

2026年度  
英 語  
(問 題)

〈R08201118〉

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～13ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、試験開始後、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
  - (2) マーク欄には、はっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離さないこと。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

1. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?
  - a. idleness
  - b. enjoyment
  - c. commitment
  - d. abandonment
  
2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(1)</sup>lurched?
  - a. tottered
  - b. advanced
  - c. dashed
  - d. run
  
3. Which one of the following best fits     B     in the passage?
  - a. depletes
  - b. culminates
  - c. accumulates
  - d. dissipates
  
4. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(2)</sup>demeanour?
  - a. command
  - b. process
  - c. communication
  - d. manner

5. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- The office lunch with colleagues should be considered in a more balanced fashion by comparing its benefits and downsides.
  - The office lunch with colleagues should be avoided in pressured business environments because of its negative effects on productivity.
  - Taking a meal with colleagues is a good idea because it may reduce cognitive fatigue and build more cooperative working relationships.
  - Many companies often discourage their employees from having lavish meals with clients because their expense accounts are no longer very generous.
6. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- If managers have their lunch in the company cafeteria, they may be perceived more favourably by the rank-and-file employees.
  - Managers often prefer to have meetings right after a lunch break around one o'clock because employees are more energized.
  - The trend of working from home does not have much effect on workers not taking a lunch break regularly.
  - Alcohol-fuelled entertaining of clients is no longer popular, but some professionals such as bankers and lawyers still practice it.
  - A company survey found that employees tend to have higher job satisfaction when they take a lunch break every day.
  - Companies that encourage their employees to have lunches with colleagues tend to perform better than those that do not.

II

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

1. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?
  - a. at a distance
  - b. just in case
  - c. on my person
  - d. at the ready
  
2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sub>(1)</sub>purgatory?
  - a. torment
  - b. effort
  - c. discipline
  - d. exploration
  
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sub>(2)</sub>euphemisms?
  - a. the use of expected and conventional speech
  - b. the use of synonyms and similar expressions
  - c. the use of connotation and implication
  - d. the use of agreeable and inoffensive words or phrases

4. Which one of the following best fits     B     in the passage?
- a. value
  - b. emotion
  - c. ability
  - d. mind
5. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
- a. How deaf or hard-of-hearing people communicate in sign language.
  - b. How sign language can help us all be better communicators.
  - c. How American Sign Language can be translated into English.
  - d. How American Sign Language is different from English.
6. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. The author was interested in learning sign language to communicate with her hard-of-hearing friend in high school.
  - b. The author learned how to communicate successfully in sign language by using her body and facial expressions.
  - c. The author boosted her self-esteem as a professional writer by learning sign language.
  - d. The author realized that it was possible to show everything she wanted to say in sign language.
  - e. The author mastered how to translate sign language into English correctly in her mind after a long time of practice.
  - f. The author does not find sign language as accurate as English because of its limited vocabulary.

An ambush bug with a darker-coloured body is better at snagging a sexual partner than its brighter counterpart when it is chilly. Darker males can warm up more easily in the early mornings, and therefore get busy while everybody else is still warming up. This is one of the many examples of how temperature affects colouring in insects, and in turn can affect their ability to mate, according to a new review article published in the journal *Ecology and Evolution*.

But scientists are still trying to work out what will happen to insects' sex lives now that human-induced climate breakdown is raising temperatures to <sup>(1)</sup>unprecedented levels. "On the one hand, we could be rejoicing, saying: how are the insects? They are responding to climate change. We don't have to worry about them", said Mariella Herberstein, a behavioural ecologist at Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia, who is one of the authors of the study. "And then we could wake up the next day going: Oh, damn—they can't find each other any more because they have lost really important identification colours that help them find a mate".

The prevailing theory among scientists, says Herberstein, is that when temperatures increase, insects largely evolve to produce less of the melanin pigment that regulates their hue, becoming lighter and brighter in colour. That is because darker objects absorb more heat and heat up quicker, while lighter objects reflect more incoming irradiation and can stay cooler for longer.

For example, the wing colours of the Mead's sulphur butterflies of the North American mountains have faded over time as temperatures have risen—their shimmery, sulphur yellow wings paler, according to a 2016 study. Between the 1980s and the 2000s, it became increasingly less likely for the two-spotted ladybug to be black with red spots rather than red with black spots. The dark spots on the back of the similarly patterned subarctic leaf beetle have also A as springs get warmer.

