

2026年度 一般選抜

英 語

〈全学部全学科共通問題〉

2月1日実施 B日程

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題の冊子を開かないでください。
2. 本冊子には、11ページの問題文があります。
3. 解答用紙は、すべてマーク・シートになっています。
4. 監督者の指示で、受験番号欄に受験票に記載されている受験番号（数字6桁）を縦に記入し、それぞれ右のマーク欄にマークしてください。受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。氏名欄に氏名も忘れず記入してください。
5. 解答科目欄には、解答する科目を1つ選び、マークしてください。
6. 解答は、設問の箇所に指示されている解答番号の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

20

と指示されている設問に対して、③と解答する場合は、次の例のように解答番号20の解答欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄									
20	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

7. 解答番号は

1

 ~

22

 です。

23

 ~

50

 の解答欄には何も記入しないでください。
8. マークは、硬度HB以上の鉛筆を使用し、訂正する場合は消しゴムでいいいに消し、消しくずを残さないように注意してください。
9. 解答時間は、60分です。

問題 I

次の対話について、空欄に入る最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1

A: What do you usually do every morning before school?

B: ()

- ① I listened to the radio.
- ② I usually eat dinner.
- ③ I run in the park listening to music.
- ④ I wake up earlier.

2

A: I'm planning to travel to Kyoto. Can you recommend anywhere to see?

B: ()

- ① I want to go with you!
- ② You can see my friend living in Kyoto.
- ③ Kyoto Station is good because the structure is amazing.
- ④ I see.

3

A: Have you ever seen a panda?

B: ()

- ① Pandas were returned to China.
- ② Never.
- ③ What kind of panda do you like?
- ④ You can see pandas in Tokyo.

4

A: What did you eat for lunch?

B: I ate curry and rice today.

A: ()

- ① I made my decision.
- ② Hmm... Can I have this sandwich, please?
- ③ Sounds nice. I had ramen.
- ④ Nice. Let's go shopping for ingredients.

5

A: Have you finished the math homework yet?

B: Not yet. I tried to, but I found it too hard.

A: ()

- ① Me, too.
- ② Me, neither. It was a piece of cake.
- ③ When did you hand in the homework?
- ④ What was your score on that homework?

問題Ⅱ

次の日本語の意味を表すように①～⑤までの語句を並べ替える時、(ウ)に入る最も適切なものを一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語句も小文字で示してあります。

6 彼はもう家に帰った。

(ア)(イ)(ウ)(エ)(オ).

- ① home ② has ③ back ④ he ⑤ gone

7 彼女が部屋に入るところを見た。

I (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) (オ) .

① saw ② entering ③ her ④ room ⑤ the

8 今日は傘を持って来るべきだった。

I (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) (オ) today.

① have ② my ③ umbrella ④ should ⑤ brought

9 君には毎日の練習が必要だ。

It is (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) (オ) every day.

① to ② for ③ you ④ practice ⑤ necessary

10 彼は約束したことを忘れたようだ。

He seems (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) (オ) promised.

① have ② forgotten ③ what ④ he ⑤ to

問題Ⅲ

次の英文A、Bを読み、後の設問に答えなさい。なお、*を付した語句には、文末に注があります。

A.

“Human life expectancy” refers to the average length of time a person is expected to live. It varies from country to country because of differences in economic circumstances*, medical care, and daily diet. Life expectancy differs for men and women because women tend to live longer than men. Today, the worldwide average life expectancy is 71

years, but a little over a hundred years ago, it was around 40. One reason for this increase is fewer children are dying. In the 20th century, scientists invented vaccinations to prevent childhood diseases and medicines to cure them. Additionally, people gained access to more nutritious food.

Japan has the longest life expectancy in the world now. Perhaps the biggest reason for this is the Japanese diet, which consists of various fresh fruits and vegetables. Portion sizes are small and food is often grilled or steamed. Additionally, many people use public transportation* to go to work, so they often walk or bicycle to the station. Some companies even have morning exercises for their workers. Japan's life expectancy continues to increase. Can you imagine living until the 22nd century?

(Chat and Share! 金星堂)

(注) circumstances = 状況 public transportation = 公共交通機関

[問1]

日本が世界一の長寿国である理由として、本文の内容と一致しないものを①~④の中から一つ選び、番号を答えなさい。

11

- ① 日本の食事には焼き料理と蒸し料理が多い。
- ② 日本では、徒歩や自転車で通勤する人が多い。
- ③ 日本ではワクチンが発明された。
- ④ 日本では、社員に朝の体操をさせる企業がある。

[問2]

本文の内容と一致するものとして、最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、番号を答えなさい。

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- ① 100年以上前より寿命が延びた理由の一つは、栄養のある食事が摂取できるようになったことである。
- ② 男女の平均寿命は異なる。
- ③ 世界の平均寿命はこの100年で40歳延びている。
- ④ 子どもが減り、高齢化が進んだ結果、現在では100年以上前よりも寿命が延びた。

[問3]

本文から読み取ることのできる内容として、最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、番号を答えなさい。

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- ① 人類は22世紀まで生きることができる。
- ② 日本の寿命はもうしばらく延びる。
- ③ 今後、より一層ワクチンや薬の開発が成功し、人類の寿命が延びる。
- ④ 人類はこれ以上食事の栄養価を高めることができない。

B.

