令和８年度　公立学校教員採用候補者選考試験問題

英　　語

注意　答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入すること。

（放送による問題について）
・第１問題及び第２問題は放送による問題とする。
・放送は試験開始 15 分後に始める。
・第１問題の放送を終了してから約 10 秒後に第２問題の放送を始める。
・メモをとってもかまわない。

（語数の制限のある問題について）
・コンマ、ピリオド、疑問符等は語数に入れないものとする。

第１問題　放送される（１）～（５）の英文を聞き、英文の内容に合うものとして最も適切なものをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。なお、英文は１回ずつ放送され、選択肢は放送されない。

（１）　ア　*Samurai* movies are banned in Japan due to historical inaccuracies.
　　イ　Japan's island status has no effect on its culture or people's attitudes.
　　ウ　Japan is known mostly for its industrial exports rather than unique traditions.
　　エ　Japan is an island nation, which influences its unique culture and mindset.

（２）　ア　Pop art grew from Dadaism and Cubism and focused on mass culture.
　　イ　Pop art rejected all forms of consumer culture in its works.
　　ウ　Andy Warhol's art featured landscapes and natural scenes.
　　エ　Roy Lichtenstein avoided using dots in his paintings.

（３）　ア　Life on Earth began only after Snowball Earth ended.
　　イ　Evolution was faster in the first 3 billion years than in the next billion years.
　　ウ　After Snowball Earth, single-celled organisms began evolving into multicellular forms.
　　エ　Multicellular life forms do not have specialized cells for specific functions.

（４）　ア　The East Coast experiences the tropical climate year-round.
　　イ　Subtropical plants are mostly found in the northern USA.
　　ウ　The Midwest was originally dense forests before being cleared for farmland.
　　エ　The Midwest has transformed from prairies into farmland over the years.

（５）　ア　The theory of plate tectonics existed long before the 1960s.
　　イ　Land masses likely emerged during the Precambrian Era due to Earth's cooling.
　　ウ　Earth's mantle is unrelated to the formation of continents.
　　エ　Granite's high relative gravity prevented it from forming land masses.

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第2問題　放送される（1）、（2）の英文を聞き、英文の要旨となるよう、空所に適切な英語を5語以上10語以下で答えよ。なお、英文は2回放送される。1回目の放送の10秒後に2回目が放送され、その30秒後に二つ目の英文が放送される。

（1）　Daniel Halksworth, a Sheffield-based artist, has sold over 600 realistic oil paintings of fried eggs, gaining a 41,000-strong social media following. His work, inspired by everyday objects, now decorates _____（5語以上10語以下）_____ and even appeared in Hellmann's 2024 Super Bowl ad. Halksworth started to paint a variety of daily items and began _____（5語以上10語以下）_____, turning a hobby into a thriving career.

（メモ欄）

Daniel Halksworth, a Sheffield-based artist, has sold over 600 realistic oil paintings of fried eggs, gaining a 41,000-strong social media following. His work, inspired by everyday objects, now decorates _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ and even appeared in Hellmann's 2024 Super Bowl ad. Halksworth started to paint a variety of daily items and began _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, turning a hobby into a thriving career.

（2）　The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that four more health-care workers developed respiratory symptoms, after exposure to an H5N1 bird flu patient, raising the total to six symptomatic workers. _____（5語以上10語以下）_____, while three had low-risk contact after safety measures were in place. None were tested while experiencing symptoms. In total, 18 workers had high-risk exposure, and _____（5語以上10語以下）_____.

（メモ欄）

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that four more health-care workers developed respiratory symptoms, after exposure to an H5N1 bird flu patient, raising the total to six symptomatic workers. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, while three had low-risk contact after safety measures were in place. None were tested while experiencing symptoms. In total, 18 workers had high-risk exposure, and _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

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第3問題　次の（1）～（7）の（　　）に入る適切な語句をア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

（1）　A：I heard Sarah didn't come to the meeting.
B：No, she couldn't make it（　　）a family emergency.
ア　for　　イ　in case of　　ウ　due to　　エ　from

（2）　A：I'm going to the gym later today.
B：Oh, can you（　　）me along?
ア　drag　　イ　push　　ウ　move　　エ　bring

