

2020年度・学力考查問題

(高校第2回)

【英語】

注 意

1. 試験時間は50分です。
2. 答えはすべて解答用紙にはっきりと記入ください。
3. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後集めます。
4. 問題は12ページで①から⑧まであります。開始の合図で必ず確認し、
そろっていない場合はすぐに手をあげください。
5. 記述問題において句読点と数字は1字扱いとします。

1

次の(a)~(e)の文の[]に入れるのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ答えなさい。
ただし、[]に与えられた文字で始めること。

- (a) I've had a runny nose, a sore throat, headache and a little [f] since this morning.
Maybe I've caught a cold.
- (b) I can't believe it's a [t] story. It must be fiction.
- (c) If you are [q], you are not making much noise or not making noise at all.
- (d) You must be thirsty. Would you like some orange [j]?
- (e) [H] up, or you'll be late for school.

2

次の(a)~(e)の文で、()に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つ
ずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) I didn't know () to buy tickets, so I asked a man at the information desk.
1. what 2. why 3. which 4. where
- (b) The diamond () real but it was only glass.
1. was 2. made 3. looked 4. saw
- (c) A : This shirt is too small for me. Would you show me a larger ()?
B : Sure. Just a moment.
1. it 2. one 3. that 4. another
- (d) I () live in London.
1. used to 2. am used to 3. was used 4. am using
- (e) If you don't go, I won't, ().
1. too 2. also 3. either 4. neither

3

次の(a)～(e)の会話文で、()に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(a) A : I'm going to the store. Do you need anything?

B : Can you buy some butter for me?

A : ()

B : Oh, it doesn't matter. Just get the cheapest they have.

1. Shall I go for you?

2. Where is it?

3. What kind do you want?

4. Why do you want it?

(b) A : Hello, may I speak to Mr. Larry Smith?

B : I'm sorry, but he is out. ()

A : Yes. Please tell him Jim called. He has my number.

1. Would you hold please?

2. Would you like to wait for a minute?

3. Can you call back later?

4. Would you like to leave a message?

(c) A : Which way is it to Mr. Yamada's office?

B : It is on the 2nd floor. May I lead the way?

A : ()

B : This way, please.

1. Thank you, if you would.

2. No, thank you, you can go.

3. Thank you, but I know where his office is.

4. No, thank you, if I would.

(d) A : Have you traveled much in America?

B : Not much. But last year I visited Chicago, Boston and New York.

A : ()

B : Well, I have friends in New York, so that was the nicest.

1. Which city did you like best?
2. When did you meet your friends?
3. Didn't you see your friends there?
4. Which city is the largest in America?

(e) A : I'd like to report a missing bike.

B : Where did you park it?

A : In front of Kurihira Station. I think someone stole it.

B : ()

1. What can you do for us?
2. Have you met him before?
3. Did you lock it?
4. Don't complain about his bike.

4

次の(a)~(e)の日本語の意味に合うように英文をつくる時、(イ)(ロ)に入れるのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

- (a) 我々は健康にいくら注意してもしすぎることはない。

We (イ) be (ロ) careful of our health.

- (b) 大雨のために試合は中止になりました。

The game was (イ) off (ロ) of the heavy rain.

- (c) それぞれの国には独自の文化があります。

(イ) of the countries (ロ) its own culture.

- (d) 列に並び、順番を待ちなさい。

You must stand in (イ) and wait your (ロ).

- (e) この薬を6時間ごとに服用しなさい。

The medicine has (イ) be taken (ロ) six hours.

5

次の(a)~(c)の1~7の語(句)を並べかえたとき、(イ)(ロ)に入れるものをそれぞれ番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(a) () () () (イ) () (ロ) () .

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ordered | 2. show | 3. me | 4. my driver's license |
| 5. to | 6. him | 7. the police officer | |

(b) () () (イ) () (ロ) () () ?

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------------|-------|
| 1. this | 2. by | 3. will | 4. be |
| 5. who | 6. cleaned | 7. classroom | |

(c) You () () (イ) () () (ロ) () .

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. you | 2. interest | 3. read | 4. had |
| 5. books | 6. which | 7. better | |

6

次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。ただし、()内に与えられた語をそのままの形で順に用いること。

私を駅で見送ってくれるなんて、あなたは親切です。

(It / see / at)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

It is well known that in some countries, people generally prefer sons to daughters. In others, most *would rather have daughters than sons. These *preferences can usually be explained by looking at the local culture.