In today's digital age, managing daily tasks like banking, shopping and making reservations has never been easier. However, there are some problems with these types of online activities. First, doing tasks online is riskier than doing them in person or by phone. In fact, online identity theft* is now the most common way of stealing personal information.

Second, online sites give limited information and guidance to customers. Person-to-person interactions, on the other hand, are more

helpful and effective in dealing with customers' questions or concerns.

Third, many websites are untrustworthy. It's sometimes hard to know the difference between a genuine* website and a fake one. This presents a higher risk of online scams*, such as internet shoppers unknowingly* making payments to scammers.

Finally, one of the most serious concerns about doing tasks online is the risk of people losing their ability to communicate effectively with others on a personal level. Creating a good balance between the convenience of the digital age and the value of genuine human connections is necessary.

(Reading Leader 金星堂)

(注) identity theft = 個人情報詐取 genuine = 本物の
scam = 詐欺 unknowingly = 知らないうちに

[問1]

Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a reason why doing things online can be a problem?

14

- ① Online shopping can lead to being scammed.
- ② Face-to-face communication helps deal with concerns more effectively.
- ③ Online services provide more detailed guidance than in-person services.
- ④ It is important to balance digital convenience with human interaction.

[問2]

Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

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- ① Online activities are safer than doing things in person or by phone.
- ② Identity theft rarely happens nowadays.
- ③ Some websites on the Internet cannot be trusted.
- ④ All problems related to online activities have already been solved.

[問3]

Which of the following ideas can be understood from the passage?

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- ① In the future, people will do everything online.
- ② Direct communication is still important for building human relationships.
- ③ Online scams are no longer a serious concern.
- ④ Face-to-face communication will no longer be necessary in the future.

問題Ⅳ

次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。なお、*を付した語句には、文末に注があります。

Thanks to the great invention of the telephone, the television, the radio, and the Internet, we can communicate easily with anyone anywhere. Now we can't even imagine our lives without these tools. A few hundred years ago, we had to use horses or ships to send letters or news. It is not

surprising that it took days or even months for information to arrive at its destination.

In the 19th century, the first telegraph* was invented. It could transmit* electric signals over wires. Then telephones came, and they quickly replaced* telegraphs. When the telecommunication* revolution began over a century ago, no one imagined that the telephone would be thought of as a household appliance*.

After another hundred years, the Internet has once again dramatically changed the way we communicate like nothing before*. The invention of the telegraph, the telephone, the radio, and the computer set the stage for this remarkable* tool. The Internet allows us to communicate with anyone, anytime, and anywhere. This is why many people say the world has become smaller.

Cellular technology began in the 1940s and has become an essential part of today's society, even though it has become popular only in the last decade*. This invention has allowed people to become more mobile. At first, cell phones were used mainly for business purposes. People who needed them were those who had to deal with emergencies. (ア) , doctors needed to use them^① because they had patients who could get sick at anytime. Now it seems that almost everyone has a cell phone. The growing usage of cell phones shows how important it has become in our society.

Many people prefer a cell phone to a regular phone. There is no wonder because we can be in touch with family and friends whenever we want. Today we consider this^② as a matter of course*.

Convenience, however, comes at a price*. This usability has inclined* people to use their cell phones when they actually should not, for example, while driving or riding their bikes. This has increased

[問2]

第三段落に書かれている内容と最も一致するものを①～④の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

18

- ① インターネットの登場によって、世界の通信の量が一時的に減少した。
- ② コンピュータの発明によって、インターネットの必要性が減じられた。
- ③ インターネットはそれ以前の様々な通信技術の上に成り立っている。
- ④ インターネットを使用する際には、時間と場所による制約が多い。

[問3]

空欄（ア）に入る最も適したものを①～④の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

19

- ① However
- ② In the end
- ③ By the way
- ④ For example

[問4]

下線部①の them が指す内容として、最も適したものを①～④の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

20

- ① 医療機器
- ② 現在の暮らしに不可欠なもの
- ③ 携帯電話
- ④ 緊急事態

[問5]

下線部②の this が指す内容として、最も適したものを①～④の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

21

- ① いつでも家族や友人と連絡を取れること
- ② 固定電話より、携帯電話のほうが便利であること
- ③ 固定電話から携帯電話へと移行すること
- ④ 家族や友人と、連絡を取りたいときに直接会う必要がないこと

[問6]

最終段落に書かれている内容と最も一致するものを①～④の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

22

- ① 携帯電話は便利ではない。
- ② 携帯電話を使うべきときであるにもかかわらず、使わない者がいる。
- ③ 携帯電話は使用が不適切とされる場面でも使われる。
- ④ 食事中に携帯電話を使うと叱られる。

