

科目：英語

●問題冊子 9 ページ：大問〔Ⅲ〕 設問 36

設問の記述に不備があったため、  
適切な解答に至らないおそれがあると判断しました。  
当該箇所の設問につきましては、解答の有無・内容  
にかかわらず、受験者全員に得点を与えることと  
いたします。

以上

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| 英      | 語 |
| (問 題)  |   |
| 2026年度 |   |

〈R08201119〉

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2～9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・乱丁及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、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
  - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
  - (3) 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  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 良い | <input type="radio"/> 悪い | <input type="radio"/> 悪い |
| マークを消す時 | <input type="radio"/> 良い            | <input type="radio"/> 悪い | <input type="radio"/> 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、問題冊子を持ち帰ること。

〔I〕 次の英文 (i)～(vi) を読んで、設問 1～20 の解答として最も適当なものを、(A)～(D) の中から選びなさい。

(i) A new method for recovering high-purity gold from discarded electronics is paying back US\$50 for every dollar spent, according to researchers—who found the key gold-filtering substance in cheesemaking, of all places. Society has held gold in high esteem for millennia. More recently, for its technical applications across electronics and microelectronics, aerospace, medicine, biotechnology, and nanotechnology. However, like any metal, gold is a non-renewable resource and increasingly valuable.

In a new study, researchers from ETH Zurich, Switzerland, have detailed a sustainable, cost-effective method of selectively extracting gold from electronic waste or “e-waste.” “The fact I love the most is that we’re using a food industry byproduct to obtain gold from electronic waste,” said Raffaele Mezzenga, the study’s corresponding author. “You can’t get more sustainable than that!” The food industry byproduct Mezzenga is referring to is whey, the watery portion of milk that separates from the curds when making cheese. Here, the researchers turned this dairy waste into a matrix of protein amyloid fibrils they used as an adsorbent to selectively remove gold from e-waste. Under acidic conditions and high temperatures, the whey proteins were denatured—the destruction of the protein’s primary structure into a looser, more random one—causing them to aggregate into nanofibrils in a gel. The gel was dried and formed into a sponge.

The researchers extracted the metal parts from 20 old computer motherboards and dissolved them in an acid bath to ionize the metals or separate them into positive and negative ions. When the protein fibril sponge was placed in the metal ion solution, the gold ions stuck to it. While other metals—copper and iron, for example—were also absorbed by the sponge, gold was absorbed far more efficiently. After absorbing the gold ions, the protein fibril sponge was subjected to heat, reducing the ions to flakes which eventually melted down into a gold nugget with a mass of around 500 mg. Analysis revealed that the nugget was made predominantly of gold (90.8 wt%), with copper and nickel contributing 10.9 wt% and 0.018 wt%, respectively. The findings demonstrate the high purity of the nugget, corresponding to 21 or 22 karats. The method is also better from an environmental standpoint. Using conventional activated carbon to recover 1 g of gold from e-waste would produce around 116 g of carbon dioxide, whereas the protein fibril sponge’s carbon footprint is lower, resulting in approximately 87 g of the greenhouse gas.

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. What is the cost of producing gold using this new recovery method?  
(A) US\$50  
(B) 50 times lower  
(C) 50:1  
(D) Not enough information given
2. Why are researchers interested in extracting precious metals from e-waste?  
(A) High environmental cost  
(B) Positive cost-performance  
(C) Reduce food industry waste  
(D) None of the above
3. What is the role of cheesemaking in the gold recovery process?  
(A) Gold is recovered using similar technology to that used to make cheese.  
(B) Sponges used to make cheese are recycled to recover gold.  
(C) Waste products from cheesemaking are processed to catch gold.  
(D) None of the above.
4. What is the environmental benefit to this new gold recovery method compared with traditional methods?  
(A) Protein fibril sponges can be reused making them more sustainable.  
(B) Sponges made from dairy waste have a 25% smaller carbon footprint.  
(C) The metal parts from old computer motherboards aren’t going into landfill.  
(D) The new method produces less than half the amount of carbon dioxide.

