

2026

前

入学試験問題

外国語 英語

注意事項

○問題について

1. 試験開始の合図があるまでは、この問題冊子の内容を見てはいけません。
2. 問題は **1** から **5** まで、全部で 15 ページです。とじ間違いや、印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば申し出なさい。
3. 問題 **3** と **4** と **5** はリスニング試験です。音声を聞いてから解答しなさい。リスニング試験は 13 時 50 分に開始し、14 時 10 分頃に終了する予定です。

○解答について

1. 解答用紙は 6 枚です。
2. 全ての解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
3. 解答は、解答用紙の指定された欄に枠からはみ出さないように記入しなさい。
4. 解答は、黒鉛筆(シャープペンシル可)を使用し、横書きで記入しなさい。
5. 解答欄がマス目になっている設問では、1 マスに 1 字ずつ記入しなさい。句読点・記号も 1 字と数えること。ただし、アルファベット・アラビア数字は 1 マスに 2 字ずつ記入しなさい。

○その他

1. 質問など、何か用事があるときは、手をあげて知らせなさい。
2. 解答が終わっても、途中退出は出来ません。ただし、トイレに行きたい場合や気分が悪くなったときは、手をあげて知らせなさい。
3. 不正行為を行った場合や、試験監督の指示に従わない場合には採点しません。
4. この問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

- 1 次の文章は“A Lost Mayan City Has Been Found with Laser Mapping”という記事です。文章を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。(60点)

A Mayan city lost in the dense jungle of southern Mexico has been revealed. The discovery occurred in the southeastern state of Campeche*, and archaeologists have named it Valeriana, after a nearby freshwater lagoon.

“The larger of Valeriana’s two monumental precincts* has all the hallmarks of a classic Mayan political capital: enclosed plazas connected by a broad causeway; temple pyramids; a ball court; a reservoir formed by damming an arroyo* (a seasonal watercourse); and an architectural arrangement that generally indicates a founding date prior to AD 150,” says the study, published in the journal *Antiquity*.

① The city’s discovery didn’t require breaking through the jungle with machetes* or patiently excavating with brushes and spatulas. Nor did researchers need tape measures, binoculars, or compasses to find their way through the thick leaves. Instead, they used the newest technology: lasers, drones, and satellite maps. With these tools, they discovered a city hidden for centuries beneath the thick Mexican jungle, unearthing pyramids, enclosed plazas, and an ancient reservoir.

Luke Auld-Thomas, a Ph.D. student at Tulane University, made the discovery. His analysis revealed a huge network of previously unexplored settlements.

Auld-Thomas and his fellow researchers have succeeded in mapping the city beneath the jungle thanks to laser scanning from the air, better known as lidar ^② (light detection and ranging), a remote-sensing technique that uses pulsed lasers and other data collected through low-altitude flights that can generate

accurate three-dimensional models of surface features, revolutionizing the way archaeologists explore the hidden past.

Laser pulses generate a map of the physical features of the ground in a manner similar to how a bat uses sound waves: Laser light is fired from an aircraft, bounces off objects on the ground, and returns to the detector located on the underside of the aircraft. In Mexico, although only a small fraction of the pulses pass through the dense jungle, the large number of pulses emitted allows enough light to reach the ground, creating a map with a resolution* of up to one meter. Based on the timing and intensity of the returning pulses, the detector can map the contours* of the ground, revealing hills, ditches, and ancient ruins covered in vegetation. The technology is also being integrated into self-driving cars to help them avoid crashes.

③ “For a long time, our understanding of the Mayan civilization was limited to an area of a few hundred square kilometers,” Auld-Thomas says. “This limited sample was obtained with great effort, with archaeologists painstakingly going through every square meter, cutting vegetation with machetes, only to discover they were standing on a pile of rocks that might have been someone’s house 1,500 years ago.”

