

2021年度 入学試験問題

英 語

(60分)

〔注意〕

-
- ① 問題は①～⑤まであります。
 - ② 解答用紙はこの問題用紙の間にはさんであります。
 - ③ 解答用紙には受験番号、氏名を必ず記入のこと。
 - ④ 各問題とも解答は解答用紙の所定のところへ記入のこと。
 - ⑤ リスニング問題は試験開始10分後に始めます。
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問題は次のページから始まります。

1 (リスニング問題) この問題は試験開始10分後に始まる。

これから放送する対話文では、日本人のサキ (Saki) とアメリカ人のジェイムス (James) が、昨年7月に開始されたレジ袋 (plastic bags) の有料化や、プラスチック容器包装の廃棄 (plastic packaging waste) について話をしている。次の設問 A と設問 B にそれぞれ答えよ。なお、対話文と設問 A の質問は2度放送される。また、放送中に問題用紙にメモをとってもかまわない。

設問 A 対話文の内容について英語で4つの質問を行う。それぞれの質問に対する最も適切な答えを選び、記号で答えよ。

(1)

- (ア) Because he does not often go to a convenience store.
- (イ) Because he thinks plastic bags are free.
- (ウ) Because he does not have enough money to pay for it.
- (エ) Because he has his own shopping bag.

(2)

- (ア) Because she knows that James wants his own shopping bag.
- (イ) Because she knows that James does not want to pay for plastic bags.
- (ウ) Because she feels that James doesn't know anything about the world.
- (エ) Because she feels that James is really interested in problems in the world.

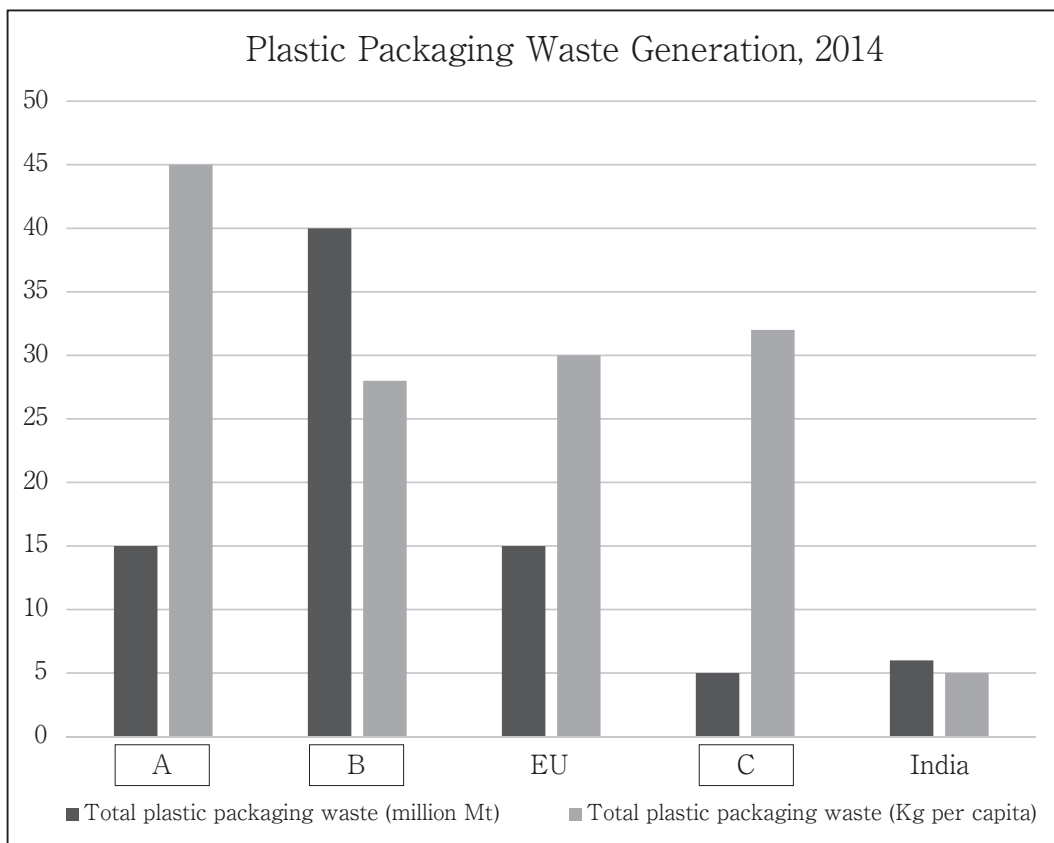
(3)