Most people think that boys are preferred in more traditional cultures with developing economies, such as India and China. Research seems to support (イ) this idea. An important reason that parents want sons is that they have more earning power. In developing countries, it is less common for women to become successful in their work. *Thus, sons will be better able to support their families and care for their parents in old age. Not only that, but having a daughter may cause difficulty for the family. In India, having a girl can be expensive because families often must pay a *dowry to their *son-in-law's family when their daughter gets married.

(ロ) Economic *factors do not always explain a preference for boys, however. In the US, women often earn as much as men, and dowries do not *exist. But in a 2011 survey, more Americans answered that they would rather have a (ハ) (forty percent) than a (ニ) (twenty-eight percent) when they were asked which they preferred. The other *respondents had no preference. A preference for boys was more common among men than women, although the reasons for this are unclear.

People in a few countries (ホ). One survey shows that parents in the Czech Republic, Lithuania, and Portugal would prefer to have daughters. The researchers said that these societies do not have the same economic reasons to prefer sons that exist in other countries. Instead, families in these countries want daughters for *emotional reasons. Many mothers think they will have a better *relationship with a daughter than with a son, for example. Also, they think daughters will take better care of them when they are old.

A similar way of thinking has been found among Japanese people. This may come as (ヘ) a surprise to some. Only one generation ago, the Japanese preferred sons. In one survey in 1982, over half of the Japanese couples answered that they wanted a boy when they were asked which they wanted. A survey done in 2002, on the other hand, found that seventy percent wanted a girl!

Some Japanese couples say they want to have daughters because they think girls are cuter and easier to raise. Japanese couples also worry about their old age. If they need to live with their children when they are very old, many Japanese parents want to live with their

daughters. “A son’s wife would be like a stranger and harder to (ト),” one Japanese mother said.

*Critics warn that a preference for a daughter is just as bad as a preference for a son. Either preference may be *painful for the less-preferred child. Instead of *valuing their children for the social roles they are expected to play, critics say, parents must learn to value children as *individuals. The sex of a child should be (チ) irrelevant for all parents.

【注】 would rather ~ than …	…よりも~したい	preference	好み
thus	したがって	dowry	持参金
exist	存在する	son-in-law	義理の息子
relationship	関係	respondent	回答者
value	~を評価する	emotional	感情的な
		critic	評論家
		painful	つらい
		individual	個人・一人の人間
		factor	要因

[設問]

- (a) 下線部(イ)の内容として最もふさわしいものを1～4の中から1つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。
1. In India and China, having sons is better to protect traditional cultures.
 2. The preference for sons is more common in developing countries.
 3. Few women have jobs in developing countries.
 4. Most Indian people think it costs a lot of money to bring up daughters.
- (b) 下線部(ロ)の語の意味として最もふさわしいものを1～4の中から1つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。
1. 個人的な
 2. 政治的な
 3. 経済的な
 4. 地理的な
- (c) 空所(ハ)(ニ)に入れるのに最もふさわしい1語をそれぞれ本文中から抜き出して答えなさい。

(d) 空所(ホ)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. depend on the government for their cost of living
2. have less children for emotional reasons
3. see baby girls more positively
4. think boys are difficult to bring up

(e) 下線部(へ)について、著者は日本の調査結果の特にどのような点が驚きだと言っているのか。40字以上60字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

(f) 空所(ト)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. take care of | 2. ask for help |
| 3. make fun of | 4. look for a job |

(g) 下線部(チ)の語の意味に最も近いものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. unimportant | 2. a serious matter |
| 3. interesting | 4. a headache |

(h) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～8の中から3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. In many countries, most people want a boy as their first baby.
2. Some parents in India prefer sons because having daughters can be expensive.
3. In the US, men want to have a baby boy more than women do.
4. More than half of Americans do not care about the sex of their new baby.
5. Most parents prefer sons to daughters in Europe as well as in Asia.
6. People in Portugal expect their daughters to earn money for their families.
7. The only reason for Japanese preference for girls is that they are cute.
8. Critics say that every child you will have should be respected as an individual.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

There was once a baker who had a shop in a small town in America. This baker was not a very kind man. He never gave his customers any more bread than necessary for their money, and he never smiled. But he was a very good baker. People came to his shop from all over town. When they walked down the street, they smelled the baker's wonderful bread and his delicious cakes, and they walked right into his shop.