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5. What was the main goal of this study?
- (A) Compare personal space preferences towards strangers, acquaintances or friends around the world.
  - (B) Measure how close people from different countries felt towards strangers, acquaintances or friends.
  - (C) Study the preferred personal space distances of people from English-speaking countries.
  - (D) Test the countless stereotypes about how comfortable people are around strangers, acquaintances or friends.
6. Which country had the biggest difference in personal space preferences between strangers and close friends?
- (A) America
  - (B) Australia
  - (C) Canada
  - (D) United Kingdom
7. Which country had the smallest difference in personal space preferences between strangers and close friends?
- (A) America
  - (B) Australia
  - (C) Canada
  - (D) United Kingdom
8. The data showed which English-speaking country was the most outgoing?
- (A) America
  - (B) Australia
  - (C) Canada
  - (D) None of the above

(iii) English is spoken by nearly 1.5 billion people across the world. Out of these, about 400 million speak it as a first language, and over 1 billion use it as a secondary language. Thus, by combining native and non-native English speakers, English is the single most widely-spoken global language. English is widely spoken throughout the world as a lingua franca because of its origins in Great Britain and the British Empire's extensive colonial reach. School systems set up by previous colonizing powers resulted in the adoption of English as an official language by former colonies. English also acts as the official language of numerous nations. In fact, 27 non-sovereign entities and 67 distinct countries acknowledge English as an official language. In addition, it is also widely used in commerce and is the official language of some of the most significant organizations in the world, such as the European Union, NATO, and the United Nations.

The United States and the United Kingdom are probably most frequently associated with the English language and are amongst the largest English-speaking countries in terms of the total number of English speakers. The widespread adoption of English can be largely attributed to the influence of the United States of America. It is estimated that over two billion individuals worldwide are exposed to American influence through various mediums, including marketing, television, literature, and other forms of communication. With over 20 million native English speakers, Canada is also among the countries with the largest English-speaking population in the world despite having two official languages. The Republic of Ireland, South Africa, and New Zealand are a few other well-known nations where English is the official language.

As a means of communication, education, and career advancement in today's globalized world, fluency in English is a highly sought-after skill. This demand has fueled a thriving English Language Learning (ELL) industry, which is witnessing continuous evolution. The global ELL industry is a multi-billion dollar market, with estimates suggesting a size of around \$21.3 billion in 2022. This figure is projected to reach \$70.7 billion by 2030, reflecting a healthy compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 16.2%.

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9. Why is English the most spoken language worldwide?

- (A) English is a lingua franca in many non-sovereign entities.
- (B) English is a requirement for career advancement.
- (C) The British Empire spread English through its colonies.
- (D) All of the above

10. According to the passage, which country or region has the most English speakers?

- (A) Canada
- (B) The United Kingdom
- (C) The United States
- (D) None of the above

11. How is the ELL industry's future described?

- (A) Continuous
- (B) Expanding
- (C) Extensive
- (D) Fueled

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

12. What is the estimated lifespan of incandescent bulbs?
- (A) 30,000 to 50,000 hours
  - (B) Less than 1,200 hours
  - (C) Up to 2,000 hours
  - (D) Not enough information given
13. What is the benefit of LED bulb use to the environment?
- (A) Has no risk of mercury leakage.
  - (B) Reduces the amount of trash from American households.
  - (C) Results in lower carbon dioxide emissions.
  - (D) All of the above
14. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of LED use?
- (A) Improved product longevity
  - (B) Less energy consumption
  - (C) Lower recycling costs
  - (D) Reduced light pollution

(v) Have you ever wondered why the extra day of the leap year falls on February 29, an odd date in the middle of the year, and not at the end of the year on December 32? There is a simple answer, and a slightly more complex one. Let's start with the simple answer. Several ancient cultures (including early Christians) believed the world was created in the spring and therefore March was the beginning of the year. This means that when the Roman calendar added an extra day in February, they were in fact adding a day at the end of their year. So the simple answer is that we put the leap day at the end of February because the Romans did.

