

英 語

I. 次の英文記事 (The Japan News, 2025年5月22日) を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Museums across Japan are facing a shortage of storage space for their collections. It is important to ensure that necessary collections are passed on to future generations < A > for items' preservation and disposal.

The Nara Prefectural Museum of Folklore, (①) exhibits old farming instruments and folk tools, has suspended exhibits in its main building (②) July last year because the storeroom is full and the museum needs to organize its collections, among other tasks.

According to a survey by the Japanese Association of Museums, about 60% of all museum storerooms in Japan are "full" or "nearly full."

In (③) to the collections < B >, museums also receive many donations from local residents and others. Most of the museums were built in the 1960s and '70s, or during the period of the (④) bubble economy in the 1980s and '90s. (⑤) these museums are currently aging, it is difficult for them to build additional storage space due to local governments' financial difficulties.

Collections at museums are valuable assets that convey Japanese history and culture.

[あ] All the parties _____ these important materials in the limited space available.

Nearly 20% of all museums have not even created a ledger that lists the years < C >, among other information. [い] _____, there is no hope for proper management. First, they need to work to organize the collections.

If storage space absolutely cannot be secured, there might be no alternative but to consider disposing of some items. In such a case, it is essential to sufficiently seek the opinions of experts and determine the appropriateness of the disposal.

(う) Situations must be avoided , spark an uproar by
discovering their value later.

Some museums have stored their collections in former school buildings. Although there are issues such as inadequate temperature and humidity control, this may be a useful approach as part of securing new storage locations.

One idea would be collaboration among multiple museums, so facilities < D > can borrow space from those that still have it.

To promote the creation of storage space and other improvements, it is essential for museums to increase their revenue.

In recent years, some museums have increased the number of visitors < E > that allow visitors to tour the storage facilities themselves, opening a window to their backstage areas. Museums need to devise ways to communicate and publicize their attractions, such as by strengthening multilingual explanations for foreign visitors.

Museums can be called an indicator of a country's cultural standards. The preservation of materials is also an important role of museums. It is vital for the central government to establish standards for the storage and disposal of stored items without leaving such measures up to local governments and to support museums financially as well.

注：The Nara Prefectural Museum of Folklore 奈良県立民俗博物館；

bubble economy バブル経済； aging 老朽化している； ledger 台帳；

spark an uproar 騒動を引き起こす； devise 考案する； publicize 広報する；

backstage areas 非公開の作業エリア

※問題作成のため英文の一部を改変しています。

問1 次の(1)~(5)は記事の中で使われている単語である。下線部の発音が同じものを、それぞれ下のア~エから一つ選びなさい。

(1) exhibit 1

ア exhaust イ expose ウ expedition エ exclude

(2) gather 2

ア thesis イ worthy ウ ethics エ thermal

(3) wisdom 3

ア biology イ minister ウ elite エ machine

(4) proper 4

ア wonder イ remote ウ month エ honest

(5) temperature 5

ア previous イ receive ウ experience エ evidence

問2 次の(1)~(5)は記事の中で使われている単語である。第一アクセント（第一強勢）の位置が同じものを、それぞれ下のア~エから一つ選びなさい。

(1) in · stru · ment 6

ア in · fa · mous イ im · prop · er
ウ in · ter · fere エ im · mor · tal

(2) con · vey 7

ア for · eign イ de · bate
ウ lim · it エ ta · ble

(3) man · age · ment 8

ア re · cruit · ment イ e · quip · ment
ウ doc · u · ment エ com · mit · ment

(4) al · ter · na · tive 9

ア cat · e · go · ry イ sat · is · fac · tion
ウ ac · ci · den · tal エ his · tor · i · cal

(5) fi · nan · cial · ly 10

ア un · der · stand · ing イ re · pub · li · can
ウ com · pa · ra · ble エ com · pli · ment · ary

II. 次の会話文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Mai, a high school student, and John, an exchange student, are talking about the problem of population decline in Japan at a coffee shop.