But not everyone came inside. Some people just stood outside the shop, and they were smelling and looking in through the windows. The baker didn't like (イ) this.

"Their stomachs are full of the smell of my bread. I'm giving them a free lunch!" he said to himself. "Perhaps there's some way to put those delicious smells in bottles. Then I can sell (ロ) them, just as I sell my bread."

One winter morning, the baker found someone was looking in through the window. It was a young man wearing an old coat. He was looking at the baker's bread and he was hungry. He was smelling the fresh bread happily. When the baker saw him, he felt very angry.

"That thief outside my shop is making his stomach full of the smell of my bread! It's a free breakfast! I get (ハ) for my hard work, while he steals my smells." He walked across the shop, opened the door and shouted at the man, "Pay me!"

"Pay you for what?" asked the young man in great surprise.

"For the smells that you've stolen," replied the baker.

"But I've stolen nothing. I'm only smelling the air. Air is free," said the hungry young man.

"It's not free when it's full of the smells from my shop," replied the baker. "Pay me now, or I'll call the police."

When the young man didn't pay, the baker pulled him through the snow to the *judge's house. He knocked on the door. When the judge opened the door, the baker said to the judge, "This man is a thief. He stole the smells from my shop."

The judge was surprised. But he said, "Come in, and tell me everything. Baker, you start."

He listened quietly. First the baker told him all about the hungry man who stole all his smells. The judge went on listening. Then the young man told him that air was free, and that any man could have (ニ).

When they finished telling their stories, the judge was silent for a few minutes.

“Young man, do you have any money?” said the judge.

The young man put his hand in his pocket and took out a few coins. He showed them to the judge, and said, “Sir, this is all the money that I have in the world.”

“Give those coins to me,” said the judge.

The young man put them into the judge’s hand.

“I’ve listened carefully to both your stories,” began the judge. “ホ”

The baker smiled, perhaps for the very first time in his life. He *held out his hand at once for the money. But the judge didn’t give him the coins.

“Baker, listen and listen carefully,” he said. He shook the coins in his hands and they *clinked together. “That can pay for the smells,” he said to the baker.

“Give me my coins, sir!” said the baker. He didn’t (へ) any more.

“No,” said the judge. “I’ve decided that the (ト)[s] of money is the best way to pay for the smell of bread.”

And with that, he gave the coins back to the poor young man and told him to go home.

【注】 judge 判事 hold out ～を差し出す clink チャリンと鳴る

[設問]

(a) 下線部(イ)の内容を 20 字以上 30 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

(b) 下線部(ロ)が指すものとして最もふさわしいものを次の 1～4 の中から 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. cakes 2. customers 3. smells 4. windows

(c) 空所(ハ)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の 1～4 の中から 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. something 2. anything 3. everything 4. nothing

(d) 空所(ニ)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. as much as he wanted
2. more than he paid
3. less than he sold
4. the most he has ever made

(e) 空所[ホ]には以下の3つの文が入る。本文の内容に合うように1～3の英文を並べかえ、順に番号で答えなさい。

1. And so I say that the young man has to pay the baker for the smells that he took.
2. It's true that the smells were coming out of the baker's shop and these smells belonged to the baker.
3. And it's also true that this young man took those smells without paying for them.

(f) 空所(ヘ)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. get angry
2. smile
3. feel sad
4. cry

(g) 下線部(ト)の空所に入れるのに最もふさわしい、sから始まる単語を英語で答えなさい。

(h) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～8の中から3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. The baker's bread was popular among the people around the town.
2. Some people ate the baker's bread and cakes for free.
3. The young man stood by the baker's shop and was happy to smell the fresh bread.
4. The young man ran away soon after the baker came out of the shop.
5. The baker felt sorry for the young man and gave him the bread.
6. The young man told the judge how he stole all the smells of the baker's bread.
7. The judge decided which man was right without listening to both of them.
8. The judge thought the young man didn't have to give his coins to the baker.

【英語】

解答用紙(高校第2回)

1 (a) (b) (c)

(d) (e)

2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

4 (a) (b)

(c) (d)

(e)

5 (a) (b) (c)

6

7 (a) (b) (c) (d)

(e)																																									
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40

60

(f)		(g)		(h)																																				
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(a)																																								
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20

8

(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		↑↑				↑↑				(f)																						
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30

(g)				(h)																																			
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受験番号	氏名			得点
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