

2026年度 一般選抜 学力検査 (外国語)

「英語コミュニケーションⅠ、英語コミュニケーションⅡ、
英語コミュニケーションⅢ、論理・表現Ⅰ、論理・表現Ⅱ、
論理・表現Ⅲ」

設問【1】～【8】

【1】～【5】Ⅱ	マーク式 解答番号 <input type="text" value="1"/> ～ <input type="text" value="36"/>
【5】Ⅲ	記述式
【6】Ⅰ・Ⅱ	マーク式 解答番号 <input type="text" value="37"/> ～ <input type="text" value="46"/>
【6】Ⅲ～【8】	記述式

【1】 次の対話文が自然な流れをもつように、 ~ に入る最も適当な応答文を、それぞれ①~④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) ~ (6) 。

(配点 18 点)

[A couple are moving house.]

A :

- (1) ① Are you ready? When would you be able to get here, do you think?
- ② Why are you so afraid? I can't see anything to be worried about.
- ③ Why worry? There's nothing whatsoever for us to do right now.
- ④ Is everything ready? The removals company will be here very soon.

B : Don't worry, everything's almost done. What time did you say that they would be here?

A :

- (2) ① There's no time for that. We should have finished our job a long time ago.
- ② Around 2pm, but they said that they will phone us if they're running late.
- ③ There may be three of them coming, but it's possible that there may be less.
- ④ Maybe it's not time yet. That's what I've been trying to tell you for a time.

B : And it's almost 2 now, and no one has called?

A : **3**

- (3) ① No they haven't, so it looks like we're on schedule.
② No I haven't, and I don't think there's any point to it.
③ No, you didn't, and see what problems we have now.
④ No, we didn't, and now it seems something's missing.

B : Good. We should have a last look around to see if we've missed anything.

A : Did you check that everything is switched off?

B : **4**

- (4) ① Yes, I did. They weren't very happy about it, but I made them do it.
② Yes, I did. They didn't understand much, but I explained it to them.
③ Yes, I did. I've disconnected the electricity and turned off the water.
④ Yes, I did. I've made sure that nothing is turned off except the gas.

A : How about the gas? You didn't mention that.

B : **5**

- (5) ① Gas isn't something I really wanted to talk about today. I'm afraid.
② Sorry. Yes, I did. I closed the main gas tap in the kitchen as well.
③ Why you can't remember to do everything at once is a problem.
④ I didn't think it was a good idea. We've been chatting too long.

A : Good. In that case, we're ready to go. I'm going to miss this place.

B :

6

(6) ① I can't see why. It's really not that hard to miss it, I think.

② You just have to write the address down, and it'll be fine.

③ We surely did, but let's not worry ourselves about that.

④ Me too. We've had so many happy memories living here.

A : That's true, but now we have new ones to look forward to.

【2】 次の各組において、それぞれ①～⑦の語を空所に入れて日本語とほぼ同じ意味の英文を完成させたい。その場合、 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑦の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) ～ (6) 。（配点 24 点）

(1) 「メディアはメッセージである」という有名な言葉があるが、メッセージつまり何を伝えるかは、それを伝える方法や媒体によってしばしば大きく影響される。

There is a famous saying that “the medium is the message,” and indeed, the message , is often greatly influenced by the manner and it is communicated.

- ① in ② or ③ conveyed ④ medium
⑤ which ⑥ what ⑦ is

(2) AIが仕事や勉強の効率を高めることは疑いないが、AIへの過度の依存は、人が自分自身でものを考える力を弱めてしまうのではないかという懸念もある。

While that AI enhances efficiency in work and study, there is also concern that overreliance on AI may weaken people’s ability to .

