

2024 年度

高2

1 学期期末考查

論理・表現 II

50分/100点満点

受験上の注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 本冊子には7ページまでの問題文と解答用紙1枚がついています。
3. 試験開始の合図後、問題冊子・解答用紙にクラス・番号・氏名を必ず記入しなさい。
4. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の所定の解答欄の枠内に収まるように記入しなさい。
5. 判別のつかない文字、問題の指示に従っていない解答については不正解とします。
6. 日本語での字数制限がある問題では、句読点は字数に含めます。
7. 英語での語数制限がある問題では、コンマやピリオドは語数に含めません。
8. 試験終了後は問題冊子を各自持ち帰ること。

大分県立大分上野丘高等学校 2 年部英語科

2年()組()番 氏名()

【1】 ()に入るのに最も適切な選択肢を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Do I have to change (ア a train / イ trains) at Shibuya?
- (2) The rich (ア is / イ are) not always happy.
- (3) Please give me some (ア advice / イ advices) about how to study math.
- (4) Every participant in the event (ア was / イ were) under eighteen.
- (5) Most of (ア them / イ these / ウ those) who joined the party were young man.
- (6) I used five (ア pieces of paper / イ piece of papers / ウ pieces of papers) to make this box.
- (7) I like outdoor sports much better than indoor (ア it / イ one / ウ ones).

【2】 次の日本語に合うように、空所に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

- (1) 私のおじは、家に遊びに来るときはいつもプレゼントを持ってくる。

My uncle () comes to our house () bringing a present.

- (2) 「ここに自転車を置いてもいいですか」「ええ、かまいませんよ」

"Do you mind me parking my bike here?" "Of course ()."

- (3) まもなく父が退院する。

It () () () () Dad leaves the hospital.

- (4) 「彼女は昨日学校に行かなかったのですか」「いいえ、行きましたよ」

"() she go to school yesterday?" "(), she ()."

- (5) その国ではさまざまな民族が一緒に暮らしています。

Various () live together in that country.

- (6) いったいここで何をしているの？

What () () are you doing here?

- (7) 彼女は決して嘘をつくような人ではありません。

She is the () person () () a lie.

【3】 次の文を()内の指示に従って書き換えなさい。

- (1) When we heard the news, we became excited. (the news を主語にして)

- (2) Jim said to me, "Do you live near here?" (間接話法に)

- (3) My brother said to me, "Don't use my bike." (間接話法に)

- (4) I hope it will clear up in the afternoon. (下線部を過去形に)

- (5) My sister stepped on the cat yesterday. (下線部を強調する強調構文に)

【4】次の(a)(b)の文が同じ意味になるように、空所に適切な語を補いなさい。

(1) (a) Ken is usually on time, but he is sometimes late.

(b) Ken is () () on time.

(2) (a) She is kind as well as smart.

(b) She is not () smart () also kind.

【5】()内の語(句)を並び替え、文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答欄には3番目と5番目の語(句)を記号で答えなさい。また、文頭に来る文字も小文字で記している。

(1) 昨日は、新幹線で博多から東京に到着するまで5時間かかりました。

[~~ア~~ five hours / ~~イ~~ get / ~~ウ~~ it / ~~エ~~ me / ~~オ~~ to / ~~カ~~ to / ~~キ~~ took] Tokyo from Hakata by Shinkansen yesterday.

(2) 今までこんなにおもしろい本は読んだことがない。

Never [~~ア~~ an / ~~イ~~ book / ~~ウ~~ have / ~~エ~~ I / ~~オ~~ interesting / ~~カ~~ read / ~~キ~~ such].

(3) 昨夜はなんて激しく風が吹いたのだろう。

[~~ア~~ blew / ~~イ~~ hard / ~~ウ~~ how / ~~エ~~ last night / ~~オ~~ the wind]!

(4) 天気予報によれば、明日は雨のようです。

[~~ア~~ going / ~~イ~~ is / ~~ウ~~ it / ~~エ~~ says / ~~オ~~ rain / ~~カ~~ the weather forecast / ~~キ~~ to] tomorrow.

(5) いつ大災害が起こるか誰にもわかりません。

[~~ア~~ a big disaster / ~~イ~~ be / ~~ウ~~ knows / ~~エ~~ there / ~~オ~~ when / ~~カ~~ who / ~~キ~~ will]?

(6) 私は必ずしもあなたと同じ意見ではないが、その計画には反対しません。

[~~ア~~ agree / ~~イ~~ don't / ~~ウ~~ I / ~~エ~~ necessarily / ~~オ~~ with / ~~カ~~ you,] but I'm not against the plan.

(7) あなた英語を流暢に話すかどうかはそれほど問題ではない。

[~~ア~~ doesn't / ~~イ~~ if / ~~ウ~~ it / ~~エ~~ matter / ~~オ~~ really / ~~カ~~ you] speak English fluently.

(8) 問題なのは彼が失敗したことではなく、全力を尽くさなかったことです。

[~~ア~~ failed / ~~イ~~ he / ~~ウ~~ is / ~~エ~~ not / ~~オ~~ that / ~~カ~~ the problem] but that he didn't do his best.

【6】()に入る最も適切な語を選択肢から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢を複数回用いてはいけない。また、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してある。

- (1) There is () orange juice left.
- (2) Some like summer and (✕) like winter.
- (3) These shirts don't fit me. I want to try (?).
- (4) They had two printers, but (〇) of them was working.
- (5) Be careful you don't hurt (っ) when you carry the table.
- (6) I have five cups. Two are new and (〇) are old.
- (7) "I'd like to meet you on Monday or Tuesday." "() day will do."
- (8) () say the accident occurred here at around midnight.