（3）　A：How did the exam go?
B：It was hard, but I think I did（　　）.
ア　all right　　イ　no good　　ウ　possible　　エ　nothing

（4）　A：I missed the match between the Dodgers and Yankees on TV yesterday.
B：（　　）. It will be broadcast again on Saturday night.
ア　Good job　　イ　Neither did I　　ウ　Don't worry　　エ　I wish I could

（5）　A：Excuse me. I really like this dress, but it's a little too small for me. Do you have a larger one?
B：Sorry, but we're out of（　　）at the moment. How about this blue dress? It's on sale for 80 dollars right now.
A：That sounds good. Can I try it on?
ア　order　　イ　stock　　ウ　hand　　エ　place

（6）　A：Why are you studying so hard?
B：I have a big exam tomorrow.
A：Well, make sure you（　　）a break and relax.
ア　find　　イ　do　　ウ　get　　エ　take

（7）　A：Have you seen the last "*Harry Potter*" movie?
B：No, because I'm sure I'll find it boring. I prefer more realistic movies.
A：Really? I thought it was excellent.（　　）, I think it's the best movie I've ever seen.
ア　However　　イ　In general　　ウ　By the way　　エ　In fact

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第4問題　次の（1）、（2）に答えよ。

（1）　次の英文を読み、英文の内容と一致するものを後のア～オの中から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

Divers salvaging wrecks with tides' help in Myanmar

Diving into the darkness of the Yangon River, Than Nyunt starts another murky sortie in his months-long mission to salvage a sunken ship using the power of the moon.

His target is a 53-meter long cargo vessel resting on the silty riverbed in Myanmar's commercial hub, whose steel carcass will fetch a tidy sum as scrap — if he can get it to shore.

A hose running from his mask up to an oxygen pump on the boat is his lifeline and only means of communication — one tug on it from a colleague means "come up quickly".

He stays in the dark depths for up to three hours at a time, attaching cables to the wreck. The cables run up to the team's boat on the surface, and then to shore. When it rises on the next tide, it will drag the shipwreck a few meters along the bed.

The work is slow and dangerous but addictive, said Than Nyunt, 58.

He says he has salvaged around 40 ships, from cargo boats to passenger ferries, since he started diving over four decades ago.

"After I excavate one ship I always want to do it again and again," he told AFP from the river, wearing a Manchester United jersey and a pair of gardening gloves.

"Besides making money, I want to know the condition of the wreck... I also talk with ship owners about the ship's history, and we both are delighted when we can salvage them."

The team's current shipwreck — the Mya Nadi (Emerald River) — is an old friend for Than Nyunt.

He salvaged the vessel in 1981 for its owner, who fitted it with a new engine and set it back to work.

Around eight years ago it sank again.

There are between 20 and 30 wrecks on the bed of the Yangon, according to Than Nyunt.

During the British colonial era, the water thronged with ships taking away teak wood and rice from the hinterlands and bringing in workers from abroad.

ア　Than Nyunt can stay in the water for as long as four hours in one go.

イ　The work is fairly easy and commonplace, but not so enjoyable.

ウ　Than Nyunt has salvaged only two ships in his four-decade-long career.

エ　The Mya Nadi shipwreck was first salvaged by Than Nyunt in 1981 and later sank again about eight years ago.

オ　The Yangon River was primarily used during the British colonial era to export gold and diamonds.

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（2）　次の英文を読み、英文の内容と一致するものを後のア～オの中から二つ選び、記号で答えよ。

