

2026 年度

<工 学 部>  
外 国 語 問 題  
(英 語)

注 意 事 項

- 1 問題冊子は、監督者が「解答始め」の指示をするまで開いたり裏返したりしないこと。
- 2 問題冊子は全部で8ページ、解答用紙は1枚である。脱落のあった場合には申し出ること。
- 3 解答用紙の所定欄に、受験番号（左右2箇所）、氏名を必ず記入すること。
- 4 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
- 5 解答以外のことを書いたときは、該当箇所の解答を無効とすることがある。
- 6 解答終了後、配付された解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
- 7 問題冊子の余白は下書きに使用してもよい。
- 8 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

本試験問題の一部あるいは全部について、いかなる方法においても複写・複製など、著作権法上で規定された権利を侵害する行為を行うことは禁じられています。

# 問題訂正

科目名：中期日程 外国語問題（英語）

《訂正箇所》 7 ページ 問9 選択肢1

誤

Common whistles can be found within a group that distinguish one group from another.

正

A common whistle can be found within a group that distinguishes one group from another.

(余 白)

第1問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(90点)

Like us humans, many animals rely on social interactions to survive and thrive. ( あ ) a result, effective communication between individuals is essential. Highly social animals often have more complex communication systems. Think of a group of chimpanzees gesturing and vocalising at each other, or a family of elephants communicating through touch or low-frequency calls. Bottlenose dolphins live in complex societies where each animal has a small number of closely connected individuals and <sup>(1)</sup>a larger number of looser associates (not dissimilar to our own social networks). They rely heavily on interpersonal interactions to maintain a healthy social balance. Scientists have long ( イ ) that dolphins use “signature whistles” to identify themselves to others. In our recent study, we present evidence suggesting that these whistles may contain more information than just identity.

Dolphins use various sounds, such as burst pulses and whistles, to communicate. There are two broad categories of whistles: signature whistles (distinctive whistle types that are unique to each individual) and non-signature (the rest). Dolphins use the unique frequency patterns of their signature whistles to broadcast their identity. They develop these signals when they are young and maintain them throughout their lives. When interacting with others, up to 30% of a dolphin’s whistling may be ( ロ ) of its signature whistle. There is often some variation in the whistle versions produced by the individual animals. This ( ハ ) us to analyse the balance between stability and variability of the signature whistles to test if they can contain more information than just the whistler’s identity.

In 2017 and 2018, our research team made ( ニ ) sound recordings of a group of Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops aduncus*) at Tangalooma Island Resort near Moreton Island, ( ヒ ) the coast of Brisbane in eastern Australia. We collected many instances of signature whistles produced by the same animals. We also used historical data collected from the same group 15 years earlier. We found

that, while the whistles were exceptionally stable in their frequency patterns, they did vary a certain amount (this variability also remained similar across the years). This suggests that even though frequency patterns of signature whistles encode identity, they are also likely to transmit more information, such as emotional or contextual cues. Our study group of animals was too small to draw definitive conclusions, but our findings indicated that males demonstrate more variability in their signature whistles than females. <sup>(2)</sup>It could be linked to the differences in their social roles and the nature of their interactions with others. We also identified a whistle much like a signature, but which was shared between several individuals. This supports recent findings that groups of dolphins may have shared distinctive whistles, along ( う ) their individual ones.

What does all this mean? First, signature whistles are likely to be more versatile than previously thought. They may carry additional information within their frequency patterns, and possibly other structural elements. The second lesson is that, <sup>(3)</sup>while signature whistles are individually learned “labels” that are like human names in many ways, in terms of the information they transmit, a useful analogy may be human faces. Humans carry identity information in our fixed facial features. At the same time, we transmit a lot of additional information, including emotional and contextual cues, through more transient facial expressions. Like signature whistles, <sup>(4)</sup>our faces combine stability and variability in their “information package”.

