

2020 年度 B

# 英 語

(全 13 ページ)

## 注意事項

1. 受験番号、氏名および解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
2. 問題用紙に解答を書き込んでも採点されません。
3. 問題は全「13」ページです。最初に筆記テストが表紙などを含め「8」ページ、その後が続いてリスニング・テストが表紙を含めて「3」ページです。
4. リスニング・テストは、試験開始から約5分後に行われます。指示があるまでリスニング・テストの問題に進んではいけません。リスニング・テストが始まるまでは、筆記テストの問題を解答しなさい。



2020 年度 B

# 英 語 筆記テスト

## 注意事項

1. 問題は I から IV まであります。
2. リスニング・テストは、試験開始から約 5 分後に行われます。放送の指示で、筆記テストの解答を中断し、11 ページを開きなさい。

I. 次の英文は、北海道に住む中学生のあすか(Asuka)と、北海道に短期留学しているディック(Dick)との会話です。会話の意味が通るように、〔1〕～〔5〕の( )に与えられた語(句)を並べかえて文を作り、語順を記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字になっているので注意しなさい。

Asuka : Wow! Your cap is nice. 〔1〕(ア are イ Japanese words ウ it エ on オ some カ written ) .

Dick : Yes. Look here. The word “Hokkaido” is also on it.

Asuka : Good. Where did you buy it?

Dick : I didn't. My sister bought it for me last year. She joined a high school \*study trip and visited Sapporo.

Asuka : A study trip? What's that? 〔2〕(ア it イ school trip ウ different エ is オ a カ from ) ?

Dick : Yes. At her high school, students go to a school in a foreign country and study the language and culture there. They call this event a study trip. Students usually do it during school vacations and it is for about one month. 〔3〕 They can (ア they イ choose ウ the エ will オ study カ place ) at.

Asuka : Wow, that sounds interesting. Why did your sister choose Japan?

Dick : My sister is interested in Japanese \*dairy farming, so she chose Hokkaido!

Asuka : I see. What did she do here?

Dick : She studied Japanese at a high school. They studied at school and sometimes went to town in groups. They tried to speak Japanese while they enjoyed sightseeing.

Asuka : So, they tried their Japanese after studying. That is a good way to learn Japanese.

Dick : I think so, too. And she also experienced dairy farming. She stayed with a family that worked on a farm. 〔4〕(ア she イ care ウ cows エ took オ during カ of ) her stay every day. She had a good time and decided to go to college in Hokkaido to study Japanese dairy farming from next year.

Asuka : Really? I am happy to hear that. Well, you study Japanese at our junior high school now. Are you also interested in Japanese dairy farming like your sister?

Dick : A little, but I want to be a tour guide in the future. I like Japanese culture, Japanese food, and Japanese people. I think 〔5〕(ア a lot of イ there ウ visit エ to オ good places カ are ) in Japan, and of course in Hokkaido. So, I want to tell people in my country about the good points of Japan.

Asuka : Nice. I hope your dreams will come true!

Dick : Thank you, Asuka.

\*注 study trip : 研修旅行

dairy farming : 酪農

Ⅱ. 次の2つの英文は、以前日本に留学したピーター(Peter)と、卓也(Takuya)のEメールのやりとりです。各文中の〔 〕内の単語を適切な形(原形も含む)にしてください。ただし、2語になる場合もあります。

From : Peter

To : Takuya

Date : October 18, 2019, 16:32

Subject : My good news

---

How are you, Takuya?

I'm very busy these days because I'm preparing for a speech contest next week. I'm going to talk about my stay in Japan last year. I really enjoyed [ 1. stay ] with your family. Thank you for the wonderful time we had together. Hey! I have some really good news. Yesterday my father [ 2. get ] two tickets for the \*Tokyo Olympics. I'm very happy. We will see some events at \*New National Stadium. So, I will visit your country again in August. My father is very [ 3. excite ] because it will be his first time to visit Japan. I hope I can see you again. My father also wants to meet you and your family. We have one problem, so I want you to help us. We don't know where [ 4. stay ] in Tokyo. Are there any good hotels near the stadium? Please write me back soon.

