

2026（令和8）年度  
総合型選抜(12月期)  
学費免除型

総合文化学部・地球市民学部

英 語

10時～11時

受験についての注意

試験開始の前に、以下の注意をよく読んでおくこと。

1. 試験開始の合図のあるまで、この冊子を開かないこと。
2. この冊子の問題本文は8ページである。試験開始後、問題を確認し、落丁・乱丁の箇所があるときは手をあげて交換を求めること。
3. 解答用紙はすべてHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. 試験開始の前に、解答用紙の定められた位置に氏名、受験番号および志望学部・領域名を記入すること。
5. 解答は解答用紙の指定された場所に記入すること。解答用紙の余白・裏面には何も書いてはならない。
6. 筆記用具、受験票以外のものは、かばん等に入れ、机の下に置くこと。
7. 試験時間中に無断で退場することはできない。
8. 終了の合図があったら、ただちに筆記用具を置き、解答用紙は表を上にして置くこと。この冊子(試験問題)は持ち帰ってよい。

I 次の各文の空欄 **1** ~ **10** に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①~④の中から1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答欄に記入せよ。[20点]

問1 (家族の会話で)

Let's have some cereal for breakfast... Oh no, I forgot **1** milk yesterday!

- ① buying      ② to buy      ③ having bought      ④ having to buy

問2 (ある街の紹介文)

This part of the city is about two **2** meters above sea level.

- ① hundred      ② hundreds      ③ hundred of      ④ hundreds of

問3 (友人同士の会話で)

You can borrow my laptop PC as **3** as you bring it back by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

- ① far      ② early      ③ long      ④ soon

問4 (働き始めた人について)

Now that she's earning money, Emily wants to buy **4** .

- ① car      ② her car      ③ own car      ④ her own car

問5 (小学校の保護者会で)

Please look at those beautiful cards. The children made them all by **5** .

- ① them      ② themselves      ③ their own      ④ their strength

問6 (列車の中で)

Is this seat still **6** , or is someone sitting here?

- ① achievable      ② available      ③ possible      ④ probable

問7 (自然の描写)

The lake was so still that the **7** reflected the sky like a mirror.

- ① surface      ② impression      ③ estate      ④ vision

問8 (家具の組み立てについて)

The assembly instructions were unclear. **8** , Emily managed to assemble the furniture eventually.

- ① Consequently      ② Meanwhile      ③ Nevertheless      ④ Whatever

問9 (夕食会について)

Mary avoided talking about 

<b>9</b>
----------

 topics at the dinner table to keep the conversation friendly.

- ① confusing      ② conventional      ③ superior      ④ sensitive

問10 (若い人向けのアドバイス)

When you have too many tasks to handle, it is important to set your top 

<b>10</b>
-----------

 and focus on those first to stay organized and productive.

- ① results      ② ceilings      ③ potentials      ④ priorities

Ⅱ 次の問1～問5の発話の一部が空欄になっている。( )が示す場面にふさわしい発話になるように、①～⑤の語または句を並びかえて空欄 **1** ～ **5** に入れ、発話を完成させよ。答えは、並びかえた語または句の**2番目**と**4番目**に来るものの番号を解答欄に記入せよ。【20点】

問1 (山岳ガイドの説明)

Climbing Mt. Fuji is  .

- ① equipment    ② and    ③ demanding    ④ proper    ⑤ requires

問2 (インスタント食品の歴史の説明で)

A Japanese scientist  the first instant coffee.

- ① have    ② said    ③ is    ④ invented    ⑤ to

問3 (旅先で友人に)

Did you know that  the birthplace of Mozart?

- ① famous    ② is    ③ place    ④ as    ⑤ this

問4 (妻を心配して)

I'm  about the incident.

- ① sure    ② not    ③ feels    ④ my wife    ⑤ how

問5 (募金の結果を見てのコメント)

Our youngest sister raised more money for charity  together.

