

## 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】～【7】

【1】～【7】	マーク式 解答番号 <input data-bbox="820 1232 902 1296" type="text" value="1"/> ～ <input data-bbox="948 1232 1030 1296" type="text" value="57"/>
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【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、(1)  ~ (6)  。

(配点 18 点)

[Two company workers are talking.]

A : I've been asked to organize a company party for next Friday. Can you help me?

B :

- (1) ① Why are you so worried about such a simple thing? I can't do it.  
② Parties make me nervous. You have to be careful what she says.  
③ Sorry, I have soccer practice every day this week. I don't have time.  
④ I'd like to, but I don't have much experience with that kind of thing.

A : Don't worry, I'll do most of it, and it'll be good practice for you if you have to do it by yourself one day.

B :

- (2) ① I thought you weren't very good at organizing such things.  
② In that case, OK. If you help me through it, I'll do my best.  
③ Actually, I think I'll pass, and leave it all up completely to you.  
④ There's a really good restaurant I know close to the station.

A : Thanks, that's great. I was thinking about what kind of place to choose.

Do you have any ideas?

B : 3

- (3) ① It has to be quite a large location. How many people might come?  
② Do you know how many restaurants we will need to book for us?  
③ Could this be the last chance for all of us to have a party together?  
④ How much do you think it's likely to cost per person if we go there?

A : Last time there were nearly fifty of us.

B : I know a bar close to our office. I went there before with friends for a private party.

A : 4

- (4) ① Do they have a karaoke machine there? I love singing while I'm eating.  
② If it's private, it's maybe not the best choice. Is the food very good there?  
③ What was the food like there? Was there a wide choice of food on offer?  
④ Is this bar going to be stylish and expensive enough to satisfy everyone?

B : It's mostly snack style, but as I remember, the menu was pretty varied, and the taste was excellent.

A : 5

- (5) ① In that case, maybe it's better to go elsewhere. Are you ready to leave now?
- ② I guess most people would be happy with that. Do you have a contact number?
- ③ When you ate there last time, did you have any stomach problems afterwards?
- ④ Is there any chance I could have your business card, so I can give you a call later?

B : I have it somewhere.... Yes, here it is on their business card.

A : 6

- (6) ① That's unfortunate. Still, I'm sure we can find them somewhere.
- ② I'm so sorry. I've completely forgotten what the bar was called.
- ③ I guess the bar will be far too busy to accommodate all of us.
- ④ Great. Thanks so much for your help. I'll give them a call now.

B : That's kind of you, but you seem very busy. Let me call them.

【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、(1)  ～ (6)  。（配点 24 点）

(1) 象は体が重いので、その 4 本の足を一度に地面から離すことができない。そのため象は、陸上哺乳類のなかで飛び上がることのできない唯一の動物だということである。

An elephant cannot lift     the ground at once because of its weight, which    only land mammal that cannot jump.

- ① makes      ② the      ③ legs      ④ its  
⑤ off      ⑥ it      ⑦ four

(2) 時がたてばスポーツも変化する。ときにはスポーツをより安全にするため、ときにはルールを明確化したり効果的にしたりするため、ときには試合をより面白くエキサイティングにするために。

Sports   , sometimes to make the sport safer, sometimes to make the rules    , and sometimes to make the game more interesting and exciting.

- ① more      ② clearer      ③ change      ④ effective  
⑤ time      ⑥ or      ⑦ over

- (3) インフルエンザという言葉はもとはイタリア語だそうだ。16世紀のイタリアの占星術師たちは、その流行が周期的に現れるのを星や寒気の影響(influence)によるものと考え、それがインフルエンザの語源だと言われている。

The word influenza is originally Italian: Italian astrologers in the 16th century     9 to the influence of the stars and cold air,    to be the origin of the word influenza.

- ① periodic      ② said      ③ attributed      ④ appearance  
⑤ is      ⑥ which      ⑦ its

- (4) 「言語間の距離」という点で日本語話者が英語をマスターするのは非常に難しいという主張があるが、私の会社には私が英語を話すよりもずっと上手に日本語を話す英語話者がいる。つまりは、私の努力不足ということだろう。

It is asserted to be extremely difficult for Japanese speakers to master English    “linguistic distance,” but there are English speakers in my company who speak Japanese  10    speak English, so I guess it is simply my lack of effort.

