

2026（令和 8）年度

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英 語

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13 : 30 ~ 15 : 10

文 学 部

英 文 学 科

一般選抜(中期日程)

注 意 事 項

1. 合図があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 合図があったら受験番号を解答用紙の指定の欄に記入しなさい。
3. 問題は **I** から **IV** までで、ページ数は全部で 13 ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷不明、汚れの箇所があった場合は、すみやかに申し出てください。
4. 解答は必ず解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入しなさい。
5. この冊子は持ち帰ってください。

問題は次のページから  
はじまります。

I 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Nearly all your clothes will wind up burned or in a landfill — but scientists are coming up with new ways to recycle those fabrics into new clothes or useful products.

A critical step, though, will be figuring out how to handle blended fabrics that combine different materials, mainly cotton and \*polyester, into one piece of cloth. Once the fibers are blended together, 1 .

Researchers at the University of Delaware are proposing a new recycling technique that breaks down blended fabrics using chemicals and \*microwaves. The researchers say the process takes 15 minutes and can dissolve any blend of cotton, polyester, nylon and \*spandex into molecules that can be used to make new fabrics or products like dyes, electronics and tires.

\*Catchall recycling techniques like this one could be a last line of defense to keep clothing out of the dump, according to Tasha Lewis, an \*associate clinical professor in fashion and retail studies at Ohio State University. There are other solutions to fashion waste that are simpler and cheaper: People can buy secondhand clothing and make their \*wardrobes last longer. Companies can make \*garments more durable and make them out of one material so they're easier to recycle. Worn-out textiles can be chopped up and used as \*insulation in buildings.

But when there are no other options, chemical recycling could save the day. “This would be the final stage for the leftovers that just have no other purpose,” said Lewis.

The need to recycle clothing is becoming more urgent along with the rise of fast fashion, the business model where retailers \*churn out cheap, \*flimsy clothes quickly to keep up with ever-changing fashion trends. The world now throws out 92 million tons of clothes a year and only about an eighth of it gets recycled, according to an analysis from the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, a

nonprofit focused on recycling. The rest winds up in landfills or \*incinerators where it pollutes the air and water.

Most of the clothes that are recycled get “downcycled,” meaning 2. Less than 1 percent of all garments get turned into a new piece of clothing, according to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation.

That rare form of recycling is key to many environmentalists’ and fashion designers’ vision for a future where most clothes are made from recycled materials and the same fibers can be used again and again in new garments.

“Ideally, if we recycled all textile waste, 3,” said Miriam Ribul, a senior research fellow in Materials Circularity at the Royal College of Art in London.

Today, that happens in a small number of facilities that take old fabric and turn it into new fibers and \*yarns. Just as glass and metal can be melted down and remolded into new products, synthetic fabrics like polyester can be melted into plastic pellets and turned back into fibers. And just as paper can be churned into pulp and rolled into new sheets, 4.

Most of these plants focus on just one type of material, such as cotton or polyester, and some struggle to find companies willing to buy their recycled threads, which are often lower quality than new fabrics. Renewcell, a Swedish \*start-up that opened a plant to turn old cotton into new rayon in 2022, filed for bankruptcy in February.

The challenge is even harder for blended fabrics that have to be separated before they’re recycled. “The fashion industry is not always transparent about what’s in their clothes,” said Erha Andini, the lead author of the University of Delaware study on recycling blended textiles. It’s common for retailers to weave a little spandex or nylon into modern garments to make them stretch and help them fit — but they don’t always say so on the tag. Companies also rarely list the dyes and finishes they add to fabrics to make them wrinkle-resistant or waterproof.

To deal with complicated clothes with mysterious materials, Andini and her colleagues developed a chemical recycling process that strips fabrics down to their molecular \*studs. Using microwaves and chemical \*solvents, the researchers can break the bonds that hold synthetic fibers together, leaving behind the basic molecules used to make polyester, nylon and spandex, along with intact cotton fibers. The molecules can be turned back into fibers for clothing, or used to make other products such as seat belts and air bags.

Unlike with existing recycling methods, 5. But they've only demonstrated it in a lab. They say it may take a decade or more for companies to turn the idea into a profitable business.

In the meantime, experts say, the fashion industry should also think about other ways to curb waste, such as making garments out of one material so that they're easier to recycle and making less clothing in the first place.

“We can't just recycle our way out of this issue,” said Sophie Scanlon, a textiles specialist at WRAP, a British nonprofit focused on waste. “We really need to tackle the root issue of, why are we producing and consuming greater and greater quantities of clothing?”

