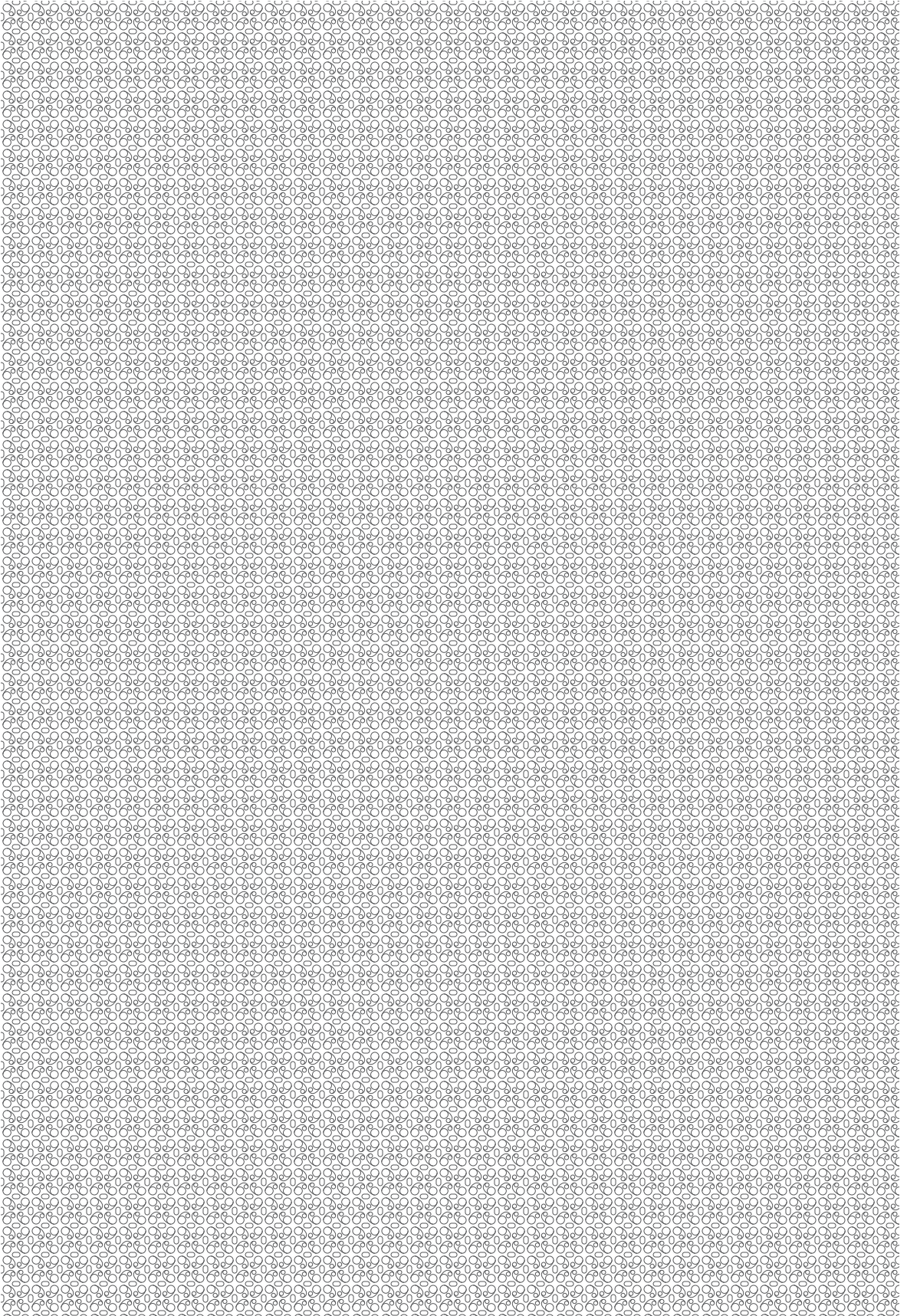


## 2026年度入学試験問題

# 英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:00 90分)

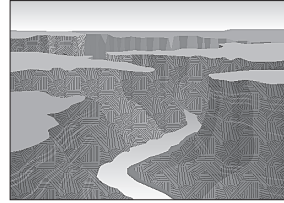
1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄にマークしてください。解答欄以外にマークすると無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、一度マークした箇所を修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残りがあると、解答が無効となることがあります。また、消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入・マークしてください。未記入や記入・マークミスなどがあった場合は、当該科目の解答は無効になります。



I You are looking at a travel website. Read the following information and choose the appropriate answer to questions 1 — 4. (8 points)

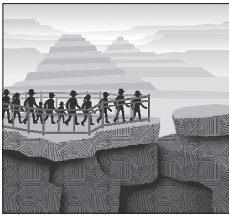
## Grand Canyon Guided Tours

Explore the Grand Canyon with expert guides and unforgettable experiences! *Note that you are responsible for your own transportation to and from the Canyon.*



### Overnight Backpacking Adventure:

Experienced hikers can take the trails all the way to the bottom of the canyon. Includes camping essentials such as gear rental and food. Two-day tours start at \$640. We recommend reserving at least 5 months in advance as backpacking permits are limited. The departure point is easily accessible by bus from the nearby city of Flagstaff.



