

2018年度・学力考査問題

(高校第2回)

【英語】

注 意

1. 試験時間は50分です。
2. 答えはすべて解答用紙にはっきりと記入ください。
3. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後集めます。
4. 問題は11ページで①から⑧まであります。開始の合図で必ず確認し、そろっていない場合はすぐに手をあげください。

1

次の [A]・[B] の問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の(a)～(c)の各組で、下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものを1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) 1. wanted 2. needed 3. visited 4. liked
- (b) 1. bread 2. apeal 3. breathe 4. creature
- (c) 1. nature 2. ancient 3. strange 4. statue

[B] 次の(a)・(b)の各組で、与えられた語の第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が他の3つと異なるものを1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) 1. pre-fer 2. a-broad 3. re-cent 4. suc-cess
- (b) 1. fan-tas-tic 2. in-tro-duce 3. de-li-cious 4. im-por-tant

2

次の(a)～(e)の文の[]に入れるのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ答えなさい。
ただし、[]に与えられた文字で始めること。

- (a) “How many [l] can Mr. Fujioka speak?”
“Three. Japanese, English and Korean.”
- (b) “Where is my mother?”
“She is cooking in the [k] now.”
- (c) “How’s the [w] in Morioka?”
“It is rainy now.”
- (d) “Do you have a [p]?”
“Yes. I have a little rabbit.”
- (e) “How was your exam today?”
“It was much [e] than the last one.”

3

次の(a)~(e)の会話文で、()に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(a) A : What's your afternoon class?

B : I take French.

A : Sounds hard.

B : Yes, it is. ()

1. But the "r" sound is very difficult.
2. But some spellings are the same.
3. So I can teach you some expressions.
4. So I don't have to eat lunch.

(b) A : Hi, Beth. You look worried.

B : Yeah. I'm really nervous.

A : Why?

B : My grades are terrible, and ()

1. I don't mind showing my report card to my parents.
2. would you like to go to a party with me this weekend?
3. I'm sure my parents will be pleased to see my report card.
4. I'm afraid of showing my report card to my parents.

(c) A : Hello. I'd like a case of juice.

B : () Will that be all right?

A : No problem. We don't need it for three days.

1. I'm sorry, but we don't have enough time.
2. We can deliver it right now.
3. Well, could you come to the store?
4. OK, but we can't deliver it until tomorrow.

(d) A : What are you doing this summer vacation?

B : A friend of mine in Okinawa has invited me to visit her.

A : Wow, that's great. ()

B : She's a classmate from college.

1. How do you know her?
2. Who are you going with?
3. Where is she from?
4. When did she move there?

(e) A : Can you go to the concert with me tomorrow, Mom?

B : Sure. I am happy to go.

A : () I'm not familiar with the concert hall.

B : Don't worry. I've been there twice.

1. I want to go with someone else.
2. I'm afraid I can't.
3. I'm glad to hear that.
4. I've often visited the hall.

4 次の(a)~(e)の日本語の意味に合うように英文をつくるとき、(イ)(ロ)に入れるのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

(a) その双子はとてもそっくりなので私には区別がつかない。

The twins are (イ) much alike that I cannot tell one (ロ) the other.

(b) 彼らは家を作るために森林を切り倒している。

They are cutting (イ) forest trees in (ロ) to build houses.

(c) 父はついに禁煙することに成功した。

In the (イ), my father succeeded in (ロ) up smoking.

(d) 私は帰宅するとすぐにソファに横たわった。

As (イ) as I got home, I (ロ) on the sofa.

(e) その詩を全部暗唱するのは難しそうだ。

It seems that learning all the poems (イ) heart (ロ) difficult.