Peter

From : Takuya

To : Peter

Date : October 19, 2019, 19:18

Subject : RE: My good news

---

Hi, Peter,

Thank you for sending me an e-mail. I was very happy when I [ 5. hear ] about your good news.

You don't have to worry about finding a hotel. You can stay with us. Our house is near New National Stadium. My family is also looking forward to [ 6. see ] you.

By the way, I also have some good news. I \*did well on an English test today. I like English better than any other subject now. But actually, I didn't like English last year. When you came to Japan and stayed with us last year, you couldn't speak Japanese well. So, we [ 7. speak ] in easy English and easy Japanese. I was happy when you [ 8. understand ] my English. Since you went back to your country, I have practiced listening to and speaking English hard.

For example, I listen to an English radio program every day. And I try to talk with the \*ALT at my school in English. When I [ 9. see ] you again next August, you will [ 10. surprise ]. And I hope I can talk with you about many things in English.

Good luck with your speech contest next week.

Takuya

\*注 Tokyo Olympics : 東京オリンピック      New National Stadium : 新国立競技場  
do well : うまくやる      ALT : 外国語指導助手

Ⅲ. 次の英文は、中学生の久美子(Kumiko)と、アメリカ人留学生のボブ(Bob)との会話です。これを読んで、あとの〔1〕～〔4〕の問いに答えなさい。

Kumiko : You speak Japanese very well, Bob. How long have you studied Japanese?

Bob : [ A ] I started learning Japanese when I was twelve years old. I studied it for a year in America, and I came to Japan last year. Now, I can speak Japanese, but I'm not good at writing it.

Kumiko : Last week, you gave me a letter in Japanese. You wrote *hiragana* and *katakana* well in it.

Bob : Thank you. I started learning *kanji* last month. Now, I'm learning some *kanji* with this dictionary. Sometimes I have a little trouble. Will you help me with one?

Kumiko : Of course. Which *kanji* is giving you trouble?

Bob : This one. I don't know how to \*pronounce it. Please read it to me.

Kumiko : It's "yama." Do you know the meaning of "yama"?

Bob : [ B ] It means "mountain" in English, right?

Kumiko : You're right. Look at the shape of the *kanji* for "yama." It looks like the shape of mountains.

Bob : Oh, yes! That looks like a mountain. We can guess the meaning of a *kanji* by its shape, can't we? That's interesting!

Kumiko : Yes. And we can guess the meanings of more difficult *kanji* if we know the meanings of easy ones. Have you learned the *kanji* for a tree?

Bob : Yes. It is "ki." I learned it in yesterday's class.

Kumiko : Now, can you write the same *kanji* three times? And then, can you put them together?

Bob : How should I write them?

Kumiko : Write the first "ki" above the line and the other two "ki" on the line under it. Now, you have written another *kanji*. [ C ]

Bob : Well, I think it means a place which is full of trees. ... Oh! It's the *kanji* for a forest, right?

Kumiko : Yes. We pronounce it "mori." Now, you can write my \*family name in *kanji*. Both "yama" and "mori" are used in it.

Bob : You're Kumiko "Moriyama." Thanks for your help. I'll learn more *kanji* and write you a letter in *hiragana*, *katakana*, and *kanji* someday.

Kumiko : You are welcome. That sounds nice. I'm waiting for it!

\*注 pronounce ~ : ~を発音する                      family name : 名字

〔1〕本文中の〔A〕～〔C〕に当てはまる組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |   |                     |  |
|---|---------------------|--|
| ア. 〔A〕<br>I have studied it for<br>about two years. | 〔B〕<br>No, I don't. | 〔C〕<br>Let's pronounce it<br>together. |
| イ. 〔A〕<br>I have studied it<br>twice.               | 〔B〕<br>No, I don't. | 〔C〕<br>Try guessing its<br>meaning.    |
| ウ. 〔A〕<br>I have studied it for<br>about two years. | 〔B〕<br>Yes, I do.   | 〔C〕<br>Try guessing its<br>meaning.    |
| エ. 〔A〕<br>I have studied it<br>twice.               | 〔B〕<br>Yes, I do.   | 〔C〕<br>Let's pronounce it<br>together. |

〔2〕波線部 That が指し示す内容に最も近い意味を持つものを次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. We can imagine the meaning of a *kanji* by looking at its shape.
- イ. An easy *kanji* cannot help us when we guess the meaning of a difficult *kanji*.
- ウ. We can pronounce a *kanji* if we look at its shape.
- エ. Speaking Japanese is easier than writing Japanese for Bob.