出典 Adapted from “Scientists believe they may have finally found a way to recycle clothing.” *The Washington Post*. July 5, 2024.

注(\*)

polyester ポリエステル

microwave マイクロ波(極超短波)

spandex スパンデックス(合成繊維の一種)

catchall 包括的な

associate clinical professor 臨床准教授

wardrobe 衣類

garment 衣服

insulation 絶縁材  
churn out 粗製濫造する  
flimsy もろい  
incinerator 焼却炉  
yarn 紡ぎ糸  
start-up 新興企業  
stud 鋌(びょう)  
solvent 溶剤

問 1 次の英文は本文の一部です。  ~  のどの位置に補うのが最も適切か、記号を答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を 2 回以上使用してはいけません。

- ア. natural fibers like cotton can be shredded and spun into new yarns
- イ. researchers can use this technique even if they don't know exactly what's in a piece of clothing
- ウ. we would have enough materials forever and we wouldn't need to produce new materials
- エ. it's hard to separate one material from the other so that each can be recycled separately
- オ. they're shredded into a less valuable material that's used for things like padding or insulation

問 2 以下の質問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) What makes the need to recycle clothing more urgent?
- (2) Why did Renewcell file for bankruptcy?
- (3) Why is it hard to separate blended fabrics?

問 3 下線部 That rare form of recycling は何を指すかを日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 After reading this article, what kind of clothes do you want to buy next? Why? Write in English.

Ⅱ 次の英文は、アイルランド作家によって1949年に発表された小説の一部です。この文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

When I woke, I heard my mother coughing, below in the kitchen. She had been coughing for days, but I had paid no attention. We were living on the Old Youghal Road at the time, the old hilly \*coaching road into East Cork. The coughing sounded terrible. I dressed and went downstairs in my stocking feet, and in the clear morning light I saw her, unaware that she was being watched, collapsed into a little armchair, holding her side. She had made an attempt to light the fire, but it had gone against her. She looked so tired and helpless that my heart turned over with compassion. I ran to her.

“Are you all right, Mum?” I asked.

“I’ll be all right in a second,” <sup>(1)</sup>she replied, trying to smile. “The old sticks were wet, and the smoke started me coughing.”

“Go back to bed and I’ll light the fire,” I said.

“Ah, how can I, child?” she said anxiously. “Sure, I have to go to work.”

“You couldn’t work like that,” I said. “I’ll stop at home from school and look after you.”

—中略—

I had my own breakfast alone by the window, and then I went out and stood by the front door to watch the kids from the road on their way to school.

“You’d better hurry, Sullivan,” they shouted.

“I’m not going,” I said. “My mother is sick, and I have to mind the house.”

I heated another kettle of water and cleared up the breakfast things before I washed my face and came up to the \*attic with my shopping basket, a piece of paper, and a lead pencil.

"I'll do the messages now if you write them down," I said. "Would you like me to get the doctor?"

"Ah," said my mother impatiently, "he'd only want to send me to hospital, and how would I go to hospital? You could call in at the pharmacy and ask him to give you a good, strong cough bottle."

"Write it down," I said. "If I haven't it written down, I might forget it. And put 'strong' in big letters. What will I get for the dinner? Eggs?"

As boiled eggs were the only dish I could manage, I more or less knew it would be eggs, but she told me to get sausages as well, in case she could get up.

I passed the school on my way. Opposite it was a hill, and I went up a short distance and stood there for ten minutes <sup>(2)</sup>in quiet contemplation. The schoolhouse and yard and gate were revealed as in a painted picture, detached and peaceful except for the chorus of voices through the opened windows and the glimpse of Danny Delaney, the teacher, passing the front door with his whip behind his back, stealing a glance at the world outside. I could have stood there all day. Of all the profound and simple pleasures of those days, that was the richest.

When I got home, I rushed upstairs and found Minnie Ryan sitting with my mother. She was a middle-aged woman, very knowledgeable, gossipy, and \*pious.

"How are you, Mum?" I asked.

"Grand," said my mother, with a smile.

"You can't get up today, though," said Minnie Ryan.

"I'll put the kettle on and make a cup of tea for you," I said.

"Sure, I'll do that," said Minnie.

"Ah, don't worry, Miss Ryan," I said lightly. "I can manage it all right."

"\*Wisha, isn't he very good?" I heard her say in a low voice to my mother.

"<sup>(3)</sup>As good as gold," said my mother.