5

次の(a)~(c)の1~7の語(句)を並べかえたとき、(イ)(ロ)に入れるものをそれぞれ番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(a) He () () (イ) () () (ロ) () to England.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. heard | 2. she | 3. hasn't | 4. his daughter |
| 5. from | 6. moved | 7. since | |

(b) () () (イ) () () (ロ) () by?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------|--------|
| 1. children | 2. up | 3. brought | 4. who |
| 5. will | 6. be | 7. these | |

(c) () () (イ) () () (ロ) () anything.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. saying | 2. went | 3. the room | 4. out |
| 5. of | 6. without | 7. the boy | |

6

次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。なお、()内に与えられた語をそのままの形で順に用いること。

私はあなたに宿題をしなさいと何回言わなくてはならないのですか。

(have / tell / to)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Most people enjoy sweet foods. We even use words like sugar, *sweetheart, honey, and honeymoon in *connection with love and romance. Of all the sweet foods that we eat, honey is probably the oldest. But have you ever thought about how we get honey, or about honey itself?

Honey is the only food eaten by humans that is produced by an insect. (イ) Honey is a food made by bees [1. to 2. have 3. so that 4. something 5. they 6. eat] during the winter. To make honey, bees visit flowers, drink the *nectar they make each day, and then return to the *hive. *Enzymes in the bees change the sugar in the nectar into the different types of sugar that we like to eat. In the hive, the bees mix the nectar together and then water *evaporates from it. The result is honey. It is *stored in a *honeycomb made from *beeswax. An average hive *contains between 20,000 and 40,000 worker bees, and they collect the nectar. However, there is not much nectar in one flower, so for a hive to make one kilogram of honey, the bees need to make about one million nectar-collecting trips. (ロ) That means each worker bee in a hive must visit between 25 and 50 flowers for each kilogram of honey made by the hive. Each year, an average hive will produce around 20 kilograms of honey. (ハ) It is not surprising that we say someone who is very busy is a “busy bee.”

In 2010, about 1.5 million tons of honey, worth \$1.2 billion, was *consumed around the world. One quarter of all the world’s honey comes from just one country, China. Africa and EU (the European Union) produce about 12.5 percent of the world’s honey supply each. The rest of the world produces 50 percent of the world’s honey.

Honey is a special food. Because it contains a very high level of sugar and a very low level of water, *bacteria and fungi cannot survive in it. As a result, honey is the only food that does not go (ニ). Although honey is mostly made of different kinds of sugar, it also contains small amounts of *vitamins and minerals including B vitamins, iron, and so on.

Honey is not the only product made by honey bees that humans use. Beeswax is used to make candles, skin care products, and so on. Every year, around 10,000 tons of beeswax, worth \$100 million, is used globally. However, the most important service provided to humans by honey bees is neither (ホ-1) nor (ホ-2). It is (ヘ) fertilizing our crops. As the worker bees collect nectar, they also pick up *pollen from the flowers. As they fly from flower to flower, the pollen is spread around, and this fertilizes the plants. A great number of crops we grow are fertilized by insects like bees. The value of the fertilization service

provided by bees is *estimated at \$50 billion in Europe and more than \$100 billion in Africa.

Thanks to honey bees, we can enjoy many kinds of foods. Honey bees fertilize all of our fruits and nuts, and most of our beans and vegetables. Imagine living in a world without oranges, tomatoes, potatoes, grapes, coffee, or chocolate. As well as a boring and hungry world, we *would lack clothes as well: cotton is also fertilized by honey bees. But this can be our future. As a result of pollution from *pesticides used in *agriculture, *infection by the varroa mite, and climate change, honey bees are dying in huge numbers in recent years. If we do not find ways to protect our honey bees soon, our 10,000-year honeymoon with honey may soon be over.