〔3〕次の英語の質問に英語で答えなさい。

When did Bob start learning *kanji*?

〔4〕本文の内容と一致するものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Bob started studying Japanese in Japan when he was twelve.
- イ. Bob wrote a letter only in *hiragana* to Kumiko last week.
- ウ. Bob learned the *kanji* for “tree” from Kumiko.
- エ. Bob learned how to write Kumiko's family name in *kanji*.

IV. 次の英文を読み、あとの〔1〕～〔4〕の問いに答えなさい。

How much do you know about \*global warming? The Earth is getting warmer year by year. It became about 0.5 degrees warmer than in 1950. Some scientists say the temperature will rise by about 4 degrees in 100 years if we don't do anything about it. If the Earth gets warmer, some problems happen. For example, the warming of the Earth causes the rise of the sea levels and \*abnormal weather like typhoons and floods.

What makes the Earth warmer? One of the causes is too much \*CO<sub>2</sub>. Since \*the Industrial Revolution, human beings have used a lot of \*fossil fuels and have cut down a lot of trees. As a result, the \*amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air is getting larger every year. Look at the graph. This graph shows the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> \*produced by each of the top five countries in the production of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2016. The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> produced by China was the largest in the world. The United States came in second. How about Japan? The graph shows that Japan was the [ ① ] largest producer in the world. The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> produced by Japan was almost as large as that by Russia. India produced more CO<sub>2</sub> than Russia. Every country is trying hard to \*reduce CO<sub>2</sub> now. You may think it is difficult to do something about it, but we can do a lot of things in our daily lives.

First, we should stop using energy \*excessively. Usually, when energy is used, CO<sub>2</sub> is made, too. Turn off the TV when you are not watching it. Use a bike or walk instead of using a car. Second, we should try to save the forests. Trees are very important. They need CO<sub>2</sub> to grow. So, ② they reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> in the air. But, many trees are cut down to make things we use daily such as paper. Just remember not to use too much paper and not to throw away notebooks you can still use. Try to reuse paper bags again and again. These are small things. But, if everyone does them together, we can save the Earth. The list on the next page gives you some ideas for what we can do.

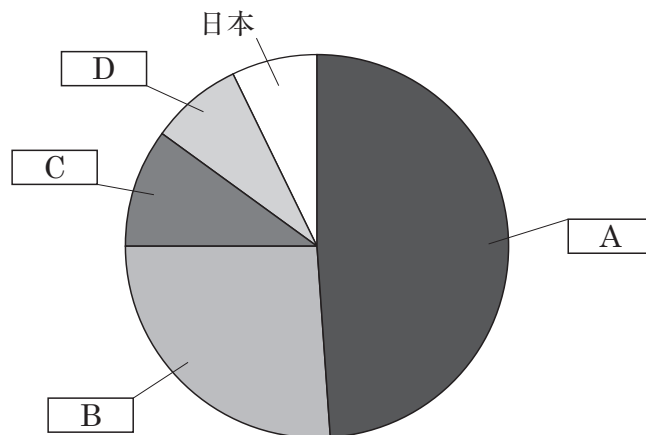
Global warming is a big problem. We have to find a way to stop it and do everything we can do to save the Earth. Please think of what you can do, and talk about it with your friends. The Earth needs all the help it can get.

