

外国語（英語）

<問題冊子>

令和8年度大学入学者選抜
（一般選抜 B 日程）

B 日程 受験番号	B N
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注意

1. 試験開始まで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は**表紙を含めて6枚**。
3. 問題冊子と解答用紙は別になっている。解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された場所に記入すること。
4. 受験番号を表紙に記入すること。
なお、大学入学共通テスト利用選抜2期と併願の受験生は、一般選抜 B 日程の受験番号を記入すること。
5. 問題冊子は切り離さないこと。
6. **問題冊子は持ち帰ること。**

一般選抜B日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-1)

1 次の日本語の意味になるように、英文の()に当てはまるものを、それぞれ(ア)～(エ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

問1 リサは鏡で自分の姿を見て驚いた。

Lisa saw () in the mirror and was surprised.

(ア) she (イ) her (ウ) hers (エ) herself

問2 いずれにしても、あなたは明日までに宿題をすべて終わらせなければならない。

() you like it or not, you must finish all your homework by tomorrow.

(ア) Though (イ) Whether (ウ) As for (エ) With all

問3 生徒たちは自分たちの生活や趣味についてお互いに話をした。

The students talked () about their lives and hobbies.

(ア) each (イ) each other (ウ) other each (エ) to each other

問4 最後に職場を出る人が照明をすべて消さなければならない。

The last person () the office has to turn out all the lights.

(ア) to leave (イ) to be left
(ウ) who have left (エ) leaving for

問5 私は来年でこの会社で働き始めて30年になる。

I () worked for this company for thirty years next year.

(ア) will be (イ) would be
(ウ) will have (エ) would have

一般選抜 B 日程 問題用紙 <英 語> (5 - 2)

2 次の英文の下線部(ア)～(エ)のうち、間違いのあるものを 1 つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

問 1 (ア)Knowing not (イ)how to behave at a party, Kate was (ウ)unable to speak to (エ)anyone.

問 2 The reason (ア)why she (イ)gave me for (ウ)being late (エ)may be true.

問 3 The old woman was (ア)near (イ)run over (ウ)by a car while (エ)crossing the street.

問 4 (ア)The number of (イ)companies that (ウ)wants to hire people (エ)is increasing.

問 5 (ア)Never (イ)have I seen any French movies, but (ウ)I've heard they're (エ)worth to see.

3 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に適切な語句を入れて書き換えなさい。

(ア) It is certain that the story was false.

= The story is () () () been false.

(イ) You only have to bring your own laptop to the meeting.

= () you have to do () () your own laptop to the meeting.

一般選抜B 日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-3)

4 次の文章中の空所①～⑤に当てはまる最も適切な語句を、それぞれ(ア)～(オ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

Every mammal needs sleep, as do birds and *reptiles, such as snakes. But what about insects? Do they need sleep? Scientists ① the truth about insect sleep behavior for years. Scientists first thought insects did not need sleep. According to them, the insect brain was not complex enough to need it. Scientists said that some kinds of brain activity, like dreaming, were sleep behaviors. Insects do not dream, so scientists said that they did not sleep. They ②, instead.

However, new studies have shown that some insects may actually sleep. There are four types of behavior during sleep. First, sleeping people and animals don't move much. Also, they ③; for example, they lie down. Additionally, they don't wake up easily when hearing noises or seeing light. Lastly, they are able to come out of sleep quickly in response to some intense *stimulant.

Scientists have now seen similar behaviors in *fruit flies. For example, fruit flies ④ for about seven hours. At these times, they sit in a different way, let their *antennae drop, and do not respond to quiet noises. The flies do ⑤ when louder noises are made. Scientists think that some insects may have their own unique kind of sleep.

(Reading Challenge 1 by Casey Malarcher, Andrea Janzen.

