

2020年度
入学試験問題
(A 日程)

英 語

注 意

- 1 「開始」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 2 「開始」の合図で、1 ページから7ページまで問題が印刷されていることを確かめなさい。
- 3 解答用紙に受験番号を書きなさい。名前を書いてはいけません。
- 4 答えはすべて解答用紙の指定された解答欄に書きなさい。問題用紙に書いても得点になりません。
- 5 問題は4題で、7ページまであります。解答用紙はこの表紙の裏にあります。
- 6 試験開始から10分経過した頃にリスニングテストを始めます。それまでに4の問題に目を通しておきなさい。
- 7 「終了」の合図で、すぐに筆記用具を置きなさい。
- 8 問題および解答用紙は机の上に置き、持ち帰ってはいけません。

1 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。*は脚注があることを示します。

Air pollution is made up of *chemicals or other *particles in the air that can harm the health of humans, animals, and plants. It also damages the environment.

A Pollution comes into the air in many different ways. Most air pollution is created by people in the form of *emissions from factories, cars, planes, and so on. Smoke from cigarettes is also air pollution. These man-made sources of pollution are called ①anthropogenic sources. Some air pollution, such as *ash from volcanoes, comes from natural sources.

Air pollution is most common in large cities because emissions from many different sources are gathered there. This air pollution often looks like a cloud ②(make) the air dark. It is called smog. The word “smog” comes from putting together the words “(③)” and “fog.”

Large cities in (④) nations usually have more air pollution than cities in (⑤) nations. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), some of the world’s most polluted cities are *Karachi in Pakistan, *New Delhi in India, and *Cairo in Egypt. However, many cities in (⑤) nations such as Los Angeles, California also have air pollution problems and have nicknames such as Smog City.

B It is thought that air pollution is usually caused by cars or large factories, (⑥) there are many types of indoor air pollution, too. Heating a house by burning things such as oil, wood, and *coal can make the air inside the house dirty. Ash and smoke make breathing difficult, and they can stay on walls, food, and clothing. Some *construction materials are also dangerous to people’s health. In addition, air movement in homes and rooms can lead to the *spread of ⑦mold. There may be mold in a wet, cool place in a house, such as between walls, and it may enter the air and spread throughout the house. Also people can become sick from breathing it.

Global warming is an environmental problem caused by natural and anthropogenic air pollution. It means rising air and ocean temperatures around the world. This temperature rise is at least partly caused by an increase in the amount of greenhouse gases in the air, because they hold heat energy in the air.

*Carbon dioxide is the greenhouse gas that has had the biggest effect on global warming. Carbon dioxide is *emitted into the air by burning coal, gasoline, and natural gas. Humans have come to depend on them to power cars and planes, heat homes, and run factories. Doing these things pollutes the air with carbon dioxide.

What can we do to reduce air pollution? Many countries have taken steps to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions to solve the global warming problem. For example, the Kyoto Protocol was made in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Anybody can take steps to reduce air pollution. ⑧Millions of people every day make simple changes in their lives to do this. If more people take public transportation or ride their bikes and stop driving their own cars, we can reduce air pollution. Recycling things and not smoking cigarettes are some other ways. Each one of us should think of changes we can make.

[脚注] chemical 化学薬品 particle 粒子 emission 放出物 ash 灰

Karachi カラチ New Delhi ニューデリー Cairo カイロ coal 石炭

construction 建築 spread 広がること carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素 emit 放出する

(1) 次の () にそれぞれの段落中の適切な語を入れて、段落 A、B の内容に合うタイトルをつけなさい。

段落 A : () of Air Pollution 段落 B : () Air Pollution

(2) 下線部①の反対の意味を表す語を文中より選んで答えなさい。

(3) ②の () の動詞を適切な形に変えなさい。

(4) (③) に文中の適切な語を入れなさい。

(5) (④) - (⑤) に補う語の組み合わせとして正しい組み合わせを次より選び、記号で答えなさい。

- あ developing – developed い developed – developing
う developed – developed え developing – developing

(6) (⑥) に最も適切な語を次より選び、記号で答えなさい。

- あ so い as う but え and

(7) 下線部⑦が表す内容を次より選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. 煙 b. 異臭 c. かび d. ほこり

(8) 下線部⑧の具体例として本文で紹介されていることを全て日本語で答えなさい。

(9) 本文の内容に合うように () に適する語を語群から選び記号で答えなさい。

ただし、同じ語は2度使えません。

Air pollution has effects not only on human (a) but also on the (b). Mold and construction materials are examples of indoor air pollution which damages human (a). Carbon dioxide from (c) and cars is a cause of global warming which is a serious environmental problem. Some of the (d) air pollution can be reduced and this can help control the earth's (e).