*注	global warming : 地球温暖化	abnormal weather : 異常気象
	CO <sub>2</sub> : 二酸化炭素	the Industrial Revolution : 産業革命
	fossil fuel : 化石燃料	amount : 量
	produce ~ : ~を作り出す	reduce ~ : ~を減らす
	excessively : 過度に	



## Graph

世界の二酸化炭素排出量(1位～5位の内訳)



(全国地球温暖化防止活動推進センター資料より作成)

## List

Place	The ideas to save the Earth
Living room	Close the curtains when you use the air conditioner.
Living room	Stay with your family in the same room when you use an air conditioner.
Living room	Reduce the brightness of your TV screen.
Kitchen	Put the refrigerator away from the wall.
Kitchen	Don't put too much food in your refrigerator, and open and close it quickly.
Bathroom	Get in a bath soon after another to avoid reheating the bath.

[1] Graphは「世界の二酸化炭素排出量(1位～5位の内訳)」を表している。本文を読んで、Graph中のA～Dに入るものの正しい組み合わせを、次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. A : China                      B : The United States    C : Russia    D : India  
イ. A : China                      B : The United States    C : India    D : Russia  
ウ. A : The United States    B : China                      C : Russia    D : India  
エ. A : The United States    B : China                      C : India    D : Russia

〔2〕本文や Graph の内容に合うように、空欄〔 ① 〕に入る語を 1 語で書きなさい。

〔3〕下線部②が引き起こされる原因を 20 字程度の日本語で書きなさい。

〔4〕本文や List の内容と一致するものを、次のア～オの中からすべて選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. 産業革命前と比べて、1950 年にはおよそ 4 度気温が上昇した。
- イ. 地球温暖化は台風や洪水を引き起こす。
- ウ. 冷房使用时、家族はテレビを見てすごすべきだ。
- エ. 冷蔵庫は中に食べ物を入れすぎず、また壁に近づけすぎないようにすべきだ。
- オ. 家族が続けてお風呂に入るときは各自が追いだきをすべきだ。

問題は、次のページに続きます。

問題は、次のページに続きます。

2020 年度 B

# 英 語 リスニング・テスト



△指示があるまでリスニング・テストの問題に進んではいけません。

## 注意事項

1. 問題はⅠからⅡまであります。
2. 放送される指示に従って解答を進めなさい。
3. 問題の指示と問題が放送で流れている間は放送に集中し、音を立てないようにしなさい。
4. リスニング・テストが終わったら、筆記テストの残りの問題を解答しなさい。

I. [1]から[4]まで, 2人の対話が放送されます。それぞれの対話の最後の発話に対する応答として最も適切なものを, 選択肢ア～エの中から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。対話はそれぞれ1回だけ放送されます。

[1] 教室で

- ア. That's a good idea.
- イ. That's very expensive.
- ウ. I'll give it to you.
- エ. I'm sorry, but you can't.

[2] リビングで

- ア. Yes, I do. Please tell me where it is.
- イ. Yes, I do. Please tell me the telephone number.
- ウ. No, I don't. Let's go to a restaurant.
- エ. No, I don't. Let's look for one online.

[3] 玄関で

- ア. Of course. Let's start.
- イ. OK. I had a good time.
- ウ. No problem. I'm here now.
- エ. Don't worry. I've had enough.

[4] 教室で

- ア. Oh, really? I like to watch dancing on the Internet.
- イ. Wow, I'm very happy. I want to go, too.
- ウ. On March 14th. I really hope you'll come.
- エ. Sorry. I have to do a lot of things.

Ⅱ. [1]から[4]まで、短い文章や対話が放送されます。文章や対話のあとに放送される質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、選択肢ア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。文章や対話、それについての質問はそれぞれ2回放送されます。

[1]

- ア. She is a high school student.
- イ. She talked with Miki in Japanese.
- ウ. She liked music when she was young.
- エ. She gave Miki a CD.

[2]

- ア. It is a commercial for a trip.
- イ. It is a commercial for a novel.
- ウ. It is a commercial for a house.
- エ. It is a commercial for a movie.

[3]

- ア. Fried fish, tea, and a cherry tart
- イ. Grilled chicken, coffee, and a cherry tart
- ウ. Fried fish and coffee
- エ. Grilled chicken and tea

[4]

- ア. A nurse
- イ. A cook
- ウ. A math teacher
- エ. A teacher of a cooking club