- (ア) He doesn't think the government is right, and he never stops using plastic bags.
- (イ) He thinks the government is right, and he has decided to buy his own shopping bag.
- (ウ) He thinks the government is right, but he never stops using plastic bags.
- (エ) He doesn't think the government is right, but he has decided to buy his own shopping bag.

(4)

- (ア) 450.
- (イ) 740.
- (ウ) 27,000.
- (エ) 44,400.

設問 B 会話をもとに、下のグラフの空所 ～ のいずれかに Japan、China、the U.S.A. を入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適当なものを 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。



*) 国連環境計画 (UNEP) 『Single-use Plastics — A Roadmap for Sustainability (2018)』 の中で紹介されている、Geyer, Jambeck, and Law (2017) によるグラフを引用

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (ア) <input type="text" value="A"/> : China | <input type="text" value="B"/> : Japan | <input type="text" value="C"/> : the U.S.A. |
| (イ) <input type="text" value="A"/> : Japan | <input type="text" value="B"/> : China | <input type="text" value="C"/> : the U.S.A. |
| (ウ) <input type="text" value="A"/> : the U.S.A. | <input type="text" value="B"/> : China | <input type="text" value="C"/> : Japan |
| (エ) <input type="text" value="A"/> : China | <input type="text" value="B"/> : the U.S.A. | <input type="text" value="C"/> : Japan |

2 次の設問 A と設問 B にそれぞれ答えよ。

設問 A 次の英文を読み、空所①～⑤を補うのに最も適当なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

Dear Mrs. Brown

Hello. I am Taro Nishiyamato. Thank you very much for your kindness to accept me in your family. ① to go to America since I was a child. Let me introduce myself a little bit. I am from Nara. I have lived here since I was born. As you may know, Nara is known for its old temples, such as Todaiji Temple, Kofukuji Temple, and ②. I like fishing in the sea, and every weekend I go to Fukui Prefecture to enjoy fishing. I caught a lot of fish yesterday. ③ were very delicious. If the weather is fine during my stay there, ④ going fishing with me? During the stay, I would like to learn about the American culture, so I am happy if you tell me about your life as much as you can. I am really ⑤.

Regards,

Taro

①

- (ア) I am thinking for a long time
- (イ) It has been my dream
- (ウ) I have already had a dream
- (エ) My dream is always

②

- (ア) there is Horyuji Temple near my house
- (イ) Horyuji Temple is near my house
- (ウ) there Horyuji Temple is near my house
- (エ) Horyuji Temple builds near my house

③

- (ア) The one (イ) They (ウ) Japanese ones (エ) Fishes in Japan

④

- (ア) let's (イ) shall we (ウ) why not (エ) how about

⑤

- (ア) excited for our meeting
- (イ) looking forward to see you
- (ウ) exciting when I think of the day
- (エ) looking at you to have a good time

設問 B 次の(1)～(2)は意味が通るように、(3)は日本語に合うように、[]内の語句を並べかえて、英文を完成させよ。ただし、文頭にくるものも全て小文字で記してある。【指示】がある場合は従うこと。また、解答欄には(①)(②)に入るものの記号を答えよ。

(1) () (①) () (②) () () this year?

[ア best book イ do ウ is the エ that オ what カ think キ you]

【選択肢1つ不要】

(2) Your son is only nine. () () (①) () () (②) () .