- [あ environment い temperature う factories え health お mind
か man-made き natural]

2 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。 *は脚注があることを示します。

Homer lives with his father, who owns a tourist camp, and his mother, who cooks fried chicken and hamburgers in its lunch room. One Friday in November, Homer went to another lunch room in town. This lunch room is kept by his Uncle George who loves very convenient things. In the lunch room, there are *automatic toasters, an automatic coffee maker, an automatic dish washer, and an automatic *doughnut maker. When he buys a convenient machine, Aunt Ann always ①throws up her hands. She says that Uncle George wastes all his free time at the barbershop with his friends, so what's so good about convenient things that will give him more time to waste?

“Oh, hello, Homer. You're just in time,” said Uncle George when Homer came into the lunch room. “I'm ②working on this new automatic doughnut maker. Two more pieces to go, and the machine is finished. Here, try it yourself. You're good with machines, so you'll enjoy the work. Oh, and when you are done, you can mix some doughnut *batter and put it in the machine.”

Then he was gone. When Homer finished the work, a large, beautiful, black car stopped in front of the lunch room. A lady in a *fur coat was helped out of the car, and came in. “We've stopped for a light snack. Some doughnuts and coffee would be simply wonderful.”

[あ]

She took off her fur coat, her rings and *jewelry. “I haven't made doughnuts for years, but I know the best recipe! Just wait until you taste these doughnuts!” She put on Homer's apron, and started to mix eggs and other ③ingredients in a big bowl. “I've never seen so much batter,” said Homer. “But wait until you taste them!” answered the lady with a big smile.

Homer put the batter into the machine, and pushed a button on the machine marked ‘Start.’ [い]

Homer, the lady, and her driver Charles all sat down to enjoy a few doughnuts. “But now, we really must ④get going. Homer, thank you for the apron. And Charles, can you put two *dozen doughnuts in a bag? I'm taking them home. Don't forget to (⑤)!”

She put on her jewelry and her fur coat, and she was gone. And Homer saw many, many doughnuts coming out of the machine. “That’s (㉔) for tonight,” and he pushed the ‘Stop’ button.

Nothing happened. More and more doughnuts rolled out of the machine, and there was no more space for them. Uncle George came back and cried, “What will Ann say when she sees this!?”

[1] “㉕Fresh doughnuts, 2 for 5 cents! \$100 for a *bracelet inside your doughnut! P.S. You have to give the bracelet back.”

[2] “Madam, I think your bracelet is in a doughnut.” “How will you find it for me?” cried the lady. Homer had an idea.

[3] Then there was a big noise and the lady in the fur coat came running in. “I can’t find my bracelet! It was my mother’s, and I simply cannot live without it!”

[4] He wrote this on a big piece of paper, put it in the shop window, and the doughnuts began to sell like crazy! Everybody wanted to buy doughnuts, dozens of doughnuts.

And that wasn’t all. ㉖Everybody bought coffee or milk from the lunch room to go with the doughnuts. Uncle George’s lunch room was the most popular eating place in town. “I found it!” Who found the bracelet, and got the \$100 prize? Well, that’s another story.

[脚注] automatic 自動の doughnut ドーナツ batter 焼き菓子などの生地
fur 毛皮 jewelry 宝石類 dozen ダース bracelet ブレスレット

- (1) Aunt Ann が下線部①のように反応したのはなぜですか。最も適切な理由を選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア) お金がかかるから イ) 意味がないから ウ) 店が狭くなるから
- (2) 下線部②は、ここではどのような意味で使われていますか。最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア building イ buying ウ selling エ using

- (3) 次の文を並べかえて、[あ]に入る会話が成り立つようにしなさい。また (イ) を言ったのは誰ですか。英語で答えなさい。

ア “I’m sorry, but the doughnuts won’t be ready until I make this batter and start Uncle George’s doughnut machine.”

イ “I’ve never really done it before, but...”

ウ “Now, young man, you must allow me to help.”

エ “Well now, you are such a smart young man to know how to make doughnuts!”

- (4) 下線部③の説明として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア small pieces of the doughnut machine

イ things that you put in to make doughnuts

ウ things to make doughnuts sweet

- (5) ドーナツの作り方の説明になるように、次の英文を並べかえて、[い]に入れなさい。

ア After a ring of batter was cooked on one side, two machine hands turned it over.

イ Rings of batter started dropping into the hot oil.

ウ Then another hand gave the doughnut a little push, and it rolled nicely down the machine, ready to eat.

- (6) 下線部④は、ここではどのような意味で使われていますか。最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア start to cook イ start to eat ウ start to go home

- (7) (⑤) に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア finish your doughnuts イ pay the young man

ウ say thanks for the coffee

- (8) (⑥) に入る最も適切な語を記号で答えなさい。

ア enough イ fun ウ nothing

(9) 内の[1]から[4]を、話の流れに合うように、正しい順番に並べかえなさい。

(10) 下線部⑦と⑧を日本語になおしなさい。

3 次のAとBの対話を読んで、下線部①、④の日本語をそれぞれ英語になおしなさい。
また②、③の{ }内の語をそれぞれ並べかえて、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。

A : 昨日、両親と将来について話をしたのよ。

B : ①あなたの両親は将来何になってほしいと思っているの。

A : 何か社会に役立つ人になってほしいと思っているみたいだけど、自分でははっきり分からないの。②{ a / don't / dream / easy / find / I / it's / think / to }.

