

# 令和3年度 入学者選抜試験問題

## 英 語

〔100点〕  
〔50分〕

実施日：令和2年12月3日（木）

※ 下記の〈注意事項〉をよく読み、監督者の指示があるまで開かないこと。

### 〈注意事項〉

#### — 開始前 —

1. 試験時間は9：10～10：00の50分であり、途中退室は認めない。
2. 監督者の〈開始〉の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開かない。
3. 解答用紙には、解答欄のほかに、受験番号、氏名の記入欄があるので、下記を参照し記入・マークすること。
  - 受験番号欄** 上段に受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークすること。
  - 氏名欄** 氏名・フリガナを記入すること。
4. 解答用紙に**汚れ**がある場合には、挙手で**監督者に知らせる**こと。

#### — 開始後 —

1. この問題冊子は**13ページ**である。確認してページの**落丁**、**乱丁**、**印刷不鮮明**等がある場合は、挙手で**監督者に知らせる**こと。
2. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄への**マーク**によって行うこと。  
例えば 

40
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 と表示のある問いに対して ③ と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号40の解答欄の③にマークする。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄			
	1	2	3	4
40	①	②	●	④

3. **マーク**は**HB**の鉛筆で行い、所定欄以外にはマークしたり、記入したりしないこと。
4. 解答用紙は**汚したり折り曲げたり**しないように特に注意すること。
5. 訂正は、消しゴムであとが残らないように**完全に消し**、**かすが残らない**ようにすること。
6. **質問等**がある場合は、挙手で**監督者に知らせる**こと。ただし、問題に関する質問は受け付けない。





問 7 Your uncle visited you  you were sleeping.

- ① after                      ② before                      ③ while                      ④ since

問 8 The number of fish is very  this year.

- ① few                      ② little                      ③ small                      ④ short

問 9 She has many friends  in her class.

- ① to talk to                      ② talking to                      ③ to be spoken                      ④ talked

問 10 He forgot  his arrival time, so I didn't know when he would come.

- ① telling me                      ② to tell me  
③ tell me                      ④ to have told me

第2問 次の日本語(問1～問5)に合うようにそれぞれ下の①～④の語を並べ替え、  
11 ～ 15 に入る最も適切なものを選びなさい。ただし、文頭に来る  
語も小文字で示してある。

問1 大事なことはこれをずっと覚えておくことだ。

What \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ is to keep this 11 \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ① mind                      ② is                      ③ important                      ④ in

問2 あなたは何のためにそれほど空瓶を集めているのですか。

What are you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ empty bottles 12 ?

- ① so                      ② for                      ③ much                      ④ collecting

問3 あなたの将来はどのようなになるでしょうか。

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ your future 13 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- ① be                      ② what                      ③ like                      ④ will

問4 彼は試験を受けたが、満足のいく結果では決してなかった。

He took the examination, but the result \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ① far                      ② satisfactory                      ③ was                      ④ from

問5 彼は父親に劣らず賢い。

He is \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ his father.

- ① clever                      ② less                      ③ no                      ④ than

第3問 次の問い(問1～問6)の会話の  ～  に入る最も適切なものを、  
それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問1

A : What do you say to going to ABC Park this afternoon?

B : I wish I could go, but

A : Why not? Do you have a previous engagement or something?

B : As a matter of fact, I have to finish my homework by tomorrow morning.

A : Oh, I see. Good luck!

- ① I hope so.
- ② I'm afraid I can't.
- ③ I am not going on a picnic.
- ④ I have to go back early.

問2

A : Hey, what's up? Are you all right?

B : Not fine. Recently I can't see small letters clearly.

A :

B : I have been at the computer all day, so that's the problem.

A : Sometimes you should close your eyes to give them a rest.

B : All right, I will. Thank you for your advice.

- ① That makes sense.
- ② It cannot be true.
- ③ I cannot believe it.
- ④ That's too bad.

問3

A : Oh, there you are! I've been looking for you.

B : How did you expect to find me here?

A : You are fond of reading books, so I thought you must have been in the library.

B : I am glad to meet you here.

A : I would like you to help me prepare for our fieldwork tomorrow.

B : I almost forgot it. Thank you for reminding me.

- ① What do you say?
- ② What do you like?
- ③ What do you want?
- ④ What do you do?

問4

A : How was your weekend?

B : It was terrible.

A :

B : I planned to visit Kyoto, but I couldn't buy a Shinkansen ticket.

A : You should have got a weekend ticket in advance.

- ① How come?
- ② How do you know?
- ③ How often?
- ④ How's it with you?

問 5

A : Thank you for inviting me for your party today.

B : It's my pleasure. Please come in and feel at home.

A : Thank you.

B :  Tea or coffee? You can drink anything you like.

A : Could I have a glass of water?

B : Sure, I will get it for you.

- ① Is there anything wrong?
- ② What would you like to know?
- ③ Would you like something to drink?
- ④ How do you like your soup?