- ① than      ② of      ③ better      ④ terms  
⑤ I      ⑥ far      ⑦ in



【3】 次の(1)～(11)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の中から選びなさい。解答番号は、(1) 

13
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 ～(11) 

23
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。(配点 22 点)

- (1) ①Most teachers are aware of the recent ②shifting in the ③educational system, with politics strongly ④influenced these changes. 

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- (2) There ①were a lot of trouble caused by the delay ②in the flight schedule, but he ③managed to get ④over it. 

14
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- (3) The garment factory has ①proved to be a sweatshop, ②which workers, ③including children, work ④in unsafe conditions. 

15
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- (4) In the ①desert, plants are ②being grown beneath solar panels, which get energy ③for sunlight while providing shade ④for the plants. 

16
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- (5) The Islamic revolution that ①occurred in 1979 led ②to the prohibition of the ③production, sale and ④consume of alcohol. 

17
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- (6) The Coast Guard ①failed to catch ②a SOS from the ship, which made the damage ③of the accident ④even worse. 

18
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- (7) It is true that an individual's ①abilities are different, but ②each person ③should have ④equally rights and opportunities. 

19
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- (8) ①No sooner ②had she finished her school's homework ③as her mother asked her to do some ④housework. 

20
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(9) ①For the beginning of the New Stone Age, the world population was ②only 10 million; ③however, it ④reached 8 billion in 2022.

21

(10) The Arch of Triumph, one of the ①symbolics of Paris, was built ②by the order of Napoleon Bonaparte, ③based on a custom dating ④back to Roman times.

22

(11) The Titanic is ①at the bottom of an ocean ②so deep that any attempt at ③pull it up is considered an ④unworkable task.

23

【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、(1)  ～(4)  。

(配点 16 点)

(1) A : How would you like to pay today, madam?

B :

- ① Do you accept any kind of credit card?
- ② Let me see. I think I have enough cash.
- ③ That would be very nice. Thank you.
- ④ Can you tell me what choices I have?

(2) A : Unless I see better results, I'm afraid that I must find someone else to do this.

B :

- ① You are right to be pleased. This is incredibly good.
- ② That's a little unfair. I'm doing the best that I can.
- ③ Please be patient with me. I'm still working on this.
- ④ I'm not sure where the problem is. I'll check the data.

(3) A : The speech was important, but it didn't go down well with the audience.

B : 26

- ① That was unfortunate, but to tell the truth, he didn't explain things clearly enough.
- ② Well, the content was very challenging. You have to expect some disagreement.
- ③ I have no idea why they asked David to make it. He looked so nervous up there.
- ④ I wasn't talking about how many people attended the speech. I asked how it went.

(4) A : You are welcome to stay for lunch, but you may not find it up to your usual standard.

B : 27

- ① Really, anything is fine. Thanks for the invitation.
- ② You're surely not that difficult to find, are you?
- ③ That's kind of you. You don't need to impress me!
- ④ I'm actually rather hungry. I'd like that very much.

【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、I (1)  ～(5)  、II (1)  ～(5)  。（配点 40 点）

外

FC1

著作権の都合上、省略。  
閲覧を希望の方は、名古屋外国語大学 入試広報室で閲覧可能です。

【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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、I (1)  ～(5) 、II (1)  ～(5) 。(配点 40 点)

Impressionism is a style of art that is based on natural light, movement, and moments. Although today the original Impressionist painters are some of the most famous artists in history, they were laughed at by the public and critics when they got their start.

Impressionism <sup>(a)</sup>prospered in the 1870s in France. It was inspired by the new style of Realism, which portrayed modern subjects, instead of history, mythology, or religion. Realist art emerged in about 1850 and sought to represent ordinary life truthfully. Realism also disregarded illusionism, the trick of representing three dimensions on a flat canvas. Realist artists often showed their brushstrokes and ignored the rules of perspective. Impressionists built on these ideas, creating often dynamic works with obvious brushstrokes, texture, unblended colors, and not clearly <sup>(b)</sup>defined forms.

