

2026年度 一般選抜公立大学中期（3月10日）

英 語

（問題冊子）

＜受験上の注意＞

- (1) 試験中は試験監督者の指示に従うこと。
- (2) 筆記用具・時計以外はカバン等に入れてイスの下に置き、机の下の棚には何も置かないこと。
- (3) 携帯電話等の電源は切っておくこと。
- (4) 質問等がある場合には黙って挙手をする。
- (5) 中途退場は認めない。（体調の急変等については、挙手をして申し出ること）
- (6) 試験開始の合図があったら、問題冊子（17頁）と解答用紙（1枚）の枚数を確認すること。
- (7) 試験開始の合図があったら、受験番号（算用数字）と氏名を解答用紙に記入すること。
- (8) 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入し、提出すること。
- (9) 解答用紙にある破線の四角内には、何も記入しないこと。
- (10) 解答は鉛筆書き（シャープ・ペンシルも可）とし、楷書で丁寧に書くこと。
- (11) 試験時間は60分である。

英

語

(一般選抜公立大学中期・3月10日)

(注) 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。

I 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

① There are about 50 different ways to describe snow in several Inuit and Yupik* languages, while some languages around the world only have one word to describe it. Snow is a very important part of Inuit and Yupik life, but for many people living in Africa, it is just something they have seen in pictures, a movie, or on TV. Regardless of how many ways a particular culture describes the concept of snow, they all use a term that means the color “white” when describing what it looks like.

② Indeed, the World Color Survey*, which collected data on color terminology from pre-industrial societies, determined that all of the 110 languages they studied have a word for the basic colors of black and white. Many languages also include words that mean red, yellow, green and blue. More color-complex languages also include terms for orange, purple, pink, gray, and brown. Although the survey discovered an elaborate assortment of terms used for different shades of colors in each language, it proposed that there is an underlying universal, biological aspect to the way humans describe the basic colors.

Even though many scholars disagree with this (a), there is no question that individual cultures, and even individuals within those cultures, use the language of color to interpret the world around them. A dynamic process takes place in which language informs culture and culture informs language, both ③

evolving to meet the needs of the members of society. People growing up in a specific culture learn the complex meanings related to colors in their culture. There are clearly-defined semantic* rules that are internalized from a very early age, but problems can arise when these meanings are exported to other cultures.

For example, in the 1950s, the Pepsi-Cola Company (now PepsiCo) changed the color of their vending machines in Southeast Asia from dark blue to a lighter shade of blue they thought would be more appealing to their customers in the relatively hot and humid climate of that area of the world. ^④ What they did not realize is that to Southeast Asians, the hue of blue they used is the color associated with death and sorrow, and not the energizing and refreshing image they thought it represented. They became aware of the issue ^⑤ only after they noticed a significant drop in sales.

In fact, colors have a wide variety of meanings, depending on the culture. Sometimes, these meanings are exact opposites. For example, in North America, the color red is associated with danger, while in Asia it is associated with (b). In China, for example, if children receive a red envelope full of money from their parents or grandparents at New Year's, they experience the positive feelings related to the color red. On the other hand, in the United States, "seeing red" means that someone is so angry that they literally see red! ^⑥

(注) Yupik : ユピック族 (シベリアおよびアラスカ南西部に住む民族)

the World Color Survey : 世界色彩語彙調査

semantic : 語義に関する

問1 下線部①について、雪を表す語彙が多い言語と少ない言語があるのはなぜか、理由としてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Snowfall is much heavier in some areas than in others.
- イ. The significance of snow varies from culture to culture.
- ウ. Different areas of the world have different types of snow.
- エ. Cultures differ in how they describe snow in visual media.

問2 下線部②について、書き言葉のない社会から収集した色彩語彙に関する調査の結果としてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Yellow and Green appear in fewer languages than blue.
- イ. Some languages lack separate words for black and white.
- ウ. Complex languages have words for just five color categories.
- エ. Even simple languages have elaborate terms for color shades.

問3 (a)に入るもっとも適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. budget イ. experiment ウ. hypothesis エ. research

問4 下線部③の言い換えとしてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. black and white
- イ. language and culture
- ウ. the World Color Survey and its opponent
- エ. individual cultures and individuals within those cultures

問5 下線部④について、1950年代に認識されていなかったのはどのようなことか、もっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. The product will cause death and sorrow to the consumers.
- イ. Light blue is preferable to dark blue in a hot and humid climate.
- ウ. The color adopted for the vending machines is counterproductive.
- エ. The color of the vending machines doesn't matter to Southeast Asians.

問6 下線部⑤の意味にもっとも近い語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. popularity イ. principle ウ. problem エ. publication

問7 (b)に入るもっとも適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. happiness イ. resentment ウ. sorrow エ. tension

問8 下線部⑥について、具体的にどのようなことを表しているか、もっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. People prefer the color red if they tend to get angry quickly.
- イ. People shed tears of blood when they are uncontrollably angry.
- ウ. People's faces actually turn red if they get extremely angry.
- エ. People's vision is affected when they are terribly angry.

