in C. play
D. an apartment E. he F. can
7. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) in playing rugby
regardless of experience.
- A. team B. the C. is
D. accepts E. whoever F. interested
8. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) have arrived at
such a conclusion.
- A. you B. sense C. doesn't
D. that E. it F. make
9. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) the new computer
that I bought yesterday.
- A. there B. something C. with
D. may E. wrong F. be
10. The headmaster said he (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
(6) my child's poor attendance record.
- A. was B. to C. too
D. about E. busy F. worry

11. If you have to give a speech, (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6) of advice.

A. me

B. you

C. a

D. let

E. word

F. give

12. We found two tickets in the envelope. (1)(2)(3)
(4)(5)(6)!

A. it

B. such

C. fantastic

D. a

E. surprise

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。(＊印の語は注を参照のこと)[各3点]

(A)

- A. Some even suggested that a person should prefer death over telling a lie.
- B. He reasoned that any argument about lying might very well be a lie itself.
- C. If for a good purpose, then a lie would not be objectionable.
- D. A society of liars would not progress or become a place in which people could live with satisfaction.

Everybody lies, or at least they have in some way at some time in their lives. Such lies may range from genuine “whoppers”—huge lies that almost no one would believe—to harmless “white lies,” which are lies that serve to make people feel better. For example, a person receiving a gift that they don’t really like may thank the gift-giver and say that they “love” the gift. This white lie thus makes the gift-giver happy, even though the receiver is not telling the truth.

Many of the world’s most famous philosophers—including St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas and Immanuel Kant—condemned any kind of lying as one of the worst acts a person may ever commit.

(1) One reason they had such strong feelings is that they believed the purpose of language was for communication. Lying, by its very nature, violates that purpose and destroys communication. Such philosophers also argued that any society that accepts lies is serving to harm itself. (2)

Utilitarian* philosophers such as John Stuart Mill took a softer approach. They stated that lying in order to reach a positive result is not only acceptable but perhaps even worthwhile. To Mill, a white lie in regards to “loving” an unwanted gift would not be a bad thing at all if the gift-giver was consequently made happy. The purpose for the lie is thus the key. ((3))

Famous Greek philosopher Aristotle, however, was reluctant to accept anyone’s philosophy on lying. Why? ((4)) The best philosophy, then, might be to not believe everything you hear.

[注] utilitarian: 功利主義の

(B)

- A. For example, they have been accused of treating workers badly, paying extremely low wages and suppressing worker unions.
- B. As a result, Central and South American countries are some of the largest banana producers in the world today.
- C. If not, then countless numbers of people across the globe may lose their chance to enjoy this delicious fruit.
- D. There is evidence that farmers began cultivating bananas in Southeast Asia as early as 7,000 years ago.

The banana as we know it—yellow, sweet, nutritious—is now a common food in almost every country. However, it has actually been around a very long time as a food. ((5)) In those days, bananas may have been quite different than the fruit we enjoy today. They came in different sizes and colors such as red and green. In fact, original bananas even contained large, hard seeds!

From Southeast Asia, banana cultivation slowly spread to the Middle East and Africa. Finally, in the 15th and 16th centuries, Portuguese colonists brought bananas to the Caribbean Islands and Central America.

((6)) For example, according to United Nations data, Brazil and Ecuador each produced over 6 million tons of bananas in 2017.

US companies have been heavily involved in banana production in Central and South America since the late 19th century. In fact, they also helped build the railroad and telegraph infrastructures* in some countries. However, there have also been some negative aspects of the involvement of these US companies. ((7)) Some of these companies are still active in banana production today.

Now more than ever, attention is being focused on the issues facing banana workers. Both the companies that produce bananas as well as the consumers who buy them need to consider the welfare of the people who grow them. ((8))

[注] infrastructure: 社会基盤、インフラ

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) After water, tea is the second most popular drink in the world. There are hundreds of varieties, but they all come down to six basic types: white tea, yellow tea, green tea, oolong tea, black tea*, and post-fermented tea. And all of those types of tea come from the same kind of plant but taste very different. Why?