At this time, Paris was undergoing a transformation into an industrialized cultural center. Like Realists, the Impressionists found their subjects in everyday life and often painted the middle class <sup>(c)</sup>at leisure in the new city. Several artists were involved in the Impressionist boom, which was flourishing at that time. Together, they defied convention by organizing their own exhibitions when the traditional salons of Paris rejected their work. Their first show was held in April of 1874. It turned out to be a failure, with the artists experiencing financial losses.

Impressionism takes its name from an insult in a critic's unfriendly review of one of the paintings at that first exhibition. Claude Monet's 1872 work *Impression, Sunrise* portrays more of a feeling of a place than an accurate representation of a place. With its brushwork, focus on light, and portrayal

of a particular moment in time, the work illustrates some of the features of the genre. That critic likened its name to something incomplete, but the group embraced the term. Most of the group, anyway.

Monet would go on to become one of Impressionism's most famous members with his series of paintings, like *Haystacks* and *Water Lilies*, well-known studies of changing light and color conditions. One of Monet's friends, artist Édouard Manet, helped bridge the transition from Realism to Impressionism. Manet's disregard for illusionism and his choice of subjects broke with his formal training and influenced the Impressionists. In turn, he (d) adopted their lighter color palettes and scenes of middle-class life.

Manet formed a close working relationship with artist Berthe Morisot, the only woman to exhibit at the first Impressionist show. Morisot's family supported her interest in art, even though she was not allowed to (e) pursue a formal art education with men. She also usually could not paint in public like her male colleagues, or even leave her house without an escort.

None of the eight exhibitions the Impressionists put on made much money, but in the 1880s their work found a sympathetic audience in America, finally securing their success. Their art continues to be popular, and contemporary Impressionist painters still rely on some of the features of the style that can be traced back to a rainy day in Paris or a winter morning on the boulevard in Montmartre.

(From the website "What is Impressionism?")

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I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) What influence did Realism have on Impressionism?

- ① Impressionists adopted their themes from Realism, such as history, mythology, or religion.
- ② Ideas about showing real life inspired the Impressionists, and they developed a natural style.
- ③ The idea of illusionism led the Impressionists to portray three dimensions in their paintings.
- ④ Following Realists, the Impressionists abandoned the use of bright and natural brushstrokes.

38

(2) Which of the following sentences is true about the independent exhibitions held by the Impressionists?

- ① They ended in great financial success, and the works of Impressionists became very popular.
- ② A lot of middle-class people came to the exhibitions mainly to get together and socialize.
- ③ Impressionists held their own exhibitions as their works were rejected by the traditional salons.
- ④ Although the exhibitions were a financial failure, Impressionists' paintings sold very well in Paris.

39

(3) Where did the name “Impressionism” come from?

- ① It was named after Monet’s work to honor him as the most important artist of that time.
- ② The critics valued Monet’s work, which they regarded as typical of the art of the group.
- ③ Unlike other artworks of the group, Monet’s work was displayed in three-dimensional space.
- ④ It was from a critic’s comment about Monet’s work, which appeared to him incomplete.

40

(4) Which of the following sentences best describes Manet’s achievement?

- ① Manet helped to build a bridge between Paris and the village where many Impressionists lived.
- ② Manet encouraged the shift from Realism to Impressionism disregarding his formal art education.
- ③ Manet taught Morisot, who had limited access to art education, and often acted as her escort.
- ④ Manet opened an Impressionism exhibition to women, allowing Morisot to display her work.

41

(5) What made Impressionism more successful?

- ① It was one of the eight exhibitions held in a hall of Montmartre on a rainy winter morning.
- ② The Americans were the first to appreciate their work, which led to their growing popularity.
- ③ Some Impressionists sought financial support from traditional salons and opened a gallery.
- ④ Most of the Impressionists moved to America in 1880, and made it their base of operation.