There Is Too Much Trash in Space

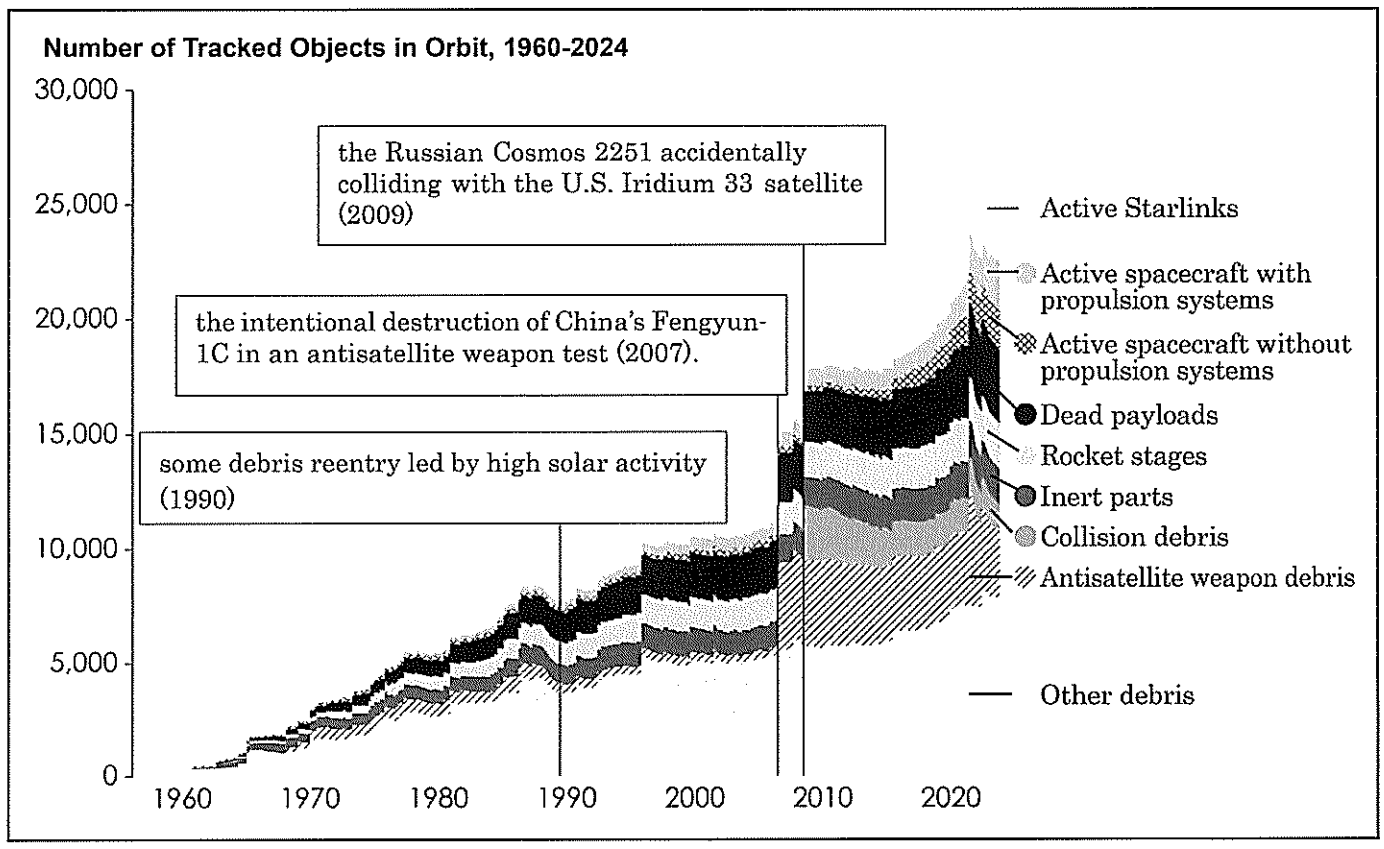
Space should not be a garbage dump. Nevertheless, we have treated the sky as a wrecker's yard for more than half a century, and the amount of space junk orbiting Earth has skyrocketed in recent years. Now filled with the decaying hulks of defunct rockets and satellites, our polluted orbital environment is becoming more crowded by the day, threatening the growing space economy. It's time for nations — and the billionaires commoditizing space — to clean up Earth's near orbit.

The U.S. Air Force tracks more than 25,000 pieces of space junk larger than 10 centimeters — about the size of a bagel — weighing together some 9,000 metric tons. This dangerous trash zips around Earth at speeds of roughly 10 kilometers per second, or more than 22,000 miles per hour. Collisions between millimeter-scale objects too small to track and working satellites are now routine, as are near-miss disasters. One example is a NASA research satellite that almost hit a defunct Russian satellite in February. Orbital debris collisions cost satellite operators an estimated $86 million to $103 million in losses a year, a figure that will grow as each operator and each collision generate more debris.