- ① for ② no ③ is ④ think
⑤ there ⑥ themselves ⑦ doubt

- (3) 東京が桜の開花の最も早い地域のひとつになっているのは、その標本となっている桜の木が早く花をつけることや、都市の温暖化が進んでいることなどが関係しているというが、定説はないらしい。

The reason why Tokyo is one of the earliest cherry blossom blooming areas is said to have 9 the fact that its specimen tree blooms earlier and that the urban area , but there seems to be no established theory.

- ① with ② up ③ do ④ is
⑤ to ⑥ something ⑦ warming

- (4) テレビ、ラジオ、新聞、雑誌などの伝統的なメディアはマス・メディアと呼ばれるが、それは少数の送り手が情報を発信し、膨大な数の人びとがそれを受け取るというコミュニケーションの概念を前提としているからである。

Traditional media such as television, radio, newspapers, and magazines are called mass media, because they are 10 of communication in which a senders transmit information and a mass of people receive it.

- ① of ② on ③ the ④ number
⑤ concept ⑥ based ⑦ small

【3】 次の(1)～(10)の各文には4か所下線が施してある。そのうち1か所を訂正すれば、その文は正しい英文になる。その箇所をそれぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 13 ～(10) 22。

(配点 20 点)

(1) The new art museum, ①which garden is in fact an old one ②dating back to ③the Edo period, will be ④opened next week.

13

(2) ①Although DNA was found out as ②early as in 1869, its key role ③in genetic inheritance was not recognized ④by 1943.

14

(3) Happiness is not ①something that can be given, but ②rather it consists ③with working ④toward one's goals.

15

(4) ①What he said seemed to be a little inaccurate in some ②parts, but everybody ③admitted that it was ④most true.

16

(5) The national ①average salary has increased ②by more than five ③percents, but still has not kept up ④with the rise in prices.

17

(6) A ①satisfied result was ②finally obtained by the research team after ③repeating the experiment ④again and again.

18

(7) Electronic encyclopedias, which appeared in ①the 1980s, are capable of ②store far more ③information than ④physical encyclopedias.

19

(8) The news ①that music ②composed by AI won a prize ③caused a lot of arguments around the world, both for ④or against.

20

(9) The population of Nagoya is ①around 2.33 million, ②making it the ③thirdly most populous city in Japan ④after Yokohama and Osaka.

21

(10) Her ①unexpected words and actions took me ②in surprise and I was ③at a loss as to ④how to react.

22

【4】 次の(1)～(4)のAの文に対するBの応答として、最も不適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) ～(4) 。

(配点 16 点)

(1) A : It's not that I don't want to buy it. It's the cost that bothers me.

B :

- ① It seems expensive, but good quality things last for a very long time.
- ② I can't see why you dislike it so much. It looks really good on you.
- ③ Just treat yourself. You are too worried about money all the time.
- ④ You must ask yourself if you are really in need of such a stylish suit.

(2) A : I didn't think that my point came over the way I wanted it to.

B :

- ① You did very well. I just think that no one there wanted to be told the truth.
- ② You should have listened to me earlier, and explained everything differently.
- ③ You shouldn't go that way. It's much better to go under it rather than over.
- ④ You didn't give people there enough time to consider carefully what you said.

(3) A : I was so worried that I almost forgot my doctor's appointment yesterday.

B : 25

- ① What was bothering you? I hope it was nothing to do with what I told you.
- ② It's lucky you remembered. Do you mind if I ask you what the doctor said?
- ③ What a relief that you didn't miss it. You'd have had to make a new one.
- ④ That was unfortunate. You'd better call and make another appointment.

(4) A : Did you remind your friends about next week's surprise party?

B : 26

- ① There was maybe no need. They'd already forgotten about it.
- ② They will certainly remember it. It's going to be great fun!
- ③ Oh, I completely forgot. Thanks so much for reminding me.
- ④ I sent an email to everyone last night. That should be enough.

