

受験番号

2020年度

神戸国際高等学校入学試験

英 語

(2020年2月10日実施、試験時間90分、150点満点)

(注意)

- 1 解答用紙と問題冊子の両方に必ず受験番号を記入してください。
- 2 全ての問題に解答してください。
- 3 解答は全て解答用紙に記入してください。記入方法を誤ると得点にはならないので、十分に注意してください。
- 4 試験終了後、解答用紙と問題冊子の両方を提出してください。



A 放送を聞いて、リスニングテスト1、2、3の問題に答えなさい。英文はそれぞれ2度放送されます。

リスニングテスト1 英文を聞き、下線部1～3に聞き取った英語を書き入れなさい。

リスニングテスト2 会話文を聞き、その質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

リスニングテスト3 英語を聞き、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

### リスニングテスト1

The Japanese tea ceremony is the art of preparing, 1(\_\_\_\_\_) and enjoying tea. While tea ceremonies are organized according to 2(\_\_\_\_\_) customs, it's a process that can never be perfected, so people who practice tea ceremony are always trying to 3(\_\_\_\_\_) their technique.

### リスニングテスト2

No.1

- 1 Tuesday.
- 2 The clarinet.
- 3 Wednesday.
- 4 The saxophone.

No.2

- 1 Go to the math room with Mary.
- 2 Give a science class.
- 3 Do math homework with Mary.
- 4 Help Mary with her science homework.

No.3

- 1 She doesn't like pizza.
- 2 She has to study.
- 3 She doesn't like basketball.
- 4 She has to go to the game center.

No.4

- 1 He can't find the building manager.
- 2 He can't eat lunch.
- 3 He has to buy groceries.
- 4 His shower doesn't work.

No.5

- 1 Make dinner.
- 2 Buy dinner.
- 3 Pick up Grandpa.
- 4 Get a chair.

### リスニングテスト3

#### No.1

- 1 Learn French.
- 2 Practice French.
- 3 Buy sweaters.
- 4 Take some medicine.

#### No.2

- 1 A fish.
- 2 A bus.
- 3 A cold.
- 4 A train.

#### No.3

- 1 By plane.
- 2 By train.
- 3 By bus.
- 4 By car.

#### No.4

- 1 Geography.
- 2 French.
- 3 Canadian history.
- 4 Quebec City history.

B 次の 1 から 10 の英文の ( ) に当てはまる最も適切なものを、ア～エからそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The plane will take ( ) at 2:30.  
ア in                      イ on                      ウ up                      エ off
2. A: Lunch break is ( ). You should go back to class now.  
B: Yes, Ms. Green.  
ア down                      イ over                      ウ from                      エ away
3. When Miho woke up this morning, it was ( ) late that she didn't have time for breakfast.  
ア any                      イ too                      ウ as                      エ so
4. A: I want to be a nurse like you someday.  
B: I hope your dream ( ) true, Risa.  
ア catches                      イ comes                      ウ gets                      エ has
5. This morning Sachiko was surprised when a cat ( ) ran in front of her bicycle.  
ア suddenly                      イ widely                      ウ usually                      エ probably
6. Tom likes Mary a lot, but he doesn't have the ( ) to ask her on a date.  
ア result                      イ distance                      ウ courage                      エ rumor
7. A: The traffic report on the radio said that there's a big traffic jam downtown.  
B: Maybe we can ( ) it if we take Victoria Street instead.  
ア trade                      イ offer                      ウ produce                      エ avoid
8. A: Betty, did you write ( ) Mr. Perkins's phone number when he called?  
B: Yeah, Mom. It's on a piece of paper by the phone.  
ア down                      イ through                      ウ into                      エ along
9. He has long wanted to own an Italian car. I think that he ( ) perfectly happy if he had one.  
ア would be                      イ were                      ウ is                      エ would have been
10. Before John went to bed, his mother said, "Don't forget to brush your teeth." She ( ) him to brush his teeth.  
ア remembered                      イ reminded                      ウ recalled                      エ allowed