[ア go イ to ウ he エ young オ too カ is キ abroad alone ク enough]

【選択肢1つ不要】

(3) こんな素敵なチームメイトと共に仕事を続けられるなんて、君は幸せに違いない。

You must () () (①) () () (②) () () .

[ア be happy イ continue your work ウ to エ nice オ such カ teammates
キ be able to ク with]

3 下線部①～③の日本語を文脈に合うように英語に直せ。

①先生はいつも私に、人と話すときはマスク (a mask) をしなさいと言う。マスクをするのはめんどくさいし、息苦しいから、②私は話半分で聞いていた。だが、もっと真剣に聞いておけばよかったと後悔した。友達の一人が体調を崩したのだ。その子は私の家の近所に住んでいて、③一昨日、私はマスクをせずに一緒に帰ったのだ。自分が悪いのかな、と考えただけで胸が張り裂けそうだった。いろいろな意見があると思うけど、私はマスクをすることは一種の思いやりだと思う。

問題は次のページに続きます。

4 次の英文をよく読み、あとの問いに答えよ。（*は、あとに注釈のあることを示す。）

Oil is used in many things around us: as *fuel for transport, to produce plastic—our streets are made of it. When we get oil from the ground or the ocean floor, accidents can happen. Then, oil can damage for the environment. It kills animals and plants, and pollutes water and land. But do you know some *bacteria actually eat oil? They can *remove it from the environment in a quick and safe way.

Oil-eating bacteria can be found in the ground and then grown in the *laboratory. After many bacteria grow, they can be returned to the ground or ocean. They then eat the oil and give no damage to the environment. ① This method of removing oil is a type of *bioremediation.

There are many different types of bacteria. It is difficult to find out oil-eating bacteria from them.

②

They only give a good reason for their use because the oil itself is even worse.

Our method of solving? We wanted to invent a new, cheaper test, and oil-eating bacteria can be found out by the test. That way, more companies will use them!

To find out which bacteria are able to eat oil, we used a *chemical called Nile Red. Nile Red is usually clear, but when it touches oil, it turns red. The (③) the red color becomes, the (④) oil we have. This is known as the *fluorescence intensity.

To check that our test worked correctly, we used a control group of bacteria. We already know that these bacteria don't eat oil. So if our test worked, *test tubes with ⑤ these bacteria should have a high color intensity. For that reason, we knew that the bacteria in the tubes with less color intensity were able to eat oil.

⑥ In as little as 4 days, we were able to find out the oil-eating bacteria, and they ate more than half of the oil.

Removing oil from our environment is very important to save animals, our own water resources, and the land we live in. Other methods to remove oil are expensive and they themselves are damaging for the environment. For these reasons, ⑦ bioremediation can be chosen.

In the news you sometimes hear about large ship accidents and the oil *spills into the ocean. Still, this is only part of the problem. The burning of oil as fuel causes climate

change, and it will be a *disaster for all living things, if we don't stop it. Also, the plastic products from oil finally go back to the environment. They also cause pollution and damage living things. It is very important to make people aware of ⑧ these problems. You need to talk more to your family and friends about the bad effects of oil and oil spills.

- *) fuel for transport : 輸送用の燃料 bacteria : 細菌^{きん}
 remove : を取り去る laboratory : 実験室
 bioremediation : バイオリメディエーション (生物による環境修復技術)
 chemical : 化学薬品 fluorescence intensity : 蛍光強度^{けいこう}
 test tube : 試験管 spill : 流出
 disaster : 災難

問1 下線部①の内容として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) 地中から採取した細菌を、実験室で増やし用いる方法。
 (イ) 地中で増やした細菌を、実験室でさらに増やし用いる方法。
 (ウ) 油から増やした細菌を、実験室で採取し、地中でさらに増やし用いる方法。
 (エ) 油を食べる細菌を、実験室で採取し、地中でさらに増やし用いる方法。

問2 に入るように次の英文を並べかえるとき、最も適当な配列を選び、記号で答えよ。

- あ Instead, companies often use other methods to remove oil, but they aren't very good for the environment.
 い They are very expensive.
 う This is because special machines are needed.
 え Also, they can't be done everywhere, because few laboratories have special ones.
 お To tell the difference between oil-eating bacteria and other bacteria, we need to have tests.