Later, Minnie Ryan came again, and as she was going, I saw her to the door.

“If she’s not better in the morning, I think I’d get the doctor, Flurry,” she said, over her shoulder.

“Why?” I asked, in alarm. “Do you think she is worse, Miss Ryan?”

“Ah, I wouldn’t say so,” she replied with affected \*nonchalance, “but I’d be frightened she might get \*pneumonia.”

“But wouldn’t he send her to hospital, Miss Ryan?”

“Wisha, he mightn’t,” she said. “But even if he did, wouldn’t it be better than neglecting it? You wouldn’t have a drop of \*whiskey in the house?”

“I’ll get it,” I said at once. I knew what might happen to people who got pneumonia, and what was bound to happen afterward to their children.

“If you could give it to her hot, with a squeeze of lemon in it, it might help her to shake it off,” said Minnie.

My mother said she didn’t want the whiskey, dreading the expense, but I had got such a fright that I wouldn’t be \*put off. When I went to the \*public house, it was full of men, who drew aside to let me reach the bar. I had never been in a public house before, and I was frightened.

“Hello, my old flower,” said one man, grinning devilishly at me. “It must be ten years since I saw you last. What are you having?”

My pal, Bob Connell, had told me how he once asked a drunk man for a \*half crown and the man gave it to him. I always wished I could bring myself to <sup>(4)</sup>do the same, but I didn’t feel like it just then.

“I want a half glass of whiskey for my mother,” I said.

“Oh, the thundering \*ruffian!” said the man. “Pretending it’s for his mother, and the last time I saw him he had to be carried home.”

“I had not,” I ( a ) angrily. “And *it’s* for my mother. She’s sick.”

“Ah, ( b ) the child alone, Johnnie,” said the barmaid. She gave me the whiskey, and then, still frightened of the men in the public house, I went off to a shop for a lemon.

When my mother had drunk the hot whiskey, she fell asleep, and I ( c ) off the lights and went to bed, but I couldn't sleep very well. I was regretting I hadn't asked the man in the pub for a half crown. I was ( d ) several times by the coughing, and when I went into my mother's room her head felt very hot, and she was \*rambling in her talk. It frightened me more than anything else when she didn't know me, and I ( e ) awake, thinking of what would happen to me if it were really pneumonia.

出典 Adapted from Frank O'Connor, “The Man of the House.” *The New Yorker*. December 3, 1949.

注(\*)

coaching road 馬車道

attic 屋根裏

pious 信心深い

wisha 感嘆詞(「ああ」、「ほんとに」)

nonchalance 無関心

pneumonia 肺炎

whiskey かつてアルコールを病人に薬として飲ませる習慣があった。

put off 言いくるめる

public house パブ、居酒屋

half crown 半クラウン硬貨、小銭

ruffian ごろつき

ramble とりとめもなく話す

問 1 下線部(1)における母親の心情について、本文から読み取れることを日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)における語り手の少年の心情について、本文から読み取れることを日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)のように母親が答えた理由について、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)は具体的にどのようなことを指すか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 本文中の空所( a )～( e )に入れるのに最も適切な語を(ア)～(カ)の中から選び、その記号を書きなさい。同じ記号を 2 回以上使用することはできません。

(ア) woken

(イ) turned

(ウ) shouted

(エ) let

(オ) lay

(カ) laid

Ⅲ 次の英文は、ナイジェリア出身の作家チママンダ・アディーチェ (Chimamanda Adichie, 1977-) のスピーチからの抜粋である。この文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

著作物の使用許諾が得られていないため、非公開

著作物の使用許諾が得られていないため、非公開

出典：Adapted from Chimamanda Adichie. “The Danger of a Single Story”  
(transcript) at TED conference in 2009.

注(\*)

yam ヤムイモ、サツマイモ

raffia ラフィアヤシの葉の繊維(ロープ、かご、帽子などを作る)

Mariah Carey (1969-) アメリカのシンガーソングライター

default (しばしば形容詞的に)デフォルト、初期設定、既定値

patronize 保護する、見下したようにあしらう

Chinua Achebe (1930-2013) ナイジェリア出身の小説家、詩人

malign 悪口をいう、中傷する

問 1 下線部(1)で作家アディーチェが驚いた理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の具体的な内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)のようにアディーチェが主張する理由を本文の内容に即して 80  
字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

**IV** You will be homestayng with a couple in their 70s in London for two weeks this summer. What will you bring as gifts, and why? Write your idea in about 100 words in English. Write the number of words in (        ) on the answer sheet.