問 6

A : Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the art museum?

B : I'll be glad to. Go straight ahead to the next crossing.

A : To the next traffic light over there?

B : That's right. Then cross the street there, and you'll see the museum on the north side.

A : Thank you very much.

B :

- ① Nothing will help you.
- ② You keep it.
- ③ Well, let me see.
- ④ Don't mention it.

(問題は次のページに続く)

第4問 次の英文を読んで、後の問い(問1～問4)に答えなさい。 22 ～ 35

Debating is an important skill that all students should learn. I still remember seeing my first debate, back in elementary school. I was 10 years old.

The topic was “Smoking should be banned.” The teacher (ア) appointed two teams — one to argue that smoking was good and the other to argue that smoking was bad. The teams had one week to 22 .

Finally, the big day arrived! The anti-smoking team spoke first. They took the stage with confident smiles. They knew they had an easy job. Everybody knew that smoking was bad! Yet, it was clear they 23 done much preparing. Their arguments were \*simplistic and \*repetitive. “Smoking isn’t good for you,” they said. “The reason is because it’s bad. That’s 24 you shouldn’t smoke.”

Next came the \* pro-smoking team. They took the stage with quiet determination. It was clear they’d done their homework. “Smoking is a major industry that supports society,” they began. “The tax money from cigarette sales supports our country’s economy. Thousands of workers depend on the tobacco industry. If we 25 smoking, they’ll become unemployed and their families will fall into poverty.” They were very \*persuasive!

After the speeches, we took a vote to choose the best debaters. The pro-smoking team won \*hands down! The teacher protested \*feebly. “The pro-smoking team won,” (イ) she admitted. “But smoking is bad. Please don’t smoke!” That day, I learned a valuable lesson — that persuasive talkers can be very convincing, whatever the topic!

For me, this debate was more than just a class activity. You see, my father was a doctor. He’d been following research on smoking and cancer for years in medical journals and (ウ) conferences. Every week, he saw smokers dying of lung cancer in local hospitals. He knew the dangers of smoking were real and he wanted to warn his children in a dramatic way.

One evening, he called us into the living room for an important talk. In one hand, he held a cigarette. In the 26 was a match.

“Children,” he said. “Soon, someone is going to invite you — or dare you — to smoke. They’ll say it’s cool. But they’re wrong. Before you’re tempted, I want you to smoke this cigarette, right here in front of me.”

He lit the cigarette dramatically with the match. He passed it to us children, and made us \*inhale. All of us broke out coughing from the sickening feeling of the smoke in our noses and throats. “Is that cool?” he asked. We had to admit (2) it wasn’t. It was a very effective (ㄅ) demonstration. None of us have ever smoked since.

According to the World Health Organization, tobacco kills 6 million people every year — 600,000 die from second-hand smoke alone. May 31st each year is World No Tobacco Day. It’s a good time to debate \*the pros and cons of smoking!

- (注) \*simplistic : 単純すぎる      \*repetitive : 繰り返しの多い  
\*pro- : ～に賛成の      \*persuasive : 説得力のある  
\*hands down 楽々と      \*feebly : 弱々しく  
\*inhale 肺まで吸い込む      \*the pros and cons 賛否両論

問1 英文中の空所 **22** ~ **26** に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

**22**

- ① prepare                      ② complete                      ③ compare                      ④ progress

**23**

- ① aren't                      ② weren't                      ③ haven't                      ④ hadn't

**24**

- ① who                      ② why                      ③ how                      ④ what

**25**

- ① remember                      ② forget                      ③ ban                      ④ continue

**26**

- ① one                      ② another                      ③ end                      ④ other



問3 二重下線部(1)・(2)の内容を表すのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。 ,

(1) she

- ① the student
- ② the best debater
- ③ the teacher
- ④ the talker

(2) it

- ① smoking
- ② the living room
- ③ the match
- ④ the smoke

問4 本文の内容に合うように、次の(A)～(D)の **32** ～ **35** に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(A) **32** in the debate.

- ① The anti-smoking team won a narrow victory
- ② The pro-smoking team won a sweeping victory
- ③ The anti-smoking team beat the pro-smoking team overwhelmingly
- ④ The pro-smoking team barely beat the anti-smoking team

(B) The author learned from his first debate that **33**

- ① skillful debaters can convince people whatever topics they choose.
- ② thousands of workers depend on the tobacco industry.
- ③ the tax money from cigarette sales supports the country's economy.
- ④ the dangers of smoking are real and serious.

(C) According to the World Health Organization, **34**

- ① May 31st each year was fixed as World No Tobacco Day.
- ② 6 million people die from tobacco every year.
- ③ we should debate the pros and cons of smoking publicly.
- ④ 600,000 people die from tobacco every year.

(D) Because of his father's instructive action, **35**

- ① no one has invited the author to smoke.
- ② the author's first debate became more than just a class activity.
- ③ the author has not smoked since then.
- ④ the author was interested in the research on smoking and cancer.