The threat isn't just in space. In March part of a pallet from a discarded International Space Station battery fell to Earth, smashing through the roof of a Florida home. In 2020 an Ivory Coast village recovered a 12-meter-long pipe from space, courtesy of a Chinese rocket that cast off its empty core after launch. And a 2022 *Nature Astronomy* study puts the odds of space junk killing someone on the ground at 10 percent every decade. Needlessly.

Under the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, nations are supposed to be responsible for damages caused by space junk, even if it was originally launched by a private firm. That puts taxpayers, not space-exploring billionaires, on the hook for damages from orbital debris if its origin can be proved and the company shown negligent — a tough proposition for untraceable paint chips. No surprise, this hasn't worked. The problem is, after decades of discussion, there is still no international treaty that limits space junk or sets standards for negligence. We need one that outlines responsibilities and imposes fines on the companies whose spacecraft debris causes harm.

As long as doing the right thing is voluntary, it may not happen, concluded a 2018 Air Force Association report. The limited action since then tells us the world is way overdue for an agreement on mandatory standards. Few countries or companies currently design rockets for their complete life cycle. They must be forced to store enough fuel and retain the capability for spacecraft to steer safely out of space when their useful life is over. Painful financial and regulatory penalties should afflict spacefaring industries and nations that fail to play by the new rules.



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ア　The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 requires spacefaring companies to take full financial responsibility for any damage caused by their space debris.

イ　The number of tracked objects in orbit saw a significant increase after 2007 due to the intentional destruction of China's Fengyun-1C satellite in an antisatellite weapon test.

ウ　The number of objects on the graph includes millimeter-scale objects, which cause grave problems in space.

エ　Active Starlinks make up a large portion of the recent growth in tracked objects in orbit.

オ　In the 1990s, there was a substantial decrease in the total number of objects in orbit due to the successful removal of debris by robotic cleanup missions.

第５問題　次の問に答えよ。

問１　次の英文を読み、後の（１）、（２）に答えよ。解答はア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

Schedules, deadlines, time pressure... we are all painfully handcuffed to the notion of time. Scheduling is a state of mind that affects how you organize your day, how you run a meeting, how far you must plan in advance, and how flexible those plans are. Yet what is considered appallingly late in one culture may be acceptably on time in another.

Consider the morning you wake up to that harmonica sound from your iPhone reminding you about a meeting with a supplier on the other side of town at 9:15 a.m.... But your day has an unexpectedly chaotic start. Your toddler breaks a jar of raspberry jam on the floor and your older son accidentally steps in it, leading to several stressful minutes of cleanup. This is followed by a desperate search for the car keys, which finally turn up in the kitchen cupboard. You manage to drop the kids off at school just as the bells are ringing and the doors are closing. At that moment, your iPhone chimes 9:00 a.m., which means you'll be about 6 or 7 minutes late for the important meeting — provided the crosstown traffic is no worse than usual.

What to do?

You could of course call the supplier to apologize and explain that you will be arriving exactly at 9:21. Or possibly 9:22.

Or you consider that 6 or 7 minutes late is basically on time. You decide not to call and simply pull your car out into traffic.

And then perhaps you just don't give the time any thought at all. Whether you arrive at 9:21 or 9:22 or even 9:45, you will still be within a range of what is considered acceptably on time, and neither you nor the supplier will think much of it.

If you live in a linear-time culture like Germany, Scandinavia, the United States, or the UK, you'll probably make the call. If you don't, you risk annoying your supplier as the seconds tick on and you still haven't shown up.

On the other hand, if you live in France or northern Italy, chances are you won't feel the need to make the call, since being 6 or 7 minutes late is within the realm of "basically on time" (If you were running 12 or 15 minutes late, however, that would be a different story.)

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（1） According to this passage, which of the following is an incorrect statement?

ア Linear-time cultures like Germany and the US are more likely to view being 6 or 7 minutes late as unacceptable.

