



令和 8 年 度

一般選抜 A 個別方式 第 2 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 ～ 10 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。

Dinosaurs were remarkably successful animals. They had lived on Earth for 165 million years, and they were the biggest, strongest, and most successful animals of all time. In the late *Jurassic and *Cretaceous periods, there were dinosaurs all over the Earth. They lived on every continent — even in *Antarctica, which was much warmer at that time than it is today. And then, 65 million years ago, they all disappeared, very suddenly. There are no dinosaur fossils anywhere on Earth from after that time. Something terrible must have happened to them. But what was it?

In the 1970s, a scientist called Walter Alvarez tried to answer this question. He looked at the rocks from the Cretaceous, and the time after that — *the Tertiary. There were hundreds of dinosaur fossils in the Cretaceous, and none in the Tertiary. But in between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary, he found a thin line of clay, a kind of soft, wet rock.

He found this line of clay all over the world, and everywhere it was the same. In it, he found a silver-white metal called *iridium. Iridium is very unusual on Earth, but there is a lot of it in *meteors — the rocks that sometimes fall onto the Earth from the sky. So, the iridium came from a meteor, Walter Alvarez said — a meteor that hit the Earth 65 million years ago.

We know it was a big meteor, Alvarez said, because there is so much iridium everywhere. He thought that the meteor was a rock between 10 and 15 kilometres across, which hit the Earth with an enormous BANG! It made a crater — a very big hole in the ground — that was 160 kilometres across. A huge ball of fire destroyed anything near the crater, and the ground shook violently. In the sky, dark clouds hid the sun for months, perhaps years.

Without sunlight, almost all the plants on Earth died. The big plant-eating dinosaurs — like *Argentinosaurus* — soon died, because they had nothing to eat. The meat-eating dinosaurs, like *Tyrannosaurus*, lived a little longer, because there were lots of dead plant-eaters to eat. But then the meat went bad, and there was nothing left to kill. So, they died too.

Well, it is an interesting idea, people said, but where is this crater? A hole in the Earth, 160 kilometres across — that cannot be difficult to find. Why has nobody seen it?

Walter Alvarez looked for this big crater, and with the help of a scientist called Glen Penfield he found it. There was a reason why nobody had seen it before: it was under the ground, in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico. In the past 65 million years, the rocks had moved and covered it up, but it was still there. It measured 180 kilometres from one side to the other, which was even bigger than he had expected. He called it the Chicxulub crater.

So scientists think the Age of the Dinosaurs ended like this. One day, 65 million years ago, the world was full of dinosaurs. It began like any other day. Huge herds of dinosaurs were walking slowly across Mexico. Oviraptors were sitting on their nests, and maiasaurs were finding food for their babies. Small feathered dinosaurs were flying from trees. Huge stegosaurus were walking slowly through the forest, and argentinosaurs were eating the tops of trees. Tyrannosaurs were watching the plant-eaters carefully, hoping for a meal. And dinosaurs from the Parasaurolophus family, with their strange, hollow heads, were singing to their friends far away.

The plant-eaters kept their eyes open, as they did every day. They were looking for danger — for tyrannosaurs and utahraptors, the enemies that wanted to kill them.

But none of them looked up into the sky, where the real danger was.

Then, suddenly, in a few seconds, it happened. A bright light filled the sky, and there was an enormous BANG! — louder than anything they had ever heard. A great wind knocked all the trees flat, and a few seconds later, everything in the forest was on fire.

All the dinosaurs nearest to the meteor were burned in a few minutes. There was nothing left of them, nothing at all. Those more than 50 kilometres away died more slowly. But all of them, all over the world, began to die.

In a few seconds, 65 million years had ended.

Not everything died, of course. Some small animals, like insects, snakes, and small birds, lived. Because they were not very big, they did not need much food. One of these small animals looked a bit like a mouse. It was a warm-blooded animal, covered in soft hair, and it probably lived in holes in the ground. Dinosaurs ate lots of them every day — but now, suddenly, the dinosaurs were gone. So now this animal could come out of its holes, and feel a little bit safer.

This small, unimportant animal was an early mammal. Over the next 64.5 million years, it slowly evolved into many different types of mammals — elephants, lions, bears, horses, sheep, and humans.

7 And today there are mammals all over the Earth, just as, once upon a time, there were dinosaurs.

Adapted from “Dinosaurs” 2012

Jurassic ジュラ紀の Cretaceous 白亜紀の Antarctica 南極大陸 the Tertiary 第三紀
iridium イリジウム meteor(s) 隕石 the Yucatan Peninsula ユカタン半島
Chicxulub crater チクシュループ・クレーター

< 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. Where did dinosaurs live during the late Jurassic and Cretaceous periods?

