

2026年度入学者選抜

英語試験問題

(2025年11月15日実施)

受験番号									
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[注意]

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子や筆記用具に触れてはいけません。触れた場合は、不正行為とみなすことがあります。
2. 試験中の使用が認められたもの以外は、すべてカバンに収納すること。使用用具は、黒芯の鉛筆またはシャープペンシル、消しゴム、鉛筆削り（電動式、大型、ハンドル付きは不可）とし、それ以外の使用は認めません。
3. 携帯電話、スマートフォン、イヤホン、ウェアラブル端末、電子辞書、ICレコーダーなどの電子機器類は、必ず電源を切ってから、カバンに収納すること。
4. 試験開始の合図により、試験を始めてください。
5. 解答は、すべて「解答用紙」の所定の欄に記入すること。
6. 試験終了の合図とともに直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。試験終了後に解答用紙や筆記用具に触れた場合は、不正行為とみなすことがあります。試験監督者が指示するまで、絶対に席を立ってはいけません。
7. 問題冊子および解答用紙は、試験終了後にすべて回収するので、持ち帰ってはいけません。

【 1 】 以下の英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。

Speaking, writing, and signing are the three ways in which a language lives and breathes. They are the three mediums through which a language is passed on* from one generation to the next. If a language is a healthy language, ^(A)this is happening all the time. Parents pass their language on to their children, who pass it on to their children ... and the language lives on.

Languages like English, Spanish, and Chinese are healthy languages. They exist in spoken, written, and signed forms, and they're used by hundreds of millions of people all over the world. But most of the 6,000 or so of the world's languages aren't in such a healthy state. They're used by very few people. The children aren't learning them from their parents. And (1) the languages are in real danger of dying out.

When does a language die?

A language dies when the last person who speaks it dies. And this is happening in many parts of the world. There are several dozen languages which have only one speaker left. And several more where the speakers are just a few dozen or fewer. For example, many of the languages spoken by the tribal peoples* of Brazil or Indonesia have only a handful of speakers.

Languages which have only a few speakers, and which are likely to die out soon, are called *endangered* languages. Most of the world's endangered languages are spoken in countries on either side of the equator*. There are hundreds of languages spoken in south-east Asia, in such countries as Papua New Guinea. Hundreds more are spoken across India and Africa. Many more are in South America. These are the places where languages are dying out very quickly.

But we can find endangered languages anywhere. Most of the Indian languages of North America are endangered. And so are the Celtic languages* of Britain, Ireland, and France. Fewer and fewer people speak Gallic*, the Celtic language of Scotland. And the last native speakers of Manx*, the language of the Isle of Man, died out a few decades ago.

Perhaps half the languages of the world are going to die out in the next 100 years. That's 3,000 languages disappearing in 1,200 months. If we work out* the average, we'll find that there's a language dying out somewhere in the world (2). This is much faster than anything that's happened in the past.

^(B)There's nothing new about a language dying. Languages have always disappeared when the people who spoke them died out. Two thousand years ago there were many languages spoken throughout the Middle East that no longer exist today. Think of all the peoples who invented the writing systems such as the Hittites*, the Assyrians*, and the Babylonians*. Those cultures came and went, over thousands of years, as one defeated another, and the languages disappeared along with the peoples.

We know something about these ancient languages because some of them were written down.

(3), many languages of the past were never written down, so they are lost forever. That's still the case today. About 2,000 of the world's languages have never been written down. If they die before linguists get a chance to record them, they too will be gone forever.

When a culture dies out, it leaves behind evidence of how the people lived. Archaeologists* can dig up all sorts of things – pots, skeletons, boats, coins, weapons, bits of houses – but spoken language leaves nothing behind when it disappears. After all, speech is only vibrations* in the air. So when a spoken language dies which has never been recorded in some way, it is as if it has never been.

There's (4) about a single language dying. But (C) what's going on today is extraordinary, when we compare the situation to what has happened in the past. We're seeing languages dying out on a massive scale*. It's a bit like what's happening to some species of plants and animals. They're dying out faster than ever before. Why is this?

Plants and animals die out for all sorts of reasons, such as changes in climate, the impact of new diseases, or changes in the way people use the land. And some of these reasons apply to languages too. A natural disaster, such as an earthquake or a tsunami, can destroy towns and villages, and kill many people. But if the people are dead, or if their community is devastated*, then their language will die out too.

Humans can be the cause of language death. Hunters can kill all the remaining animals in a species. Collectors can take all the remaining plants. And governments can stop people using their language. If a language is banned*, and the children are forbidden to learn it, it will soon die out.

