



2025 年度 後期

# 高 3 英語総合 SA

〔第 9 講 テストゼミ〕

解答時間 30 分

生徒氏名 [       ]

担当講師 [       ]

【1】 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Of all the sources of electricity, one of the most mature and economically competitive is wind. And Denmark is the home of the modern wind industry. <sup>(1)</sup>When the Danes decided to support wind power, the cost of electricity produced this way was many times greater than that produced by fossil fuels. The Danish government, however, could see the potential of wind power and supported the industry until costs came down.

Denmark leads the world in both wind power production and the building of turbines. Wind now supplies 21 per cent of Denmark's electricity. Around 85 per cent is owned by individuals or wind \*cooperatives. Power lies literally in the hands of the people.

In several countries wind power is already cheaper than electricity generated from fossil fuel, which helps account for the industry's remarkable growth rate of 22 per cent per year. It has been estimated that wind power could provide 20 per cent of the energy needs of the United States. Over the next few years the unit price of wind energy is expected to drop a further 20 to 30 per cent, which will make it even more cost ( ア ).

Wind power is widely perceived as having a major disadvantage — the wind doesn't always blow, which means that it is ( イ ). It's true that the wind does not blow at the same place with consistent strength, but if you take a regional approach it is fairly certain that the wind will be blowing somewhere. As a result, there is a lot of redundancy in wind generation, for <sup>(2)</sup>often there will be several turbines lying idle for each one working at full strength.

In the United Kingdom the average turbine generates at only 28 per cent of its capacity over the course of a year. But all forms of power generation have some degree of redundancy. In the UK nuclear power works at around 76 per cent, gas turbines 60 per cent, and coal 50 per cent of the time. <sup>(3)</sup>This disadvantage in wind is somewhat counterbalanced by its reliability: wind turbines break down less often and are cheaper to maintain than coal-fired power plants.

Wind power, unfortunately, has received bad press, including claims that wind turbines kill birds, and are noisy and unsightly. The truth is, any tall structure represents a potential hazard to birds, and early wind towers did increase that risk — they had a \*latticework design, allowing birds to nest in them. But they have now been replaced by smooth-sided models.

All risks need to be measured against each other. Cats kill far ( ウ ) birds in the US than do wind farms. And if we continue to burn coal, how many birds will die as a consequence of climate change?

As for noise pollution, you can have a conversation at the base of a tower without having to raise your voice, and new models ( エ ) the sound even further. And in terms of their ugliness, beauty is surely in the eye of the beholder. What is more unsightly — a wind farm

or a coal mine and power plant? Besides, none of these issues should be ( オ ) to decide the fate of our planet.

注

\*cooperatives : 協同組合

\*latticework : 格子作り

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(3)で述べられた内容を, 具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4. 本文中の( ア )~( オ )に最もふさわしい語を次の中から選び, 記号で答えなさい。  
ただし, 同じ記号を繰り返し選んではならない。

- |             |                |               |               |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) allowed | (B) defensive  | (C) dependent | (D) effective |
| (E) few     | (F) increase   | (G) more      | (H) organized |
| (I) reduce  | (J) unreliable |               |               |

# 解答用紙

【1】

問 1

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問 2

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問 3

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問 4

(ア)	(イ)	(ウ)	(エ)	(オ)
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