問9 英文の内容と合っていないものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. A few cultures use a term meaning white for snow's look.
- イ. One survey suggests universal biological color perception.
- ウ. People learn cultural color meanings from early childhood.
- エ. Some color associations are complete cultural opposites.

問10 この英文の題名としてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Color Psychology and Human Emotions
- イ. The World Color Survey Research Methods
- ウ. The Scientific Study of Human Color Vision
- エ. Language, Culture, and the Meaning of Colors

II 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Did you know that egg temperature decides whether a sea turtle will become a boy or a girl? Temperature-dependent sex determination (TSD) has been found in four species of sea turtles, as well as in certain lizards. Thanks to scientific research, we now have (a) that when the temperature of the environment around a nest is warmer, mostly females are hatched from the eggs in that nest. However, when temperatures around a nest are cooler, the eggs become males instead. TSD is dependent on the temperature of the eggs during a specific seven-to fifteen-day period before they hatch.

TSD may have played a key role in the disappearance of the dinosaurs, the world's largest reptiles who went extinct about 65 million years ago. The theory goes as follows: During the Ice Age, temperatures on the earth dropped. This cooling of the environment caused most dinosaur eggs to hatch as males. Because there were few females to mate with, the male dinosaurs eventually all died without reproducing.

Today there is a similar (b) among animals that have TSD. But now the problem is too much heat rather than being too cold. In the near future, global warming could cause sea turtles to become extinct. Scientists have discovered that in nests at perfect temperatures, equal numbers of males and females are produced. But in a warmer environment due to climate change, only the females of certain species of turtles are produced. In Costa Rica, green turtle nests located in sunny places were found to produce mainly females, while those shaded by plants produce 94 percent male hatchlings. Now many of these turtle populations have more females than males due to increases in the temperature of the

environment. Without enough male turtles to mate with the females, various species of turtles could soon disappear.

To solve this problem ③, we may be able to apply TSD theory to save ④ the animals. If scientists collect data on the actual temperatures of nests, it may be possible to (c1) the gender of the hatchlings and (c2) the primary sex ratios for several sea turtle populations. In this way, we may be able to assist in the breeding of enough members of the opposite sex to prevent green turtles, for example, from going extinct.

問1 (a)に入るもっとも適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. evidence イ. lessons ウ. rumors エ. superstition

問2 下線部①の内容に合致するものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Dinosaurs may have died out due to a shortage of females.
イ. Male dinosaurs could not adapt to the Ice Age, unlike females.
ウ. Dinosaurs failed to overcome a food shortage brought by the Ice Age.
エ. Temperature drops were preceded by volcanic eruptions and meteors.
オ. Cooling temperatures caused an imbalance in dinosaur gender ratios.

問3 (b)に入るもっとも適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. battle イ. habit ウ. risk エ. urge

問4 下線部②が指すものとしてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. female green turtles
- イ. green turtle nests
- ウ. male hatchlings
- エ. sunny places

問5 下線部③が指すものとしてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. More and more turtle nesting sites are destroyed by rising sea levels.
- イ. Global warming now biases sea turtle hatchlings toward females.
- ウ. Female sea turtles refuse to mate in warmer climate conditions.
- エ. Warmer nests yield mostly male eggs, resulting in gender imbalance.

問6 下線部④の意味にもっとも近い語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. domesticate イ. evacuate ウ. observe エ. preserve

問7 (c1)と(c2)に入るもっとも適切な組み合わせを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | c1 | c2 |
|----------------|-----------|
| ア. change | conceal |
| イ. disregard | raise |
| ウ. investigate | maintain |
| エ. predict | calculate |

問 8 英文の内容と合っていないものを 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. TSD affects eggs throughout their entire development period.
- イ. TSD theory may explain why dinosaurs no longer exist.
- ウ. Climate change can be a major threat to animals that have TSD.
- エ. Scientists can control turtle breeding using TSD theory.

問 9 この英文の題名としてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. How Sea Turtles Choose Their Nesting Sites
- イ. Protecting Sea Turtle Eggs from Natural Predators
- ウ. The Impact of Heat on Sea Turtle Gender and Survival
- エ. The Key Role of Sea Turtles in Marine Ecosystems

Ⅲ 次の会話文を読み、(1) ～ (8)に入るもっとも適切なものをア～クから選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は複数回使用できない。また、選択肢ア～クの文章で使用される最初の単語が小文字表記となっている場合も、挿入される文中の位置によっては大文字に変換されることに留意すること。

Situation

Haruki, a Japanese student studying at an Australian university, is talking with his classmate George in the lecture room.

Haruki : Hey George, what's new with you? (1)

George : Hey Haruki! I've switched to a vegan diet recently. Have you heard about veganism?

Haruki : Yeah, a little. (2)

George : Exactly. It's avoiding meat, dairy, eggs, and even honey. It's been an eye-opening experience for me.

