

2026年3月1日

入学試験問題

英 語

I 次の問い（問1～2）に答えよ。

問1. (1)～(20)の空所に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- (1) Tom was ( ) at by his classmates.   
 ① laugh      ② laughing      ③ laughed      ④ laughs
- (2) The movie was so long that it completely ( ) the audience.  
  
 ① bear      ② boring      ③ bored      ④ bore
- (3) Consumers demand reliable quality, but they are unwilling ( ) pay high prices.   
 ① for      ② to      ③ from      ④ of
- (4) I have a great ( ) in his new project.   
 ① interest      ② interests  
 ③ interesting      ④ interested
- (5) John: Thanks to your advice, the project was a success. I really appreciate it.  
 Mike: ( ). I'm glad to hear it went well for you.   
 ① I'm sorry      ② Don't get mad  
 ③ I don't think so      ④ Don't mention it
- (6) A mistake isn't ( ) a bad thing.   
 ① needs      ② necessary  
 ③ necessarily      ④ necessity
- (7) Influenza is ( ) throughout the country. Several elementary schools have closed.   
 ① freezing      ② spreading  
 ③ vanishing      ④ healing

(8) What made you decide ( ) to the United States after graduation?

8

- ① go                      ② to go                      ③ going                      ④ went

(9) The new video game is now ( ) for download. 9

- ① available                      ② comfortable  
③ remarkable                      ④ unforgettable

(10) Mary: I'm calling for Mr. Tanaka. Is he there?

Ben: I'm sorry, but he is not here now. ( ) 10

- ① Are you in line?  
② May I take a message?  
③ You have the wrong number.  
④ Your phone is broken.

(11) A button came off my shirt, so I had to ( ) it back on. 11

- ① sea                      ② saw                      ③ sew                      ④ safe

(12) Customer: I like this skirt, but I'm not sure it will fit me. ( )

Store Clerk: It's over there. 12

- ① Where's the fitting room?  
② Can you clean it up?  
③ Take a break.  
④ Please put it on.

(13) The restaurant is very popular, so you have to make a ( ) at least three months in advance. 13

- ① caution                      ② definition  
③ suggestion                      ④ reservation

(14) ( ) late at night is not good for your health. 14

- ① Eat                      ② Eating                      ③ Eats                      ④ Ate



- (3) It [① so long ② be ③ will not ④ before] I realize my dream. **23**
- (4) It's foolish to think that ignoring [① make ② problem ③ a ④ will] it go away. **24**
- (5) Don't forget to [① equip ② with ③ a ④ yourself] good pair of hiking boots. **25**
- (6) This town [① tourist ② is ③ in ④ rich] attractions. **26**
- (7) Let me tell you [① came to ② I ③ why ④ this conclusion]. **27**
- (8) I called [① ask ② John ③ to ④ if] would be able to attend the meeting. **28**
- (9) Mary, [① this poster ② by ③ created ④ look at] a famous artist. **29**
- (10) Anyone [① wants to ② join the club ③ is ④ who] welcome. **30**

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、下の問い（問1～4）に答えよ。

There are a lot of different accents in the world that change from place to place. This holds true in the underwater realm as well.

Dolphins communicate with each other in whistles — high-pitched sounds that last<sup>(ア)</sup> between 0.1 and 4 seconds. Most of those sounds are beyond the human hearing range, but dolphins successfully use them to recognize<sup>(イ)</sup> each other and coordinate with the rest of their group underwater.

But do all dolphins sound the same? A research team at a non-profit organization in Italy investigated how whistles differ between dolphins from different parts of the ocean.

The scientists studied two populations of bottlenose dolphins<sup>注1)</sup> — one living near the shore of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea<sup>注2)</sup>, and the other one by Sardinia<sup>注3)</sup> in the Mediterranean Sea<sup>注4)</sup>, separated by Italy.

### Waves and whistles

Members of the research team collected<sup>(ウ)</sup> their data on dolphin whistles by getting into boats and patrolling the sea to find dolphins. Upon finding them, the researchers took pictures and observed the number of dolphins and how they communicated with each other. To record their whistles, the scientists used a device<sup>(エ)</sup> called a hydrophone — a microphone designed to record sounds underwater.

Back in the laboratory, the researchers examined the recordings, paying attention (あ) the frequencies of the whistles. Frequency, also called pitch, refers to how often a sound wave oscillates<sup>注5)</sup> while traveling to our ears. To us, low-frequency noises sound low, like thunder, and high-frequency sounds are high-pitched, such as the sounds of a dog toy.

Dolphins vary their whistles by changing their pitch, even within the

same whistle. The researchers analyzed the whistles based on (い) their length and pitch, using a technique called principal component analysis<sup>注6)</sup>. This technique identifies<sup>(+)</sup>  patterns within large amounts of data and helps determine why they happen. The scientists searched for signature whistles, which are specific<sup>(+)</sup>  to individual dolphins. They compared the whistles of dolphins from the shores of Sardinia and Croatia.