【注】 sweetheart 恋人	connection つながり・関連	nectar (花の) 蜜
hive (蜂の) 巣箱	enzyme 酵素	evaporate 蒸発する
store ～を蓄える	honeycomb (ミツバチの) 六角形の巣穴	
beeswax 蜜ろう	contain ～を含む	consume ～を消費する
bacteria and fungi バクテリアや菌類		
vitamins and minerals ビタミンやミネラル		pollen 花粉
estimate ～を見積もる	would lack ～が足りなくなるだろう	
pesticide 殺虫剤	agriculture 農業	
infection by the varroa mite バロアダニによる感染		

[設問]

- (a) 下線部(イ)が本文の内容に合う英文になるように、[]内の1～6の語(句)を並べかえ、番号で答えなさい。
- (b) 下線部(ロ)の指す内容として最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. それぞれの巣には、約2万匹から4万匹の働きバチがいること。
 2. 平均的な行動パターンとして、約2万匹から4万匹の働きバチが蜜を集めること。
 3. 1キロの蜜を作るのに、働きバチは約100万回花の蜜を集めに行くこと。
 4. 働きバチは毎年25種類から50種類の花から蜜を集めること。

(c) 下線部(ハ)を日本文に訳しなさい。

(d) 本文を参考に、下の表の(A)～(D)に入る数値の組み合わせとして最もふさわしいものを次の1～4から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Global Honey Production (2010)

	Weight (tons)	Value (million dollars)
China	(A)	300
Africa	187,500	(B)
EU	(C)	150
Rest of World	750,000	(D)

1. (A) 445,000 - (B) 150 - (C) 222,500 - (D) 600
2. (A) 375,000 - (B) 150 - (C) 187,500 - (D) 600
3. (A) 375,000 - (B) 225 - (C) 187,500 - (D) 900
4. (A) 445,000 - (B) 225 - (C) 222,500 - (D) 900

(e) 空所(ニ)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. well
2. wrong
3. bad
4. down

(f) 空所(ホ-1)(ホ-2)に入るものの組み合わせとして最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で選びなさい。

1. (ホ-1) honey - (ホ-2) beeswax
2. (ホ-1) sugar - (ホ-2) honeycomb
3. (ホ-1) vitamins - (ホ-2) minerals
4. (ホ-1) bacteria - (ホ-2) fungi

(g) 下線部(へ)の内容として最もふさわしいものを次の1～4から1つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1. 作物の栄養価を高めること。
2. 作物を受粉させること。
3. 作物を伝染病から守ること。
4. 作物についての害虫を駆除すること。

(h) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～8の中から3つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1. Honey is probably the oldest of all the sweet foods that we have ever eaten.
2. When the bees mix the nectar with water, the result is honey.
3. Only China consumes 25 percent of the world's honey.
4. Honey can kill bacteria and fungi as it has a very high level of sugar and a very low level of water.
5. Beeswax is the most valuable product humans get from bees.
6. We will not be able to get any food if we cannot harvest enough cotton.
7. We depend on bees to help to produce many of our food crops.
8. It is important for us to catch insects to make our life rich.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Stacey and her twin brother, Steve, were football fans. They played football for their school team, Denston Primary. They talked about football all the time. They watched their favorite team, Denston Rovers, when they were at home.

One evening, Stacey and Steve were watching a football match on TV. Dad was reading the newspaper. *Mum came in and sat down. “Have you finished with the paper, yet?” she asked.

“I’ve just (イ) reading the sports section,” Dad replied. Suddenly he said, “Wow! I can’t believe it! Look. It says that Brent and Vialli are coming to play football here on Saturday.”

“Really!” Steve said. “They both play for Italian teams.”

“(ロ)” Mum asked.

“Denston Rovers are playing in a special match to collect money for Denston Hospital. They are playing against a team of famous football stars. Brent’s family lives here, in Denston, so he is playing in the team. Vialli is his friend,” Dad explained.

“Have you ever seen them, Dad?” Stacey asked.

“No, I’ve never seen them,” Dad said, “but everyone says they’re good.”

“Can we go?” Steve asked.

The two children looked at Dad. “All right,” he said. “I’ll take you.”

* * *

On Saturday afternoon, the family waited for the match to begin. They were sitting behind one of the (ハ). The huge *crowd cheered as the players ran onto the *pitch.