Except that isn't exactly true. The Romans did not add an extra day on February 29, but on February 24, which is where the more complicated answer begins. The Romans kept a calendar by counting backwards from specific set times of the month: the kalends (March 1), the nones (March 7) and the ides (March 15). Julius Caesar was famously told in Shakespeare's play to, "Beware the ides of March," also known as March 15, the day of his murder. If the Romans started counting on the first day of March, which they called the kalends, and moved backwards, then their days would progress retrospectively like this: the kalends is March 1, second kalends is February 28, third kalends is February 27 and so on until February 24 is the sixth kalends of March. On a leap day, they added a second sixth kalends of March, which they called the "bissextile day", that is the second sixth day. In older writings of various kinds, you will still see people call the leap day, February 29, the bissextile day.

This practice of adding a leap day in February continued into the middle ages and was taught in monastic classrooms. Students were monks and priests, and they needed to know about the leap day so that they could calculate religious feasts like Easter correctly. If you fail to include the leap day, you will also place the spring equinox on the wrong day, and suddenly your parish is celebrating a whole host of religious observances from Ash Wednesday, to Lent, to Holy Week, to Pentecost on the wrong day.

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

15. What day did ancient people consider to be the last day of the leap year?
- (A) December 32
  - (B) February 24
  - (C) February 29
  - (D) None of the above
16. Why was it important historically for people to accurately measure the length of a year?
- (A) Accurately setting the beginning and ending days of the year.
  - (B) Aid in counting backwards from the kalends, nones, and ides.
  - (C) Calculating the correct days on which to honor the various Roman gods.
  - (D) Correctly calculating when certain Christian events should be held.
17. Why was February chosen as the month to which a leap day was added?
- (A) Historical end of the year
  - (B) Important religious holidays
  - (C) Shortest month
  - (D) All of the above

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

Rebecca Stephenson, "The leap year in February 29, not December 32 due to a Roman calendar quirk - and fastidious medieval monks," The Conversation, February 28, 2024, <https://theconversation.com/the-leap-year-is-february-29-not-december-32-due-to-a-roman-calendar-quirk-and-fastidious-medieval-monks-224433>; provided in its original form without modifications.

(vi) A new study unveils how the brain enters the creative flow state, famously known as being “in the zone.” By analyzing jazz improvisations through electroencephalography (EEG), the research confirms that creative flow combines extensive experience with a conscious release of control, allowing for automatic idea generation. This “expertise-plus-release” model suggests that deep creative flow is more accessible to those with significant experience and the ability to let go. The findings offer a new understanding of flow, challenging previous theories and opening avenues for enhancing creativity through practice and relinquishment of control.

A new neuroimaging study from Drexel University’s Creativity Research Lab is the first to reveal how the brain gets to the creative flow state. The study isolated flow-related brain activity during a creative task: jazz improvisation. The findings reveal the creative flow state involves two key factors: extensive experience, which leads to a network of brain areas specialized for generating the desired type of ideas, plus the release of control — “letting go” — to allow this network to work with little or no conscious supervision.

Led by John Kounios, PhD, professor in the College of Arts and Sciences and Creativity Research Lab director, and David Rosen, PhD, a recent graduate from the College and Johns Hopkins University postdoc — the team determined their results suggest that creative flow can be achieved by training people to release control when they have built up enough expertise in a particular domain. “Flow was first identified and studied by the pioneering psychological scientist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi,” said Kounios. “He defined it as ‘a state in which people are so involved in an activity that nothing else seems to matter; the experience is so enjoyable that people will continue to do it even at great cost, for the sheer sake of doing it.’” Kounios noted that although flow has long been a topic of public fascination as well as the focus of hundreds of behavioral research studies, there has been no consensus about what flow is.