Haruki : That's quite a commitment. (3)

George : A combination of reasons – reducing my carbon footprint, supporting animal rights, and improving my health.

Haruki : (4)

George : It was challenging at first, but now I enjoy exploring new foods and recipes. The benefits make it worthwhile.

Haruki : (5)

George : I feel more energized, my skin has improved, and overall, I feel healthier. Plant-based eating has a lot to offer.

Haruki : That sounds pretty convincing. (6)

George : There's a wide variety – vegan versions of burgers, pizzas, even desserts.

(7)

Haruki : Really? Maybe I should try some vegan dishes. Any recommendations?

George : How about starting with a vegan stir-fry or pasta? (8) I'd be happy
to cook something with you.

ア. what do you usually eat?

イ. they're easy to make and delicious.

ウ. what made you decide to go vegan?

エ. you don't have to miss out on anything.

オ. has it been tough to stick to it?

カ. you look different.

キ. what benefits have you noticed?

ク. isn't it about not eating any animal products?

Ⅳ 次の各文の()に入るもっとも適切な語句をア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし2行目にある＝に続く文は、1行目の文と基本的に同じ意味になるように言い換えたものである。

1. It is twenty years since they got married.

= They () married for twenty years.

ア. are

イ. got

ウ. have been

エ. have got

2. This is the way we got acquainted with each other.

= This is () we got acquainted with each other.

ア. because

イ. how

ウ. in which

エ. why

3. The man stood leaning against the wall.

= The man stood () his back against the wall.

ア. as if

イ. behind

ウ. out of

エ. with

4. I like fishing better than anything else.

= I am () when I am fishing.

ア. happier

イ. happiest

ウ. the happier

エ. happiness

5. He advised us to postpone the meeting till Friday.

= He suggested that the meeting () off till Friday.

ア. be put

イ. should put

ウ. were put

エ. would put

V 次の各文の()に入るもっとも適切な語句をア～エから選び記号で答えなさい。

1. A: I'm planning a trip to Kyoto next month.

B: What a ()! I'm going there too.

A: That's great! Maybe we can meet up.

B: Sure, that sounds like a good idea.

ア. coincidence

イ. disaster

ウ. nightmare

エ. tragedy

2. A: You look a bit worried.

B: (). I lost my wallet yesterday.

A: Have you checked the lost-and-found office?

B: Yes, but I haven't found it yet.

ア. So had I

イ. So did I

ウ. So I am

エ. So I have

3. A: My grandmother is moving to a nursing home next month.

B: That must be a difficult decision for your family.

A: It is, but she needs more medical care than we can provide at home.

B: I'm sure she'll be in good hands. () during this transition.

ア. Help yourself

イ. Make yourself at home

ウ. Save for yourself

エ. Take care of yourself

4. A: I found these strange marks all over my car this morning.

B: What () could have caused those scratches?

A: I think it was the neighbor's cat. It likes to climb on cars.

B: You should probably cover your car or park it in the garage.

ア. on the earth

イ. the earth

ウ. was it that

エ. was that

5. A: Did you like your stay at the seaside hotel?

B: The view from our room ().

A: And the service?

B: It was excellent too.

ア. didn't meet my expectation

イ. left nothing to be desired

ウ. was far from satisfactory

エ. was neither good nor bad

Ⅵ 次の英文の下線部を日本語で訳しなさい。

1. Exercise is essential for maintaining good health, but many office workers find it difficult to exercise regularly. They often complain that they don't have enough time or energy after long working hours. These excuses, however, only make their health problems worse.

* These excuses の内容を明示しながら、答えること。

2. Online shopping has become extremely popular in recent years. Many people prefer it because they can buy products from home without going to stores. However, ① when they cannot touch or try on items before purchasing them, customers sometimes feel disappointed with their choices. ② This is why traditional shopping will never completely disappear from our society.

* they の内容を明示しながら、答えること。

VII 次の日本文の下線部の英訳を、カッコ内の英単語を並べ替えて完成させなさい。ただし、英単語のうち、動詞と助動詞は原形で書かれており、適切に変化させることもある。

例：do → do / does / did / done / doing / will do

1. 私たちの森林ガイドツアーについてご説明します。このツアーでは希少な動植物を観察する機会が得られます。^①それと、参加費には保全プロジェクトへの寄付が含まれます。^②

① { observe, an, to, opportunity, provide, this tour } rare flora and fauna.

② Also, { participation, to, the, include, fee, a donation } the conservation project.

2. インクルーシブ・デザインは社会全体に普及しつつあります。当福祉センターもすべての利用者が簡単にアクセスできる設計になっています。^①車いす使用者の方には2階に行くのにエレベーターを使っただけです。^②

① This welfare center is also { access, so that, can, design, it, all users } easily.

② Wheelchair users can { second, use, the, by, reach, floor } the elevator.

(問題終わり)