

B 日程
(2月15日)

2026(令和8)年度
総合文化学部・地球市民学部
一般入学試験問題
英 語
14時～15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. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開かないこと。
2. この冊子の問題本文は **13 ページ** である。試験開始後冊子を確認し、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. **問題Ⅰ** は「リスニングテスト」である。「リスニングテスト」は試験開始 10 分後から放送される。
4. 解答用紙は、すべて **HB の黒鉛筆** または **HB のシャープペンシル** で記入すること。
(万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。)
5. 解答用紙は、**マーク式** である。試験開始の前に、マーク式解答用紙の定められた位置に氏名及び受験番号をマーク及び記入すること。
6. 解答は、解答用紙の指定された場所にマークすること。余白、裏面には何も書いてはならない。
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 リスニングテストは【A】と【B】の2つの部分に分かれている。音声は2回流れる。放送中にメモを取ってもかまわない。[24点]

【A】 英語の会話を聞き、あとの問1～4について最も適した答えを、①～③の中から1つずつ選んで、その番号をマークせよ。

問1

- ① Ask the visitor to leave.
- ② Check the availability of the book.
- ③ Take the visitor to the book's location.

問2

- ① She wanted to do some shopping in Osaka.
- ② She will return to her home country from Osaka.
- ③ She planned to visit the aquarium in Osaka.

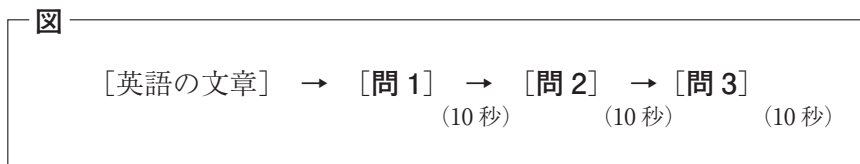
問3

- ① Check the ingredients of the salad.
- ② Prepare the grilled salmon.
- ③ Suggest dessert options.

問4

- ① When he was at home.
- ② When he saw the heroes.
- ③ When he sat down.

【B】 ある浴衣体験イベントの英語での説明を聞き、あとの問1～3について最も適した答えを、①～③の中から1つずつ選んで、その記号をマークせよ。音声は下の図のような一連の流れで2回繰り返す。



問1 Which side of the yukata should be wrapped over the other?

- ① Your right-hand side.
- ② Your own back side.
- ③ Your left-hand side.

問2 What is the purpose of the obi?

- ① To keep the yukata in place.
- ② To form a neat V shape at your neck.
- ③ To be used only for festivals and funerals.

問3 How should the collar be arranged?

- ① In a decorative bow at the back.
- ② So that a little bit of your neck is shown.
- ③ With traditional wooden sandals.

II 次の各文の空欄 ~ 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、その番号をマークせよ。[27点]

問1 (コンテストについて)

A: Why did she work so hard?

B: She worked hard she could do well in the international piano competition.

- ① in order to ② even if ③ so that ④ because of

問2 (アメリカの州の名前について)

Did you know that Mississippi is named after a Native American word "great river"?

- ① meaning ② the meaning of ③ means ④ meant

問3 (偶然に会った友達について)

A: Could you believe she boarded the same bullet train in Kyoto?

B: could I imagine that I would see her there.

- ① While ② Because ③ Though ④ Never

問4 (課題について)

He was ashamed of complete his task before the deadline.

- ① being able not to ② not being able to
③ being impossible of ④ being incapable of

問5 (娘について)

It has been five years since my daughter New York, but we've stayed in touch regularly through the internet.

- ① leaves ② is leaving ③ left ④ had left

問6 (法律について)

This law failed to resolve the current situation, so it a long time ago.

- ① should be abolished ② had not been abolished
③ has been abolished ④ should have been abolished

問7 (待ち人について)

A: He hasn't shown up yet. What should we do now?

B: we can do is wait for him, since it's hard to do without him.

