2026年度　外国にルーツを持つ生徒対象特別選抜

学力検査　英語

【１】　次の英文を読んで，問１～問４に答えなさい。

A study of ancient DNA from people who lived in Europe between 1,700 and 45,000 years ago suggests that 63 per cent of them had dark skin and 8 per cent had pale skin, with the rest somewhere in between. It was only around 3,000 years ago that individuals with intermediate or pale skin started to become a majority.

Until a few years ago, it was assumed that the modern humans who moved into Europe around 45,000 years ago rapidly evolved paler skin to ensure they got enough vitamin D during dark winters. Cells in the skin can make a substance that produces vitamin D when exposed to ultraviolet light, but in darker skin, less ultraviolet light reaches these cells.

However, (1) this view has changed as it has become possible to sequence DNA from individuals who lived many thousands of years ago and to apply methods developed by crime investigators to help identify suspects from DNA samples found at crime scenes.

In 2018, for instance, researchers found that Cheddar Man, an individual who lived in Britain 10,000 years ago, probably had very dark skin and blue-green eyes. Such predictions about individuals have been criticised, though, as the genetics of skin colouring aren't fully understood and so we can't be certain about the conclusions.

Guido Barbujani at the University of Ferrara in Italy and his colleagues have now predicted the skin, eye and hair colour of almost all the ancient Europeans whose genomes have been sequenced so far — 348 individuals in total — to get the most comprehensive picture yet of how these traits changed due to factors such as natural selection, sexual selection, war and migration. Gaps in the sequences meant it wasn't possible to predict all three traits in all 348 genomes.

Predicted skin colour of ancient Europeans based on DNA analysis

Technological stage	Dates (years before present)	Number of individuals analysed	Dark	Intermediate	Pale
Old Stone Age	45,000 - 13,000	12	11	1	0
Middle Stone Age	14,000 - 4000	53	43	7	3
New Stone Age	10,000 - 4000	93	63	25	5
Copper Age	6000 - 3500	28	17	7	4
Bronze Age	7000 - 3000	43	22	15	6
Iron Age	3000 - 1700	11	6	3	2

With this large data set, errors should average out at the group level, so the team's overall conclusion that most ancient Europeans were dark-skinned is more robust than the individual predictions. However, (2) the results should still be treated with caution, as there is no way to check whether predictions based on modern European populations are accurate for ancient people.

"This paper is enormously significant because of the breadth of sampling undertaken and the care and attention given to the analysis of the ancient DNA data," says Nina Jablonski at Pennsylvania State University.

The reason why Europeans seem to have evolved paler skin relatively recently may relate to dietary changes as people started living in bigger settlements, says Jablonski. "Most Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers and most Bronze Age peoples probably did get sufficient vitamin D from dietary sources, including from the meat of wild animals," she says. "This situation doesn't begin to change significantly until settlements get larger."

It is possible that (3) some of the Neanderthal peoples who lived in Europe long before modern humans arrived had pale skin, but there was probably a lot of variation, says Jablonski. "Their skin colours probably varied nearly as much in time and space as those of modern humans."

Neanderthals and modern humans did interbreed, but that may have happened outside Europe. Previous studies concluded that pale skin wasn't a trait acquired from the Neanderthals.

Besides the genetic evidence for past skin colour, there are also clues in artworks from early historical times. But artworks cannot be relied on, says Barbujani. For instance, ancient Egyptian artworks always depict women as having lighter skin than men. "There's a problem with artistic images of style," he says.

(Adapted from Michael Le Page, "Most Europeans may have had dark skin until less than 3000 years ago," *New Scientist*, 13 February 2025)

問１　下線部（1）this view とありますが，それはどのような見解ですか。本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問２　本文中の表によれば，肌の白い人の割合が最も大きかった時代は何時代で，その割合はどのようになっていますか。時代名を英語で答え，その割合を答えなさい。

時代名：

割　合：

問３　下線部（2）the results should still be treated with caution とありますが，その理由は何ですか。本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問４　下線部（3）some of the Neanderthal peoples とありますが，彼らの外見はどのようであったと予測されますか。本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

【２】 次の問１～問５の下線部の意味として最も近いものを，それぞれ選択肢①～④から一つ選び，番号を[　　]に記入しなさい。

問１　I had a great time on my holidays, but I spent a fortune. I'm broke!

①　運命　　②　幸運

③　時間　　④　大金

[　　]

問２　The investigators are looking into the case again for clues.

①　調査している　　②　ちらっと見ている

③　のぞき込んでいる　　④　見つめている

[　　]

問３　I can't eat out with you tonight; I'm busy. Besides, I can't afford it.

①　しかしながら　　②　したがって

③　そのうえ　　④　なかんずく

[　　]

問４　I was quite surprised, but there were quite a few people who offered to tidy up after the festival.

①　２～３人の　　②　かなり多くの

③　かなり少ない　　④　ほとんどの

[　　]

問５　Many companies went bankrupt during the economic depression.

①　借り入れした　　②　休業した

③　破産した　　④　夜逃げした

[　　]

【３】 次の問１～問 10 の英文を作るために，(　　)内に入れる語句として最も適切なものを，それぞれ選択肢①～④から一つ選び，番号を[　　]に記入しなさい。

問１　It was the offer of a lifetime and she felt it (　　) opportunity to miss.

① too was a good　② was as good an

③ was too good　④ was too good an

[　　]

問２　I hope (　　) you sometime soon.

① see　② seeing　③ to see　④ will see

[　　]

問３　It's (　　) I believe in you that I want you to take on this job. You're the best person!

① because　② because of　③ on account of　④ reason

[　　]

問４　He hurried to the station even (　　) he knew he would miss the train.

① although　② despite　③ however　④ though

[　　]

問５　(　　) by his attitude, I broke off the deal.

① Annoyed　② Annoying

③ Because annoyed　④ With annoying

[　　]

問 6　It’s already five o’clock, so it doesn’t seem (　　) that he will come now.

① early　② likely　③ on the way　④ probably

[　　]

問 7　We’ve been waiting for over an hour for them and we don’t want to miss the start of the show, so we (　　) without them.

① can go well　② can’t go

③ might as well go　④ must have gone

[　　]

問 8　The teacher usually tells us one week in advance, but today she gave us a test (　　).

① with any warning at all　② with some warning

③ without any warning　④ without warnings

[　　]

問 9　A: “What’s the matter with you?”

B: “I (　　) by a bee.”

① have been stinging　② have been stung

③ have stung　④ was stinging

[　　]

問 10　(　　) is increasing around the world.

① A number of immigrants　② An immigrant

③ Number of immigrants　④ The number of immigrants

[　　]

【４】 What are the benefits of studying mathematics? Write your answer in English, supporting it with your reasons.

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学力検査　小論文

小 論 文 課 題

大学生としての学習において、かけた費用に対する効果の度合いである「コスト・パフォーマンス（コスパ)」と、かけた時間に対する効果の度合いである「タイム・パフォーマンス（タイパ)」の２つのうちどちらが重要だと思いますか。６００字程度（句読点を含む）であなたの意見を理由とともに述べなさい。

（楷書で丁寧に記すこと）