C 次のア～オの語句を並べ替え、正しい英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には( A )～( L )に入る語句の記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

1. The e-mail (     )( A )(     )( B )(     ).  
ア my            イ from Michael            ウ happy            エ brother            オ made
2. When I asked him about the incident, he immediately said he wasn't there, so he (     )( C )(     )( D )(     ) it.  
ア nothing            イ with            ウ do            エ had            オ to
3. There seems (     )( E )(     )( F )(     ) our team will win the final game, but we are going to the stadium to cheer for them.  
ア be            イ hope            ウ little            エ that            オ to
4. A: Excuse me, but there is something (     )( G )(     )( H )(     ) you immediately. Can you spare me a few minutes?  
B: Certainly. Please go ahead.  
ア speak to            イ which            ウ I            エ about            オ must
5. (     )( I )(     )( J )(     ) while they brush their teeth. This wastes a lot of water.  
ア many            イ water            ウ running            エ people            オ keep the
6. A: I'm nervous about going overseas to study, Ann. I won't know anyone.  
B: Don't worry. (     )( K )(     )( L )(     ), Kate. Just be yourself, and you'll soon get to know people.  
ア go            イ friends wherever            ウ you always make            エ you            オ many



D 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

According to legend, the ancient Olympic Games were founded by Heracles (the Roman Hercules), a son of Zeus. Yet the first Olympic Games with written records were held in 776 BC (although it is generally believed that the Games had been going on for many years already). At these Olympic Games, a naked runner, Coroebus, won the event at the Olympics, the “stade” — a run of about 192 meters. ①(Olympic champion / Coroebus / this / made / first / the very) in history.

The ancient Olympic Games grew and continued to be played every four years for nearly 1200 years. In 393, ( 1 ), the Roman emperor Theodosius I, a Christian, ended the Games because of their non-Christian influences.

About 1500 years later, a young Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin began their \*revival. Coubertin was an aristocrat born on January 1, 1863. He was only seven years old when France was \*overrun by the Germans during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Some believe that Coubertin \*attributed the \*defeat of France not to its military skills but to the French soldiers' lack of energy. After examining the education of German, British, and American children, Coubertin decided that it was sports that made a ②well-rounded and healthy person.

Coubertin's \*attempt to get France interested in sports was not met with \*enthusiasm. Still, Coubertin \*persisted. In 1890, he organized and founded a sports organization, *Union des Sociétés Francaises de Sports Athlétiques* (USFSA). Two years later, Coubertin first gave his idea to revive the Olympic Games. At a meeting of the USFSA in Paris on November 25, 1892, Coubertin stated:

Let us export our best athletes into other lands. That is the true Free Trade of the future; and the day it is introduced into Europe, the cause of Peace will have received a new and strong partner. I shall ask that...we may attempt to realize...the splendid task of reviving the Olympic Games.

His speech did not inspire action. Though Coubertin was not the first to \*propose the revival of the Olympic Games, he was certainly the most well-connected and \*persistent of those to do so. Two years later, Coubertin organized a meeting with 79 people who represented nine countries. He gathered them in an \*auditorium that was decorated with ancient paintings and similar objects to create a good mood for his speech. At this meeting, Coubertin \*eloquently spoke of the revival of the Olympic Games. This time, Coubertin aroused ( 2 ).

The people at the conference all voted for the Olympic Games. They also decided to have Coubertin construct an international committee to organize the Games. This committee became the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Demetrious Vikelas from Greece was selected to be its first president. Athens was chosen as the location for the revival of the Olympic Games and the planning was begun.