Mai: Hi John, (①). I've been thinking a lot about Japan's declining population, which we've been studying in school, and honestly, it worries me.

John: Of course, Mai. It's a big concern. What's on your mind specifically?

Mai: (1) Our teacher a serious labor shortage. This could cause economic decline, as there won't be enough people for jobs, production, or services. It's frightening.

John: I understand your concern. A shrinking workforce presents challenges. However, (②), especially with technology advancing so quickly.

Mai: Really? How so? Don't we still need people to operate things and innovate, even with technology?

John: Absolutely, people are always < A >. But consider: by the time today's newborns enter the workforce, for example, in 20-25 years, AI and robotics will be incredibly < B >. Automation could fundamentally change "labor."

Mai: So, AI and robots will fill the gaps? But what about jobs needing human creativity, empathy, or complex problem-solving?

John: For < C > or physically demanding jobs, yes, they already are. Even for human-centric skills, AI is rapidly developing. Think about AI assisting doctors or artists. They won't replace humans entirely, but they can support our capabilities and handle huge amounts of work.

Mai: That's an interesting perspective. So, instead of needing more people, we might just need fewer, highly skilled individuals working with advanced tech?

John: Precisely! The focus might shift from a large quantity of workers to a highly skilled and < D > workforce. Productivity per person could increase dramatically due to technological assistance, even if total worker numbers decline.

Mai: I hadn't thought about it that way. It's a very different picture. So, economic decline due to labor shortages might not be as < E > as we fear, thanks to technology?

John: That's my belief. History shows tech revolutions often lead to new industries and increased prosperity. It's not about replacing humans, but redefining human labor and making us all more efficient. It will require adaptation and investment in

Ⅲ. (1)~(5)の () に入れるのに最も適当な語 (句) をそれぞれ下のア~エから一つ選びなさい。

(1) Please take () with you and tell them what he thinks of their plan. 47

- ア these reports of his イ these his reports
ウ his reports of these エ his these reports

(2) I know nothing about him () he lives around here. 48

- ア for イ except that ウ in that エ to which

(3) () such a beautiful view, I was moved to tears. 49

- ア Never to see イ Never had I seen
ウ Never having seen エ Never seeing

(4) I was very tired and went to bed earlier last night. Otherwise, I () the movie together with my family. 50

- ア enjoyed イ would enjoy
ウ had enjoyed エ would have enjoyed

(5) The cars we drive now are very different from () we used to drive 40 years ago. 51

- ア what イ that ウ those エ which

2026年度 学力試験（英語） 正答と配点

問題Ⅰ

	解答番号	正答	配点
問1	1	ア	2
	2	イ	2
	3	イ	2
	4	エ	2
	5	エ	2
問2	6	ア	2
	7	イ	2
	8	ウ	2
	9	エ	2
	10	イ	2
問3	11	エ	3
	12	ア	3
	13	ア	3
	14	ウ	3
	15	イ	3
問4	16	エ	4
	17	イ	4
	18	ウ	4
	19	オ	4
	20	ア	4
問5 (1)	21	ク	8
	22	イ	
	23	ウ	
問5 (2)	24	キ	8
	25	オ	
	26	ウ	
問5 (3)	27	エ	8
	28	キ	
	29	カ	
問6	30	イ	4
	31	イ	4
	32	イ	4
	33	ア	4
	34	ア	4
小計			99点

問題Ⅱ

	解答番号	正答	配点
問1	35	ウ	3
問2	36	イ	3
問3	37	ア	3
問4	38	エ	2
	39	ア	2
	40	オ	2
	41	ウ	2
問5 (1)	42	イ	2
	43	オ	6
問5 (2)	44	カ	
	45	ア	
	46	オ	

小計 31点

問題Ⅲ

	解答番号	正答	配点
(1)	47	ア	4
(2)	48	イ	4
(3)	49	ウ	4
(4)	50	エ	4
(5)	51	ア	4

小計 20点

合計	150点
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※150点満点で採点后、190点満点に換算します。