- ① Although ② Every ③ Though ④ All

問8 (外出について)

A: Don't you have an appointment with him? It's three o'clock already.

B: The snow's keeping me going out.

- ① from ② out ③ into ④ inside

問9 (上司について)

His boss his successful project.

- ① were satisfied by ② is satisfied with
③ satisfied with ④ satisfied by

III 次の問1～3の各文の意味が最もよく通じるように、①～⑤の語を並べかえて ～ に入れ、正しい英文を完成させよ。ただし、答えはそれぞれ並べかえた語の最初から**2番目**と**4番目**に来るものの番号をマークすること。
[9点]

問1 (寿司初体験についての文)

At the sushi counter, I didn't know what to order because I had to Japan.

- ① coming ② tasted ③ before
④ sushi ⑤ never

問2 (インターンシップに関する説明)

By participating in these internships, students will be much their futures.

- ① preparing ② more ③ for
④ in ⑤ careful

問3 (ある国に関する文)

There are many things people travelling through this country.

- ① should ② aware ③ of
④ be ⑤ when

IV リーディングテストは【A】～【C】の3つの部分に分かれている。[40点]

【A】 留学体験に関する次の文章を読んで、あとの問1～5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、その番号をマークせよ。

Studying in a foreign country can be the adventure of a lifetime. How do I know? Because I come from a family of foreign students! Both my parents studied abroad. My father left Canada to study medicine in the United States. My mother spent a year in France studying political science in Paris. As for me, I went to England for my master's degree and studied at a university near London.

There are four basic stages of studying abroad. The first is the departure stage. You apply to a university overseas. If you're lucky, you get accepted! The next few weeks are busy as you prepare to leave. Soon, it's time to go! Your final days are full of emotion as you say goodbye to family, friends and relatives. Finally, you board the plane and take the long flight off to the country where you'll study.

The second stage is the arrival stage. You land in the foreign country, navigate the airport and somehow make your way to your destination. It's exciting to be overseas! Everything seems strange and exotic. But life is busy! There are so many things to do: explore the campus, register for classes, find an apartment, open a bank account ...

This stage is full of new encounters — meeting your teachers, greeting your neighbors and getting to know your classmates. Your life is full of ups and downs, from moments of homesickness to the thrill of new experiences to embarrassing* incidents caused by cultural differences.

The third stage is the study stage. Slowly, you settle down and concentrate

on your courses. Your schedule is busy with lectures, seminars and assignments. As your studies progress, you start to feel at home and begin to make friends. Day by day, your language skills improve and you deepen your understanding of the local culture. Each week brings new adventures and new challenges!

The fourth stage is the return stage. Your studies are over and you've finished your exams. Your last few weeks are busy as you prepare to fly home. Your final days are full of emotion as you pack your bags and say goodbye to teachers and classmates. There's so much to do but so little time! Finally, you board the plane and take the long flight back to your country. Your family is waiting at the airport. It's great to be home ... but you miss your foreign friends!

Every year, millions of young people study abroad in countries ranging from Australia and Germany to Mexico and Korea. Overseas students not only gain specialized knowledge in an academic field, they also gain international experience, acquire foreign languages, make cross-cultural** friendships and become a bridge between countries.

Please consider studying overseas. And do what you can to support international students here in Japan!

【出典】 Kip A. Cates, 'Let's study abroad!' in *The Japan Times ST*, November 6, 2015.

(注)

* embarrassing : (人を) まごつかせるような、やっかいな

** cross-cultural : 異文化間の

問 1 To what does the author compare studying abroad?

- ① The dream of a lifetime.
- ② The adventure of a lifetime.
- ③ The purpose of a lifetime.
- ④ The journey of a lifetime.

問 2 Which of the following is NOT included in the four basic stages of studying overseas according to the author?

- ① Ceremony.
- ② Departure.
- ③ Arrival.
- ④ Return.

