

令和2年度

岡山白陵高等学校入学試験問題

英 語

受験 番号	
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- 注 意
1. 時間は60分で100点満点です。
 2. 問題用紙と解答用紙の両方に受験番号を記入しなさい。
 3. 開始の合図があったら、まず問題が1ページから9ページまで、順になっているかどうかを確かめなさい。
 4. 解答は解答用紙の決められたところに書きなさい。

1

次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

Can you imagine a sea of sand three times bigger than India? This is the Sahara Desert, the largest desert in the world. It covers 11 countries in North Africa and is over 3 million square miles (9 million square kilometers). That's more than 25% of Africa.

In the Sahara, temperatures are very different during the day and at night. It is much hotter during the day than at night. During the day, the hottest time is between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., when temperatures rise to 33°C. But it is very cold at night — the coldest time is at 4 a.m., when temperatures fall to -1°C. The Sahara is very dry. The average (1) precipitation in a year is only 70 millimeters.

(2) Because of the extreme temperatures in the desert, it is a very difficult place to survive. Marco Rivera, our survival expert, has some tips.

(3) Take warm clothes and a blanket. You will need a hat, long pants, and a wool sweater to keep you warm at night. During the day, cover your body, head, and face. Clothes protect you from the sun and keep water in your body. You will also need a warm blanket at night. It can get cold very quickly. When the temperature drops, it can be a shock and make you feel even colder.

A car is easier to see than a person walking in the desert. You can also use the mirrors from your car to signal to planes and other cars. You can use your car tires to make a fire. A fire is easy to see. It will help people find you, and it will keep you warm at night.

Try to drink some water at least once every hour. You need your water to last as long as possible. Drink only what you need. When you talk, you lose water from your body. Keep your mouth closed and do not talk.

If you eat, you will get thirsty and drink all of your water more quickly. You can eat a little, but only to stop you from feeling very hungry. Eat very small amounts of food, and eat very slowly. You can live three weeks with no food, but you can only live three days with no water.

It is very important to stay out of the sun during the day. Make a hole under your car and lie there. This will keep you cool and help you sleep. Find a warm place

to sleep at night. A small place near a tree or a rock will be the warmest. But be careful before you decide (4) to sleep. Dangerous animals like snakes and scorpions also like to sleep in these places. Look carefully for animals before you lie down.

問 1 下線部(1)の意味を日本語で答えよ。

問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に直せ。

問 3 下線部(3)のようにする理由を日本語で答えよ。

問 4 空欄(4)に入れるのに最も適当な英語 1 語を答えよ。

問 5 次の英文のうち、本文の内容に一致するものを 2 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア. The Sahara Desert is the largest desert which covers more than half of Africa.

イ. It is the hottest at noon in the desert because the sun is at its highest point.

ウ. You can ask for help with the mirrors from your car to survive.

エ. Eating too much food makes you drink more water.

オ. You should talk as much as possible to cheer yourself up.

カ. You should not make a hole in the desert because there are many dangerous animals.

2

次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

Chen-Chieh Chuang believes that medicine is an art. He also believes that art is good medicine. Chuang is an artist, but he is also a doctor. Chuang believes that both art and medicine help people to heal. Before he sees his first patient every morning, Chuang paints. "... Art heals me," he says. And he hopes to use his art to heal others.

Chuang was born in Taiwan. He learned to paint when he was a child. From a very young age, he wanted to be both an artist and a doctor. When he went to college, he studied art and biochemistry at Brown University in Rhode Island. After Chuang graduated from Brown, he taught art in New York City for a year. Then he began medical school at Yale University.

[I]

A few years ago, Chuang decided to work in one place for a while. He opened a medical office in Massachusetts. He also began to show and sell his paintings, and he started a class for medical students called Art and Medicine. Chuang designed (1) it to help students see the relationship between art and medicine. He wants to help students become sensitive and creative doctors.

In 2005, Chuang bought his own building and moved his (2) medical practice there. "It's my big art project," says Chuang. Outside the building, there are thousands of flowers and trees. In the waiting area, there are large windows and plants everywhere. Chuang's paintings and photographs are on the walls. There are also books on art, religion, sports, and of course, medicine.

Next to the waiting area, (3) there is a kitchen. There is always fruit there for the patients. Sometimes Chuang bakes bread, and the smell fills the waiting area. Chuang says, "Most of the time when people come to the doctor's, they are already nervous. I want to make them feel comfortable."

Patients love everything about Dr. Chuang's medical practice, from the gardens outside to the beautiful paintings inside. But they especially love Dr. Chuang, the artist and doctor who created this special place.

問 1 空欄[I]に入る次のア～エの文を、意味が通るように並べ換え、記号で答えよ。

- ア. He traveled and worked all over the United States, from Arizona to Alaska.
- イ. He painted the beautiful things of nature, for example plants, flowers, and birds.
- ウ. After medical school, Chuang worked as a doctor in poor communities.
- エ. During this time, he also continued painting.

