学力検査問題 [英語] (その1)

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

1

Global temperatures are rising as a result of carbon emissions, which trap greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. One of the first things to be affected by global warming are the large masses of ice known as glaciers. The higher temperatures not only cause the glaciers to melt, (1) they reduce the snowfall as well. Glaciers are formed when snow falls on existing snow and the lower layer of snow is compressed, creating a large mass of ice. If some of the surface of the glacier melts during warmer weather, that's OK as long as more snow falls to replace what was lost. A But continually warmer temperatures mean that more ice is melting and less snow is falling. So the glacier cannot sustain its mass; in other words, it shrinks. We call this phenomenon glacier retreat because as the mass gets smaller, it seems to be retreating from landmarks.

Why do retreating glaciers have scientists and environmentalists so concerned? First of all, most of the earth's supply of fresh water is in the form of glaciers. The normal melting of glaciers during seasons of warmer temperatures provides fresh water to people, animals, and plants. If the glaciers are not able to sustain (2) their mass, there will be less fresh water available for people to drink and use for raising crops. This could spell disaster for human populations around the world. Countries on every continent, including the US, China, India, and several eastern African nations, are already struggling to conserve water in the face of serious droughts. A reduction in glacier-fed river levels could be disastrous.

Furthermore, while the disappearance of glaciers would mean diminished fresh water supplies, the process of this disappearance is causing floods and rising ocean levels. Most glaciers are located at higher elevations because of the colder temperatures found there. So when the ice melts, gravity propels the water downward via rivers and streams. More melting means more water is entering the river system, which may be unable to bear the increased volume, resulting in flooding. Flooding, in turn, destroys property and crops and disrupts the equilibrium of ecosystems. Once the water reaches the sea, it raises the water level, threatening coastal settlements. In addition, seawater can get into the ground water supply, further diminishing fresh water supplies as the seawater contaminates the fresh water with salt. B Floods and rising water levels are forcing people to move, and the trend is expected to continue.

In addition to destroying settlements and causing the displacement of thousands of people, the melting of glaciers can destroy the farms that once relied on them for irrigation—the movement of water for crops. This presents a looming problem for the world's food supplies, as the disappearance of arable land places extra pressure on resources that are already threatened by rising populations. Furthermore, the disruption to ocean ecology affects fish and other animals. For example, corals rely on sunlight, and as the water level rises, (3) their exposure to sunlight decreases. Fish that feed on the corals face reduced food supplies, and (4) their numbers decline, adversely affecting the other fish, birds, and mammals that feed on them—including humans.

The accelerated loss of glaciers, [by caused global itself warming], also compounds the effects of global warming. Glaciers absorb about twenty percent of the sun's heat and reflect the rest back. But when they disappear, the earth below gets exposed, absorbing eighty percent of the sun's heat and only reflecting twenty percent back. So the earth's temperature increases, making the problem worse. Projections for the future are worrying, since demand for water is expected to increase as the population grows and as temperatures rise. Glacial retreat is thus one of the most pressing environmental problems we face today.

[Reading for the Real World 2 by Moraig Macgillivray, Tonia Peters, Michael Kane, Compass Publishing, 2015]

注emissions: 排出compressed: 圧縮されたspell: 意味するdroughts: 干ばつglacier-fed:氷河が解けてできたelevations: 標高,海抜propels: 進ませるdisrupts: 崩壊させるequilibrium: 均衡contaminates:汚染するirrigation: 灌漑(かんがい)looming: 差し迫ったarable: 耕作に適したcorals: サンゴ

学力検査問題 [英語] (その2) (2022-般1 В)

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入せよ。

1	[]	内の下線を施し	た語を並べかえ	て英語	文を完成	成せよ。							
2	下線剖	『A を和訳せよ。											
3	下線剖	『Bを和訳せよ。											
4	下線剖	阝(1) ~ (4) の代名	呂詞が指すもの	を、フ	ァ〜サか	いら選び,	記号で答	えよ	• •				
	ア	corals		イ	crops				ウ	fish and oth	er animals		
	Т	fish that feed or	n the corals	オ	glacie	rs			カ	human popu	ulations		
	+	large masses of	ice	ク	people	e, anima	ls, and pla	ants	ケ	reduced foo	od supplies		
		the higher temp	peratures	サ	the ot	her fish,	birds, and	d mai	mmals				
5	本文の)内容と合ってい	るものを, ア~	~ケか	ら4つ;	選び, 記	号で答え。	よ。					
	ア												
	イ												
	ウ												
	Т	There is no need to worry about melting glaciers affecting the world's food supplies.											
	オ												
	カ	カ Many farms used to rely on seawater for irrigation.											
	+	+ Glaciers can form at higher elevations due to lower temperatures there.											
	ク	ク Fish and other animals could threaten the marine ecosystem.											
	ケ	Countries on ev	very continent	are m	aking e	fforts to	conserve	wate	r.				
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2	次07-			9月2,	, , ,	こから迭			$r r \circ$				
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3		cer is one of (•									
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4	(,	ing how much	suppo		_	om his pai						
	ア	Here	イIt		ウ	That		エ	There				
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		before	1 for		ウ	since		т	when				
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9		nnot finish my ho	`) time.			-	1				
	ア	so short	イ a so sho	ort	ウ	so a sh	ort	1	so sho	rt a			

学力検査問題 [英語] (その3)

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入せよ。

3	次の各文の()内に入る前置詞を,	ア~タから選び,	記号で答えよ。ただし、	同じ記号を2回以上用いてはならない。

- 1 Do nothing () the law, or you will be arrested.
- 2 I went to see my aunt the day () yesterday.
- **3** No apology will make up () his mistake.
- 4 Young boys () school uniform are getting on the bus.
- 5 The discovery () penicillin by Fleming was a significant achievement.
- 6 I forgot to take my train pass () me.
- 7 () our efforts, we lost the soccer game.
- 8 Near the top of the mountain, temperatures can be 10 degrees () zero.
- 9 New apartment buildings are being built () this area.

ア	against	イ	at	ゥ	before	т	below	才	between	カ	by	+	despite	ク	for
ケ	from		in	サ	of	シ	than	ス	throughout	セ	to	ソ	until	タ	with

4 次の各組の二文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように、()内に適当な語を入れよ。

- 1 The teacher gave me a book.
 - The teacher gave a book () ().
- 2 It is impossible to solve the problem.
 - The problem cannot () ().
- A man came up to me, asking me what time it was.
 A man came up to me () () me what time it was.

5 日本文の意味を表すように、()内の下線を施した語句を並べかえて英文を完成せよ。

- 1 彼は腕組みをして座っていた。
 (arms he with sat his folded).
- 2 その絵本は最近よく売れている。 The (<u>days</u> <u>book</u> <u>is</u> <u>well</u> <u>picture</u> <u>these</u> <u>selling</u>).
- 3 その教員はリスクに気づいているべきだった。
 (aware been have of the risks should teacher the).
- 4 時間を守らない人を私は信用しない。
 (<u>no I one who not is punctual trust</u>).
- 5 感情的になっているときに重要な決断をしてはいけない。 Do (<u>decisions</u> <u>not</u> <u>emotional</u> <u>important</u> <u>make</u> <u>when</u> <u>you're</u>).

解答用紙 [英語]

般IB

受験

番号

解答用紙 [英語]

2022	受 験	
般IB	番号	

解答例