※出典は下記に記載しております。

18. Which of the following is an example of someone “in the zone”?

- (A) Jazz musicians playing in a club
- (B) Researchers working in a lab
- (C) Students taking an entrance exam
- (D) None of the above

19. What are the key factors enabling someone to get “in the zone”?

- (A) Being an expert combined with hard work
- (B) Expertly doing a task and releasing control
- (C) Extensive instruction and relinquishment of control
- (D) Playing jazz music and improvising

20. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Expert Jazz Musicians Aid University Researchers
- (B) Recent Study on Being “in the Zone” Aids Musicians
- (C) Research Reveals How People Achieve “Flow”
- (D) Study Resolves Debate on “Flow”

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

“Unlocking Creative Flow: How the Brain Enters the Zone.” Neuroscience News, Drexel University, 4 Mar. 2024, [neurosciencenews.com/creativity-zone-neuroscience-25697/](https://neurosciencenews.com/creativity-zone-neuroscience-25697/).



〔Ⅱ〕 次の設問21～30の空所を補うものとして最も適当な語を（A）～（K）の中から選びなさい。ただし、使われない語が含まれていることもあります。また、同じ語を繰り返して使うこともできます。さらに、空所が文頭にある場合は、選択した語の語頭が大文字になるものとみなしなさい。空所に何も補う必要のない場合には（L）を選びなさい。

|           |            |            |         |          |             |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| (A) about | (B) across | (C) around | (D) for | (E) from | (F) into    |
| (G) off   | (H) on     | (I) out    | (J) to  | (K) with | (L) NO WORD |

21. Since a few politicians won their elections by promising to cut taxes, others soon jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the bandwagon.
22. Many people in urban areas have poor-paying jobs that fail to cover their basic needs so consequently they live hand-\_\_\_\_\_-mouth without medical or other benefits.
23. After having our first child, we considered buying a bigger car, but \_\_\_\_\_ now we'll continue driving our old compact.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ the benefit of hindsight, the university president admitted that he should have been better prepared to deal with the violent protests on campus.
25. Through an inside informant, the veteran newspaper reporter was privy \_\_\_\_\_ the secret debate inside the White House.
26. The music company executives hired several internet influencers to help them tap \_\_\_\_\_ the latest social media fads.
27. I was nervous to speak in front of the entire school, but thanks to hours of practice at home, my presentation turned \_\_\_\_\_ well.
28. I spent way too much time watching social media videos so it's \_\_\_\_\_ to bed for me!
29. My grandfather was an experienced mushroom picker who could always tell the ones that were safe to eat \_\_\_\_\_ the poisonous ones.
30. Due to declining sales, the company's latest round of budget cuts weren't limited to any one department but were applied \_\_\_\_\_-the-board.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の設問31～40のA～Dのうち、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合にはA～Dの中の一つを、誤りがない場合にはEを選びなさい。

31. Students were surprised that the famous pop singer, an one-time teacher at their school,  
A B C  
returned to visit his old classroom. NO ERROR  
D E
32. Although his family tried to persuade Matthew to change his mind, he never listened to reason so  
A B C  
quit his job to pursue a music career. NO ERROR  
D E
33. To combat the worsening conditions in the downtown area, the city government decided to build a  
A B C  
new housing development that aimed at senior citizens. NO ERROR  
D E
34. Despite of myself, I started to watch a YouTube video when I went to bed and didn't get to  
A B C  
sleep until nearly 3:00 am. NO ERROR  
D E
35. I'd like to read that book. Would it inconvenience you if I would borrow it for a few weeks?  
A B C D  
NO ERROR  
E
36. John had hoped that his daughter will become a ballet dancer; however, she shows no sign of  
A B C  
being willing to give up modern dance. NO ERROR  
D E
37. She find it troublesome commuting from her parents' house so she got an apartment closer to her  
A B C D  
workplace. NO ERROR  
E
38. Leonard went out fishing on the lake but for his great disappointment, he did not have any luck  
A B C D  
and came home empty-handed. NO ERROR  
E
39. My father was born and grown up in Tennessee but moved to California after high school where  
A B C  
he worked and raised a family. NO ERROR  
D E
40. We watched as the offensive players tried to push through the strong defensive line, but  
A B  
each and every attempt was denied. NO ERROR  
C D E

〔以下余白〕