④ While Auld-Thomas knew that lidar could be a valuable tool, he was also aware of a problem in its use. Because of its high cost, funders are often reluctant to invest in lidar surveys in areas where there is no visible evidence of Mayan settlement, despite the fact that this civilization reached its peak between 250 and 900 AD.

In this case, the lidar data was originally collected over a decade ago, for completely unrelated purposes. The scans were completed in 2013 by the

Mexican firm CartoData, using a Riegl LMS-Q780 sensor. Processing was carried out by the Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC), and the data was made publicly available a few years later by the M-REDD+ Alliance.

The dataset includes three paths of study and three study blocks. The paths have a width of about 275 meters and a total length of 213 kilometers, covering an area of 58.3 square kilometers. The blocks cover a total area of 64.1 square kilometers in three locations.

The study mentions that the analysis of 6,764 structures reveals a settlement density of 55.3 structures per square kilometer, which is a result similar to other research in the region. These data are useful for assessing settlement density on a regional scale. By applying a statistical method to the study blocks, the collected data turn out to be consistent with the densities recorded in other Mayan archaeological sites such as Oxpemul and Becan.

⑤ Archaeologists in the 20th century were correct in stating that the interior of Campeche is a substantially anthropogenic landscape—that is, human-modified—with urbanized areas where rural populations interacted with dense cities. Settlement density data, ranging from 49 to 61 structures per square kilometer, indicate that cities and dense settlements are common in large parts of the central Maya lowlands. New discoveries, such as the city of Valeriana, reinforce this view, showing that urbanization was a widespread phenomenon in the region.

Archaeologists increasingly recognize that the world's tropics and subtropics hosted a wide variety of urban forms in ancient times. Many of these settlements followed a pattern of spatial dispersion, commonly called "low-density urbanism." However, it is now being recognized that these urban

landscapes were not uniform, but exhibited significant variations in settlement density, both within and around cities and between subregions.

At the same time, the growing body of research has revealed a greater abundance of settlements and cities than had previously been contemplated. This has generated a tension between two developments: On the one hand, the recognition of high variability in settlement density and, on the other, evidence of a more densely urbanized past than previously thought.

Although lidar was developed in the 1960s to study clouds and atmospheric particles, its application in archaeology is relatively recent. It was not until the last decade that archaeologists began employing it to unearth hidden landscapes. In 2009, archaeologists Diane and Arlen Chase of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, pioneered the use of lidar to map a Mayan city, revolutionizing the way ancient civilizations are detected and studied.

According to the study, some researchers argue that the discovered landscapes reflect a high population density, while others suggest that the surveys are biased and overrepresent the most densely populated areas. Such conflicting views ^⑥ leave open the question of whether as yet unexplored areas could confirm the existence of a higher urban density or show less dense occupation.

《注》

- Campeche: カンペチェ(メキシコの州名)
precincts: 区域
arroyo: 大雨の時に流れる乾燥地帯の小川
machete: (中南米で使われる)なた
resolution: 解像度
contours: 等高線

【設問】

下の 1 ～ 6 の設問に日本語で答えなさい。解答は解答欄に書きなさい。

1. 下線部①について、Valeriana 遺跡はどのような方法を用いて発見されたのか、40 字以内で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部②で lidar はどのような仕組みの技術であるとされているか、50 字以内で説明しなさい。
3. 下線部③は従来の調査方法の限界を示しているが、その方法と結果はどのようなものだったか、60 字以内で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部④について、考古学の研究に lidar を使用することの問題点を 70 字以内で説明しなさい。
5. 下線部⑤にある、20 世紀の考古学者たちの主張はどのようなものだったか、60 字以内で説明しなさい。
6. 下線部⑥の such conflicting views は具体的に何を示しているか、70 字以内で説明しなさい。

2 次の文章は“Japan’s Last Two Captive Sea Otters Symbolizing Species’ Fragile Future”という記事です。文章を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。(30点)

A central Japan aquarium offers a rare glimpse of sea otters floating on their backs and using rocks like masterful chefs to crack open clams, mussels and other shellfish treats. However, unfortunately, the opportunity is nearing its end and signaling wider concern for the species.

