

1 Choose the phrase that best completes each sentence below.

- (1) The () was very interesting.
 ア children told my story to his uncle イ story told to his children my uncle
 ウ children to my uncle told his story エ story my uncle told to his children
- (2) I don't know ().
 ア which way is better to solve the problem イ the better which way to solve problem is
 ウ which is better to solve the problem way エ the way to solve which problem better is
- (3) The fact () to solve many problems.
 ア was discovered by useful the scientist イ discovered was useful the scientist by
 ウ was useful discovered by the scientist エ discovered by the scientist was useful
- (4) He stopped exchanging e-mails with ().
 ア me explaining the reason without イ the reason me without explaining
 ウ me without explaining the reason エ the reason explaining me without
- (5) Follow the () the area well.
 ア advice from the people who know イ people know who from the advice
 ウ advice the people know who from エ people who the advice from know
- (6) I asked my aunt () fresh ones.
 ア how to choose growing vegetables イ growing vegetables how to choose
 ウ how to growing choose vegetables エ growing vegetables to choose how

2 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each blank ①~③.

In 2018, a survey of views on studying abroad was carried out on high school students in four countries: about 2,000 students in Japan, about 1,500 students in America, about 3,000 students in China, and about 1,200 students in Korea. For this survey, the high school students answered some questions by choosing one answer from several alternatives.

The following table shows the percentages of their answers to the question: "Do you want to study abroad if it is possible?" To this question, five alternatives were given to the students. Different times to go abroad to study were included in the four alternatives 2 to 5.

First, look at the percentages of the students who chose "No, I do not want to study abroad." We see that ① among the percentages of the four countries. And, the percentage of the students in Korea is the lowest.

Next, look at the percentages about the times to go abroad in the four alternatives 2 to 5. In ②, the percentages of the students who chose "while I'm in college" are the highest and they are over 30%. When we look at the percentages about the time to go abroad in ③, we can find a situation that is not seen in the other three countries: both the percentage of the students who chose "while I'm in high school" and the percentage of the students who chose "as soon as I graduate from high school" are more than 15%.

- (注) survey 調査 be carried out on ~ ~を対象として実施される
 alternative 選択肢 table 表 percentage 割合
 time 時期 include 含む while ~ ~ (する) 間に
 as soon as ~ ~してすぐに

【Table】

The percentages of the answers to the question: "Do you want to study abroad if it is possible?"				
	Japan	America	China	Korea
1 No, I do not want to study abroad.	48.6 %	38.4 %	42.6 %	31.7 %
2 Yes, I want to study abroad while I'm in high school.	5.1 %	7.7 %	3.0 %	16.3 %
3 Yes, I want to study abroad as soon as I graduate from high school.	1.9 %	6.6 %	4.4 %	18.1 %
4 Yes, I want to study abroad while I'm in college.	35.6 %	35.0 %	22.3 %	24.6 %
5 Yes, I want to study abroad as soon as I graduate from college.	7.0 %	8.1 %	25.2 %	9.3 %
No answer (無回答)	1.8 %	4.2 %	2.5 %	0.0 %

(国立教育政策研究所「高校生の留学に関する意識調査報告書」(令和元年)により作成)

- (1) ① ア the percentage of the students in Japan is higher than 50%
 イ the percentage of the students in Japan is the highest
 ウ one of the percentages is lower than 30%
 エ all the percentages are lower than 40%
- (2) ② ア Japan and America
 イ America and China
 ウ China and Korea
 エ Japan and Korea
- (3) ③ ア Japan
 イ America
 ウ China
 エ Korea

3 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)~(4).

The Maori people are the indigenous people of New Zealand. Now, about 15% of the people of New Zealand are Maori. They think their language is one of the most important things in their culture. They have passed down their traditions, history, and many other things by using the Maori language. In the 19th century, English became the dominant language and the number of people who spoke the Maori language became very small in New Zealand. People thought the Maori language was a ① language.

However, the Maori language is still surviving. From the 1970s, many of the Maori people began to try to get back their Maori identity. They said, "Our language is an important part of our identity." Many other people in New Zealand agreed with ② their opinion and supported the Maori people because they thought diversity is one of the important elements of New Zealand. Efforts to revitalize the Maori language were started and the situation began to change. In 1987, the government of New Zealand decided to make the Maori language one of the country's official languages. Now, children have chances to learn the Maori language at some schools. The government of New Zealand has decided to try to give lessons for learning the Maori language in all elementary schools in New Zealand by 2025. Although those efforts have brought some good changes to the situation, the Maori language is still on UNESCO's list of endangered languages. According to UNESCO, there are about 6,700 languages which are spoken in the world today and about 40% of them are in danger of extinction. If nothing is done for endangered languages, many of them will be lost.

