



令和 8 年 度

一般選抜 A 個別方式 第 1 期 問題

外 国 語

「英語コミュニケーションⅠ・英語コミュニケーションⅡ・
英語コミュニケーションⅢ」

開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開かないこと。

注 意 事 項

1. この問題冊子は 1 ～ 9 頁に印刷してある。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の定められた欄に記入すること。解答時間は 60 分である。
3. 解答用紙に解答とは関係のない語句、記号、落書きなどがある場合には無効とする。
4. 問題冊子や解答用紙に汚れ・印刷不鮮明・乱丁・落丁がある場合は申し出ること。
5. この冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

英 語

1. 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

There are two kinds of metal that can be recycled: aluminium and steel. Cans for beer and other drinks are usually made from aluminium. Steel is used in cans which contain food, such as cans of fish or fruit.

Aluminium is a valuable metal which is found under the ground and then taken to factories. It is quite difficult and expensive to get aluminium out of the ground and make things from it, and it also uses a lot of electricity. It is much cheaper to use recycled aluminium and it saves electricity. The Americans are now very good at recycling aluminium and steel; doing this means that they can save enough electricity to light a big city like Los Angeles for nearly ten years. Aluminium companies in America want people to recycle; they pay a cent for every aluminium container that is recycled.

Aluminium and steel are both very easy to recycle. Old cans are taken to a recycling factory, where machines cut them into very small pieces. The pieces are then heated until they become liquid. The liquid is put into special containers and left there to become cool and hard. It is then made into flat sheets of metal. Aluminium is usually made into drinks containers again. Steel can be made into many different things like cans, bridges, and cars.

Steel and aluminium can both be recycled many times, and unlike paper, they always stay strong.

What do other countries do? Most countries recycle metal. But in some countries like Senegal people are good at re-using metal. In small villages old cans are washed and used as drinks containers. Some people know how to use empty cans to make bowls for the kitchen or children's toys. In Afghanistan *the Taliban government did not allow people to buy *satellite dishes for their TVs, so people made their own out of old oil containers.

Perhaps the biggest problem in recycling is plastic. Plastic bottles are things we usually use once and then throw away. But plastic bottles can last for 450 years. And people have found very small pieces of plastic on beaches and islands that are a very long way from modern cities.

Plastic is cheap and light and easy to use, so it is very popular. Plastic is used much more today than it was in the past. In the 1950s the whole world used about 5

million tonnes of plastic a year. Today the world uses around 100 million tonnes.

Plastic bags are a real problem. The first plastic bags for shopping were used only about 35 years ago but now the world uses over 500 billion plastic bags a year. The world is full of plastic bags. You can see them everywhere — in the sea, on beaches, beside roads. There are even plastic bags in the trees. In Japan people throw away 30 billion plastic bags each year.

Plastic bags are not very beautiful, and they can make serious problems for people and animals too. Bangladesh is a very wet country, and in some months of the year sudden heavy rain is not unusual. But the pipes under the streets are often full of plastic bags, so they cannot take the water away. The heavy rain quickly makes deep rivers in the streets. The rainwater fills people's houses and sometimes people die in the deep water.

Plastic bags are very bad for animals too. 100,000 turtles are killed every year by plastic bags. They eat the bags because they think the bags are fish. In fact, plastic is dangerous for fish too, and in *the Mediterranean plastic bags kill thousands of fish each day. Other animals eat plastic as well. In India people think that cows are special animals, and you can see cows on the streets of towns as well as in the country. But their life is not as happy today as it was in the past. Now 95 per cent of the cows in India's towns have stomach problems because they have eaten plastic bags. The government of India is now trying to change this, and in some big Indian towns plastic bags cannot be used. Perhaps the cows will be happy and healthy again.

Can plastic be recycled? Yes it can, but it is not easy to do. There are six different kinds of plastic, and they must be sorted into their different groups before the work begins. When plastic is recycled it can be made into many different things. Some examples of these things are winter jackets, parts of cars and garden furniture. In fact it is surprising to discover all the different things that you can do with recycled plastic. But the process is expensive, and most people agree that using less plastic is better than recycling it.

Quoted from "Recycling" 2008

the Taliban government タリバン政府

satellite dish(es) 衛星放送用パラボラアンテナ

the Mediterranean 地中海沿岸地域

< 設問 >

A～Iについて、本文の内容にもっとも近いものを、それぞれ下の 1～4 の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。Jについては、指示に従って答えよ。

A. Why is recycling aluminium better than producing it?

1. It is cheaper and saves electricity.
2. It looks cleaner.
3. It makes stronger cans.
4. It uses more electricity.

B. What happens to aluminium and steel cans at the recycling factory?

1. They are cut, melted, cooled, and made into sheets.
2. They are painted and reused immediately.
3. They are thrown away and end up in garbage dumps.
4. They are washed and sold again.