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[注] *reptile 爬虫類 *stimulant 刺激物 *fruit fly ショウジョウバエ *antennae antenna(触覚)の複数形

- (ア) believed that insects rested
- (イ) have a position for sleeping
- (ウ) become still every night
- (エ) begin to move around
- (オ) have been trying to discover

一般選抜 B 日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-4)

5 次の文章を読み、各問に答えなさい。

Cows have helped humans for thousands of years, but (a) few people know about a special favor that we received from this animal. In fact, anyone who has ever had a *vaccine to (b) prevent a disease can thank cows and an English country doctor who lived more than 200 years ago.

In the late 1780s, a *smallpox epidemic was killing thousands of people across Europe. Smallpox spreads (①) human contact. It starts with a fever. Then people get *spots on their body. Many die. Others have *scars on their faces and bodies for the rest of their lives. Famous doctors and scientists could not find a cure for smallpox. (②) that era, they were beginning to use scientific methods to do experiments, but they did not understand the body's *immune system and the way it worked.

Edward Jenner was a doctor in a small village in England. When smallpox began killing his patients, he tried to help. He asked a lot of questions, and he wrote down information about the disease. He talked to store owners, farmers, and teachers. People told him stories. (c) They said that people who caught a disease called *cowpox did not get smallpox.

Jenner decided to do scientific research on cowpox. He learned that people got cowpox from working with cows. It was not dangerous and never killed anyone. The *milkmaids often got sick, but then they became (③) again and went back to work. Jenner did research, and he discovered that they did not get smallpox. The stories were true.

Jenner wanted to test the theory scientifically. He wanted to know (④) protected the milkmaids from infection. He decided to do an experiment. First, he infected a boy with cowpox. The boy got sick at first, but then he got better. Next, Dr. Jenner did a very dangerous thing. He infected the same boy with smallpox. Would the cowpox virus in the boy's body stop smallpox? Dr. Jenner thought so, but he did not know (⑤).

Dr. Jenner and the boy's family watched the boy carefully for the next few days. Fortunately, Dr. Jenner's theory was correct. The boy did not get sick, and Dr. Jenner had found a way of stopping the smallpox epidemic. (d) [of, of, Dr. Jenner, the most important, one, made, the eighteenth century, discoveries].

(Read This! Level 2 Student's Book:
Fascinating Stories from the Content Areas by Daphne Mackey, Alice Savage
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[注] *vaccine ワクチン *smallpox epidemic 天然痘の流行 *spot 斑点 *scar 傷跡 *immune 免疫の
*cowpox 牛痘 *milkmaid 酪農場で働く女性

一般選抜B日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-5)

問1 文中の(①)~(⑤)に当てはまる最も適切な語を、それぞれ(ア)~(エ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① (ア) through | (イ) into | (ウ) between | (エ) along |
| ② (ア) Since | (イ) For | (ウ) While | (エ) During |
| ③ (ア) upset | (イ) healthy | (ウ) unconscious | (エ) cooperative |
| ④ (ア) why | (イ) how | (ウ) what | (エ) where |
| ⑤ (ア) for sure | (イ) in short | (ウ) at least | (エ) of late |

問2 下線部(a)を和訳しなさい。

問3 下線部(b)の意味に近い英単語を本文中から書き出さなさい。

問4 下線部(c)について、They を具体的に示して和訳しなさい。

問5 下線部(d)を下のように和訳するとき、[]内の語(語句)を適切に並べ替えなさい。

「ジェンナー博士は18世紀の最も重要な発見の一つを成し遂げた。」

問6 本文の内容に合っているものを、次の(ア)~(オ)の中から1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 天然痘は人との接触で広がり、体に斑点が現れた後に発熱する病気だった。
- (イ) 実験を重んじる伝統的な科学の手法では免疫系の理解が進まなかった。
- (ウ) イギリスの農村では天然痘よりも牛痘の被害のほうが深刻だった。
- (エ) ジェンナー博士は天然痘のワクチンを作るために動物実験を繰り返した。
- (オ) ジェンナー博士の仮説は実験によって科学的に正しいことがわかった。