The year 2019 was the international year of indigenous languages. Some things were done to raise people's awareness of those languages. For example, in Australia, a new 50 cent coin was produced. The Australian government hopes that the 50 cent coin will remind people of the importance of the diversity of languages in Australia. On the 50 cent coin, there are 14 indigenous words and a blank under them. The 14 words mean "money" in different indigenous languages of Australia, and most of the languages are now in danger of extinction. About 130 indigenous languages in Australia have already died, and the blank on the 50 cent coin expresses those lost languages which will never come back. Imagine what will be lost when a language is lost. We should pay attention to the languages in danger before it becomes too late.



- (注) Maori マオリの indigenous その土地固有の
New Zealand ニュージーランド pass down ~ ~を受け継ぐ dominant 主要な
the 1970s 1970年代 get back ~ ~を取り戻す element 要素
identity アイデンティティ diversity 多様性
revitalize 再活性化する elementary school 小学校
UNESCO 国際連合教育科学文化機関
endangered 絶滅の危機に瀕した extinction 絶滅 awareness 意識
50 cent coin 50セント硬貨 remind ~ of ... ~に...を思い出させる

- (1) The word which should be put in ① is
ア destroying. イ disappearing. ウ lasting. エ returning.
(2) The words ② their opinion mean that
ア the Maori language is in danger of extinction.
イ the number of the Maori people became very small.
ウ the language is an important part of the Maori identity.
エ diversity is one of the important elements of New Zealand.
(3) With the 50 cent coin, the Australian government wants people to
ア keep the importance of their official language in their memory.
イ remember that the diversity of languages in Australia is important.
ウ study their native language harder than any other languages in Australia.
エ notice that the diversity of languages causes some problems in communication.
(4) According to the passage,
ア the number of the people who speak English in New Zealand is becoming small because the Maori language is becoming the dominant language.
イ the Maori language is one of the official languages in New Zealand, and all the children are learning it in elementary school now.
ウ the Maori language is in danger of extinction although people's efforts have improved the situation of the language.
エ the 14 indigenous languages in Australia will be expressed by the blank on the 50 cent coin when they are revitalized.

4 Read the passage with six paragraphs [1]~[6] and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1), (3), and (4), and choose the answer to the question written in (2).

(注) paragraph 段落

- [1] When you are reading a book, what do you do when you come across a word that you don't know in a sentence? ① A Maybe the context will help you when you try to guess the meaning of the word. B But, do you know that a part of that word you don't know may also help you? C Learning about prefixes and suffixes can help you when you guess the meaning of a word you don't know. D
[2] You know the meanings of the following words: remember, reuse, and repair. These words begin with the same two letters: re. This re is a prefix. A prefix is a letter or a group of letters added to the front of a word to make another word. The prefix re means "again" or "again and again" or "back."
[3] Knowing the prefix re can help you. Here is an example. Suppose you don't know the meaning of the word "remove" when you read the following sentences: "A boy put many books on the desk to use for studying. He removed all the books from the desk before he left the room."

①

- [4] Next, what are suffixes? You know the meanings of the following words: action, collection, and communication. These words end with the same four letters: tion. This tion is a suffix. A suffix is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to make another word. The suffix tion is used to make a noun.
[5]
[6] In these ways, learning about prefixes and suffixes is very helpful for you to improve your English vocabulary. There are various prefixes and suffixes and you can find them in many words you already know. Now, you may be able to check the meanings of the words you already know if ② they have re or tion.

- (注) come across 出会う context 前後関係, 文脈 prefix 接頭辞
suffix 接尾辞 letter 文字 again and again 何度も何度も
suppose 仮定する noun 名詞 vocabulary 語彙
check 確認する

- (1) The sentence "That means that the other sentences before and after that sentence will help you." should be put in
ア A. イ B. ウ C. エ D.
(2) The following sentences (i) ~ (iii) should be put in ① in the order that makes the most sense.
(i) So, from the meanings of these two parts, you can guess the meaning of the word "remove" is to move something again.
(ii) When you read the second sentence again after you guessed the meaning of the word in this way, you can imagine he carried all the books away from the desk before he left the room.
(iii) Although you don't know the meaning of the word "remove" in the second sentence, you know the word "move" and you can find a prefix re in front of it.

Which is the best order?

- ア (ii) -> (i) -> (iii) イ (ii) -> (iii) -> (i)
ウ (iii) -> (i) -> (ii) エ (iii) -> (ii) -> (i)

- (3) Paragraph [5] should explain an example to show
ア knowing about the suffix tion is helpful when you come across a word with that suffix.
イ that guessing the meaning of the suffix tion is more helpful than learning about prefixes.
ウ the prefix re is more useful than the suffix tion to guess a noun from a word you know.
エ how a word people often use now was made by using the four letters tion as a prefix.
(4) The word ② they refers to
ア English letters. イ English prefixes and suffixes.
ウ meanings of English words you don't know. エ English words you already know.

5 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1), (2), and (4), and choose the answer to the question written in (3).

Did you know that the medals for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games will be made in a very special way? They will be made of metals which were collected and recycled from small electrical devices, for example, cellphones or computers. Making medals from recycled metal gives us some important messages about the [1].

