

2020年度 トキワ松学園高等学校入学試験
英語 第1回一般 問題用紙

- 注意
- * 答えは解答用紙に書きなさい。
 - * 問題用紙の表紙にも受験番号を書きなさい。

受験番号

リスニングテストの注意事項

- * 【1】～【3】はリスニング問題です。
- * 試験開始後すぐにリスニングテストを始めます。
- * 放送中はメモを取ってもかまいません。
- * 放送は全て2回ずつ流れます。
- * 放送中、質問は受け付けません。

英語 第1回一般 問題用紙

- 【1】 英文がそれぞれ3つ放送されます。写真の説明として正しいものを a~c から1つ選び、解答欄の記号に○をつけなさい。

問 1



問 2



【2】表を見ながら対話文を聞き、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Meguro Music Festival

	Hall 1	Hall 2
12:00 – 12:45	Spanish Guitar	Wadaiko
13:00 – 13:45	Okinawa Sanshin	American Jazz Band
14:00 – 14:45	A	African Drums
15:00 – 15:30	Kids Chorus	B

問 1 空欄 A、B に入るものとして適当なものをそれぞれ下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| ア Brass Band | イ Gagaku |
| ウ Spanish Guitar | エ Wadaiko |

問 2 ライアンとマツコが最初に見る演目を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| ア Brass Band | イ Wadaiko |
| ウ American Jazz Band | エ Spanish Guitar |

【3】英語を聞いて、下の空欄 1～5 に入る日本語を答えなさい。同じ番号の空欄には同じ日本語が入ります。

ある日、郵便配達の人がポストに郵便物を配達しました。父さんはポストを開けて、(1) と 2 通の手紙を取り出しました。1 通は友達から、もう 1 通は (2) からでした。(1) は母へのもので、趣味であるガーデニングに関するものでした。母は庭で (3) や (4) を育てています。

父さんは手紙を両方とも開けてみました。友達からは誕生日パーティーへの誘いが、(2) からは結婚式の誘いがありました。手紙を読み終わると、友達に電話し、パーティーの (5) を尋ねるメッセージを残しました。(2) には電話で結婚式に出席すると伝えました。

リスニング問題は以上です。続けて筆記問題を解きなさい。

【4】例を参考に、各問の3つの語に共通する英単語を答えなさい。

(例) red / white / blue (colors)
mother / son / grandfather (family)

1. dog / elephant / rabbit
2. teacher / doctor / artist
3. tennis / baseball / swimming
4. spring / summer / fall
5. math / science / P.E.

【5】次の英文の()に入るもっとも適切なものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The photo () the wall looks very old.
ア in イ to ウ on エ at

2. Did you finish () the report?
ア write イ to write ウ writing エ wrote

3. What do you () this flower in English?
ア speak イ call ウ talk エ say

【6】次の()内の語句を並べかえ、日本語に合う英文にしなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字になっています。

1. 私の母は、フランス製の靴を買いました。
(made / bought / shoes / France / in / my mother).

2. 私にあなたのペンを貸してくれませんか。
(your pen / lend / you / will / me)?

【7】家族の会話を読み、(1) ~ (5) に入るもっとも適切な文をあとのア～カから選び、記号で答えなさい。

Mike: Hahahahahaha!

Becky: (1)

Mike: "Tokiwa Show Time." It's a comedy. It's so funny.

Becky: Uh-huh.

*-Becky opens the *fridge-*

Becky: Hey! (2)

Mike: Cake? What cake?

Becky: My cake!! That was from a new shop and I was thinking about it all day today.

Mike: I don't know. Really. (3)

Becky: Who else ate it? You ate my candy last time!

Mike: Come on, Becky. That was a long time ago.

-The door opens-

Father: (4)

Becky: Dad! I can't find my cake!

Father: Cake? In the fridge?

Becky: Yes.

Father: (5)

Becky: What?!

Father: It looked delicious ... Actually, it was delicious. I didn't know it was yours.