Understanding dolphin communication helps us better understand the challenges these animals face in an increasingly human-affected world. Take noise pollution in the oceans. It’s a hot topic among marine bioacoustics researchers, but <sup>(5)</sup>rarely at the front of the general public’s mind. If we do think of it, it’s probably in human terms. Living in a noisy environment for us might be annoying and stressful, but we could still do most of the things we need to do. But ( え ) dolphins, deafening shipping noise would be the equivalent of the whole world going blurry for

us. ( ① ) ( ② ) ( ③ ) ( ④ ) ( ⑤ ) ( ⑥ ) ( ⑦ ) navigate through life, make friends, stay away from bad connections, and be socially effective (which is necessary for survival), if you can't recognise anyone's face or see their expressions. Thinking of the dolphins' key signal, a signature whistle, as informational equivalent of our faces, may help us see (and hear) the world from a dolphin's perspective.

(出典： *The Conversation*, May 27, 2025. 一部改変)

<Web掲載時追記>

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<https://theconversation.com/faces-you-hear-dolphin-signature-whistles-may-transmit-more-than-just-identity-information-256902>

問1 空所（あ）～（え）を補うのにそれぞれ最も適切な語を、次の1～5の中から選んで、その番号を記せ。ただし、同じ番号を繰り返し用いてはならない。文頭に来る語の最初も小文字にしてある。

- |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. as   | 2. for  | 3. off |
| 4. over | 5. with |        |

問2 下線部(1)の言い換えとして最も適切なものを、次の1～4の中から選んで、その番号を記せ。

1. a bigger network of defeated companions
2. a broader circle of casual acquaintances
3. a stronger range of loyal audiences
4. a wider group of regular collaborators

問3 空所（イ）～（ニ）を補うのにそれぞれ最も適切な語を、次の1～5の中から選んで、その番号を記せ。ただし、同じ番号を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- |              |           |        |
|--------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. comprised | 2. known  | 3. led |
| 4. repeated  | 5. spoken |        |

問4 “It” が示す内容を明らかにしながら、下線部(2)を日本語に訳せ。

問5 下線部(3)を日本語に訳せ。

問6 下線部(4)の意味する内容を、本文に即して60字以内の日本語で説明せよ。ただし、句読点も字数に入れる。

問7 下線部(5)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の1～4の中から選んで、その番号を記せ。

1. barely leaves people's consciousness
2. hardly crosses people's thoughts
3. scarcely evades people's awareness
4. seldom escapes people's attention

問8 次の語を並べかえて、下線部(6)の空所(①)～(⑦)を補う場合、(②)(④)(⑥)にはそれぞれの語が入るか、その番号を記せ。ただし、文頭に来る語の最初も小文字にしてある。

- |          |            |         |
|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. be    | 2. imagine | 3. it   |
| 4. like  | 5. to      | 6. what |
| 7. would |            |         |

問9 次の1～5のそれぞれの文について、本文の内容と一致する場合は○を、一致しない場合は×を記せ。

1. Common whistles can be found within a group that distinguish one group from another.
2. Dolphins adjust their distinctive signals as they grow up in order to fit into the larger group.
3. The article says excessive sounds will probably make it difficult for dolphins to recognize each other.
4. The research shows that mammals living on land have a greater ability to share messages and emotions than those living in the oceans.
5. The researchers randomly chose dolphins over the years to demonstrate the variability of signature whistles.

第2問 次の日本文の下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳せ。

(30点)

習ったことが全部本当だというそれまでの常識が通用しなくなる世界，それが大学です。

もっと言えば，(1)世の中に出たら，誰もが認める正しいことというのは，なかなか  
ないものです。みんな意見が違います。世の中に出ている本も，本当かどうかよくわからないものがたくさんあります。一つの問題をめぐって正反対の意見が激突したり，(2)多くの国民が関心を持つ問題では，それこそ世論が真っ二つに割れることだっ  
てあります。

(出典：池上彰.『なんのために学ぶのか』. SBクリエイティブ, 2020. 一部改変)