
令和2年度

桐蔭学園 高等学校 学力検査問題

英 語

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注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 机の上には、鉛筆・消しゴム・受験票・座席券・時計以外のものを置いてはいけません。受験生どうしの貸し借りもできません。また、机の中には、自分のマークシート冊子以外、何も入れてはいけません。
3. 携帯電話は、必ず電源を切って、かばんの中に入れておいてください。
4. 問題冊子の印刷が見えづらかったり、ページが不足したりしている場合、また、鉛筆を落としたり、体の調子が悪くなったりした時は、だまって手をあげてください。
5. 問題冊子の余白などは、自由に利用してかまいませんが、どのページも切りはなしてはいけません。
6. 問題は12ページまであります。
7. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。なお、*の付いている語には本文の最後に注があります。

Odette was born in Amiens, in the north of France, in 1912. During World War I her mother helped the fight against Germany by giving rooms in her home to British soldiers. Little Odette loved playing with the soldiers. When Odette later married an Englishman, her mother was not surprised! After a short time in France, Odette and her husband moved to England in 1931.

In 1939 German soldiers attacked Poland, and World War II began. One year later, Germans moved into France and started a new government there. Odette's heart was broken. She remembered the proud people of Amiens in World War I. They fought hard for France's freedom, but now it was lost. Odette knew that she wanted to help. But she was only a housewife. What could she do?

In the early 1940s, when Odette listened to the radio news, she knew the British government wanted pictures of French beaches! Her old vacation photos! At last she could really help.

When the British Secret Service* saw Odette's photos, they became interested in this young Frenchwoman. She knew a lot about the north of France. They decided to invite Odette to their office in London. Soon Odette was traveling toward a future that she (1) in her dreams.

“【 あ 】,” the man there said calmly. Odette could not believe her ears. She thought, “A spy? Me? Is this man crazy?”

“I'm only a housewife,” she replied quietly. “I have three young daughters and a loving husband. They need me. I'm sorry.”

But as Odette listened to her own voice, she knew. She knew that her country needed her more. The room was quiet. The calm man sat silently behind his desk, waiting. Odette thought of her family and her

home. Then she said, “(2)I’ll help in any way I can. What do I need to do?”

Odette began her lonely life of secrets and lies right away. She lied to her family. She told them she wanted to be a war nurse. She smiled kindly as she kissed her daughters and husband and said goodbye. But, inside, (3)her heart was breaking. “Will I ever see you again?” she thought.

In November, 1942 Odette started her work in Cannes, in the south of France. She looked and spoke like an ordinary Frenchwoman. But really she was working closely with a British spy, Peter Churchill, to pass money to the French Resistance*.

On April 16, 1943 Odette and Peter were caught by German police and questioned about their work. “【 ∪ 】,” thought Odette. “The Germans will kill us.” But then she had an idea. It was a dangerous plan, but it was their only hope.

“Don’t kill Peter, kill me!” she said. “Peter is my husband. He doesn’t work for the Resistance – he’s only here for me.” Did the Germans believe her? Odette thought quickly. She needed a better lie – a lie to save their lives. “Peter’s uncle is the most important man in Britain! You’ll die if you kill him!”

The Germans looked carefully at their reports. One of them said, “Who is this woman? And who is Peter Churchill?” Another man said, “*Churchill!* We cannot kill this man. His uncle is *Winston* Churchill – the head of the British government.”

A few days later Odette’s future was decided. “The court* has decided that you must die,” the German officer explained, in bad French. “You are a British spy and you work for the French Resistance.”

Days, weeks, and months passed. But Odette did not stop hoping. It seemed that her lie about Winston Churchill was (4).

Every night she imagined that she kissed her daughters. “I love you,” she told them softly.

In May, 1944 Odette was moved to Ravensbrück, in the north of Germany. The prisoners* there worked until they died. Fritz Süren, the boss of Ravensbrück, knew that she was special.

By now the Americans were in Germany and the war was almost at an end. On April 28, 1945 Süren visited Odette. “We are leaving today,” he told her. He pushed her into a car with a few other prisoners. Through the window Odette saw German soldiers who were trying to run away quickly. She could not believe her eyes! “Will I live to go free?” she thought.

After four days of driving, Odette was moved into Süren’s car. “Why does he only want *me*?” she asked herself.