【5】 次の英文を読み、下記の設問Ⅰ、Ⅱに対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。また、下記の設問Ⅲの英文を和訳し、記述解答用紙(D)に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ(1) ～(5) 、Ⅱ(1) ～(5) 。

(配点ⅠⅡ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was an English civil and mechanical engineer who is considered to be one of the most (a) talented and prolific figures in engineering history, and one of the greatest figures of the Industrial Revolution. He changed the face of the English landscape with his designs and constructions. Brunel built shipyards, railways, a series of steamships including the first purpose-built steamship sailing between England and America, and numerous important bridges and tunnels. His designs completely changed public transport and modern engineering. Brunel's projects often contained original (b) solutions to long-standing engineering problems. During his career Brunel achieved many engineering firsts, including assisting his father in the building of the first tunnel under the River Thames in London and the development of the SS Great Britain, the first propeller-driven, ocean-going iron ship which, when launched in 1843, was the largest ship ever built.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was born in 1806 in the city of Portsmouth, U.K. He was named Isambard after his father, who was a French engineer, and Kingdom after his English mother, Sophia Kingdom. He had two elder sisters, Sophia and Emma. The whole family moved to London in 1808. Brunel had a happy childhood, despite his family's constant money worries, with his father acting as his teacher in his early years. His father taught him drawing techniques from the age of four. Brunel was learning advanced mathematics by eight. During this time, he learned to speak French fluently, and learned the basic principles of engineering. He was encouraged to draw

interesting buildings and to (c)pick out any faults in their structure, and like his father he demonstrated a skill for mathematics and mechanics.

Brunel began to learn Latin and Greek when he started school at eight years old, and such was his ability that he was able to enrol in university in Caen, France, at the age of 14. When Brunel completed his studies in 1822 he then studied under the famous French clockmaker Breguet, who (d)praised his potential in letters to Brunel's father. In late 1822, after completing his training, Brunel returned to England.

Brunel's achievements in his career were phenomenal. His plans involved a lot of (e)risk. He narrowly escaped death during the construction of the Thames tunnel. Many of his bridges are still in use today, particularly the Clifton suspension bridge in Bristol, begun in 1831. Four million vehicles still cross it every year. His railway bridge across the river Tamar in south-west England is a famous landmark, as are many of the tunnels and other bridges he designed to carry his rail lines. He was responsible for much of the spread and the development of the railway system, not to mention the advances in iron ships.

A celebrated engineer in his era, Brunel remains well-loved today, as can be seen by numerous monuments to him. There are statues of him in many cities. Brunel University is named after him. His name can be seen on shopping centres, roads, even a pub in Portsmouth. In a public poll earlier this century to select the 100 greatest British people, Brunel was placed second, behind Britain's great wartime leader Winston Churchill.

Brunel, a heavy smoker, died in 1859. He left a wife and three children, one of whom, Henry, followed his father's footsteps and became a successful engineer.

(Mostly from the website "Isambard Kingdom Brunel", Wikipedia)

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) Why is Isambard Kingdom Brunel famous in England?

- ① He travelled all around the U.K. and wrote about famous bridges and tunnels.
- ② He was the first man in England to be given the title of mechanical engineer.
- ③ He created many problems for modern engineering because of his attitude.
- ④ He was responsible for developing many of the country's transport systems.

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(2) Which of the following statements about Brunel is not true?

- ① He designed and built the biggest iron ship ever constructed to that point.
- ② He persuaded his father to change his name and follow the same career.
- ③ He was given two unusual names that were connected with his parents.
- ④ He was not born in London, but he spent some of his life living in that city.

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(3) What was Brunel's connection with France?

- ① Because he spoke French fluently, he could study in the country easily.
- ② He went there to study Latin and Greek, which helped him with his work.
- ③ His father entered the University of Caen, as his son had done before him.
- ④ Learning to speak French was necessary for Brunel to speak to his mother.

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(4) How are bridges related to Brunel's fame as an engineer?

