

# 2026（令和8）年度 入学者選抜試験問題

## 一般選抜Ⅱ期

### 英語コミュニケーション I・II（60分）

#### 注意事項

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を開かないでください。（開いた場合は不正行為とみなします。）
2. 問題冊子は9ページあります。ページの落丁、乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、無言で手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に氏名、フリガナ、受験番号をそれぞれ正しく記入・マークしてください。受験番号は、受験番号欄の上部に10桁の番号を算用数字で記入し、下部に番号をマークしてください。正しく記入・マークされていない場合、採点の対象となりません。
4. 解答する2科目（1時限目：「英語コミュニケーション I・II」、2時限目：「現代の国語・言語文化」）のうち、どちらか1科目を傾斜配点（得点を1.2倍にする）の対象とします。傾斜配点科目の選択は、2時限目の試験時間中に行います。
5. 解答は、次の（例）を参考にし、解答用紙の解答記入欄にマークしてください。なお、正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できません。

（例）解答番号1に対して、⑤と解答する場合

解答番号	解答記入
1	① ② ③ ④ ⑤

6. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムできれいに消してください。
7. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないでください。
8. 試験終了後、解答用紙を訂正することは一切できません。
9. 解答用紙を折ったり汚したりしないでください。
10. 問題冊子の余白部分は、適宜利用してもかまいません。
11. 声を出して問題を読んではいけません。
12. 不正行為について
  - ①不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。
  - ②不正行為に見えるような行為が見受けられた場合は、監督者が直接注意します。
  - ③不正行為を行った場合は、全ての科目が失格となります。
13. 気分が悪くなった場合は、無言で手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
14. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

## 英語コミュニケーション I・II

(解答番号  ~ )

I 次の問い (A・B) に答えよ。

A 次の問1・問2において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① blossom      ② policy      ③ onion      ④ novel

問2

- ① loose      ② cause      ③ news      ④ disease

B 次の問1～3において、第一アクセント（第一強勢）の位置がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① mod-ern      ② in-come      ③ mes-sage      ④ tech-nique

問2

- ① con-ven-ience      ② vol-un-teer      ③ un-der-stand      ④ dis-ap-point

問3

- ① lit-er-a-ture      ② for-t-nate-ly      ③ in-d-s-tri-al      ④ com-f-ort-a-ble

II 次の問い（問1～10）の  ～  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 We are not sure if Ted  with us at tomorrow's meeting.

- ① agrees                      ② agreed                      ③ has agreed                      ④ will agree

問2 “How about having a barbecue for Mom's birthday?” “I think she would rather  out.”

- ① eat                      ② eaten                      ③ eating                      ④ to eat

問3 My parents objected  alone in Tokyo when I entered university.

- ① me for living                      ② for me to live                      ③ to my living                      ④ me to live

問4 “I don't feel like eating  rice or bread.” “In that case, let's eat noodles.”

- ① either                      ② neither                      ③ both                      ④ none of

問5 Lucy always looked after her nephew  he were her own child.

- ① even though                      ② because                      ③ as if                      ④ as long as

問6 Do you remember that awful day  we got caught in the rain?

- ① what                      ② which                      ③ how                      ④ when

問7 Everyone in the group will be satisfied with this plan of .

- ① me                      ② my                      ③ mine                      ④ myself

問8 The government promised to reduce the price of gasoline  10 yen per liter.

- ① at                      ② by                      ③ for                      ④ in

問9 I was relieved to hear that he was  in his experiment.

- ① succeed                      ② succeeded                      ③ successive                      ④ successful

問10 Being very tired, I  on the sofa all morning yesterday.

- ① lay                      ② lied                      ③ laid                      ④ lain

Ⅲ 次の問い（問 1～5）において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も  
適当な文を完成させよ。解答は  ～  に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問 1 A new method for recycling \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ our laboratory.

- ① developed                      ② plastics                      ③ is  
④ in                                  ⑤ being

問 2 If \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_, I would go back in time and see my  
ancestors.

- ① a time machine                  ② were                          ③ I  
④ use                                  ⑤ to

問 3 It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ in this kind of job.

- ① experience                      ② you                          ③ matter  
④ whether                          ⑤ have

問 4 Speak as \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ overseas students can understand  
you.

- ① so                                  ② you can                      ③ clearly  
④ as                                  ⑤ that

問 5 I \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket to watch the cup final.

- ① get                                  ② enough                      ③ lucky  
④ was                                  ⑤ to

IV 次の会話を読み、下の問い（問1～5）の  ～  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Amy: Hi, Kota! I heard you keep some fish in a glass fishbowl in your room. Where did you buy the bowl?

