

2020年度

第1回

# 入学試験問題

# 英語

試験時間 50分

## 注意

- 試験開始の合図があるまでは、この問題冊子を開いて見てはいけません。
- 問題は①から④の14ページあります。足りないページや、印刷が不鮮明な箇所があった場合は、手をあげて監督者に申し出てください。
- リスニングテストは、監督者の指示に従って解答してください。
- 問題冊子と解答用紙の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください。
- 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
- 問題の内容に関する質問は受け付けません。
- 試験終了後、監督者の指示に従い問題冊子と解答用紙を提出してください。

佼成学園女子高等学校

受験番号

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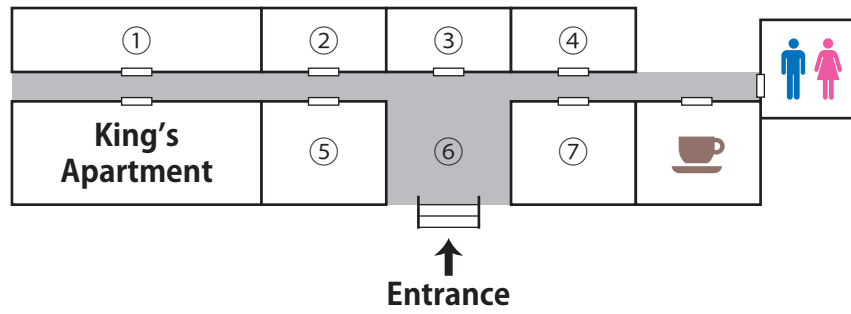
**1** リスニングテスト（放送による指示に従って答えなさい。）

Situation：ミナミは、イギリス修学旅行に参加した倭成学園女子高等学校の生徒です。これから学校で、英語の先生とイギリスについての会話を行います。

- 1) What city in England did Minami enjoy visiting the most?
  - (ア) London
  - (イ) Brighton
  - (ウ) Shakespeare
  - (エ) Stratford-upon-Avon
  
- 2) How did Minami get from London to Brighton?
  - (ア) by plane
  - (イ) by bicycle
  - (ウ) by bus
  - (エ) on foot
  
- 3) How much did Minami have to pay for her ticket to the Royal Pavilion?
  - (ア) £2
  - (イ) £4
  - (ウ) £6
  - (エ) £8

4) Look at the map of the Royal Pavilion. What number on the map is the Film Room?

- (ア) ①
- (イ) ③
- (ウ) ⑤
- (エ) ⑦



5) What is the Royal Pavilion?

- (ア) the birthplace of William Shakespeare
- (イ) London-by-the-Sea
- (ウ) the famous café in Brighton
- (エ) King George IV's holiday home

**2** ( ) に入る適切な語句を、次の (ア) ~ (エ) から選びなさい。

- ① I bought many books ( ) yesterday.  
(ア) read (イ) reads (ウ) reading (エ) to read
- ② We don't have ( ) for him.  
(ア) wait (イ) to wait (ウ) waiting (エ) waited
- ③ The movie ( ) I saw yesterday was very exciting.  
(ア) who (イ) which (ウ) whom (エ) whose
- ④ Is the song ( ) by many people?  
(ア) sing (イ) sang (ウ) sung (エ) singing
- ⑤ Akari is not only cute ( ) also kind.  
(ア) but (イ) and (ウ) so (エ) if
- ⑥ My aunt asked me ( ) the dishes.  
(ア) wash (イ) to wash (ウ) washing (エ) washed
- ⑦ One of my friends has ( ) to France so he isn't here now.  
(ア) go (イ) went (ウ) gone (エ) been
- ⑧ It is important for you ( ) math hard.  
(ア) study (イ) studies (ウ) to study (エ) studying
- ⑨ The lunch ( ) by my mother was really good.  
(ア) make (イ) to make (ウ) making (エ) made
- ⑩ There are three foreign students in our school. Jane is the smartest ( ) the three.  
(ア) in (イ) of (ウ) for (エ) at

⑪ A : I don't know (      ) he is doing now.