- ① Crossing bridges was very important for him to improve his skills.
- ② Bridges built before his time gave him new ideas for construction.
- ③ They were so well built that many of them are still in use today.
- ④ They made it easy for Brunel to cross the river Thames in London.

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(5) Why is Brunel's name still well-known today?

- ① Everyone knows that he was considered to be a genius, but it was not true.
- ② Many of his creations, also shopping centres and buildings, carry his name.
- ③ Brunel was the first person to die because of a smoking-related sickness.
- ④ Britain's wartime leader, Churchill, came second to him in a national poll.

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【6】 次の英文を読み、下記の設問Ⅰ、Ⅱに対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。また、下記の設問Ⅲの英文を和訳し、記述解答用紙(D)に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ(1) ～(5) 、Ⅱ(1) ～(5) 。

(配点ⅠⅡ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

From a first visit to the shrine to coming of age and marriage ceremonies, the kimono plays an important role in Japanese society. It is worn at key moments in a person's life. If handcrafted by the finest makers, their value can run to thousands of pounds, and they are handed down from generation to generation. To western eyes they are the ultimate symbol of Japan.

It is easy to forget that the kimono was once part of daily life. Only after the enforced opening of Japan by the United States in the late 19th century did the kimono begin to (a) take on a more symbolic role. By the end of the Pacific War, the Japanese had largely abandoned the kimono in favour of Western fashions.

In the early 1990s, there was a growing interest in the kimono amongst the younger generation due to numerous magazine articles and media stories. The kimono is once again being seen on the streets of Japan, (b) proving that it is not a static icon, but a dynamic and fashionable garment. Initially, some fashion-conscious women wore Art Nouveau and Art Deco-inspired kimonos with Western shoes and accessories. But now the traditional kimono has once more become the norm.

As the kimono began to be worn at formal occasions, a new problem was identified. Sheila Cliffe, Professor at Jumonji Gakuen University and one of the first non-native Japanese people to hold an official kimono licence, explains, "Because that generation after the war grew up not wearing a kimono, the link of the mother teaching the daughter was broken."

Another change began in the late 1990s. A global interest in Japanese

culture encouraged Japanese people to assess their heritage again. “Young people started to wear yukata at firework displays and matsuri,” says Rie Nii, curator at the Kyoto Costume Institute. Instead of traditional footwear they wore fashionable platform sandals, (c)brushing aside the rigid rules. “For them, yukata was exotic clothing, and it was a kind of street fashion. In my opinion this turned the tide,” she says.

Cliffe has noticed a revival in interest since the turn of the century. She has taken part in “Kimono Jack” events in which kimono enthusiasts hijack a public space to show their love of the kimono. Some of these gatherings have been so large that police have had to step in.

Kumiko Ishioka, another kimono lover, (d)runs a Facebook page connecting kimono fans worldwide. Like many, she first wore a kimono for formal occasions. But in her 30s, she found a second-hand kimono for 5,000 yen. “I wore it for lunch with friends,” she (e)recalls. That moment sparked a deep interest. She began studying kimonos through magazines and realized it was more than a cultural symbol. “Kimonos connect me with my ancestors who lived as a wife, a woman, a daughter,” says Ishioka. She now wears a kimono when she goes out to the theatre or concerts and when meeting friends.

Ishioka believes that the second-hand market and the internet are the key factors which have helped spread the kimono revival. “We can look at people who enjoy kimono freely, classically or traditionally, as they like,” she says. Those elements, together with a new type of kimono designers, have succeeded in putting the kimono back where it belongs — on the street, not on a pedestal.

(From the website “Kimono: from status symbol to high fashion”)

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) Why did Japanese people stop wearing the kimono in daily life?

- ① When Japan was forced to open the country, the American ships took all the kimonos back to their country leaving nothing for the Japanese.
- ② After the War, Japanese people preferred Western-styled clothes to the traditional kimono, making wearing of it more symbolic.
- ③ After Japan was defeated in the War, wearing the kimono, as well as other symbols of Japanese culture, was banned by the US government.
- ④ By the end of the Pacific War, many of the traditional kimono makers had died, and the art of making the kimono was lost in Japan.