Becky:

Mike: See? It wasn't me.

Becky: I'm sorry, Mike.

注 fridge 冷蔵庫

ア Did you eat my cake in the fridge?!

イ I ate it.

ウ I was just watching TV here.

エ What are you watching, Mike?

オ He ate it.

カ What happened?

【8】 以下はあるニュース記事とその記事に対する投稿欄の一部です。英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

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No *Plastic *Straws in the U.K.

London | 22 May 2019 06:35 AM

The U.K. decided to make a new *law: people cannot sell or use plastic straws from April 2020.

About 5 *billion straws are used every year in the U.K. There is so much plastic *garbage and when plastic straws are thrown away into the sea, fish and sea animals sometimes eat small plastic. In fact, more than 100,000 sea animals are killed by plastic garbage every year.

People hope that this new law can reduce garbage and change the situation. In one *survey, about 80% of the people agree with this law.

Many big restaurants have already stopped using plastic straws. For example, MacDonald's restaurants in the U.K. now use paper straws instead of plastic ones. Starbucks will also stop giving plastic straws by 2020 in their stores all over the world.

16 comments:

S Meguro Sumire

May 22 08:06 PM

Great news! We should stop using plastic straws for the environment. I think Japan should make the same rule.

K Matsumoto Kenji

May 23 06:32 PM

I agree with you, Sumire! But Sumire, some Japanese restaurants already stopped *giving away plastic straws! When I went to a restaurant in Tokyo, I used a paper straw.

M Kobayashi Marian

May 25 12:28 PM

I don't think this rule can save the earth. We use paper straws only once, but we can reuse and recycle plastic straws. Also, people who have a *disability need to use soft plastic straws. I think we should learn a better way to throw away plastic garbage.

We need to find other ways to save the earth!

注 plastic プラスチック (の) straw ストロー law 法律 billion 10 億
garbage ゴミ survey 調査 give away 提供する disability 障がい

問 1 次の質問の答えとしてもっとも適切なものをア～ウからそれぞれ 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. What will happen in April 2020 in the U.K.?

- ア Restaurants have to recycle plastic straws.
- イ People will save sea animals.
- ウ Restaurants will stop giving away plastic straws.

2. Many sea animals die every year. Why?

- ア Because they can't find enough food in the sea.
- イ Because they eat plastic garbage.
- ウ Because the sea water is warmer than before.

問 2 英文の内容と合っている文を下から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア ある調査によると、約 8 割の人がこの法律を支持している。
- イ イギリスでは、現在マクドナルドが紙ストローの使用を検討している。
- ウ スターバックスは、今後もプラスチックストローを使い続ける方針である。

問 3 投稿者のうち、この記事の内容に賛同している 2 人の組み合わせとして正しいものを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Marian と Sumire
- イ Sumire と Kenji
- ウ Kenji と Marian

【9】 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

The other day, I watched an old movie. It was about a dog on a small island in Okinawa and it was a true story.

Mr. Nakamura lived on Aka Island. One morning, he couldn't find his dog, Shiro. He called the dog's name again and again. "Shiro! Shiro! Shiro, where are you?" He looked everywhere he couldn't find Shiro. The next day Shiro returned home. He was wet, tired and cold. The man couldn't imagine what happened. A few days later his dog went somewhere again early in the morning and returned late at night. Shiro always returned wet, tired and cold. This started to happen *regularly and Mr. Nakamura was *confused and worried.

He decided to find the answer to this. One morning, he woke up very early and followed Shiro. He followed the dog to the beach and was surprised when the dog ran into the water. He was shocked when the dog started swimming away from the beach. Mr. Nakamura quickly got his fishing boat and followed the dog he was worried that Shiro would *drown. When Shiro was tired, he stopped on a small rock in the sea. *Amazingly, the dog swam for four kilometers across the sea to another island, Zamami Island. It took Shiro three hours to swim. Can you guess what ①he was doing on Zamami Island?