But the main reason that so many languages are endangered is not as sudden or as dramatic as a tsunami or a banning. In most cases, the people stop using their first language simply because they decide to use a different one. This is why, for example, most people in Wales speak English or most people in Brittany* speak French. Over the years, families have gradually stopped using one language and started using another.

Why have they done this? It's usually because the new language promises them a better kind of life. In particular, they'll get a better job if they learn the new language. Think of all the 'best jobs' in the country where you live. How many of them would you be able to do if you didn't speak the main language of the country? (5)

【出典】

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注) is passed on* <pass on 移す、伝える tribal peoples* <tribal people 部族民 equator* 赤道
Celtic languages* ケルト諸語、ケルト語派 Gallic* ゲール語 Manx* マン島語
work out* 算出する、はじき出す Hittites* ヒッタイト人 Assyrians* アッシリア人

Babylonians* バビロニア人 Archaeologists* <archaeologist 考古学者
vibrations* <vibration 振動 on a massive scale* 大規模で、大規模に
devastated* <devastate 破壊する、壊滅させる banned* <ban 禁ずる、禁止する
Brittany* ブルターニュ

問1 空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1)

- ① on the contrary ② in contrast ③ as a result ④ as a rule

(2)

- ① every two weeks or so ② almost every month
③ just every four weeks ④ nearly every year

(3)

- ① Thankfully ② Otherwise ③ Therefore ④ Unfortunately

(4)

- ① nothing normal ② something common
③ nothing unusual ④ something unique

(5)

- ① Most of them. ② All of them. ③ Some of them. ④ None of them.

問2 次の(1)~(8)について、本文の内容と一致するように下線部に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) Languages in bad health, due to their nature, _____ . 6

- ① rarely have few speakers left
- ② often have few speakers left
- ③ usually have many speakers left
- ④ make speakers feel sick

(2) Once a generation of children does not learn a language any more or only uses it in a very limited domain, _____ . 7

- ① it will seem to be a major language
- ② it will likely manage to live on
- ③ it is expected to be recorded by scholars
- ④ it will very likely not survive

(3) Endangered languages are found _____ . 8

- ① in almost every country
- ② only on either side of the equator
- ③ mainly in Africa and South America
- ④ on almost all the continents

(4) It is estimated _____ spoken today will die out in the next 100 years. 9

- ① all of the living languages
- ② half of the 3,000 languages
- ③ half of the 6,000 languages
- ④ nearly 1500 languages

(5) Often languages fall out of use before _____ them. 10

- ① scholars have a chance to record or preserve
- ② people are aware of
- ③ people invent the writing system for
- ④ scholars give up studying

(6) _____ can be factors in the deaths of their languages. 11

- ① Endangered plants and animals
- ② Natural disasters such as earthquakes or tsunamis
- ③ Animal hunters and plant collectors
- ④ Great changes in climate

(7) Speakers shift to another language over time, _____, and with this shift the language may die out. 12

- ① escaping from their home country
- ② maintaining their first language
- ③ giving up their first language
- ④ stopping recording their first language

(8) People often give up their own language _____. 13

- ① in search of endangered species
- ② in hopes of a better life
- ③ in a quest for a better education
- ④ to join a new community

問3 下線部(A) this とは具体的に何を指していますか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 14

- ① Languages are passed on from one generation to the next generation.
- ② There are three mediums through which a language is passed on.
- ③ Speaking, writing, and signing are the three ways of communication.
- ④ There are many languages which are in good health.

問4 下線部(B) There's nothing new about a language dying. とは具体的にどのようなことでしょうか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 15

- ① The cultures of the Middle East appeared and disappeared over thousands of years.
- ② The peoples who invented the writing systems have been dead.
- ③ A language dies when the last person who speaks it dies.
- ④ Many languages spoken in the Middle East no longer exist.

問5 下線部(C) what's going on today is extraordinaryとは具体的にどのようなことを指していますか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 16

- ① We are seeing families more rapidly stopping using their first language than ever.
- ② We are witnessing governments stopping people using their native language.
- ③ We are seeing some species of plants and animals are at risk of extinction.
- ④ We are observing languages disappearing on a large scale.

問6 次の英語の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 17

Question: Which of the following statements is NOT true about endangered languages?

- ① As many languages in the world are unwritten languages only existing in the minds of their speakers, humans are losing them at a rapid pace.
- ② An endangered language is a language that is at risk of no longer being used, as its speakers shift to another language or die out.
- ③ A language can be endangered relatively easily. It happens when fewer and fewer people speak it, and especially when children stop learning it as a foreign language.
- ④ The desire for a better life has caused some small linguistic communities to abandon their first language for a more dominant language.

【2】 次の(1)~(5)の会話文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) 18

A : Excuse me, do you know when the next bus to downtown arrives?

B : I think it should be here in about 10 minutes.