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(2) Which of the following sentences is not true about the kimono in the early 1990s?

- ① Inspired by many fashion magazines and media stories, the kimono became popular again among young people.
- ② Western fashion such as Art Nouveau and Art Deco was introduced into the kimono, but did not become mainstream.
- ③ Since the kimono was not popular for a while, mothers could no longer teach their daughters how to put it on properly.
- ④ Professor Cliffe was the first person to earn a kimono licence and introduced a way to combine it with Western style.

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(3) What change in attitude towards the kimono was introduced in the late 1990s?

- ① Young people began to value their traditional culture and wore yukata at festivals and firework displays.
- ② Global interest in the Japanese culture declined, and kimono footwear changed from modern to traditional forms.
- ③ Kimono makers focused only on making expensive ones, which made it difficult for young people to buy one.
- ④ People lost their interest in the traditional kimono with its strict rules and it could only be found in museums.

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(4) Which of the following sentences best explains “Kimono Jack”?

- ① In the 1990s, people broke into kimono shops and stole kimonos and other items.
- ② Streets were blocked and people were not allowed to pass unless they wore kimonos.
- ③ People in kimonos get together in public spaces to raise awareness of the kimono.
- ④ It was a kimono fashion show held on the street, involving the police to protect it.

40

(5) What does Ishioka think about wearing the kimono in modern society?

- ① The kimono is an important tradition and should be preserved with the help of the government.
- ② People should follow the strict rules of the kimono to pass the tradition to the next generation.
- ③ The kimono is something people can enjoy wearing, whether traditionally or casually in daily life.
- ④ Second-hand markets sell kimonos at very low prices, and the value of the kimono is going down.

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II Choose the word that can best replace the underlined word(s).

(1) (a) take on :

- ① arrange
- ② arrest
- ③ alter
- ④ assume

42

(2) (b) proving :

- ① regretting
- ② showing
- ③ forgetting
- ④ imagining

43

(3) (c) brushing aside :

- ① ignoring
- ② creating
- ③ obeying
- ④ surprising

44

(4) (d) runs :

- ① watches
- ② reviews
- ③ manages
- ④ walks

45

(5) (e) recalls :

- ① argues
- ② dreams
- ③ insists
- ④ remembers

46

III Translate the underlined part into Japanese:

A global interest in Japanese culture encouraged Japanese people to assess their heritage again.

【7】 次の(1)～(6)の対になった文がほぼ等しい意味になるように、()内に適切な1語を入れなさい。ただし、各語の最初の1字は()内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴りなさい。

解答は、記述解答用紙(D)に記入しなさい。

(配点 24 点)

(1) They are conducting a very important experiment. The information is still secret.

They are (c) (o) a very important experiment. The information is still secret.

(2) I think the outline of your plan is OK, but please give me some time to look at it more closely.

I think the outline of your plan is OK, but please give me some time to look at it (i) more (d).

(3) We may or may not go to the beach tomorrow. It's your decision.

We may or may not go to the beach tomorrow. It's (u) (t) you.

(4) Grandma and I are in a good relationship. I'm sure I can persuade her to go with me.

I (g) (a) well with Grandma. I'm sure I can persuade her to go with me.

(5) I met my cousin by chance in town yesterday. I hadn't seen him for a long time.

I (c) (a) my cousin in town yesterday. I hadn't seen him for a long time.

(6) To join the music festival, you have to pay the registration fee.

To (t) (p) in the music festival, you have to pay the registration fee.

【8】 日本文のあらすじを参考に、英文中の㊦～㊧の()内に適当な1語を入れなさい。ただし、各語の最初の1字は()内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴りなさい。

解答は、記述解答用紙(D)に記入しなさい。

(配点18点)

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