People flock every day to the Toba Aquarium in Mie Prefecture to see the last two remaining sea otters in captivity in Japan. They hope to get an up-close look at the cute mammals and their playful antics.

In recent years, the wild sea otter population has plummeted as hunters have targeted the animal for its dense and valuable fur. The situation is made even more dire when (①) with environmental pollution, including the aftereffects of the massive Exxon Valdez ocean tanker oil spill off the coast of Alaska in 1989 that killed them in their thousands.

Breeding in captivity has also been challenging, and experts are (②) alarm bells about the species’ future.

“People should not only love sea otters but also pay attention to why they have become an endangered species,” advised one expert.

At the aquarium in the city of Toba, the two sea otters — 21-year-old May and 17-year-old Kira — are by far the most popular attraction.

They are the only sea otters remaining in a Japanese aquarium or zoo after the death in January of Riro, who was 17, at Marine World Uminonakamichi in

Fukuoka, southwestern Japan.

The average lifespan of sea otters in captivity is typically around 20 years. With both May and Kira being female, breeding is not an option. And replacing them with new otters is unlikely because, due to international restrictions, imports of sea otters (③) in 2003.

According to the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the number of sea otters in captivity in Japan peaked at 122 in 1994. Since then, their numbers have steadily declined as breeding has proven difficult and mothers have suffered lactation* issues, causing problems with feeding the pups that have been born.

Opened in May 1955, the Toba Aquarium is (④) its 70th anniversary this year. It is making painstaking efforts to keep May and Kira healthy and alive as long as possible.

Breeder Yoshihiro Ishihara, 64, has devised a creative way to encourage them to exercise during feeding. He attaches squid fins high inside the sea otters' enclosure so they are forced to jump and (⑤) both paws to grab their food. In this way, Ishihara can determine their muscle condition and cognitive ability.

In an effort to allow as many people as possible to see May and Kira, the aquarium last year began to (⑥) their activities around the clock on YouTube. But, due to their popularity, a time limit at the sea otters' enclosure was also introduced from March 17. Visitors are only (⑦) to stand in the viewing area for up to 1 minute.

On March 20, the first holiday following the introduction of the time limit, a long line (⑧).

Takashi Okura, a 66-year-old business owner from Osaka Prefecture and his wife Yuko, 66, expressed sadness that sea otter numbers have dwindled in recent years.

“We’ll miss them if they’re all gone,” Okura said.

According to Yoko Mitani, a professor of marine mammalogy at Kyoto University and an expert on sea otter ecology, the animals are being preyed upon by killer whales in Alaska, and their habitat is undeniably deteriorating.

Because sea otters live in cold regions, “rising sea temperatures due to global warming (⑨) another threat,” she pointed out.

One ray of hope is confirmation that a population of sea otters has (⑩) itself off the eastern coast of Hokkaido, Japan's northern main island, in recent years.

“Now that attention to sea otters is growing, we should face dealing with their situation head-on,” Mitani said.

《注》

lactation: 授乳, 哺育

【設問】

空所①～⑩に入れるのもっともふさわしい単語を下から1つずつ選び、必要であれば適切な形に変えて、解答欄に書きなさい。それぞれの単語は1回だけ使うものとします。

cease

celebrate

combine

establish

extend

form

livestream

obtain

permit

pose

sound

3 これから “Stages of Language Acquisition” というタイトルの放送を聞きます。

その内容に合うように、以下の 1～8 の文を完成させるのもっともよくあてはまる選択肢をそれぞれ a～c の中から 1 つずつ選んで、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。放送は 1 回流れます。(40 点)

1. Language acquisition $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. begins one month after birth.} \\ \text{b. is a deliberate process.} \\ \text{c. operates unconsciously.} \end{array} \right\}$

2. When we interact with children, we often use $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. a lowered pitch.} \\ \text{b. increased volume.} \\ \text{c. universal vocabulary.} \end{array} \right\}$

3. During the stage of “reduplicated babbling,” parents often think their children are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. calling their names.} \\ \text{b. producing their first word.} \\ \text{c. repeating what they say.} \end{array} \right\}$

4. In the stage of “variegated babbling,” children $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. combine} \\ \text{b. confine} \\ \text{c. confuse} \end{array} \right\}$ multiple different syllable sounds.