イ In northern Italy or France, being slightly late is generally more acceptable than in the US or UK.

ウ The passage highlights how cultural differences affect perceptions of punctuality.

エ People in all cultures view being 6 or 7 minutes late as unacceptable.

（2） What is linear-time culture like?

ア We don't have to call when we may be late for the meeting.

イ We must always keep to the time for appointments.

ウ 9:20 differs very little from 9:25 when the appointment time is 9:20.

エ It considers that the time doesn't matter much.

問2 次の英文を読み、後の（1）、（2）に答えよ。解答はア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

A century ago, Albert Einstein revolutionised our understanding of space, time, energy and matter. We are still finding awesome confirmations of his predictions, like the gravitational waves observed in 2016 by the LIGO experiment. When I think about ingenuity, Einstein springs to mind. Where did his ingenious ideas come from? A blend of qualities, perhaps: intuition, originality, brilliance. Einstein had the ability to look beyond the surface to reveal the underlying structure. He was undaunted by common sense, the idea that things must be the way they seemed. He had the courage to pursue ideas that seemed absurd to others. And this set him free to be ingenious, a genius of his time and every other.

A key element for Einstein was imagination. Many of his discoveries came from his ability to reimagine the universe through thought experiments. At the age of sixteen, when he visualised riding on a beam of light, he realised that from this vantage light would appear as a frozen wave. That image ultimately led to the theory of special relativity.

One hundred years later, physicists know far more about the universe than Einstein did. Now we have greater tools for discovery, such as particle accelerators, supercomputers, space telescopes and experiments such as the LIGO lab's work on gravitational waves. Yet imagination remains our most powerful attribute. With it, we can roam anywhere in space and time. We can witness nature's most exotic phenomena while driving in a car, snoozing in bed or pretending to listen to someone boring at a party.

As a boy, I was passionately interested in how things worked. In those days, it was more straightforward to take something apart and figure out the mechanics. I was not always successful in reassembling toys I had pulled to pieces, but I think I learned more than a boy or girl today would, if he or she tried the same trick on a smartphone.

My job now is still to figure out how things work, only the scale has changed. I don't destroy toy trains any more. Instead, I try to figure out how the universe works, using the laws of physics. If you know how something works, you can control it. It sounds so simple when I say it like that! It is an absorbing and complex endeavour that has fascinated and thrilled me throughout my adult life. I have worked with some of the greatest scientists in the world. I have been lucky to be alive through what has been a glorious time in my chosen field, cosmology, the study of the origins of the universe.

The human mind is an incredible thing. It can conceive of the magnificence of the heavens and the intricacies of the basic components of matter. Yet for each mind to achieve its full potential, it needs a spark. The spark of enquiry and wonder.

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（1） According to this passage, which of the following is a correct statement?

ア Albert Einstein developed the theory of general relativity at the age of sixteen.

イ The LIGO experiment confirmed the existence of gravitational waves in 2016.

ウ Einstein believed common sense was the only reliable guide to understanding the universe.

エ Modern physicists rely solely on supercomputers to understand the universe.

（2） Which of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?

ア "The Importance of Smartphone Mechanics in Physics"

イ "Einstein: The Genius Who Rejected Imagination"

ウ "Imagination and Discovery: Lessons from Einstein"

エ "A Boy's Guide to Breaking Toy Trains"

第6問題　次の英文を読み、後の問に答えよ。

I never use PowerPoint slides in my class, except on the first day when I describe what we'll cover over the ten-week quarter. The final slide lists my commitments and what I expect of the students. The last bullet point is, "Never miss an opportunity to be fabulous." I promise to deliver my very best in each class, and I expect the same from them. I also tell the students that I have no problem giving everyone an "A," but that the bar is set very high. This is the first and last time I mention this.

So what happens? The students consistently deliver more than I or they ever imagined. They embrace the idea of being fabulous with remarkable enthusiasm, and they raise the bar repeatedly as the quarter progresses. In fact, a couple of years ago I arrived at class a few minutes early and found one of my students sitting outside listening to her new iPod nano. I hadn't seen one before and asked to take a look. She handed it to me and turned it over. The back was engraved with the words, "Never miss an opportunity to be fabulous!" Apparently, when she ordered it online, she had the option of having it engraved. Instead of adding her name or contact information, she chose this message, which she wanted to remember every day. She certainly didn't do this for me; she did it for herself.