### Speaking in tongues

As expected, (う) was an important source of variation in whistles. Croatian dolphins whistled in higher frequencies when there was a lot of sea noise around them. Sardinian dolphins tended to produce shorter whistles in lower frequencies.

Dolphins from different seas also whistled differently if their babies were around. The whistles of Croatian dolphins were more high-pitched in the presence of their babies. By contrast<sup>(+)</sup> , Sardinian dolphins “spoke” in lower frequencies when babies were swimming nearby. These regional differences in baby talk also support the finding that dolphin communication varies between locations.

Additionally, the researchers uncovered<sup>(+)</sup>  an interesting trend. When dolphins from both Sardinia and Croatia were part of a large group, they produced longer, higher-pitched whistles and changed pitches within a single whistle more often.

### A language barrier?

The study confirmed that dolphins from different regions (え). These distinctions in pitch became clearer when there were other sounds or dolphins around.

Scientists are not yet sure what pitch changes in dolphin whistles mean

or why ocean noise changes how dolphins communicate. Marine experts are also a long way from understanding what dolphins whistle to each other under the sea. But for now, we can be sure that dolphins enjoy a complicated communication system that is not entirely dissimilar from human languages, to the point of varying with geographical locations.

Are the differences in the whistles of Croatian and Sardinian dolphins as dramatic as the gap between the human Italian and Croatian languages? Or would a dolphin from the Adriatic Sea be perfectly able to chat with its Mediterranean cousins? Future studies will reveal just how diverse dolphin languages are.

出典: La Manna, Gabriella, et al. "Whistle variation in Mediterranean common bottlenose dolphin: The role of geographical, anthropogenic, social, and behavioral factors." *Ecology and evolution* 10.4 (2020): 1971-1987. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.6029>

- 注1) bottlenose dolphins バンドウイルカ  
 注2) the Adriatic Sea アドリア海 (イタリアの東側の地中海の一部)  
 注3) Sardinia サルデーニャ島  
 注4) the Mediterranean Sea 地中海  
 注5) oscillate 振動する  
 注6) principal component analysis 主成分分析

問1. 下線部(ア)~(エ)の意味として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(ア) 31

- ① end                      ② close                      ③ continue                      ④ start

(イ) 32

- ① 認識する                      ② 紹介する                      ③ 敵対する                      ④ あいさつする

(ウ) 33

- ① divided                      ② gathered                      ③ used                      ④ transmitted

(エ) 34

- ① instinct                      ② instruction                      ③ tool                      ④ trick

(オ) 

- ① 繰り返す      ② 特定する      ③ 変える      ④ 作成する

(カ) 

- ① 特有の      ② 共通の      ③ あいまいな      ④ 有害な

(キ) 

- ① 例えば      ② つまり      ③ 今のところ      ④ 対照的に

(ク) 

- ① あいまいにした      ② 試した  
③ 発見した      ④ 使用した

(ケ) 

- ① conceal      ② show      ③ reject      ④ use

(コ) 

- ① 興味深い      ② 難解な      ③ 多様な      ④ 同一の

問2. 空所  ~  を埋める語または語句として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(あ) ① in      ② of      ③ from      ④ to     

(い) ① for      ② on      ③ from      ④ to     

(う) ① climate change      ② dolphin overfishing  
③ educational background      ④ geographical location     

(え) ① look intelligent      ② look the same  
③ sound different      ④ sound depressed

問3. 下線部(A)の意味として最も適切なものを、下の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

(A) 45

- ① すぐに理解できる
- ② すでに理解している
- ③ 理解するのはまだ先になる
- ④ 理解するのをあきらめている

問4. 本文の内容から判断して、下記の英文(1)～(4)を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) The sound of most dolphin whistles \_\_\_\_\_ . 46

- ① cannot be heard by human ears
- ② is just a sound and has no practical use
- ③ is causing noise pollution in the water
- ④ prevents communication between members of the group

(2) The research team \_\_\_\_\_ . 47

- ① studied whistle sounds among dolphins from two regions
- ② sought to prove that dolphins in all regions use the same whistles
- ③ was capturing dolphins in the Adriatic Sea and the Mediterranean Sea
- ④ discovered that dolphins are unable to communicate with each other due to underwater noise

- (3) The researchers employed principal component analysis to \_\_\_\_\_ . 48
- ① continue tracking the journeys of certain types of dolphins
  - ② avoid losing sight of dolphins that changed their frequencies
  - ③ find trends in the length and pitch of the various whistles that had been recorded
  - ④ investigate whether there are high and low frequencies
- (4) The best title for this passage would be “ \_\_\_\_\_ .” 49
- ① Dolphins speak with humans
  - ② Underwater surveys discover new dolphins
  - ③ Protecting dolphins and other marine animals
  - ④ Regional differences in dolphin communication

# MEMO

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