- (ア) あ—う—え—い—お (イ) あ—い—う—え—お
 (ウ) う—あ—い—お—え (エ) う—い—え—あ—お
 (オ) お—い—う—え—あ (カ) お—え—い—う—あ

問3 (③) (④) に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) ③ : stronger ④ : more
 (イ) ③ : weaker ④ : fewer
 (ウ) ③ : stronger ④ : less
 (エ) ③ : weaker ④ : more

問4 下線部⑤とはどのような細菌か。20字以内の日本語（句読点を含む）で答えよ。

問5 本文中の に入る最も適切な英文を選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) No, not yet!
- (イ) We made it!
- (ウ) Never mind!
- (エ) We have time!

問6 下線部⑦の理由を本文の内容に即して具体的に説明するとき、空所に入る最も適切な日本語を答えよ。

バイオリメディエーションは（ A ）、そして（ B ）から。

問7 下線部⑧が指している内容として本文で述べられていないものを1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) プラスチックごみ問題
- (イ) 生態系への影響
- (ウ) 海洋汚染
- (エ) 化石燃料の不足
- (オ) 気候変動

問題は次のページに続きます。

5 次の英文をよく読み、あとの問いに答えよ。（*は、あとに注釈のあることを示す。）

There's a knock on the door. I live far away from anyone, war and hunger are my only visitors. And now someone is kicking the door hard. I run over. Well, "run" is one way of saying it. Actually, I *drag my feet. At my age, that's all I can do. People start to get old when they look at the ground.

I open the door. It's a masked man. As soon as he saw me, he shouts:

"Six feet, keep six feet away!"

If he's a *robber, he's frightened. That makes me relaxed. But frightened robbers are the most dangerous ones. He takes a pistol from his pocket. But it's made of white plastic and *emits green light. He points the pistol at my face, and I close my eyes. To die like this is not bad.

The masked man speaks kindly and he looks friendly, but I don't want to believe him. Clever robbers always talk to people like an *angel does. But it has been so long since I talked with another person that ① I finally decide to play a game with him.

I ask the man to lower his pistol and take a seat in the only chair I have left. Then, I notice his shoes are wrapped in some kind of plastic bags. He doesn't want to leave any *footprints. I ask him to take his mask off, and tell him that he can *trust me. The man smiles sadly and say something quietly. These days, one can't trust anyone, people don't know what they're carrying inside them. ② I understand his quiet message. The man thinks that I am telling a lie and there is a treasure in my house.

He looks around, and when he can't find anything to steal, he finally starts to talk about himself. He says he's from the *health services. And I smile. He's a young robber, he doesn't know how to lie. He tells me his bosses are worried because a serious illness is spreading. I pretend to believe him. I almost died of smallpox, a serious *disease. Did anyone visit me? My wife and my only son died of another serious disease, but did anyone come and see us? I was the one who was taking care of them when they died. My neighbors died because they had *AIDS, and no one wanted to know about it. When my wife was alive, she said that we were wrong because we chose to live far from hospitals. She was wrong. ③ (from / far / poor people / hospitals / are / built / always). It's just the way hospitals are. But I don't *blame them. I'm like them, I mean hospitals. I take care of myself.

The lying robber doesn't give up. He keeps telling me a lie, but the lie is still not good. He says that the pistol he pointed at me is to measure my fever. He says I'm well and smiles. I pretend to be happy to hear ④ it and take a deep breath. He wants to know whether I have

a cough. I say no.

“Maybe, you are not ill,” he says. “But you may be an *asymptomatic carrier.”