B : それじゃあ、図書館に行って調べてみたら。

A : ③{ book / I'm / kind / not / of / read / sure / to / what }.

B : 興味のある分野の本なら何でもいいと思うよ。私は海外の文化や国際ビジネスの本を読んだりするの。④私の夢は外国で働くことなの。

4 リスニング問題 (放送時間は約9分)

最初に説明文が読まれます。その後、その内容について No.1 ~ No.5 の英文が読まれます。それぞれが内容に一致していれば ○、一致していなければ × を解答欄に記入しなさい。放送を聴きながらメモをとっても構いません。また、説明文と英文は2度読まれます。

只今より 2020 年度雲雀丘学園高等学校入学試験A日程 英語リスニングテストを始めます。問題用紙の 4 のところを見てください。

最初に説明文が読まれます。その後、その内容について No.1～No.5 の英文が読まれます。それぞれが内容に一致していれば ○、一致していなければ × を解答欄に記入下さい。放送を聴きながら、メモをとっても構いません。また、説明文と英文は2度読まれます。

それでは、始めます。

The name Kyoto means ‘capital city.’ And from 794 to 1868, Kyoto was the capital city of Japan. For many people, it is still the most important city in the country.

But in Kyoto there are two cities, a new one and an old one, in one place. The new Kyoto is a busy, noisy, modern city, just like so many cities around the world. The old Kyoto is a quiet place with its gardens and its temples made of wood. And the old city is still alive. In Kyoto, the old and the new live together, side by side.

If you want to visit Saiho-ji, one of the old Buddhist temples, you must do more than just pay money. You must sit quietly for some time, then say or write some special words, before you can go in. This temple has a beautiful, cool, green garden made by a famous Japanese gardener in 1339.

Kinkaku-ji, a beautiful golden temple, looks good at any time of the year. In the spring, the cherry trees are in flower. In the autumn, the leaves on the trees change colors. And in the winter, everything turns white when the snow falls. This temple was built by Shogun Yoshimitsu to be his home in 1397, but his son changed it into a temple. Fire has destroyed the temple three times, the last time in 1950. But each time, the temple was built again and the place is now as beautiful as ever.

The most famous garden in old Kyoto is a dry garden made only of stones in Ryoan-ji. In the garden, there are large stones in a bed of small white stones. Every day, the gardener of the temple makes lines in the small white stones, circles around the large stones and lines between them. It is only possible to see fourteen stones at the same time. One stone is always hiding behind the others. Some people say it is possible to

see the last stone, but only after you have sat still for a very long time.

- (1) Kyoto was the capital city of Japan for more than a thousand years.
- (2) After you enter Saiho-ji, you should say some special words.
- (3) At first, Kinkaku-ji was not a temple.
- (4) The fourth fire destroyed Kinkaku-ji in 1950.
- (5) There are fourteen stones in the garden of Ryoan-ji.

(5 seconds between sentences)

説明文と英文を繰り返します。

これでリスニングテストを終わります。

2020年度 高等学校入学試験(A日程) 英語解答用紙

1

(1)	A				B				
(2)					(3)				
(4)									
(5)		(6)		(7)					
(8)									
(9)	a		b		c		d		e

2

(1)		(2)							
(3)		→		→		→		(4)	
(4)		(5)		→		→		(6)	
(7)		(8)		(9)		→		→	
(10)	(7)								
	(8)								

3

①										
②	{								}	.
③	{								}	.
④										

2020年度 高等学校入学試験(A日程) 英語解答用紙

1	(1)	A	Sources				B	Indoor				
	(2)	natural					(3)	making				
	(4)	smoke										
	(5)	あ	(6)	う	(7)	c						
	(8)	車を問わずに公共交通機関や自転車を使う、物をリサイクルする、たばこはやめる。										
	(9)	a	え	b	あ	c	う	d	か	e	い	

2	(1)	イ	(2)	ア								
	(3)	ア	→	エ	→	イ	→	ウ	(イ)	Homer		
	(4)	イ	(5)	イ	→	ア	→	ウ	(6)	ウ		
	(7)	イ	(8)	ア	(9)	3	→	2	→	1	→	4
	(10)	⑦	できたてのドーナツ、2つで5セント!									
		⑧	みんながドーナツと一緒に飲むコーヒーやミルクを食堂で買いました。									

3	①	What do your parents want you to be in the future?									
	②	{ I don't think it's easy to find a dream }.									
	③	{ I'm not sure what kind of book to read }.									
	④	My dream is to work abroad. (in a foreign country)									