\*revival: 復興      \*overrun: ～を占領する      \*attribute A to B: AをBのせいだと考える  
\*attempt: 努力      \*enthusiasm: 情熱      \*persist: 粘り強く続ける      \*propose: ～を提案する  
\*persistent: 粘り強い      \*auditorium: 公会堂      \*eloquently: 雄弁に



1. 下線部①が次の日本語の意味になるよう、( )内の語句を並べなさい。  
「このため、コロイバスが歴史上最初のオリンピックチャンピオンとなった。」
2. ( 1 )に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を下から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア therefore            イ however            ウ by contrast            エ then
3. ( 2 )に入れるのに最も適切な語を下から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア failure            イ money            ウ wars            エ interest
4. What does ②well-rounded probably mean?  
ア overweight            イ uninteresting            ウ developed            エ delicate
5. According to the passage, when were the first Olympic Games probably held?  
ア about 1894            イ before 776 BC            ウ around 393            エ 1200 years ago
6. According to the passage, why were the ancient Olympic Games popular?  
ア Because the Games were created by a son of Zeus.  
イ Because only one event, the “stade”, was held.  
ウ This is not explained in the passage.  
エ Because the Games made the participants well-rounded and vigorous.
7. What was Coubertin probably like, based on this passage?  
ア a very quiet and shy person who disliked interacting with others  
イ an energetic and confident person who enjoyed challenges  
ウ a weak and lazy person who disliked physical activity  
エ a funny and happy person who just enjoyed his aristocratic life
8. Which is probably true, according to the passage?  
ア Coroebus was a key person in the revival of the Olympic Games.  
イ Coubertin was not interested in reviving the Olympic Games until the IOC voted for it.  
ウ Coubertin was interested in sports because of his experiences in the American army.  
エ Coubertin believed that reviving the Olympic Games would help to prevent future wars.

**E** 次の会話文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

*Mariko and Susan are shopping at a local supermarket.*

Mariko : Susan, where's the sugar? If they don't have any, I won't be able to bake you a birthday cake.

Susan : What are you talking about? It's right there in front of you.

Mariko : My goodness! It's almost five hundred yen a bag.

Susan : Well, you'd better get used to it. Thanks to biofuels, food prices are only going to ( 1 ).

Mariko : Biofuels? What are they?

Susan : Well, they're basically any kind of fuel that is made from living things. Ethanol, for example, is a biofuel that is used as a replacement for gasoline.

Mariko : But what do biofuels have to do with the price of sugar?

Susan : Well, \*sugar cane growers are choosing to grow crops for fuel instead of food. As the supply of sugar falls, the price of sugar rises. It's basic economics.

Mariko : Hmm, I suppose it's a small price to pay to help save the environment.

Susan : As a matter of fact, biofuels aren't necessarily good for the environment. They can be quite ( 2 ).

Mariko : Really?

Susan : Unfortunately, rainforests in many parts of the world are being cleared so that biofuel crops can be grown. Did you know that Brazil is losing 1.8 million hectares of Amazon rainforest every year?

Mariko : Oh, that's awful!

Susan : And what's even more shocking is that biofuels may even be more polluting than other sources of energy. In fact, the results of one study suggest that biofuels use more energy than they generate, although new technologies are improving the efficiency of production.

Mariko : Well, if biofuels aren't the solution, is there anything that can be done?

Susan : Yes, there is. But I'm not going to tell you ( 3 ) you've baked me that birthday cake you promised me.

Mariko : Oh, Susan. You're always thinking with your stomach!

\*sugar cane: サトウキビ

1. ( 1 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア come down    イ get off    ウ go up    エ turn on
2. ( 2 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア cheap    イ damaging    ウ helpful    エ interesting
3. ( 3 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア because    イ which    ウ that    エ until
4. 次の語句に続けて本文の内容に一致する文を完成させるために最も適切なものを一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。
  - (1) The price of sugar  
ア has nothing to do with the environment.  
イ is higher than before.  
ウ remains unchanged.  
エ will surely go down in the future.
  - (2) Susan thinks that biofuels  
ア are quite important for our future.  
イ are the primary source of water pollution.  
ウ may not be such a good idea.  
エ should not be used at all.
  - (3) The Amazon rainforest  
ア is becoming smaller partly because of biofuels.  
イ is necessary for producing biofuels.  
ウ should be used to grow more and more sugar cane.  
エ will be saved by new technologies.