問 3 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the first stage of studying abroad according to the text?

- ① Applying to a university in a foreign country.
- ② Preparing to leave.
- ③ Holding a farewell party.
- ④ Getting on the plane.

問 4 What helps you after you start studying at a university abroad?

- ① Your gradual settlement in a new place.
- ② Your concentration on your study.
- ③ Your new friends.
- ④ All of the above.

問5 Which of the following is true according to the author?

- ① Millions of young people are studying abroad in Japan every year.
- ② Overseas students make cross-cultural friendships to become a bridge between countries.
- ③ Young people mainly acquire foreign languages in countries abroad.
- ④ Overseas students easily gain the specialized academic knowledge.

【B】 次の文章を読んで、あとの問1～2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、その番号をマークせよ。

What would be considered American food? Except for the food of Native Americans, almost everything else came from other countries. Yet, we can describe an American meal and food which is typical at each meal. All three meals of the day, breakfast, lunch and dinner, are quite distinct.

The first meal of the day is breakfast. It is often just a bowl of hot or cold cereal with milk. Eggs, bacon and toast are also a typical breakfast. There are many convenience foods on the market today which can quickly and easily be fixed in a toaster or eaten straight from the refrigerator. Quick and easy are the key words for breakfast foods. On a weekend morning, when people have more leisure time, or on special occasions, hot pancakes and waffles are served with soft butter and maple syrup.

The second meal of the day is lunch, usually eaten around noon. A steaming bowl of soup and a hot or cold sandwich with fruit or cookies for dessert is typical among the young as well as the old. Many students and company employees will bring their lunch in a brown paper bag. This is called “brown-bagging it.” Take-out ethnic foods are also very popular, especially Mexican and Chinese.

(後略)

【出典】 *Writing Power* (3rd ed.) 大井恭子、上村妙子、佐野キム・マリー． 研究社
2024

問 1 What would be the most likely topic of the 4th paragraph?

- ① Regular American breakfasts.
- ② Native American lunches.
- ③ American foods in general.
- ④ Typical American dinners.

問 2 According to the text, why is cereal with milk popular for breakfast?

- ① It is cheap but healthy.
- ② It is easy and fast to prepare.
- ③ It is liked by people of all ages.
- ④ It is a native American breakfast.

【C】 次の文章を読んで、空欄 ～ 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、その番号をマークせよ。

The value of continuing to learn from print textbooks in the digital age was discussed at a symposium on education and library utilization in Tokyo on Thursday. The symposium was attended by former Foreign Minister Yoko Kamikawa, who is now president of the Diet members' caucus* for print culture. "Libraries and bookstores are 'planetariums of knowledge' that provide vitality and inspiration," she said. "It is important to ., and digital devices as supplementary** material," she said. Manabu Sato, professor emeritus*** of the University of Tokyo presented a survey showing that Japanese children read less than children in other countries. "It is important to find ways for the culture of reading books to be established in this country," he said. Toshikazu Yamaguchi, president of The Yomiuri Shimbun Holdings and the chairman of the Characters Culture Promotion Organization, touched on the rapid development of generative AI at the symposium. "What is needed in these changing times is the ability to , and the way we learn from print materials is important in acquiring this ability," he said.

【出典】 'Value of print textbooks in digital age discussed' in *The Japan News*, February 22, 2025.

(注)

* caucus : (政党などの) 党員集会 ; 執行委員会

** supplementary : 補足の、追加の

*** professor emeritus : 名誉教授

問1

- ① target the people who love cell phones
- ② convey their appeal to the public
- ③ ban digital textbooks
- ④ teach about stars and planets

問2

- ① no longer be used in school education
- ② be kept in school lockers to reduce students' burden
- ③ be more visually appealing to students
- ④ be used as the primary material

問3

- ① learn and think for oneself
- ② make effective presentations
- ③ forget handwriting
- ④ make popular videos