✕ another	① either	ウ few	② little	オ myself
カ neither	キ others	ク the others	ケ they	コ yourself

【7】空所に入る適語を選び番号で答えなさい。

- (1) She is a lawyer () very little is known.
 ① about whom ② in whom ③ whom ④ with whom
- (2) () went on, the more tired the players became.
 ① The long game ② The longer game
 ③ The longer the game ④ The longest the game
- (3) You should avoid using technical terms () meanings you don't understand very well.
 ① what ② which ③ who ④ whose
- (4) The angry person went away without so much () some apologetic words.
 ① as saying ② in saying ③ saying ④ saying about
- (5) The subject is difficult, but that's why it is all the () interesting.
 ① more ② more than ③ most ④ most of
- (6) If you had taken my advice at that time, you () more successful now.
 ① are ② will have been ③ would be ④ would have been
- (7) (), you should always check your answers again.
 ① However easy the test is ② However the test is easy
 ③ Whatever easy the test is ④ Whatever the test is easy
- (8) Travelling into the city center is as convenient by subway () by bus.
 ① as it is ② compared to ③ instead of ④ than it is

(9) He is () than clever.

- ① more wise ② the most wise ③ wiser ④ wise

(10) He learned to speak fluent Japanese in only one year, () surprised me.

- ① it ② that ③ who ④ which

(11) We had a lot of difficulty () his house.

- ① finding ② to arrive ③ to arriving ④ to finding

(12) It goes () saying that the moon revolves round the earth.

- ① for ② on ③ to ④ without

(13) I hurried () not to miss the train.

- ① so as ② so that ③ such as ④ such that

(14) She spends all her free time () detective stories.

- ① being written ② to write ③ writing ④ written

(15) When it comes (), John is definitely the best in class.

- ① for run ② for running ③ to run ④ to running

(16) What do you say () tennis on Sunday?

- ① about play ② for playing ③ to play ④ to playing

(17) They are very busy () their homework, aren't they?

- ① being done ② doing ③ to do ④ to doing

(18) () the joke before, I didn't find it funny the second time.

- ① Having heard ② Hear ③ Heard ④ Hearing

(19) (), she smiled quietly to herself.

- ① Of hearing the news ② On hearing the news
③ To hearing the news ④ With the news hearing

(20) I couldn't make myself () because the room was terribly noisy.

- ① hear ② heard ③ hearing ④ to hear

【8】次の下線部ア～エから誤っている箇所を選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、誤りがない場合は、解答欄に○を記入しなさい。

(1) I (ア) have (イ) two cousins in London, (ウ) either of them I (エ) have met.

(2) Our new computer (ア) is (イ) almost (ウ) half the size of conventional (エ) ones. X

(3) In (ア) some parts of the world, people (イ) working (ウ) six or seven days a week make (エ) as few as four dollars.

(4) His grandfather lived (ア) to be (イ) ninety-two and was (ウ) the head of the company (エ) for many years. X

(5) He is said (ア) to invent the equipment (イ) late (ウ) in the twentieth century.

【9】以下の英文中の空所に入る語を語群から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢を複数回使用しないこと。

<A>

Dogs in Germany have a pretty good life. People even take their dogs on trains and into some restaurants. But for all of this (①) freedom, dog owners need to follow some (②) administrative rules that sometimes sound ridiculous.

All owners need to register their dog with a licensing bureau. Dogs are assigned a number, which is recorded on a small microchip inserted under the animal's skin. It may sound (③), but travelers will also need a "pet passport" to take a dog to another EU country. The passport is basically a certificate that proves the dog is (④).

Finally, if the dog causes an accident, the dog owner could be sued. So, as a precaution, many dog owners insure themselves against (⑤) injuries.

ア absurd	イ accidental	ウ apparent	エ healthy	オ rigid
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In most countries, (①) employers treat their workers fairly and pay a fair wage. It is easy to forget that this is not (②). The International Labour Organization, or ILO, is an agency of the U.N. dedicated to ending (③) or unfair treatment of workers around the world using (④) means. The organization also counsels developing countries on how to improve working conditions for their people.

The ILO is governed by representatives from governments, workers, and employers. These members cooperate to assess the most (⑤) issues to deal with. Each year, at its headquarters in Geneva, the group holds a large conference, sometimes called the "Parliament of Labour," to discuss the ILO's conventions, policies and budget.

ア brutal	イ diplomatic	ウ important	エ respectable	オ universal
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<C>

When people choose a career in science, they don't usually want (①) or glory. Big (②) sometimes make headlines, but unless a scientist wins an award, the public is pretty indifferent to them.

Many scientists enjoy the (③) of uncovering something new a compound that helps to cure a (④), or a faster microprocessor. But such achievements do not happen every day.

Failed experiments are also a part of the process and make a large (⑤) to the combined knowledge of humanity. The scientific method and peer review are the best tools to help us understand the world. And for people who are dedicated and diligent enough, science can be a rewarding career.

✓ contribution

✓ discoveries

✓ disease

✓ gratitude

✓ prospect

<D>

Understanding the human brain is the last frontier of human biology. The study of the brain both (①) and discourages scientists. They can understand its architecture, its tissue and the basic mechanisms that (②) signals from one cell to another. But so far, no one has been able to (③) the secret of exactly how these signals become thoughts or exactly how the acquisition of memories (④).

Even using the latest technologies, neuroscientists are only capable of reproducing a rough blueprint of the brain, showing which parts are most active when we move, dream or feel fear or pain. To fully (⑤) the brain, therefore, there is still a great deal of work to be done in this challenging branch of human biology.

✓ comprehend

✓ fascinates

✓ occurs

✓ transmit

✓ unlock