Kota: Oh, do you want to keep fish in a bowl? I bought my fishbowl at the pet store on Oak Street. You can buy them online, too.

Amy: Really? I got a goldfish from a friend, and now it's in a bucket. I want to keep it in a glass fishbowl.

Kota: A goldfish? I heard that fishbowls aren't suitable for goldfish.

Amy: Who told you that?

Kota: A clerk at the pet store. I wanted to keep goldfish in a fishbowl, but he said it's difficult to keep goldfish healthy in a fishbowl. He recommended a fish called "betta." They are small and can take in oxygen from the air, so now I keep a betta in a fishbowl.

Amy: I doubt if it's so difficult. ( ) In fact, there are lots of photos of goldfish in fishbowls on the Internet. Why is it difficult?

Kota: According to the clerk, goldfish can grow to about 15 cm in length. If your goldfish grows to that size, a fishbowl will be too small for it. Goldfish are also sensitive to changes in water temperature.

Amy: He means a fishbowl can hold only a small amount of water, so there isn't enough oxygen in it, and the temperature of the water changes easily?

Kota: That's right. I think he has a good point. How about buying a fish tank? A fish tank can be equipped with a filter, a heater, and an air pump. Using a fish tank, you can take care of your goldfish easily.

Amy: I considered that option, but my room is small, so there's no place for a fish tank. Besides, a fish tank would be too heavy for me to move when necessary.

Kota: I see. Let's search the Internet for good ways to keep goldfish healthy in fishbowls .... Oh, there are a lot of websites about that.

Amy: Thank you, Kota. I'll read them carefully later. Anyway, I don't want to keep my goldfish in the bucket anymore. I'll go to the pet store on Oak Street to get a fishbowl. I'll do my best to keep my goldfish healthy in it.

問 1 Why did Amy speak to Kota? 26

- ① To find out where Kota bought a fishbowl.
- ② To suggest where to buy a fishbowl.
- ③ To advise Kota to buy a fishbowl.
- ④ To ask Kota to buy her a fishbowl.

問 2 Which sentence should go in the blank? 27

- ① I understand why you didn't choose goldfish.
- ② I don't think it's easy to keep a goldfish in a fishbowl.
- ③ I think many people keep goldfish in fishbowls.
- ④ I'm sure nobody would try to do such a difficult thing.

問 3 Which is true about Amy? 28

- ① She was looking for a fish she could keep in a fishbowl.
- ② She talked with Kota, which made her want to keep a goldfish.
- ③ She doesn't want to use a fish tank because of the size and weight.
- ④ She has never thought of using a fish tank to keep her fish.

問 4 What does Kota think about fishbowls? 29

- ① Fishbowls are too large to keep goldfish in.
- ② Fishbowls are not available online.
- ③ Fishbowls are easier to use than fish tanks.
- ④ Fishbowls are good, but only for some types of fish.

問 5 What will Amy do after going to the pet store? 30

- ① She will try to take proper care of her goldfish in a fishbowl.
- ② She will keep her goldfish in a relatively small fish tank.
- ③ She will place a fishbowl with her goldfish in it in a sunny place.
- ④ She will learn from websites how to keep goldfish in a bucket.

V 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問 1～10）の 31 ～ 40 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

David Strayer never texts or talks on a phone when he is driving. Strayer is a <sup>\*1</sup>cognitive psychologist at the University of Utah who specializes in attention. His research shows that, when driving, using a phone can be as dangerous as drinking alcohol.

Strayer and other scientists warn against multitasking. When we do many things at the same time, Strayer says, our brain becomes tired easily. I Yet multitasking is increasingly common, especially on a phone or computer. II Dr. Gloria Mark, a digital media researcher, has found that people in the United States switch tasks on their computers 566 times a day. III This type of multitasking is especially common among teenagers. IV On average, a teenager spends between 7 and 11 hours a day in front of a screen — doing homework, texting, watching videos — often all at the same time.

Phones, tablets, and laptops are all useful tools, and we may feel more productive when we use them. ( 1 ), when we spend hours on digital devices — constantly switching between activities — our overall productivity decreases. Why?

Many digital activities require high levels of concentration. When we text or email someone, for example, or even play games, we have to ( 2 ). When we do this, our brain uses energy. When we multitask — which is hard for the brain to do — we use even more energy. (3) { A. and creatively B. multitasking C. excessive D. our ability E. reduces F. think clearly G. to } , and to remember information. This, in turn, can result in stress.

What is the best cure for our overstressed minds? David Strayer says the answer is simple: Spend some time in nature.