- ① put    ② the family    ③ the rest    ④ than    ⑤ of

Ⅲ 次の文章を完成させるのに、 ～  に入る最も適切なものを次の①～⑤の中から1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答欄に記入せよ。選択肢はそれぞれ一度しか用いることができない。 [20点]

Often someone you just met is interested in learning more about you, and will sometimes say, “Tell me about yourself.” This request seems simple enough, but it is such an open-ended<sup>\*1</sup> request that  . How much detail should you include? Where do you begin?

Even though it seems like  , it can be stressful as you try to think of how to answer or how to begin. A good rule of thumb<sup>\*2</sup> is to keep it brief, perhaps around two to three minutes at most. While the person is likely genuinely interested in learning more about you, it is important to keep it brief. The person will ask follow-up questions regarding things they want to know more about. Also,  to gauge<sup>\*3</sup> their reaction—do they seem distracted<sup>\*4</sup> or bored? Are they nodding and offering you verbal feedback while you are talking?

Since this is a common request when meeting someone new,  . Practicing doesn't mean memorizing a set speech, but it is a good idea to have a basic idea of what you want to say beforehand<sup>\*5</sup>. It is always good to offer general information about your background, such as where you are from or what you do.

【出典】 Todd Jay Leonard. *Talk! Talk! Talk!* Kinseido, 2025.

- 【注】 \*1 open-ended : 漠然とした  
\*2 a rule of thumb : 経験上言える原則  
\*3 gauge : 判断・推測する  
\*4 distracted : 気が散っている  
\*5 beforehand : あらかじめ

- ① it is sometimes difficult to know what to say
- ② it might be so difficult to memorize every word
- ③ it would be simple to introduce yourself
- ④ it is a good idea to practice your response to be ready
- ⑤ it is important to watch the other person's body language and facial expression

**IV** 次の風変わりな町についての記事を読んで、あとの問1～問5に対する答えが本文の内容と適合するように、①～④の中から最も適切なものを1つずつ選んで、その番号を解答欄に記入せよ。【20点】

In the southern part of the Netherlands\*<sup>1</sup> near the border with Belgium\*<sup>2</sup>, there are two towns called Baarle-Nassau and Baarle-Hertog. But when you visit, it just feels like one town with too many borders. Baarle-Hertog is a Belgian exclave\*<sup>3</sup> within the Netherlands, but inside Baarle-Hertog, there are numerous little Dutch\*<sup>4</sup> exclaves. These little parts belong to Baarle-Nassau. As a result, there are border signs everywhere in the two towns, marking which side is Belgium and which side is the Netherlands.

Since administrative systems differ by country, there are two different postal services and two different bus systems in the area. However, many buildings straddle\*<sup>5</sup> the border. For example, a hotel built on the border has a room with a bed half in Belgium and half in the Netherlands. It would be inconvenient for a building to be in two countries, so there is a rule that if a building straddles the border, it is considered to belong to the country on the side where they have the main entrance. This is sometimes convenient for business. If Belgian laws allow restaurants to operate later at night than Dutch laws, a restaurant straddling the border can choose to make its entrance on the Belgian side to keep the store open longer.

Why did this situation arise? It seems to come from historical territorial contracts dating back to the 12th century. Over the years, negotiations have been conducted between the two countries to simplify the border by reorganizing the boundaries, but the residents living there have opposed such reorganization. In other words, restaurant owners who have gone to the trouble of installing entrance doors on the Belgian side would be inconvenienced if their establishments were reorganized into Dutch territory. As a result, these two peculiar towns continue to exist today as “towns with too many borders” supported by the residents. Of course, this unique characteristic is also a major tourist attraction that helps the towns’ economy.

【注】 \*<sup>1</sup> the Netherlands : オランダ

\*<sup>2</sup> Belgium : ベルギー

\*<sup>3</sup> exclave : 飛び地

\*<sup>4</sup> Dutch : オランダの

\*<sup>5</sup> straddle : (境界に) またがる

問 1 What is true about the towns of Barrle-Nassau and Barrle-Hertog?