A : Thanks. _____

B : Yes, it is. You just need to take Bus 9, and it'll drop you off right in front of it.

A : Great, thanks for the info.

- ① Is it OK to use my cell phone here?
- ② Is this the right way to the station?
- ③ Is the city hall far from here?
- ④ Is this the right stop for the city hall?

(2) 19

A : It's going to be difficult to get to the station on time.

B : Why don't you try another road?

A : I'm not sure that's a good idea. _____

B : You mean, it would be better not to take a risk?

- ① We might be able to get there.
- ② We might get lost.
- ③ We would get there too early.
- ④ We would save time.

(3) **20**

A : Have you finished your math homework yet?

B : The math homework! I totally forgot about it.

A : Well, it's due tomorrow. I think you should hurry.

B : _____

- ① Well, I turned it in already.
- ② Oh no. I'd better get started.
- ③ Yeah. I think math is boring.
- ④ Yeah. I hope math is interesting.

(4) **21**

A : Did you hear about the typhoon that's coming tonight?

B : Yeah, I just saw the news. It looks pretty intense! Have you ever been in a big typhoon before?

A : A few times. I remember one last year when the wind was so strong it knocked down a few trees in our neighborhood. It was a bit scary, but kind of exciting too!

B : _____ I find typhoons fascinating.

- ① I don't understand what you are saying.
- ② Why do you think so?
- ③ Let's check the weather forecast.
- ④ I know what you mean.

(5) **22**

A : I'm thinking about studying abroad next year.

B : That's great! _____

A : I haven't even applied yet.

B : Is the application process complicated?

A : No. It's pretty easy, but I can't choose the country where I want to go.

- ① When did you decide to study abroad?
- ② What would you like to study abroad for?
- ③ Who gave you advice to study abroad?
- ④ Have you started making arrangements?

【3】 次の(1)~(5)について、与えられた日本文の意味になるように () の語 (句) を並べ替えるとき、2番目と4番目にくるものを、それぞれ下の①~⑤から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしています。

(1) 中国の影響がなかったら、日本の文化は今日の姿とは違っているでしょう。

2番目： 4番目：

(① for ② had ③ it ④ not ⑤ been) Chinese influence, Japanese culture would not be what it is today.

(2) 弟はその秘密を誰にも言わないと誓いました。

2番目： 4番目：

My brother (① to ② promised ③ tell ④ not ⑤ the secret) to anybody.

(3) あなたはたくさんの本を読めば読むほど、たくさんを知るでしょう。

2番目： 4番目：

(① books ② you ③ the ④ more ⑤ read), the more you will know.

(4) その写真は私に去年のバンコク旅行を思い出させます。

2番目： 4番目：

(① me ② the ③ reminds ④ of ⑤ picture) the trip to Bangkok last year.

(5) この家はその家族には十分の大きさです。

2番目： 4番目：

(① big ② this house ③ enough ④ for ⑤ is) the family.

【4】 次の(1)~(10)の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) What do you say () soccer on Sunday? 33

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

(2) The number of visitors to Kyoto () increased for years. 34

- ① has ② have ③ was ④ were

(3) Because I did not lock it, I had my bicycle (). 35

- ① steal ② stealing ③ stole ④ stolen

(4) We had a wonderful holiday, () the rain. 36

- ① except ② despite ③ besides ④ from

(5) You can tell () an egg is bad by its smell. 37

- ① this ② how ③ than ④ if

(6) () makes me happy is that you remember my birthday. 38

- ① Which ② What ③ When ④ That

(7) Kenta gave me (). 39

- ① many advices ② a lot of advice ③ an advice ④ many pieces of advices

(8) There are lights on in their house; they () be home. 40

- ① must ② mustn't ③ would ④ wouldn't

(9) I can't () a lithograph from an oil painting. 41

① talk

② tell

③ speak

④ say

(10) He missed the train, so he had to catch () with his friends later. 42

① up

② on

③ in

④ at

英語 (20251115)

解答一覽

大問	解答番号	正解	
1	1	③	
	2	①	
	3	④	
	4	③	
	5	④	
	6	②	
	7	④	
	8	④	
	9	③	
	10	①	
	11	②	
	12	③	
	13	②	
	14	①	
	15	③	
	16	④	
	2	17	③
18		④	
19		②	
20		②	
21		④	
3	22	④	
	23	③	完 解
	24	⑤	
	25	④	完 解
	26	③	
	27	④	完 解
	28	②	
	29	⑤	完 解
	30	①	
	31	⑤	完 解
32	③		
4	33	②	
	34	①	
	35	④	
	36	②	
	37	④	
	38	②	
	39	②	
	40	①	
	41	②	
	42	①	