5. Children's first words are usually what they $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. experience for the first time.} \\ \text{b. hear parents talk about.} \\ \text{c. see around them.} \end{array} \right\}$

6. Children's experimenting with "morphology" results in

- a . incorrect grammar.
- b . slower progress.
- c . unusual sounds.

7. When children experiment with the "semantics" of a language,

- they
- a . begin to avoid basic errors.
 - b . narrow down words' meanings.
 - c . overextend new sounds.

8. It is most correct to say that children acquire a language by

- a . being regularly corrected by others.
- b . figuring out patterns and constructions.
- c . imitating adults' speech around them.

4 次に流れる放送は、韓国の作家ハン・ガンの小説『菜食主義者』(*The Vegetarian*)の翻訳者デボラ・スミスが、「刺激的な経験(headtrip)」をした経緯を語ったインタビューです。放送を聞いて、その内容に合うように以下の1～8の文を完成させるのにもっともよくあてはまる選択肢をそれぞれa～cの中から1つずつ選んで、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。放送は1回流れます。(40点)

1. The book that they are talking about is
 - a. one of the first Korean novels translated.
 - b. the first by the author to be published in English.
 - c. the first to be written by the author.

2. The English version of the book was well received by
 - a. critics and general readers.
 - b. the committee of the press.
 - c. translators and scholars in Korea.

3. The prize committee liked the book's
 - a. Orientalism.
 - b. powerful images.
 - c. soundbites.

4. The book includes descriptions of extreme
 - a. politics and psychology.
 - b. shock and disgust.
 - c. violence and sexuality.

5. The book's style is effective because it
 - a . does not force readers to feel something.
 - b . frightens readers with extreme terror.
 - c . is very unrestrained and detailed.

6. The psychology of the central character is
 - a . conveyed in a passage.
 - b . not clearly given.
 - c . projected onto the translation.

7. While reading the book, the translator
 - a . lost interest in other languages.
 - b . used an internet dictionary.
 - c . worked with a team of translators.

8. For the translator, the book was very
 - a . difficult, and she nearly gave it up.
 - b . fascinating, and it took her six years to read.
 - c . interesting, and it helped her learn Korean.

- 5** これから globalization に関する講義を聞きます。以下は講義中に配付されたワークシートです。これを参考に講義を聞いて、設問 1 と 2 に答えなさい。放送は 2 回流れます。

Globalization Explained

■ Background of globalization:

- Advances in technology
- Growth of transport and communication networks
- Quicker and easier exchange of information and goods

■ Advantages of globalization:

- () countries:
 - _____
- Different countries:
 - _____
- The world grows ():
 - _____
 - _____

■ Disadvantages of globalization:

- People in () countries:
 - _____
- People in economically () countries:
 - _____
- Environment: () problem
 - _____

■ Conclusion:

- Many sides to globalization affect ().
- Globalization itself is neither ().
- It depends on how people deal with new () in the future.

【設問】

1. 放送で流れた講義の内容を 150 語程度の英語で要約し，解答欄に書きなさい。(40 点)
2. 放送で流れた講義を参考にしながら，次の質問についてあなたの意見を 200 語程度の英語で解答欄に書きなさい。(40 点)

Based on the positives and negatives outlined in the lecture, what is more important for Japan's future: participating in globalization, or taking action to prevent the negative effects of globalization? Why?