Some teas are picked only from the newest leaves, whereas others use more mature leaves. Generally speaking, to make black tea the leaves are made to wilt* and turn dark. But if the leaves are heated before they turn black, they remain green. This is what gives us green and yellow teas. Some teas are also “bruised,” which means the leaves are rolled, crushed or torn. This causes them to turn even darker. Oolong tea is made from this kind of process.

However, post-fermented tea might be the most unusual. For these kinds of tea, the leaves are left to age and ferment. Some of these teas must wait for months or even years before they can be used. And just like wine, older teas are more expensive.

[注] black tea: 紅茶

wilt: (草花が) しおれる

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
 - A. お茶の種類とその作り方。
 - B. お茶の消費量の推移。
 - C. お茶の産地と栽培法の紹介。
 - D. 高級茶葉の製茶方法。

2. 本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。
 - A. 茶は6種類の木から採れる。
 - B. 緑茶は葉が変色する前に熱を加える。
 - C. 紅茶は新鮮な茶葉をすりつぶして作る。
 - D. 年代ものの発酵茶はワインよりも価格が高い。

(B) The giant panda, or simply panda, is an animal native to China. Pandas are loved all over the world because they are considered “cute” by many people. This is mainly due to their adorable appearance and entertaining behavior. The main characteristic of the panda is the big black patches around its eyes, ears, and across its body. A curious fact about the panda is that, although 99 percent of its diet consists of bamboo, it is still considered a carnivore*.

As pandas live in forests, when forests started decreasing due to farming and logging, the panda became a “vulnerable species.” That led to more efforts to monitor the population of pandas and to conserve the species in China and other countries. Thanks to such conservation efforts, the population of wild pandas is slowly but steadily growing. According to one survey, in 1995 there were only 1,000 living in the wild, while in 2013 there were almost 2,000. Obviously, we cannot say that the panda is out of danger, but this increase is definitely a step in the right direction.

Pandas became known in the West when a French missionary received the skin of a panda from a hunter in the 19th century. In 1936 the fashion designer Ruth Harkness brought the first live panda to a Western country. The panda went to live in the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago.

In addition to being adorable, pandas have a very important place in Chinese culture and history. Surprisingly, they are especially important in politics and diplomacy. There is even a term, “panda diplomacy.” This tradition started about 13 centuries ago when Empress Wu Zetian (624–705) sent two pandas as a gift to the Japanese emperor. The tradition of panda diplomacy played a major role in rebuilding the diplomatic relations between China and the US, and

China and Japan in the 1970s. Thus this cute animal often acts as a special type of ambassador.

[注] carnivore: 肉食性哺乳類

3. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。

- A. ジャイアントパンダは主に竹と小動物を食べる。
- B. ジャイアントパンダの数は現在確実に増えている。
- C. ジャイアントパンダはもともと日本にも生息していた。
- D. ジャイアントパンダは中国の動物学者によって発見された。

4. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。

- A. ジャイアントパンダが初めて日本に来たのは日中国交回復時である。
- B. 初めて西洋にジャイアントパンダを紹介したのは外交官である。
- C. 動物園での初のジャイアントパンダの飼育はフランスにおいてである。
- D. ジャイアントパンダは米中の外交において一定の役割を果たしてきた。

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) In 2016, some old Beatles fans commemorated the 50-year anniversary of Paul McCartney's death. Yes, some Beatles fans believe Paul McCartney died in a car crash in 1966 and was replaced by Billy Shears, who looked like Paul. Rumors of this event began circulating in 1969, shortly after the Beatles released the album "Abbey Road." On the album cover is the famous picture of the four Beatles walking across the road, and McCartney is barefoot. Many believed this meant Paul was dead. Fans soon found a lot more evidence of Paul's death on other Beatles albums, and in other Beatles songs.