B : He is studying hard for tomorrow's test.

(ア) what            (イ) when            (ウ) where            (エ) which

⑫ A : (      ) bring your textbook?

B : Yes, please.

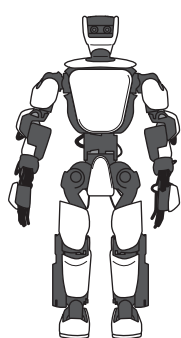
(ア) Can you            (イ) Shall I            (ウ) Would you            (エ) Shall you

3 次の文章を読み、設問に対するもっとも適切な答えを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

You will see some kinds of robots working at the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan. Japanese car maker, Toyota, showed some machines to TV and newspaper reporters on July 24. The mascot robots – Miraitowa and Someity – welcome guests and Olympic athletes at the stadium. They have a camera on their head and catch information about people in front of them. They do not speak, but show their feelings of welcome with their eyes. The T-HR3 robot looks



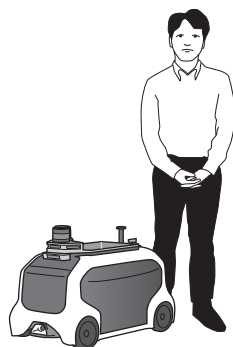
**Miraitowa and Someity**



**T-HR3**



**T-TR1**



**FSR**

like a person. It is almost as large as a human adult. It copies the movements of athletes, such as hand-shaking, and gives the guests a real image of communicating with athletes in the field. It can also work with mascot robots working at places far from the stadium to give people there the real image of the field. The T-TR1 robot is a human-sized display with a camera. It

displays a person in full size who is actually far from the stadium. The person can communicate with people in the stadium just like the person is there with them. The field supporter robot, FSR, looks like a small bus. It holds three cameras to see things around it, and can keep from people or things in the way. FSR works in a field to collect and carry things. It can move quickly and help the games or matches go smoothly.

Toyota's Robot Center in the United States took the car maker's business to another level. "We use robot technology for a lot of purposes to support human life activities," says Nobuhiko Koga from Toyota's Robot Center. "Our purpose is to give people freedom to move." Like all the other large carmakers, Toyota has used robots in its factories to produce cars. Toyota has also used its robot technology to produce robots which support people in their daily life. Toyota has developed various robots which perform household tasks for old people and hospital patients. These machines will also guide handicapped guests to their seats at the Olympics. They will also serve food and drinks at events. Koga says, "Our robot technology will give us more and more chances to experience new things and communicate with other people. As a carmaker, Toyota has produced a lot of cars to help people and goods move to various places. Now we want to realize virtual movement of people to various places with our robot and communication technology. We also want people to be moved emotionally through those experiences. At Tokyo 2020, we want to grow the imagination of the guests to make the Olympics a success."

- 1) The T-HR3 robot
- (ア) catches information about people in front of it.
  - (イ) gives athletes a real image of the stadium.
  - (ウ) is human-sized and human-shaped.
  - (エ) can work with mascot robots to collect and carry things in the field.
- 2) Which of the following is true?
- (ア) Mascot robots express their feelings with their eyes.
  - (イ) T-HR3 is a human-sized display with a camera.
  - (ウ) T-TR1 can work with mascot robots to give the real image of the stadium.
  - (エ) FSR collects things to support people in the hospital.
- 3) What does the underlined sentence mean?
- (ア) Toyota moved its car factories to another place.
  - (イ) Toyota has sold its factories to other car makers.
  - (ウ) Toyota's level of car production technology is getting higher.
  - (エ) Toyota's business is now not just about producing cars.
- 4) Nobuhiko Koga thinks that
- (ア) robots should work for old people and hospital patients.
  - (イ) Toyota's robot technology will help people to experience new things.
  - (ウ) Toyota's robots will communicate with other carmakers' robots.
  - (エ) Toyota needs more imagination to make Tokyo 2020 a success.

4-1 以下は、高校3年生のYuzuと外国人教師Saraとの会話です。この会話文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Sara : Hi, Yuzu, you went to New Zealand to study last year, didn't you? How was it?