**F** 次の各文の日本語の意味に合うように、それぞれの英文の（ ）内に適切な語を1語ずつ解答欄に書きなさい。

1. ケイトはジェーンより3倍長い間日本に住んでいます。

Kate has lived in Japan (            )(            )(            ) long as Jane.

2. 妹の世話をするために早く帰らないといけません。

I have to leave early to (            )(            )(            ) my sister.

**G** 次の場合において、あなたはどのように言いますか。英語で答えなさい。

1. 明日コンピュータを使っていいかどうかを相手にたずねる場合。

2. いままで外国に行ったことがあるかどうかを相手にたずねる場合。



H 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

You wouldn't eat the tiny plastic \*fibers that come off your fleece jacket, would you? Research released last week suggests that we might be eating the fish that do. This study — the first of its kind — found that fish in \*the Great Lakes are swallowing micro-plastic fibers that have found their ( X ) into the lakes from washing machines. And the fish that eat them include species that we often have for dinner.

Sherri Mason, professor of chemistry and environmental sciences at the State University of New York, and Laura Kammin, a pollution expert at the University of Illinois, tested 17 different fish species found in southern Lake Michigan (one of the Great Lakes) for the ① presence of micro-plastics. None of the species they examined were free of \*contamination. “The majority of this plastic consisted of micro-fibers,” said Mason.

The fibers, they explained, are produced when we wash our \*synthetic clothing. ② The tiny fibers, thousands of which are produced at every wash, are too small to be trapped by the filters in washing machines and wastewater treatment plants. Thus they end up in our lakes and rivers when recycled water is released from these plants. Because they are designed to resist environmental decay, they in fact ③ do that. They remain in the environment and do not decay quickly as natural fibers such as cotton or wool do. Fish then eat the micro-fibers when they feed. When we eat those fish, we'll be eating those fibers too.

As it turns out, these tiny fibers can cause health problems when they enter an \*organism's body. Chelsea Rochman, a scientist at the University of California Davis, found that plastic waste in the sea off the California coast also causes a variety of harmful health effects. She says that the plastic \*debris floating in our lakes, rivers and oceans contains chemicals that can potentially harm fish and other species living there. The debris poisons them, affecting hormone activity and even causing cancers. All plastic debris, no matter the size, may cause health hazards. However, ④ very small pieces of plastic, like the micro-fibers in the Great Lakes, also act as a sponge and can transfer chemicals to fish and other species, says Rochman.

Other researchers on the U.S. east coast have found similar results in examining micro-plastics. They proved that the micro-plastics contain poisonous metals and other dangerous chemicals that can be passed up the food chain to humans. The European researchers also found micro-plastics in farm-raised oysters. ⑤ Eat one of those oysters and you'll be eating whatever it has consumed.

Rochman says that her colleagues have found micro-plastics in seafood sold in markets in the U.S. and Indonesia. She says the fish tested from the U.S. market had plastic micro-fibers in it — just like those found by Mason and Kammin. ( Y ) it is clear that if we want seafood free of contamination, we need water free of both invisible, poisonous chemicals and the floating plastic debris that delivers pollution to various organisms in our lakes and oceans.

⑥ What ( reduce / be / to / can / done ) the debris? The solution, Mason, Kammin and Rochman all agree, lies upstream\*, where these fibers and other kinds of micro-plastic are getting into the water in the first place. Perhaps we could wash our clothes less often, they say. Or, we could all start wearing more natural fibers. But, more realistically, better washing machine filters are probably needed. In the meantime, some of our seafood may come with a little micro-plastic added.