問 2 下線部(1)の指す内容を日本語で具体的に答えよ。

問 3 下線部(2)とほぼ同じ意味を表す語句を本文中から抜き出して答えよ。

問 4 下線部(3)の Chuang 氏の真意を日本語で答えよ。

3

次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

Later that first year, I was supposed to work on a project with another classmate, Shintaro. Unfortunately, Shintaro was not very dependable. I'd rather have done the whole thing myself. But it was supposed to be a project with another person. Also, my Japanese was not good. I was happy (1) (could / do / for / about / he / research / the) the project in Japanese. Well, "could do" and "would do" are different things. (2) We had arranged to meet a few days before the project was due. We were going to put everything together. Shintaro, of course, was late. But I was happy to see him anyway. Before he even sat down, I was eagerly showing him the information I had.

Shintaro just stood there. He had a silly smile on his face. (3) He was bowing slightly and scratching the back of his head. I wasn't sure what was going on but I had two guesses. The first guess was the most obvious. His head was itchy. I thought, "Fine, scratch your head and let's get on with the project." Shintaro continued to scratch his head. My second guess seemed more likely. In America we sometimes scratch our head to show confusion.

I waited until he sat down. Then I began to explain more carefully about the work I had done. Shintaro nodded in a rather cagey way. At least he had stopped scratching his head. After I finished, I turned to him. I asked to see his materials. Shintaro began to pray. (4) He put his two palms together in front of him. I understood that Shintaro hadn't done his part of the project. But I really thought it was too late to start praying for a miracle. Did he really expect that God would magically send materials down from heaven? And so I learned a few more gestures. Scratching your head shows a feeling of embarrassment, and putting your palms together is a way to apologize. Well, at least I learned something through working with Shintaro.

問1 下線部(1)の語を意味が通るように並べ換えよ。

問2 下線部(2)の表す意味として、最も適当なものを次から選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア. その課題の提出日前の数日間を準備に費やした。
- イ. 課題の期限を数日のばしてもらおうと調整した。
- ウ. 課題を仕上げるのに数日かかった。
- エ. 課題の締め切りの数日前に会うことになっていた。

問3 下線部(3)について、(A)・(B)の問いに答えよ。

(A) 下線部(3)の行動を見て、筆者はシンタロウがどのような状態だと思ったのか、次から 2つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア. 頭が痛かった。
- イ. 頭がかゆかった。
- ウ. 課題のできばえに自信があった。
- エ. 筆者と会えてうれしかった。
- オ. 課題が進まずイライラしていた。
- カ. どうしたらいいかわからなかった。

(B) 下線部(3)で実際シンタロウはどのような状態だったのか、日本語で答えよ。

問4 下線部(4)について、(A)・(B)の問いに答えよ。

(A) 下線部(4)の行動を見て、筆者はシンタロウが何をしていると思ったのか、次から 1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア. 手相を見て、未来を予想している。
- イ. 手遊びをしている。
- ウ. 手を温めるため、こすりあわせている。
- エ. 奇跡が起こるように祈っている。

(B) 下線部(4)を実際シンタロウはどのような意図で行ったのか、日本語で答えよ。

4

次のそれぞれの英文の下線部の中から、文法・語法的に誤りのある箇所を記号で答えよ。

1. I have three children. ア Each of them イ have his ウ or her エ own room.
2. “ア Could you like イ some ウ more coffee, Mr. Jones?” “Yes. エ With milk, please.”
3. ア She’s wearing new glasses today. She イ told me her parents gave ウ it エ to her.
4. I ア am sure you イ will feel ウ a lot better if you エ will have a good night’s sleep.
5. ア According to the news, the robbers イ got into the house ウ by breaking a window and エ climbed in.

5

次の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語（句）を下から選び、それぞれ記号で答えよ。

- I wonder ().
ア. who has broken the window a little while ago
イ. whose window broke yesterday
ウ. the window which broke last week
エ. who broke the window yesterday
- Ben and I were () Lisa's piano concert last Sunday.
ア. invited イ. inviting ウ. invited to エ. inviting to
- Listen to those people. What language ()?
ア. do they speak イ. are they speaking
ウ. have they spoken エ. are they spoken
- I'm going to Paris next month. () I'm there, I hope to visit a friend of mine.
ア. Because イ. If ウ. While エ. Although
- "I'll visit the hot spring tomorrow."
"Just relax and enjoy ()."
ア. yourself イ. so much ウ. a lot of time エ. you

6

次の(A)・(B)の問題に答えよ。

(A) 次の日本語を英語に直せ。

あなたの電話番号を教えてくださいのだけど、ここに書いてくれない？

(B) 次のような場合、どのようなメールを書けばよいか、()に15～25語の英語を書き入れよ。英文が2文以上になってもかまわない。

あなたが家で一人で留守番をしているとき、お昼ご飯を食べ過ぎて、気分が悪くなりました。そこで、病院に行きたいと思っています。そのことを仕事中の母親にまずはメールで伝えようと思います。

(あなたが書くメール文)

Hi, Mom. () Please reply as soon as possible.