Yuzu : Oh, I had a good experience and learned a lot there.

Sara : Well, tell me more about it.

Yuzu : Actually, I studied at a local high school for almost a year and also did a homestay.

Sara : Did you understand their English?

Yuzu : At first, not at all, but little by little, I came to understand my host mother and in three months I could also follow the class. Now I believe it is good to use our English in real-life situations and learn from the people directly.

Sara : That sounds great! You can speak English very fluently now. So, tell me what you learned there.

Yuzu : To tell the truth, I learned more about Japan than about New Zealand through the conversations with my host mother. I found that I knew very little about Japan. For example, when we watched a TV program about the population, my host mother was surprised that the percentage of Japan's population aged over 65 would be the highest in the world in 2020 though New Zealand and  would be in the fifth place.

Sara : I've heard of that. Well, let's look at the chart in this yearbook. Wow, also, the TFR\* in Japan is decreasing year by year and it was the worst last year.

Yuzu : Really? We need to think more about Japan's future and start doing something to stop it.

Sara : You're right. Go for it, Yuzu, as the top student of our girls' school! You can do it! By the way, do you know what will happen if the TFR keeps going down?

Yuzu : That means there will be more elderly people and less young people at every place in Japan and the smaller number of workers can't support the society.

Sara : Maybe, you understand why the Japanese government decided to give a job to a lot of foreign workers in April 2019.

Yuzu : Oh, yes, we can see a lot of foreigners working in convenience stores and fast food restaurants.

Sara : I think this year will be the real beginning of a more global Japan.

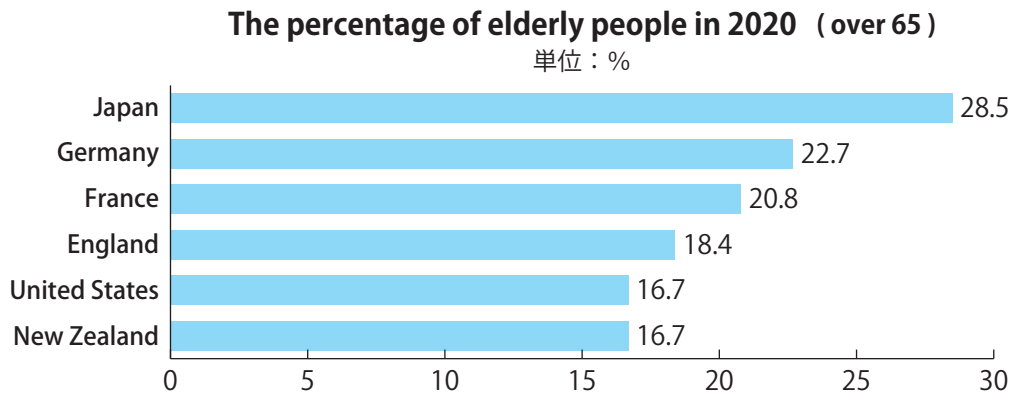
Yuzu : I agree with you. What will Japan be like in ten years? It may look like America or Australia. They are full of foreign people now.

Sara : Don't forget my native country, New Zealand, either.

[注] \* TFR : Total Fertility Rate の頭字語 (合計特殊出生率)