42



【7】 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の中から選びなさい。

解答番号は、I (1)  ～(5) 、II (1)  ～(5) 。(配点 40 点)

Bill Gates and Paul Allen launched computing giant Microsoft 50 years ago. In June 1993, there were thought to be only 130 websites in total. When the science program Horizon interviewed Gates he told the program: “This is the information age, and the computer is the tool of the age and software is what will (a)determine how easily we can get at all that information.” In the early days of Microsoft, Gates and Allen set a goal of having a computer on every desk and in every home — all running Microsoft products. They first met as children at a school, where they discovered a (b)shared love of computers. Both went on to college but dropped out and created Microsoft, the name being a contraction of the words microcomputer and software. The company’s big break came in 1980 when Microsoft agreed to produce the operating system for the personal computer being developed by IBM, the world’s leading computer company at the time. Microsoft was allowed to license the operating system to other manufacturers, setting in motion an industry of “IBM-compatible” personal computers. The money had begun to roll in — and to this day it has not yet stopped.

While Gates was the serious-minded computer *otaku*, Allen was his eccentric big brother. Allen worked at Microsoft until 1983, (c)stepping away from the frontline following a diagnosis of blood cancer. He recovered to become a successful financial trader until his death at the age of 65. He used his vast fortune to invest in his passions, owning both an NBA basketball and an NFL football team. By the early 1990s, Gates’ vision for networked computers sent sales and profits (d)soaring. However, the pair’s dream of putting a computer running Microsoft software in every home and business was only half complete. Word processing and spreadsheets were

very profitable, but Microsoft's unstoppable drive to expand needed new worlds to explore. The next step was to bring multimedia into people's homes, turning the personal computer into a communication device.

Gates was (e)confident that Microsoft would succeed. "If you take a time frame like 15 years or certainly 20 years, I have no doubt that the vision of a computer in every home will absolutely be achieved," he said. By the end of 1993, the number of websites was estimated at 623, having doubled every three months. By the end of 1994, the figure was 10,022. In May 1995 Gates sent a memo to his senior staff titled "The Internet Tidal Wave", calling it "the most important single development to come along since the IBM PC was introduced in 1981". Three months later, Microsoft launched its web portal MSN alongside the release of Windows 95. Some versions had its brand-new Internet Explorer browser controversially included. The future was again ready for the taking, and Gates once again had some big thoughts on how he might conquer it. As Microsoft continued its never-ending expansion, the company's vice-president Mike Murray said that email "creates an electronic village which allows us to transcend the borders of time or geographic barriers". At the time it would have been a revolutionary idea that one could communicate instantly with someone on the other side of the world without the need for an expensive international phone call.

(From the website "How Bill Gates mapped out the new internet era back in 1993")

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) What did the two founders of Microsoft want for their product?

- ① They planned to make a giant computer named Microsoft, to be used after 1993.
- ② They wanted their product to give information to Horizon, a science program.
- ③ They hoped that computers using their software would be available to everyone.
- ④ They expected that Microsoft would be very big as a tool in the world of sports.

48

(2) How did Microsoft become involved with the IBM company?

- ① Microsoft persuaded IBM to make non-compatible operating systems for customers.
- ② IBM discouraged Microsoft from creating an operating system that could be rolled in.
- ③ Microsoft decided to ask IBM's permission to use another software in its computers.
- ④ IBM decided to choose Microsoft's operating system for its home computer products.

49

(3) What does the passage tell us about Paul Allen?

- ① He started the Microsoft company with Bill Gates, but an illness forced him to follow a different career.
- ② He became very rich in the world of finance, then used the fortune he made there to start up Microsoft.
- ③ He was passionate about playing sports, and his money allowed him to buy tickets for many matches.
- ④ He was a more serious businessman than his partner, but his eccentric behavior affected their business.

50

(4) What are we told about the development of websites?

- ① The number of websites actually continued to go up and down between 1993 and 1994.
- ② Between 1993 and 1994 there was a huge increase in the number of websites available.
- ③ A large tidal wave destroyed thousands of new websites around the world in May 1995.
- ④ In a timeframe of 15 to 20 years, all websites would have to be made in a new format.

51

(5) How does Mike Murray describe email?

- ① It gave Bill Gates some big ideas, such as creating his new Internet Explorer system.
- ② It is cheaper, but unfortunately more troublesome, than an international phone call.
- ③ It reduces the distances between people, and makes communication faster and easier.
- ④ It increases the possibility of revolutions, as people can now communicate more easily.

52