What do you do, for example, when you buy a new cellphone and you don't use your old one? A lot of people probably keep their used cellphones at home. According to research done in 2017, in one year in Japan people stopped using about 650 thousand tons of small electrical devices because they got new ones. In those used devices, there are about 280 thousand tons of metals which can be recycled. Japan imports a lot of mineral resources from other countries to produce things. Those resources are usually taken from the ground, but they will not last forever.

If you recycle your used electrical devices, you can [2] the resources in the ground and solve some problems on the earth. However, when you recycle electrical devices, you should be careful about the way of doing it because there are some things that are harmful to the environment in the waste. Please find the sign for collecting small electrical devices. You can find boxes with this sign in some cities. Old devices put in the box will be recycled properly at special factories. If you can't find one in your city, please remember where you bought the device and ask the people working at the shop. Recycling your old electrical devices "properly" is a key to protecting the environment.



Although recycling things properly is good for the environment, remember there is a better way. [3] It means you can reduce waste by refusing to buy things you don't need and using your things for a long time. When you see the medals for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games this summer, please remember how they were made and think about things you can do to make our future sustainable.

- (注) medal メダル
the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games 東京オリンピック・パラリンピック競技大会
be made of ~ から作られる metal 金属 electrical 電気の
device 器具 ton トン (重さの単位) import 輸入する
mineral 鉱物の resource 資源 harmful 有害な
waste ごみ, 廃棄物 sign 標示 properly 適切に
sustainable 持続可能な

- (1) The word which should be put in [1] is
ア communication. イ electricity. ウ environment. エ information.
(2) The word which should be put in [2] is
ア accept. イ burn. ウ save. エ spend.
(3) What is the sentence which should be put in [3]?
ア Think twice before you buy new things.
イ Pay attention to harmful things in electrical devices.
ウ Buy more things at some special shops to recycle more things.
エ Produce electricity from the old electrical devices you don't need.
(4) According to the passage,
ア in Japan in one year, about 280 thousand tons of metals are collected for recycling.
イ resources can be taken from some kinds of waste by recycling them properly.
ウ the sign for collecting small electrical devices shows there are no harmful things in the waste.
エ the medals for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games will be recycled for our future.

6 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)~(4).

Many people may not think that water is a unique substance, but it is actually very unique. Water has several properties that [1] it unique. The following sentences explain two of them.

One of the properties is about density. Most natural substances expand when they get warmer, and their density gets lower. They contract when they get cooler, and their density gets higher.

[A] The density of water reaches its peak at 3.98°C. When the temperature of water gets closer to 0°C from 3.98°C, the density of water gets lower. [B] And, the density of ice is lower than the density of water. So, ice floats on water. [C] Natural substances that show this way of changing in density are rare. [D]

Another one is about heat. Compared to other fluids, water does not get hot or cold soon. This property has an influence on changes in temperature in areas near seas or lakes. For example, the temperature in those areas tends to change more [2] than the temperature in areas without seas or lakes. When seasons change, people who live near the sea in Japan may feel the effects of this property. When the summer starts, the water of the sea does not become hot soon. So, by the influence of the water, the temperature in the area does not get hot quickly. When seasons change from autumn to winter, the [3] effect can be felt. The water of the sea does not get cold soon, so the temperature in the area does not get cold quickly.

- (注) unique 独特の substance 物質 property 性質
density 密度 expand 膨張する contract 収縮する
peak 最高点 float 浮く rare まれな
heat 熱 compared to ~ ~と比較すると fluid 液体
tend to ~ ~する傾向がある effect 効果

- (1) The word which should be put in [1] is
ア become. イ decide. ウ judge. エ make.
(2) The sentence "However, water does not show such a way of changing in density." should be put in
ア [A]. イ [B]. ウ [C]. エ [D].
(3) The word which should be put in [2] is
ア clearly. イ early. ウ quickly. エ slowly.
(4) The word which should be put in [3] is
ア dangerous. イ hard. ウ opposite. エ serious.

7 Read the following sentences and write your answer in English.

Proverbs are short sentences passed down from generation to generation and they usually contain advice to people.

There are two proverbs that give us different advice. The first one is "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." This proverb says that we cannot get anything if we don't take a risk. The second one is "Better safe than sorry." This one says that a person should be careful and act safely to avoid regretting later.

Which proverb is more persuasive for you? Write your opinion and reason. After that, write about your experience to support your reason.

When you write your answer, you can express the first proverb as Proverb A, and the second proverb as Proverb B.

- (注) proverb ことわざ pass down ~ ~を受け継ぐ
from generation to generation 代々, 世代を超えて contain 含む
venture 思い切って立ち向かう gain 得る take a risk 危険を冒す
sorry 後悔して safely 安全に avoid 避ける
regret 後悔する persuasive 説得力のある

受験 番号	番
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得点	
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〈リスニングを除く〉

令和2年度大阪府学力検査問題

英語解答用紙〔C問題〕

					採点者記入欄		
1	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(5)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(6)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
2	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
3	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
4	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
						34	

					採点者記入欄		
5	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
6	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	2	
						16	

					採点者記入欄		
7	-----						

						10	
						10	