In 2016, the myth seemed confirmed by an Internet report claiming that a former Beatle, Ringo Starr, was interviewed by an American magazine, and he said that when Paul died, they were afraid millions of their fans would go crazy, so they decided to conceal the truth and quickly found a replacement for Paul. No one seemed to notice that Paul had been replaced, so the truth was concealed for 50 years. Followers of this urban legend were greatly excited by this news, as it seemed to be the proof they had waited 50 years for. However, all these rumors are 100 percent nonsense.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 - A. Some people believe Paul McCartney died in 1966.
 - B. Rumors of Paul's death were proved true in 2016.
 - C. A lot of people are concealing the truth about Paul.
 - D. People who believed Billy Shears died in 1966 were wrong.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. McCartney started rumors of a car crash in 1966.
 - B. Walking barefoot often means someone is going to die.
 - C. Some have believed in rumors about Paul McCartney for 50 years.
 - D. It is an urban legend that Paul McCartney is still alive.

(B) Digital technology has revolutionized modern life. One field in which it has made a big difference is photography. For example, it has made the job of wedding photographers much easier. In the past, they had to take hundreds of pictures, develop the film and make small prints. Then they had to select the best ones and print them in a larger format to give to the clients for the final selection. Needless to say, all this developing and printing cost a lot in both time and money.

With digital cameras, wedding photographers can take as many pictures as they want and never need to pay for development. Using their computer, they can then select the best pictures to show the client and put them on a CD, USB flash drive or website without having to pay for printing.

Moreover, it used to be quite difficult to get one group picture where everyone was smiling with open eyes. It meant taking multiple shots in the hopes that one picture would be okay. Now, some photographers just take a few group pictures and use photo-editing software to copy and paste smiles and open eyes from one photo to the next.

3. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Digital cameras make it easier to do wedding photography.
 - B. Wedding photographers have always had a hard job.
 - C. The ability to take higher quality pictures is one advantage of digital cameras.
 - D. Not many people want to be wedding photographers.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Wedding photographers spend a lot of time and money on development.
 - B. Photographers used to take many pictures to try and get a good one.
 - C. Giving someone a smile is not easy with photo-editing software.
 - D. People like to close their eyes during wedding pictures these days.

(C) As is well known, commercial fishing is a very dangerous job. One of the biggest dangers faced by fishermen is the capsizing* or sinking of the fishing vessel. Boats may lose stability and capsize if they are carrying too much of a load. Lack of proper maintenance, poor weather conditions, or a collision with another vessel may cause a boat to sink. So, among other things, it is important for fishermen to check weather conditions along their route before leaving port.

Another danger that fishermen have is falling into the water. By regulation, safety equipment must always be kept in good condition and checked regularly. All members of the crew must be trained in safety and emergency procedures and in the proper use of equipment. Fishermen also wear special shoes to reduce the risk of slipping and falling as the boat moves.

Finally, fishermen need to protect the various parts of their body that are exposed to the fish. They use gloves to protect their hands from being cut by the sharp teeth and fins of the fish. They also need to wear special clothing and eyewear to protect themselves against excessive exposure to the sun, water and cold air when fishing in the winter.

The next time you enjoy eating fish, take a moment to think about the incredible risk and danger that a fisherman has taken to bring you that meal.

[注] capsizing: 転覆

5. What is the main theme of this passage?
- A. Fishermen's safety regulations.
 - B. The dangers that fishermen face.
 - C. Fishing conditions around the world.
 - D. Dangerous fishing equipment and vessels.
6. Which of the following does the passage imply?
- A. Boats are well protected from extreme weather conditions.
 - B. Fishermen are regulated by people who buy and eat fish.
 - C. Strict attention to safety can reduce risks in the fishing industry.
 - D. Maintenance of safety equipment on a fishing vessel is optional.

外国語（英語）解答用紙

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

22点

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

24点

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

24点

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

12点

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

18点