But Herberstein's team have found the pattern is not always so straightforward. A follow-up study on the Mead's sulphur butterflies that looked at more than 800 butterflies collected for museum samples between 1953 and 2013 found that in some areas, their pale yellow wings actually got richer and darker in colour over time. One species of the walking stick insect got greener and darker over time as temperatures got warmer, according to a study from 2018, as did one species of planthopper, as researchers sampled it higher and higher up the mountain. "The mechanism isn't so clearcut—it's confusing", said another of the study's authors, Tonmoy Haque, a PhD student at Macquarie University. This may be because researchers are working with a limited set of data, and because much of that little data collected comes from similar studies with similar insects in similar locations, he says. It is probably also because melanin does not just have a heat-related function, but is involved in <sup>(2)</sup>immunological defences and helps protect against ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

But colour is also involved in attracting mates, in camouflage from predators or from prey, and in allowing one member of a species to easily recognise others—and all of this could be altered by rising temperatures. "If we're affecting their reproduction, we're seriously impacting their population viability", said Herberstein. "It is just one of those pieces that we need to figure out".

Cracking this conundrum could play a crucial role in figuring out exactly how insects might be able to weather climate breakdown, said Michael Moore, an integrative biologist at the University of Colorado Denver. Moore was not involved in the latest research but in 2021 spotted that male dragonflies were losing their wing colour patterns where the climate is hotter, and is trying to establish whether that makes it     B     for the dragonflies to find their mates. “One thing that really sticks out to me is that there isn’t a one-size-fits-all rule”, said Moore. “We have a lot more work to do — we haven’t solved this one yet”.

(Adapted from *The Guardian*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word (1)unprecedented?
  - a. producing no advantages
  - b. not very noticeable
  - c. never having happened before
  - d. not likely to be successful
  
2. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?
  - a. darkened
  - b. metamorphosed
  - c. reemerged
  - d. decreased
  
3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word (2)immunological?
  - a. relating to weather conditions
  - b. relating to the public affairs of a country
  - c. relating to the treatment of injury
  - d. relating to the prevention of disease
  
4. Which one of the following best fits     B     in the passage?
  - a. pointless
  - b. more desirable
  - c. harder
  - d. more natural
  
5. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
  - a. There is a one-size-fits-all rule for biological evolution in North America.
  - b. Climate breakdown has worsened biodiversity and ecosystem processes.
  - c. The mechanism of climate change is more complicated than was known before.
  - d. The climate crisis can impact insects’ colours and their reproduction.

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2026

6. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. A follow-up study on the Mead's sulphur butterflies has supported the prevailing theory about colouring in insects.
  - b. Colour plays an important role for insects to hide from predators.
  - c. According to an entomological study, brighter-hued males are more active than darker counterparts in cold weather.
  - d. In the last two decades of the twentieth century, there was a sharp decline in the two-spotted ladybug population.
  - e. Herberstein's research team has found that the hotter it gets, the bigger the bug grows.
  - f. Researchers should be aware that it can be problematic to work with a limited set of data.

IV

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

1. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(1)</sup>bleak?
  - a. lush
  - b. dreary
  - c. bustling
  - d. abundant
  
2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word <sup>(2)</sup>ditching?
  - a. making off
  - b. kicking off
  - c. calling off
  - d. cooling off
  
3. Which one of the following best fits     A     in the passage?
  - a. first
  - b. upper
  - c. high
  - d. free
  
4. Which one of the following best fits     B     in the passage?
  - a. suiting
  - b. adopting
  - c. courting
  - d. pitching

5. Which of the following best describes the main point of the passage?
- a. The simple mathematical logic of the stable matchings in a marriage market has many applications to real-world problems.
  - b. Roth shared the Nobel Prize in Economics with Shapley for his contributions to reforming the system of the National Resident Matching Program.
  - c. In the algorithm of the marriage market, if women issued the proposals rather than men, they would end up with the optimal stable match.
  - d. The National Resident Matching Program was introduced in the early 1950s in order to fix the problems in the 1940s.
6. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. In the school-admission program, it is inevitable that a student may have an incentive to apply to the second best school avoiding the risk of being rejected by the first choice.
  - b. The strategy of obtaining a better mate in the marriage market is to make as many proposals as you can.
  - c. Before the reform of National Resident Matching Program in the early 1950s, students could choose the proposals of hospitals without being forced to make early decisions.
  - d. If the algorithm halts at the first step in the men-proposing procedure, each man ends up with his No.1 woman.
  - e. A man and a woman are always paired in stable matchings if they are mutually the best choices.
  - f. In the New York City high-school admission program, students are required to choose their zoned schools.

[以 下 余 白]