“Carrier?” I ask. “⑤ What did I carry? For the love of God, you can search my house, I’m an honest man, I don’t often leave home.”

The robber smiles and asks whether I can read. I shrug. Then, he puts a piece of paper on the table and reads it to me. It is about how to keep my house clean, and he gives me cakes of soap and a small bottle. He calls the bottle “an *alcohol-based solution.” He may think that I love alcohol, like all lonely old men. When he leaves, he says:

“In a week’s time, I’ll come here and see you.”

At this point, I realize the name of this illness. I know it well. It’s called *indifference. They need a hospital the size of the whole world to take care of the patients.

I walk toward him and give him a hug. ⑥ He doesn’t like it. Back in his car, he quickly takes off his clothes. He frees himself from his clothes to free himself from another illness. That illness called *poverty.

I wave good bye and smile. Now, I understand one thing. Such a young robber can only be a good man because he comes to see me. When he comes back next week, (⑦).

*) drag : を引きずる	robber : 泥棒	emit : を放つ
angel : 天使	footprint : 足跡 ^{あと}	trust : を信頼する
health service : 保健所	disease : 病気	AIDS : エイズ
blame : を責める	asymptomatic : 無症状の	
alcohol-based solution : アルコール系溶液	indifference : 無関心	
poverty : 貧困		

問 1 下線部①について、「私」のここでの心情を表す内容として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) 家にやってきた天使のように優しく親しみやすい泥棒と会話を楽しもう。
- (イ) 家にやってきた泥棒の演じている天使のような優しさと親しみやすさに付き合おう。
- (ウ) 家にやってきた天使のように優しく親しみやすい保健所の職員と会話を楽しもう。
- (エ) 家にやってきた保健所の職員の演じている天使のような優しさと親しみやすさに付き合おう。

問2 下線部②が指している内容として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) 「ピストルは降ろすが椅子に座ったりするものか。」と家に来た男が思っているのだと理解した。
- (イ) 「この人は自分を何者だと思っているのだろう。」と家に来た男が思っているのだと理解した。
- (ウ) 「マスクを外そう。この人は信頼できる人だ。」と家に来た男が思っているのだと理解した。
- (エ) 「こいつは嘘つきだ。この家の中に宝があるはずだ。」と家に来た男が思っているのだと理解した。

問3 下線部③の()内の語句を、本文の内容に最も合うように並べかえて、英文を完成させよ。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

問4 下線部④が指す内容を日本語で答えよ。

問5 下線部⑤について、「私」のここでの心情を表す内容として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) あまり外出をしないのに、なぜ自分が病気にかかっていると疑うのか。
- (イ) 自分が病気にかかっていないことがはっきりするまで、家の中を調べてくれて構わない。
- (ウ) 自分はあまり出かけないから、何も盗む価値のあるものなど家に運んできていない。
- (エ) 正直に言えば、値打ちのあるものをこの家に運び込んだ。見つけ出すことができればくれてやろう。

問6 下線部⑥について、「彼」がここでそのように思う理由は何だと考えられるか。空所に入る最も適当な日本語を答えよ。

訪問先の男性に抱き着かれ、() と思ったから。

問7 (⑦)に入る、文脈上最も適当な表現を選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) he can steal that old television in my bedroom
- (イ) he can measure my fever more easily to check my illness
- (ウ) I will not open the door and call the police
- (エ) I will stop taking care of myself and go to hospital

英語解答用紙

受験番号	氏名

※の欄には何も書かないこと。

1	設問A	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)			
	設問B	/									
2	設問A	①		②		③		④		⑤	
	設問B	(1)	①	②	(2)	①	②	(3)	①	②	/
3	①									
	②									
	③									
4	問1		問2		問3		/				
	問4										20
	問5	/									
	問6	(A)				(B)					
	問7	/									
5	問1		問2		/						
	問3	/									
	問4	/									
	問5		問6		/						
	問7	/									

※