\*fibers: 繊維      \*the Great Lakes: 五大湖(米国・カナダ国境にある湖群)  
\*contamination: 汚染      \*synthetic: 合成の      \*organism: 生物  
\*debris\* 破片      \*upstream: 川上の方に

1. 空所( X )に入る語として最も適切な語を下から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア method    イ practice    ウ style    エ way
2. 下線部①の意味に最も近い語を下から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア absence    イ existence    ウ influence    エ residence
3. 下線部②を以下のように書き換えた場合、(      )に入る最も適切なものを下から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
Tiny fibers, that people produce whenever they wash their clothes, are so small that they can (      ) the filters.  
ア block up    イ break down    ウ melt into    エ pass through
4. 下線部③が具体的に意味する 3 語を同じ段落から探し、解答欄に書きなさい。
5. 下線部④の意味として最も適切なものを下から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア Fish and other species carry chemicals that are mixed with sponges in the Great Lakes.  
イ Fish and other species eat sponges floating on the water, which are mixed with chemicals.  
ウ Micro-plastics are like sponges, and absorb chemicals that fish and other species eat.  
エ Micro-plastics turn into sponges and remove chemicals from fish and other species.
6. 下線部⑤の意味として最も適切なものを下から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア それらのカキの 1 つはどんな汚染物質も含んでいる。  
イ それらのカキの 1 つはあなたが食べたことのあるものである。  
ウ それらのカキの 1 つを食べるとあなたはどんなものでも食べることができる。  
エ それらのカキの 1 つを食べるとそれが食べたあらゆるものを食べていることになる。
7. 空所( Y )に入る語として最も適切な語を下から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア Although    イ However    ウ Therefore    エ When
8. 下線部⑥が正しい文になるように(      )内の語を正しい順序に並べかえなさい。
9. 本文の内容と一致するものを下から 2 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア Most of the debris eaten by the fish in southern Lake Michigan was made of natural fibers.  
イ Micro-fibers remain in the water much longer than natural fibers such as cotton and wool.  
ウ Only when the fibers are very small do they harm various species living in water.  
エ Researchers pointed out that none of the seafood sold in the U.S. contained micro-plastic fibers.  
オ If water does not have any harmful chemicals or plastics in it, we can obtain seafood that is free of contamination.  
カ Wearing more synthetic clothes is the most realistic solution to the problem of floating plastic debris.  
キ The chemicals that enter the body of a fish do not damage its hormone activity.

受験番号

2020年度神戸国際高等学校入学試験英語解答用紙(90分) その1

(2020年2月10日実施、150点満点)

<b>A</b> [ ] 点	1 [ ] 点	The Japanese tea ceremony is the art of preparing, 1(_____) and enjoying tea. While tea ceremonies are organized according to 2(_____) customs, it's a process that can never be perfected, so people who practice tea ceremony are always trying to 3(_____) their technique.			
	2 [ ] 点	No.1			
		No.2			
		No.3			
		No.4			
		No.5			
	3 [ ] 点	No.1			
		No.2			
		No.3			
		No.4			

<b>B</b> [ ] 点	1		2		3		4		5	
	6		7		8		9		10	

<b>C</b> [ ] 点	1	A		B	
	2	C		D	
	3	E		F	
	4	G		H	
	5	I		J	
	6	K		L	



<b>D</b> [ ] 点	1	in history.	
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		

<b>E</b> [ ] 点	1		
	2		
	3		
	4	(1)	
		(2)	
(3)			

<b>F</b> [ ] 点	1	Kate has lived in Japan (            )(            )(            ) long as Jane.
	2	I have to leave early to (            )(            )(            ) my sister.

<b>G</b> [ ] 点	1	
	2	

受験番号

2020年度神戸国際高等学校入学試験英語解答用紙(90分) その2

(2020年2月10日実施、150点満点)

H [ ] 点	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	What the debris?
	9	