Strayer and other scientists are studying nature's effect on our brains and bodies. When we are in natural environments, the prefrontal cortex (the brain's control center) relaxes. Studies show that when people can see trees and grass, they are calmer and do better in school. Indeed, people even relax when they look at *photos* of nature. (4) Consequently, they do better on different cognitive tasks.

Other psychologists are also studying “nature therapy.” In a study at Chiba University in Japan, 84 subjects went for a 15-minute walk in seven different forests. The same number of people walked around different city centers. Researchers then took blood from each person. The forest walkers had a 16 percent decrease in the stress hormone <sup>\*2</sup>cortisol. In addition, they had a 2 percent drop in blood pressure and a 4 percent drop in heart rate. All did better

than the city walkers. Lead researcher Yoshifumi Miyazaki has an explanation for these results. Our bodies relax in pleasant, natural surroundings, he says. Humans evolved in that environment, not in places with tall buildings and lots of traffic.

⑤ Psychologist Stephen Kaplan and his colleagues have done similar research. In one study, people took a 50-minute walk in a public garden. In a test conducted afterwards, their short-term memory improved. When the same people walked on a city street, it did not.

Kaplan says it is the visual details in nature — sunsets, streams, butterflies — ( 6 ) reduce stress and mental fatigue. We enjoy them without having to concentrate on them. This allows our brains to rest and recover from the stresses of modern life. “Imagine a therapy that was readily available, and could improve your cognitive functioning at zero cost,” Kaplan says. “It exists: it’s called ‘interacting with nature.”

(注) \*1 cognitive psychologist 「認知心理学者」

\*2 cortisol 「コルチゾール (副腎皮質から分泌されるホルモンの一つ)」

問 1 Which is the best place to put the following sentence in the second paragraph? Choose the best place from  I to  IV.

We make mistakes and lose focus.

- ①  I                      ②  II                      ③  III                      ④  IV

問 2 Choose the most suitable word for the blank in position (1).

- ① Therefore              ② Besides              ③ However              ④ Instead

問 3 Choose the most suitable word for the blank in position (2).

- ① switch              ② overcome              ③ stop              ④ focus

問 4 Choose the best combination of letters when you put the words in the underlined part (3) in the right order. All words are shown in small letters, including the word that comes at the beginning of the sentence.

- ① C-B-E-D-G-F-A              ② D-G-C-B-E-F-A  
③ D-E-C-B-G-F-A              ④ C-D-G-B-E-F-A

問 5 What does the underlined part (4) mean? 35

- ① City environments are better for helping students focus on different tasks.
- ② Even photos of nature improve results in academic performance.
- ③ People become more relaxed by switching between different tasks.
- ④ People cannot relax when they frequently switch between tasks.

問 6 As for the underlined part (5), what kind of “similar research” did Stephen Kaplan and his colleagues do? 36

- ① They measured how often teenagers use phones while walking in cities.
- ② They compared the physical health benefits of walking and running.
- ③ They studied the effects of forest walking on stress hormones like cortisol.
- ④ They tested whether walking in nature improves short-term memory.

問 7 Choose the most suitable word for the blank in position (6). 37

- ① that
- ② they
- ③ where
- ④ when

問 8 Which one of the following best describes the underlined part (7)? 38

- ① Imagining nature can help us find a better therapy than walking.
- ② Enjoying natural views helps us to rest and feel mentally relieved.
- ③ Spending more time in the garden helps us escape the routines of daily life.
- ④ Walking in nature requires more mental effort than walking in cities.

問 9 What is the best title for this essay? 39

- ① How Technology Makes Teenagers Smarter
- ② The Dangers of Driving While Using a Phone
- ③ Nature’s Healing Power for the Brain
- ④ Why City Life is Better Than Forest Life

問 10 Which of the following statements is not correct? 

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- ① Our brains can rest and our mental fatigue can decrease if we spend more time in nature.
- ② Multitasking that Strayer and other scientists warn against includes switching between activities.
- ③ Not only Strayer but also other psychologists are studying the effects of nature on the brain.
- ④ Only by concentrating on visual details in nature can we recover from stress.

英語

解答番号	正解
1	3
2	1
3	4
4	1
5	3
6	4
7	1
8	3
9	1
10	3
11	4
12	3
13	2
14	4
15	1
16	3
17	1
18	2
19	4
20	4
21	5
22	4
23	1
24	3
25	5

解答番号	正解
26	1
27	3
28	3
29	4
30	1
31	1
32	3
33	4
34	1
35	2
36	4
37	1
38	2
39	3
40	4