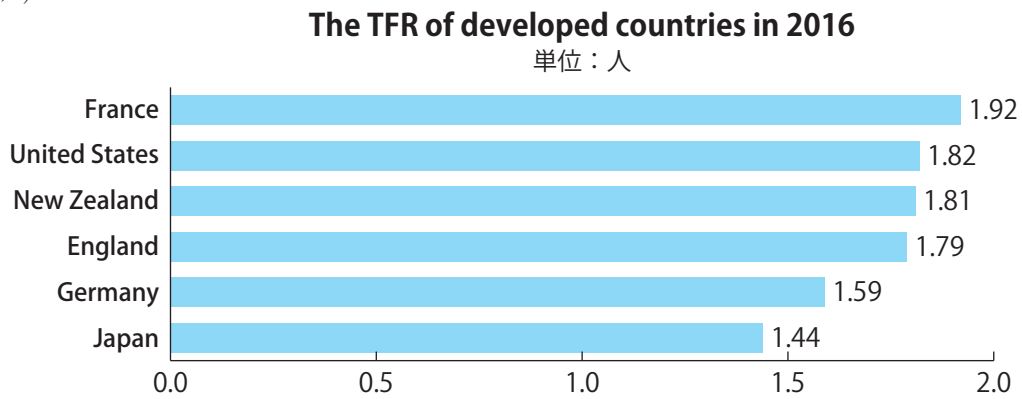


問1 本文中の空所  に適する国名を以下の図表から探し、英語で書きなさい。

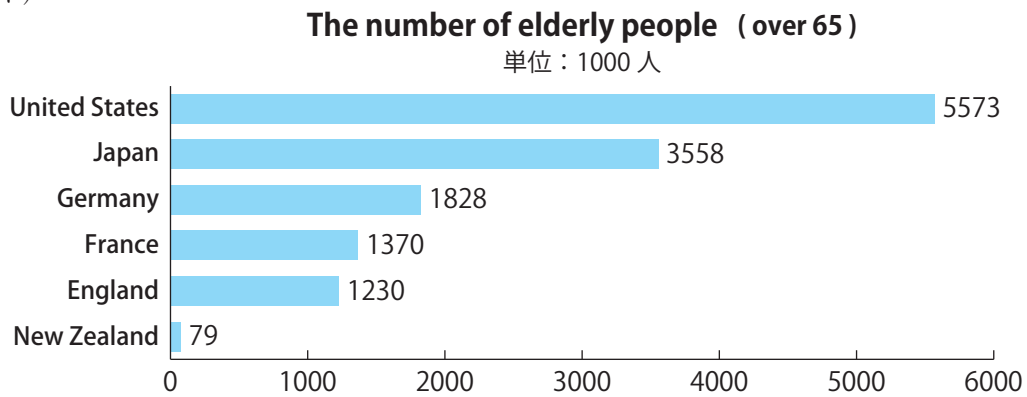


問2 Sara先生が見せた年鑑 (yearbook) の図表として、本文の内容にあっているものを以下の図表 (ア) ~ (ウ) の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

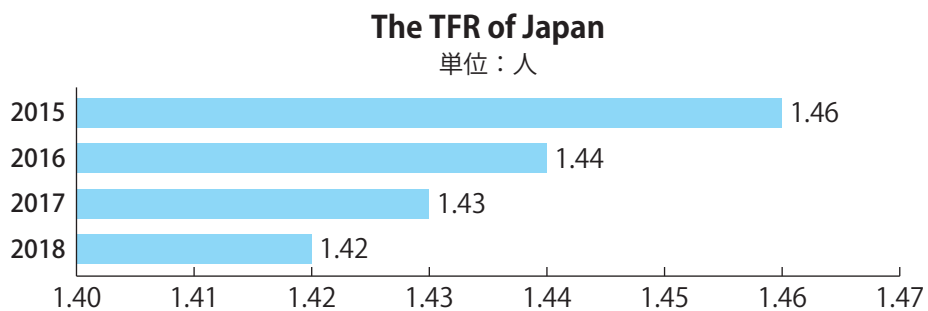
(ア)



(イ)



(ウ)



**問3** 本文の内容について、次の質問の答えとして最も適するものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- 1) How long did it take Yuzu to understand the lessons at school in New Zealand?
  - (ア) since last year
  - (イ) almost a year
  - (ウ) three months
  - (エ) for the first time
  
- 2) What did Yuzu learn more about in New Zealand?
  - (ア) about Japan
  - (イ) about New Zealand
  - (ウ) about her host mother
  - (エ) about the population
  
- 3) What did the Japanese government decide to do because of the low TFR?
  - (ア) It decided to get more elderly people.
  - (イ) It decided to get young people.
  - (ウ) It decided to get the top students.
  - (エ) It decided to get more foreign workers.
  