1. On every continent, including Antarctica
2. On most continents except Antarctica
3. Only in Africa and South America
4. Only in Asia

B. What did Walter Alvarez discover between the Cretaceous and Tertiary rock layers?

1. A crater
2. A thin line of clay
3. Broken dinosaur bones
4. Diamonds

C. Why was the iridium in the clay important evidence?

1. Iridium forms naturally in volcanoes.
2. Iridium is rare on Earth but common in meteors.
3. Iridium is very common in plants.
4. Iridium proves dinosaurs used tools.

D. How wide was the meteor that Alvarez believed struck the Earth?

1. 1-2 km wide
2. 5-7 km wide
3. 10-15 km wide
4. 50-60 km wide

E. What immediate effect did the meteor's impact have?

1. It caused an ice age.
2. It caused massive destruction and shook the ground.
3. It caused plants to grow faster.
4. It made dinosaurs migrate.

F. Why did plants die after the meteor hit?

1. Dark clouds blocked sunlight for months or years.
2. Dinosaurs ate all the vegetation.
3. Oceans flooded the land.
4. The soil became poisonous.

G. Why did meat-eating dinosaurs die later than plant-eaters?

1. They ate insects instead of meat.
2. They had dead plant-eaters to eat.
3. They lived far from the crater.
4. They were able to hide.

H. Why wasn't the Chicxulub crater discovered earlier?

1. It had been destroyed by erosion.
2. It was hidden under the ground by rocks.
3. It was too deep in the ocean.
4. It was too small to notice.

I. Which animals survived the extinction of the dinosaurs?

1. Bears
2. Elephants
3. Lions
4. Snakes

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。

(A) political parties around the world use animal symbols to represent their ideologies and values.

(B) example, in the United States, the Democratic Party uses a donkey, and the Republican Party uses an elephant. These animals represent the parties' ideas and values. In India, the Indian National *Congress uses a hand, but its earlier symbol was a cow and calf. This was (C) to connect with the common people.

In South Africa, the African National Congress has a *spear and a shield, but their youth league uses a buffalo, signifying *resilience and unity. In Australia, the Liberal Party uses a blue ribbon (D) sometimes features a kangaroo, symbolizing progress and national pride. Meanwhile, the Australian Labor Party uses an eagle which symbolizes freedom and vision. In Germany, the *Green Party uses a sunflower, but they also use an animal, the deer, to symbolize nature and peace.

These animal symbols play a significant role in political branding, making it (E) for the public to identify and connect with the parties' core values.

Quoted from "Toward a Diverse Society 3" 2025

Congress 議会 spear 槍(やり) resilience 回復力, 耐久力 Green Party 環境保護派政党

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| A. 1. Another | 2. Little | 3. Much | 4. Several |
| B. 1. As | 2. For | 3. Of | 4. With |
| C. 1. choice | 2. choose | 3. choosing | 4. chosen |
| D. 1. what | 2. which | 3. who | 4. whose |
| E. 1. ease | 2. easier | 3. easily | 4. easiness |

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. It seems that he has left his hometown for good.

1. briefly 2. instantly 3. permanently 4. temporarily

B. My grandfather tried to keep up old customs.

1. break 2. create 3. preserve 4. serve

C. Her brave actions are worthy of respect.

1. decline 2. deserve 3. pay 4. show

D. They decided to put off their trip for a week.

1. book 2. continue 3. postpone 4. reserve

E. The boys moved forward through the dark woods.

1. fought 2. mentioned 3. proceeded 4. returned

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

A. He looked () when he heard the news.

- 1.** disappoint **2.** disappointed **3.** disappointing **4.** disappointment

B. Our school begins () eight o'clock.

- 1.** at **2.** in **3.** on **4.** to

C. He talks as () he knew everything about Japanese art.

- 1.** after **2.** by **3.** if **4.** such

D. “() shoes are these?” “They are his.”

- 1.** Who **2.** Whom **3.** Who's **4.** Whose

E. Some like reading, and () don't.

- 1.** another **2.** other **3.** others **4.** the other

6. 次の **A** ～ **E** の日本文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. 彼は友情のしるしとして、この本を私にくれた。

He gave me this book ()()()()() friendship.

1. a **2.** as **3.** of **4.** our **5.** token

B. 私は、来週の金曜日までにこの課題を終えるのは難しいとわかった。

I ()()()()() this task by next Friday.

1. difficult **2.** finish **3.** found **4.** it **5.** to

C. 彼女は、親友の誕生日パーティーに行かなかったことを後悔している。

She ()()()()() her best friend's birthday party.

1. gone **2.** having **3.** not **4.** regrets **5.** to

D. 彼が彼らに腹を立てたのは当たり前だ。

It is ()()()()() angry at them.

1. got **2.** he **3.** not **4.** surprising **5.** that

E. 来年で、彼はこの美術館 20 年勤め続けたことになる。

Next year, he ()()()()() this museum for 20 years.

1. at **2.** been **3.** have **4.** will **5.** working