C. Unlike paper, aluminium and steel ().

1. always stay strong even after being recycled many times
2. become weaker after recycling
3. cannot be made into sheets
4. can only be recycled once

D. In Senegal and Afghanistan, people often ().

1. recycle metal into bridges
2. reuse metal in creative ways
3. throw away all old cans
4. use only new materials

- E.** Why are plastic bottles considered a big problem?
1. They are heavier than metal.
 2. They are only made in cities.
 3. They are very expensive.
 4. They can last for centuries.
- F.** Approximately how many plastic bags are used globally each year?
1. 5,000,000
 2. 5,000,000,000
 3. 30,000,000,000
 4. 500,000,000,000
- G.** How do plastic bags contribute to floods in Bangladesh during heavy rain?
1. They block pipes under streets.
 2. They break the dams.
 3. They dissolve in heavy rain.
 4. They fill the rivers with waste.
- H.** What is the effect of plastic bags on the cows in India's towns?
1. They can cause stomach problems.
 2. They can help to digest food faster.
 3. They can improve growth and health.
 4. They can provide extra nutrients.
- I.** Why is recycling plastic difficult?
1. It cannot be made into anything new.
 2. It is too heavy to recycle.
 3. Only one type of plastic exists.
 4. There are six different kinds of plastic to sort.
- J.** 下線部を和訳せよ。

3. 次の英文を読んで、A～Eの空所に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ下の1～4の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

The *blue whale is the largest animal on the earth. It *grows to about 28 meters long and about 200 tons. So it is as long as three buses and as heavy as about thirty-three elephants. The blue whale has a heart which is as big as a car. Its *blood vessels are so wide (A) a person can swim through them. It needs to eat about four tons of food each day. Do you know what kind of fish the blue whale eats? It eats very small living things in the sea.

The blue whale is also the loudest animal. It is (B) louder than a jet engine. Its *whistles can be heard for about 150 kilometers. So blue whales can communicate even when they are far away (C) each other.

The blue whale is not a fish. It's a *mammal. So baby whales drink milk from their mothers. Every day a baby whale drinks 500 liters of milk. Baby whales stay close to their mothers for about six months.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, people caught too many blue whales for their oil. The number of blue whales was becoming very small. Then people stopped (D) them. The sea is still a dangerous place for them. For example, they have to be careful of large ships. Blue whales are sometimes hit and killed (E) them.

Quoted from "Transfer, Course A, 4th edition" 2024

blue whale シロナガスクジラ grow to 成長して～になる blood vessel(s) 血管
whistle(s) ヒューッという声, 口笛 mammal 哺乳類

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. 1. how | 2. that | 3. what | 4. when |
| B. 1. many | 2. more | 3. most | 4. much |
| C. 1. at | 2. for | 3. from | 4. with |
| D. 1. catch | 2. catching | 3. caught | 4. to catch |
| E. 1. by | 2. for | 3. of | 4. to |

4. 次の **A** ～ **E** の英文の下線部の語句の意味に最も近い語を、それぞれ下の **1** ～ **4** の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

A. He turned up at the party some time later.

- 1.** appeared **2.** invited **3.** left **4.** planned

B. These facts may be summed up as follows.

- 1.** accomplished **2.** managed **3.** started **4.** summarized

C. It is time for you to look for the meaning of life.

- 1.** learn **2.** make **3.** meet **4.** seek

D. She carried out a survey of the Italian educational system.

- 1.** complained **2.** conducted **3.** denied **4.** produced

E. The week went by so fast because it was busy.

- 1.** dropped **2.** escaped **3.** jumped **4.** passed

5. 次の **A** ～ **E** の空所に入る最も適切な語を、それぞれ下の **1** ～ **4** の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

A. A box of cookies () sent to each member of the team last Christmas.

- 1.** are **2.** is **3.** was **4.** were

B. She touched a huge snake looking as () as a cucumber.

- 1.** cool **2.** fresh **3.** frightened **4.** smart

C. He has a lot of () to submit to his teacher by next week.

- 1.** assignments **2.** businesses **3.** homeworks **4.** workings

D. They took great () to solve the problem.

- 1.** hurt **2.** hurts **3.** pain **4.** pains

E. He didn't know that she is () to him by three years.

- 1.** developed **2.** mature **3.** older **4.** senior

6. 次の A ～ E の日本語と英文の意味がほぼ同じになるように、それぞれ下の 1 ～ 5 を並べ替え、空所に入る単語の番号を正しい順にすべて記入せよ。

A. テーブルのそばに立っている人は、有名な俳優です。

The man ()()()()() a famous actor.

1. by 2. is 3. standing 4. table 5. the

B. その肖像画は誰によって描かれたのですか。

Who ()()()()()?

1. by 2. painted 3. portrait 4. that 5. was

C. これらの辞書は私が先月買ったものよりも良い。

These dictionaries are ()()()()() bought last month.

1. better 2. I 3. than 4. those 5. which

D. 彼らは観終えたばかりの映画についてどんどん話し続けた。

They talked on ()()()()() they had just seen.

1. about 2. and 3. movie 4. on 5. the

E. 私のこの古い時計は、私の祖母からのプレゼントです。

This ()()()()() a present from my grandmother.

1. is 2. mine 3. of 4. old 5. watch