“There they are!” Steve shouted excitedly. He pointed at Brent and Vialli.

The *referee blew his whistle. The game started at a very fast pace. It was very exciting.

“Look! Brent has got the ball!” shouted Stacey.

“Now he’s passed it to Vialli,” said Steve.

“Shoot!” Dad shouted.

Vialli ran toward the goal. A Denston Rovers player tried to stop him. Vialli ran (ニ) the player easily and kicked the ball at the goal. It missed the goal and flew into the crowd like a rocket.

“Look out!” Mum shouted — but it was too late. The ball hit Stacey on the head.

* * *

“(ホ)” Stacey asked. Dad was sitting next to her. Mum and Steve were standing behind him.

“Don't worry. You're going to be all right,” he said.

“You're in hospital,” Mum said. “An ambulance brought you here. You were hit on the head by Vialli's shot!”

“I saw the ball coming to me and then — BANG! I don't remember anything after (へ) that,” Stacey said quietly.

A doctor came and *examined Stacey. Then Stacey had an *X-ray. The doctor brought her back to her family. The family sat around Stacey's bed and waited for the results of the X-ray.

Two hours later, the doctor came back. She smiled at Stacey and said, “Everything is fine! You're a lucky girl — there are no broken bones.” Stacey and her family were very pleased. “Oh,” the doctor said. “(ト) There [1. to 2. you 3. are 4. see 5. want 6. two men 7. outside who].”

When the two men walked through the door, Stacey was surprised. It was Brent and Vialli. They were still wearing their football *kit.

“Are you OK?” Brent asked.

“I'm fine, thank you,” Stacey said quietly.

Then Vialli took something from behind his back and spoke to Brent in Italian. “Vialli wants to give you a present,” Brent said. Vialli gave Stacey the match ball.

“All the players have signed it for you. It will remind you of today,” Brent said.

“Oh, thank you!” Stacey said excitedly. “I'm pleased Vialli missed the goal!”

Brent turned to Vialli and *translated. Then everyone laughed loudly. “Vialli thinks you're very funny!” Brent smiled.

【注】 Mum お母さん

crowd 観衆

pitch 競技場

referee 審判

examine ～を診察する

X-ray レントゲン検査

kit 服装

translate 翻訳する

[設問]

(a) 空所(イ)～(ホ)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(イ) 1. forgot 2. stopped 3. started 4. wanted

(ロ) 1. Why are they coming to play here?
2. Where do they live?
3. When are they going to play here?
4. Who are playing in the team?

(ハ) 1. players 2. stadiums 3. referees 4. goals

(ニ) 1. after 2. past 3. into 4. out of

(ホ) 1. Where am I? 2. How are you?
3. What is that? 4. Are they OK?

(b) 下線部(へ)の内容を、10字以上15字以内の日本語で答えなさい。ただし、句読点も1字数えます。

(c) 下線部(ト)が本文の内容に合う英文になるように、〔 〕内の1～7の語(句)を並べかえ、番号で答えなさい。

(d) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～8の中から3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Steve and his sister were born on the same day.
2. Two famous football players are playing against Denston Primary.
3. A football match was held to collect money and give it to a hospital.
4. Brent and his friend Vialli played in the team named Denston Rovers.
5. Stacey's parents invited Brent and Vialli to the hospital to please their children.
6. Stacey had an X-ray two hours after she was carried into the hospital.
7. Stacey was happy because Vialli couldn't get any goals.
8. Stacey was able to meet Vialli because the ball he kicked hit her.

【英語】

解答用紙(高校第2回)

1 [A] (a) (b) (c) [B] (a) (b)

2 (a) (b) (c)

(d) (e)

3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

4 (a) (b)

(c) (d)

(e)

5 (a) (b) (c)

6

7 (a) (b)

(c)

(d) (e) (f) (g)

(h)

8 (a) イ ハ ニ ホ

(b) 10 15

(c)

(d)

受験番号

氏名

得点