I've been remarkably surprised by the stickiness of this message. It's as though students are just waiting to get this instruction. They're hungry for permission to do their very best, to hit the ball out of the park and to shine their brightest. Unfortunately, in most situations this doesn't happen. We're encouraged to "satisfice." That is, we're subtly or not so subtly encouraged to do the least amount we can to satisfy the requirements. For example, teachers give assignments and clearly state what's required to get specific grades. The classic question posed to a teacher is "Will this be on the exam?" Teachers hate this question. However, students have learned through years of reinforcement that all they need to do is meet the minimum requirement to get the grade they want. This happens at work as well, when bosses outline specific objectives for their staff and create rubrics and metrics for giving bonuses and promotions.

It's easy to meet expectations, knowing exactly what you will get in return. But amazing things happen when you remove the cap. In fact, I believe there's a huge pent-up drive in each of us to blow off the cap. Like a soda bottle that's been shaken, individuals who remove perceived limits achieve remarkable results.

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問1　次の質問の解答として適切なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

Which of the following is an appropriate summary of this passage?

ア　The author motivates students by using strict grading rubrics and exams to ensure they meet all minimumrequirements for high grades.

イ　The author believes students perform well only when given specific guidelines, as most lack the motivation to exceed expectations.

ウ　The author inspires students to exceed expectations by encouraging them to "be fabulous," which motivates them to perform beyond perceived limits.

エ　The author fosters a competitive environment where students strive to outperform each other for the highest grades.

問2　次の質問に英語で答えよ。

What do you think of the author's approach to teaching? Write your opinion in 80-100 words.

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令和８年度　解答用紙

英　語	１／２枚中	受験番号

第１問題　15 点

(1)	エ （３点）	(2)	ア （３点）	(3)	ウ （３点）	(4)	エ （３点）	(5)	イ （３点）

第２問題　16 点

(1)	Daniel Halksworth, a Sheffield-based artist, has sold over 600 realistic oil paintings of fried eggs, gaining a 41,000-strong social media following. His work, inspired by everyday objects, now decorates the walls of egg enthusiasts worldwide（６語） and even appeared in Hellmann's 2024 Super Bowl ad. Halksworth started to paint a variety of daily items and began selling his art after his girlfriend lost her job（９語）, turning a hobby into a thriving career.　（８点）
(2)	The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that four more health-care workers developed respiratory symptoms, after exposure to an H5N1 bird flu patient, raising the total to six symptomatic workers. One had high-risk contact before precautions were advised（８語）, while three had low-risk contact after safety measures were in place. None were tested while experiencing symptoms. In total, 18 workers had high-risk exposure, and 94 had low-risk contact with the patient（７語）.　（８点）

第３問題　21 点

(1)	ウ （３点）	(2)	エ （３点）	(3)	ア （３点）	(4)	ウ （３点）	(5)	イ （３点）
(6)	エ （３点）	(7)	エ （３点）						

第４問題　15 点

(1)	エ （５点）	(2)	イ （５点）	エ （５点）

第５問題　20 点

問１	(1)	エ （５点）	(2)	イ （５点）
問２	(1)	イ （５点）	(2)	ウ （５点）

整理番号	

（この欄は記入しないこと）

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令和８年度　解答用紙

英　語	２／２枚中	受験番号

第６問題　13 点

問１	ウ （５点）
問２	Like the author, we should motivate students by setting high standards and encourage them to “never miss an opportunity to be fabulous.” This approach inspires students to go beyond meeting minimum requirements and instead aim for their very best. By removing performance limits and not focusing on rigid grading rubrics, the author creates an environment where students feel empowered to take ownership of their efforts and embrace creativity. This encouragement taps into their intrinsic motivation, resulting in surprising and extraordinary achievements throughout the course, as they consistently exceed expectations.（89 語） （８点）

整理番号	

（この欄は記入しないこと）

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