At 10:00 p.m. that night Süren drove Odette to a small town. “【 う 】,” he explained. Odette could not believe her ears. Was this a joke? But Süren’s face was serious. He thought that Odette was an important person. He wanted her to say good things about him after the war.

“This is Mrs. Churchill,” Süren explained to an American officer. “She is a relative* of Winston Churchill.” Without looking at Odette, he dropped his gun. Then he turned slowly, and was taken by some soldiers toward his prison room. Odette looked around at the little town, the friendly faces of the American soldiers, and Süren’s empty car by the side of the road. She said to herself, “Is this a dream? Am I really alive? Am I really free?”

Back in England, Odette fell into her husband’s arms and cried happily. After years of fear and pain, her family was together again. Her daughters kissed and held their brave mother. “You look more beautiful than ever,” she told them. “Your love gave me hope and kept me

alive.”

In 1946 Odette received one of the most important British medals for her great courage. “【 え 】,” she said. “It’s for all the French Resistance workers in the war.”

(Adapted from *The Housewife Spy*)

注: the British Secret Service イギリス政府の情報収集機関

French Resistance 第二次世界大戦当時、フランスを占領していたドイツ政府
に対して戦っていたフランスの地下組織 court 法廷、裁判所 prisoner 捕虜
relative 親族

問1 空所（ 1 ）に入る最も適当なものを次の①～④の中から一つ選び、
その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① could not imagine
- ② needed to hope
- ③ had to plan
- ④ was not able to decide

問2 本文中の【 あ 】～【 え 】に入る最も適当なものをそれぞれ次の
①～⑥の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、いずれも
一度だけしか用いることはできません。

- ① This is the end
- ② This is not for me
- ③ You’re going to die
- ④ We think you are a French spy
- ⑤ I’m giving you to the Americans
- ⑥ We want you to go to France as a spy

問3 下線部(2)のようにオデットが決断した理由として最も適当なものを次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① イギリスにいる愛する家族と別れたくなかったため
- ② フランスとドイツの国交を結ぶため
- ③ 自分の家族を助けるため
- ④ 自分の生まれ育ったフランスを助けたいため

問4 下線部(3)の理由として最も適当なものを次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 家族にうそを見抜かれるのが怖かったため
- ② スパイとして役に立てるかどうかが不安の気持ちがあったため
- ③ 愛する家族に二度と会うことができないかもしれないという不安があったため
- ④ 愛する夫と離婚してピーター・チャーチルと結婚しなければならなかったため

問5 空所 (4) に入る最も適当なものを次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① dying
- ② exciting
- ③ happening
- ④ working

問6 本文の内容に合う英文を次の①～⑦の中から二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Odette and her mother helped British soldiers to fight against Germany during World War I.
- ② Odette thought she could help Germans because she had some pictures taken in France.
- ③ Odette wanted to help as a war nurse and told a lie to her family.
- ④ Odette began her work as a spy with a British spy in Cannes, in the south of France.
- ⑤ Winston Churchill, the most important man in Britain, was Peter Churchill's uncle.
- ⑥ The Germans killed Peter Churchill because he was a British spy and worked for the French Resistance.
- ⑦ Süren thought Odette to be an important person and saved her life.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。なお、*の付いている語には本文の最後に注があります。

In the early 1980's, Donald Keene wrote an essay "Japanese Men" which, although more than 30 years old now, still sounds true. One of his main points is that though most Japanese women have a very positive image in the West, Japanese men are often thought of as hard workers or simply ignored*. It's true. Japanese men are not seen very often in American movies, books, or the media for example, and when they are, they are not shown in important roles. Anyone who lives in Japan knows that these images are unfair, but for some reason the attractiveness* of Japanese men is not exported to America and other Western countries very successfully.

【 ① 】

Even so, a lot of Western women living in Japan find Japanese men extremely attractive. For some Western women, including myself, one of the most attractive qualities of Japanese men is their communication style. It is very different from that of most American men. Communication is often the key to a good relationship. And, Japanese men are easy to talk to. Here's why.

【 ② 】

I think there's nothing so hard about listening well if the topic is simple. But when the conversation* becomes a discussion, and especially when people have different opinions, the art of listening becomes more difficult. Still, I find that most Japanese men continue to listen well, even in a more emotional* discussion. They seem able to accept opinions that are different from their own. So my second point is that Japanese men are easy to disagree with. In other words, it's (1) to agree to disagree with no bad feelings.