- ① They are actually the same town.
- ② They compete in the number of borders.
- ③ They are different towns that belong to different countries.
- ④ They neither belong to the Netherlands nor Belgium.

問 2 What is true about each side of the border?

- ① They have their own postal services on each side.
- ② The same bus service circulates on both sides.
- ③ They need to separate the bed if a bedroom straddles the border.
- ④ There are hardly any visible signs showing which side is which.

問 3 What happens if a building is built on the border?

- ① The building will belong to both countries according to the border.
- ② The owner of the building can choose a country and register.
- ③ The whole building will belong to the country where it has its main door.
- ④ The building will belong to Belgium if the entrance faces a restaurant.

問 4 Why would a restaurant be careful about which side of the building it creates its entrance?

- ① Because it is better to be close to the area where they can attract more visitors.
- ② Because it will determine the country it belongs to and affect its operating hours.
- ③ Because it will cost a lot of money to install a door on the Belgian side.
- ④ Because it will be inconvenient for the staff to have long working hours.

問 5 Why are the borders of these two towns still so complicated?

- ① Because the two countries refuse to negotiate on reorganizing the territory.
- ② Because the historical contracts still remain and cannot be cancelled.
- ③ Because the residents of the two towns have a strong sense of competition.
- ④ Because the residents of the two towns benefit from and prefer the way it is.

- V** あなたは来月参加するルワンダ研修旅行の準備のため、昨年同じ研修旅行に参加したミキの報告書を読んでいる。以下はその報告書である。ミキはこのほか、各出来事について簡単な感想①～④も書いていた。報告書の**1**から**4**の各段落に関する感想はどれか。それぞれ①～④から選び、その番号を解答欄に記入せよ。【20点】

## Fieldwork Experience in Rwanda

**1** Last year, I joined a fieldwork trip to Rwanda to learn about peace efforts around the world. In 1994, there was a genocide\*<sup>1</sup> in Rwanda where many people were killed. When I arrived it was clear that despite its history, Rwanda has experienced impressive development. I joined this program because I wanted to see how Rwandan people built peace after violence.

**2** First, we visited the Kigali Genocide Memorial\*<sup>2</sup> and a local market. At the museum, we learned about the history of the genocide. It was very shocking to learn about what happened, but it helped us understand Rwanda's past. In the afternoon we visited the local market. It was full of people and very lively. It struck me how Rwandan people seemed to live together in peace even though they had a difficult past.

**3** On the second day, we visited a social business led by women. Many of the women had lost their husbands and family members during the genocide and were taking care of their children alone. Together, they made bags and fashion items which they sold to Japanese customers online. They told us that since the genocide, it has been difficult to support their family, but the money they get from the business allowed them to send their children to school.

**4** Lastly, we travelled to Butare, the second largest city in Rwanda. There we visited a university and had a cultural exchange program with the students. Many students are part of the Peace Club where they have workshops to build skills in dialogue and problem solving. The students were very friendly and had many ideas about peace. They told us that talking about the past together and sharing dreams for the future is very important to build sustainable peace.

Through the fieldwork I learned that even though building peace is difficult, many ordinary people are working hard to live in peace. This gave me hope. I also want to do my part in spreading peace in the world.

【注】 \*1 genocide : 大虐殺

\*2 Kigali Genocide Memorial : キガリ虐殺記念館

## 【感想】

①

Talking with the genocide survivors was an unforgettable experience. They told us about the genocide and how they are working hard to rebuild their lives.

②

I was surprised at how clean and well-developed the country was. There was no trash on the streets, and beautiful trees lined the roads.

③

Exchanging thoughts with young people about difficult issues was exciting. Together, we shared ideas about how to create a more peaceful future for the world.

④

It was important for us to take time to learn about what happened to Rwanda in the past. This experience made me realize that there are still many things about Japan's past that I need to learn.