He was meeting his girlfriend, Marilyn! Mr. Nakamura and Shiro lived on (②) Island before. However, when the Nakamura family moved to (③) Island, Shiro lost his best friend. He started swimming to his old home to play with her. Shiro had no friends on (④) Island, so he swam to (⑤) Island to see his old friend.

Shiro and Marilyn became famous. The people who lived on Aka Island and Zamami Island couldn't believe the story. In the morning, on Aka Island, people came to the beach to say goodbye to Shiro, people on Zamami Island waited on the beach to meet Shiro. Many people traveled to see the famous dogs.

注 regularly 定期的に confused 困惑して drown 溺れる
amazingly 驚いたことに

問1 ～ に入る適語をそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア if イ so ウ because エ and オ but

問2 下線部①は何を指していますか。本文中からそのまま抜き出さなさい。

問3 (②) ～ (⑤) にそれぞれ島の名前が入ります。Aka なら A、Zamami なら Z と答えなさい。

問4 本文の内容と合っている文を下から3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア When Shiro returned home, he was always tired and wet.
- イ After Shiro went somewhere, he always returned home the next day.
- ウ Mr. Nakamura was not interested in why Shiro often went somewhere.
- エ When Mr. Nakamura saw Shiro running into the sea, he also ran into it.
- オ Shiro drowned in the sea after swimming four kilometers.
- カ It took Shiro three hours to swim four kilometers from Aka Island to Zamami Island.
- キ After the Nakamura family moved to another island, Shiro missed Marilyn very much.
- ク People on Zamami Island came to the beach to say goodbye to Shiro in the morning.

【10】 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

The History of Telephones

Do you have a phone? Where do you keep it? Today, phones are small. A phone is also a computer, camera, game system and more. ①It is very different from the phones which people used about 20 years ago. The first telephones were big and expensive. They were difficult to use and very few people had a phone at home. Since the first phone was *invented almost 150 years ago, it has changed our way of communication.

A You will see that it has no numbers. People didn't have their own phone number. So, you needed ②an operator who connects you to the other person. When you pick up the phone, you are connected to an operator. The operator worked at a *switchboard. A switchboard connected people with phones to other people with phones. For example, you say to the operator, "I want to talk to Joe Smith." Then the operator connects you to Joe Smith. This can sometimes take a long time. People started using this operator telephone system in America in 1878.

B There was no operator or switchboard. In *Indiana, America, the first telephone system was built. Each phone had a telephone number. This was the first time phones had a dial and the numbers 0-9. Now you could call the person you wanted to talk to *directly. You didn't need to use an operator.

C By the 1970's, almost all Americans had a phone at home. Telephones were cheap to buy and easy to use. In the 1990's, ③it was not special to have a phone in each room. The cost of telephones was low. The price was only about \$10 for a phone. Today, the situation is changing again. Some people don't have phones at home. Have people stopped using phones? No. Now we carry our phone in our pocket.

注 invent ～を発明する switchboard 配電盤 Indiana インディアナ州
directly 直接

問 1 下線部①、③を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 文中の ～ に入る適切な文を、次のア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア This new system was easy to use, so many people wanted a phone.

イ People started using telephone numbers in 1892.

ウ Go to a museum and look at an old phone.

問 3 下線部②について、operator とはどんなことをする人のことですか。次のア～ウから適切な説明を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 現代の私たちの電話を発明した人のこと。

イ ジョー・スミスのこと。

ウ 電話をつないでくれる人のこと。

問 4 次の質問に 3 語以上の英語で答えなさい。

1. Did many people have a telephone at home about 150 years ago?

2. Today, where do we carry our phone?

問 5 次の文が本文の内容に合っていれば○、合っていなければ×と答えなさい。

1. 最初の電話は、大きく、高価だった。

2. 配電盤を使うと、素早く電話をつなぐことができた。

3. 最初の電話には、0～9までの番号がついていなかった。

4. 今日では、電話を使っている人はほとんどいない。