- 4) What will Japanese society be like if the TFR keeps going down?
  - (ア) Maybe there will be more foreign workers in Japan in ten years.
  - (イ) Maybe there will be more elderly people who can support Japan.
  - (ウ) Maybe there will be less foreign workers who can support Japan.
  - (エ) Maybe there will be less young workers who look like Americans.

**4**-2 次の英文の内容に関して、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Having fewer children can slow climate change

These days, climate change is a big problem all over the world. People are always thinking of new ways to stop it. So, how can we protect the Earth for future generations?

To protect the environment, we need to stop climate change. Reducing our CO2 emissions\*<sup>1</sup> is a solution. These days, most people recycle. What's more, many people try not to use a car to reduce CO2. Sadly, according to ① a report from 2017, these methods are not enough. The researchers found that there is a simple and effective method that many people have not thought about; having fewer\*<sup>2</sup> children. The new findings show that if you have one less child, you can reduce CO2 emissions much more than by recycling or saving electricity. This is because even the most eco-friendly person's actions add to CO2 emissions. However, this method is not often talked about and rarely shown in newspapers. Why? Because this method is very shocking. Some people agree with it, but many others disagree or may even get angry about it.

There are ② pros and cons to this method. First, for the pros. If we have fewer children, each child will have more opportunities\*<sup>3</sup>. There will be more clean water and good food for each child. Also, anyone can choose to have fewer children. Many methods of stopping climate change are expensive. For example, solar panels cost a lot of money. On the other hand, there are also cons. For example, this method works well in rich countries, but not as well in developing countries. This is because people in developing countries produce less CO2 emissions. Also, having children is a personal choice.

So, what do you think? A researcher's job is to share their data with everyone. Now, it's your turn to think about it.

- [注] \*<sup>1</sup> CO2 emissions      二酸化炭素排出量  
\*<sup>2</sup> fewer                      より少ない  
\*<sup>3</sup> opportunities          機会

- 1) 下線部①のレポートは以下のどのデータに基づいているか、最も適当なものを選び記号で答えなさい。

(ア)

Top Eco-friendly actions	Emissions savings (ton)
Dry clothes by hanging them	0.21
Recycle	0.213
Wash clothes in cold water	0.247
Have one fewer child	58.6

(イ)

Top Eco-friendly actions	Emissions savings (ton)
Recycle	0.213
Wash clothes in cold water	0.247
Live without a car	2.4
Use an electric car	1.15

(ウ)

Top Eco-friendly actions	Emissions savings (ton)
Wash clothes in cold water	0.247
Eat vegetables	0.8
Use an electric car	1.15
Wash clothes in cold water	0.247

(エ)

Top Eco-friendly actions	Emissions savings (ton)
Dry clothes by hanging them	0.21
Recycle	0.213
Live without a car	2.4
Have one fewer child	58.6

- 2) 下線部②に関して、どのようにまとめるのが適当か、本文に言及があるものをそれぞれ2つずつ  
選び記号で答えなさい。

賛成	反対

- (ア) 日本は出生率が下がっているから、子どもが多く生まれる方が好ましい。
- (イ) 子どもの数を減らすという行動は誰にでもできる。
- (ウ) CO2の排出量は国や地域によって異なり、効果がまちまちである。
- (エ) 何人子どもがほしいかといった事は非常に個人的な問題だ。
- (オ) 子どもの数が少なければ、一人の子どもがより良い生活ができる。
- (カ) 子どもの数と環境問題を混同して同時に論じられるべきではない。
- 3) 筆者はなぜこの文章を書いたと考えられるか、最も適当なものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) 人々が日常しているエコ活動よりも有効な方法があるという事実を多くの人に知ってほしかったから。
- (イ) 子どもの数を減らした方がよいという主張に怒りを感じ、多くの人にこの調査結果を知ってほしかったから。
- (ウ) 普段から取り組んでいるエコ活動は全く効果がないということにショックを感じたから。

4-3 下記の質問について大問4-1と4-2の内容を参考に、あなたの考えとその理由を2つ、  
60～70語程度の英語で答えなさい。

Do you think Japanese people should have more children?