【 ③ 】

And American men? Well, in my experience, American men are much harder to communicate with, especially when there are different opinions. This is probably because they're taught to have strong opinions and to win arguments*. (2) is a very common discussion style among American men. This kind of "conversation" is more like an argument. A lot of Americans, even some women, like this style.

【 ④ 】

I've never liked the argument style of conversation myself, even when I lived in America. Some people find it exciting and interesting, but others, like me, just find it stressful*. I'll never forget one time. An old boyfriend and I went to a movie together. (3) Simple enough, right? But he went on and on trying to prove he was right and I was wrong about the movie. We ended up mad at each other and we couldn't accept that we had different opinions.

【 ⑤ 】

Because of this kind of difference in cultural styles, some Americans feel that Japan is a more gentle culture than America. Many Western women find Japanese men attractive. I hope more Americans will have the chance to experience it.

(Adapted from *In Praise of Japanese Men*)

注: ignore	無視する	attractiveness	魅力的であること
conversation	会話	emotional	感情的な
argument	議論	stressful	ストレスの多い

問1 第一段落で日本人男性について述べられていないことを次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 30年以上前に書かれた文章が今でも通じるところがあること
- ② 欧米ではしばしば勤勉であると思われること
- ③ アメリカの映画や本の中で重要な役割を果たさないこと
- ④ 欧米では魅力的だと思われること

問2 以下の段落が入る最も適当な場所を本文中の【 ① 】～【 ⑤ 】の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Japanese men are good listeners. They listen quietly, and give encouraging signals (*aizuchi*), and they wait until the other person finishes speaking before they start talking. Of course this is Japanese style, not only men's style. When I talk to someone who listens this way, I feel that they really want to hear what I have to say. And this is what most women want: Someone who truly listens.

問3 空所（ 1 ）に入る最も適切な単語を次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① hard
- ② dangerous
- ③ possible
- ④ unfair

問4 空所（ 2 ）に入る最も適切な英文を次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Telling the truth and understanding each other
- ② Showing that you're right and the other person is wrong
- ③ Exchanging thoughts and ideas with each other
- ④ Not getting angry with or saying bad things about each other

問5 空所（ 3 ）に入る最も適切な英文を次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Both he and I loved it.
- ② He loved it and I didn't.
- ③ It was the worst movie we've ever seen.
- ④ We talked about it for a few hours.

問6 本文の内容と一致するものを次の①～⑤の中から二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Japanese men are good at listening and easy to talk to, so many Japanese women think them very attractive.
- ② Japanese men are likely to accept different opinions from their own.
- ③ The writer doesn't think it so hard to communicate with American men even if there are different opinions.
- ④ Many Americans like the argument style of conversation, and some think it is exciting and interesting.
- ⑤ The writer would like Japanese people to have strong opinions and win arguments.

Ⅲ 次の(1)～(5)の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させる場合、英文中の空所(A)(B)(C)の位置に来るべき語(句)を、それぞれ①～⑧の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、余分な語(句)が一つずつ含まれています。また、文頭に来るべきものも小文字で示してあります。

(1) 天気が良かったので、ピクニックは大成功でした。

()()(A)(B)(C)()().

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| ① a great | ② the picnic | ③ fine | ④ success |
| ⑤ made | ⑥ weather | ⑦ the | ⑧ because |

(2) こう私に言った人は、名前を名乗らなかった。

The man (A)() me (B)() (C) me () ().

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| ① didn't | ② this | ③ name | ④ was |
| ⑤ his | ⑥ who | ⑦ give | ⑧ told |

(3) それは自分でしなさいとお母さんは息子に言いました。

The mother (A)() () (B)() () (C).

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|------|
| ① himself | ② about | ③ her | ④ it |
| ⑤ to | ⑥ told | ⑦ son | ⑧ do |

(4) この白い帽子を見て何を思い出しますか。

What (A)() () () (B)() (C)?

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| ① hat | ② of | ③ look | ④ does |
| ⑤ remind | ⑥ this | ⑦ white | ⑧ you |

(5) 学校に行く途中で忘れずに手紙を投函^{とうかん}してください。

Please ()(A)(B)()(C)()() to school.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|------------|
| ① on | ② not | ③ your | ④ to |
| ⑤ the letter | ⑥ post | ⑦ way | ⑧ remember |

(お わ り)