Ranger-Led Day Hike: Join a National Park Ranger for a free guided hike along the South Rim\*. Learn about the canyon's history, geology, and wildlife while enjoying spectacular views. No reservations are required — just show up and explore!

Mule\* Ride into the Canyon: Experience the Grand Canyon the traditional way! Enjoy a guided ride along scenic trails below the canyon rim for a unique view of its breathtaking beauty. Options include three-hour (\$200) and seven-hour (\$500) rides. Riders must be at least 9 years old.

South Rim Bus Tour: Enjoy the views on a comfortable coach tour along the road above the rim. Visit famous viewpoints like Hermits Rest (\$57 / 2hr) or Desert View (\$97 / 3.5hr), with expert narration along the way. Sunrise and sunset tours are also available (\$41 / 1.5hr).

Bicycle Tour: For an active adventure, take a guided bike tour along the rim. Ride through scenic routes with stops at key viewpoints, all while learning about the canyon's fascinating history. \$77 for a 2.5-hour tour, \$130 for a five-hour tour. Price includes bike rental.

[注] rim 崖などの縁。峡谷の左右に広がっているテーブル状の崖、あるいはその縁などを指す。

mule ラバ。ロバとウマの交雑種の家畜で、急な坂道などの上り下りに人や荷物の運搬に使う。

1. If you want to join a guided tour but spend as little money as possible, which tour would be the best option?
  - a. Bicycle Tour
  - b. Overnight Backpacking Adventure
  - c. Ranger-Led Day Hike
  - d. South Rim Bus Tour
  
2. Which of the following is **not** included in the Overnight Backpacking Adventure?
  - a. backpacking permit
  - b. bus fare
  - c. camping gear
  - d. meals
  
3. Your aunt and uncle want to take your 2-year-old cousin to see the Grand Canyon. They would prefer a safe, relaxing tour suitable for small children that does not require much physical exertion. Which tour would you recommend?
  - a. Bicycle Tour
  - b. Mule Ride into the Canyon
  - c. Ranger-Led Day Hike
  - d. South Rim Bus Tour

4. If you want to take a guided tour to explore the canyon below the rim, what is the minimum you should expect to pay?
- a. \$77
  - b. \$200
  - c. \$500
  - d. \$640

Ⅱ From the choices 'a'—'d' below, select the best answer to fill in the blanks  
( 1 )—( 10 ). (30 points)

1. If anyone calls ( 1 ) I'm on vacation, please tell them I will return on Thursday.

- a . around                      b . between                      c . during                      d . while

2. ( 2 ) it not for your help, we would never have been able to complete the project on time.

- a . Had                      b . If                      c . Were                      d . Would

3. I hope there's a gas station near this exit. We are starting to ( 3 ) out of gas.

- a . drive                      b . operate                      c . run                      d . work

4. I almost always have a Western breakfast, but it's nice to have a Japanese breakfast once in a ( 4 ) moon.

- a . beforehand                      b . blue                      c . starve                      d . wildlife

5. The airline has changed the rules, so I am only allowed to take one ( 5 ) with me on the trip.

- a . baggage                      b . equipment                      c . luggage                      d . suitcase

6. There is a big storm coming this weekend, ( 6 ) to the weather forecast.

- a . according                      b . due                      c . owing                      d . reported

7. My sister bought me a beautiful dress for my birthday. ( 7 ) of birthdays, isn't yours coming up soon?

- a . Looking                      b . Pointing                      c . Referring                      d . Speaking

8. Although he was at the jewelry store at the time it was robbed, Simon ( 8 ) with the crime.
- a. claimed responsibility
  - b. had nothing to do
  - c. must have been accused
  - d. was anything but a witness
9. The driver ( 9 ). The customer said that the package had not been received, despite the fact that he received it.
- a. delivered the package as requested
  - b. had yet to visit the warehouse
  - c. knew how to avoid traffic but had not yet arrived at the customer's house
  - d. said that the customer had not received the package because he was not at home
10. Experts suggest that there are many benefits to having a daily routine. One such benefit is ( 10 ). In other words, knowing what to expect each day can make life feel more manageable.
- a. eating a more nutritious lunch than before
  - b. feeling an increased sense of predictability
  - c. having a consistent sleep schedule
  - d. that the people around you will thank you

Ⅲ Read the following passage and look at the results of the survey, then select the best answer for each question. (12 points)

Overall, people tended to be positive about their country's efforts in addressing climate change. However, there were significant differences in opinion across countries. ( 1 ) in Saudi Arabia said they thought their country was doing either very well or somewhat well. Meanwhile, approximately ( 2 ) of people in Haiti thought their country was doing very or somewhat badly, followed by six in ten in Brazil and over half of people in Spain. ( 3 ) and Japan had the highest proportion of people globally who said they did not know how well their country was doing. Cambodia had the highest proportion of people who said their country was ( 4 ).

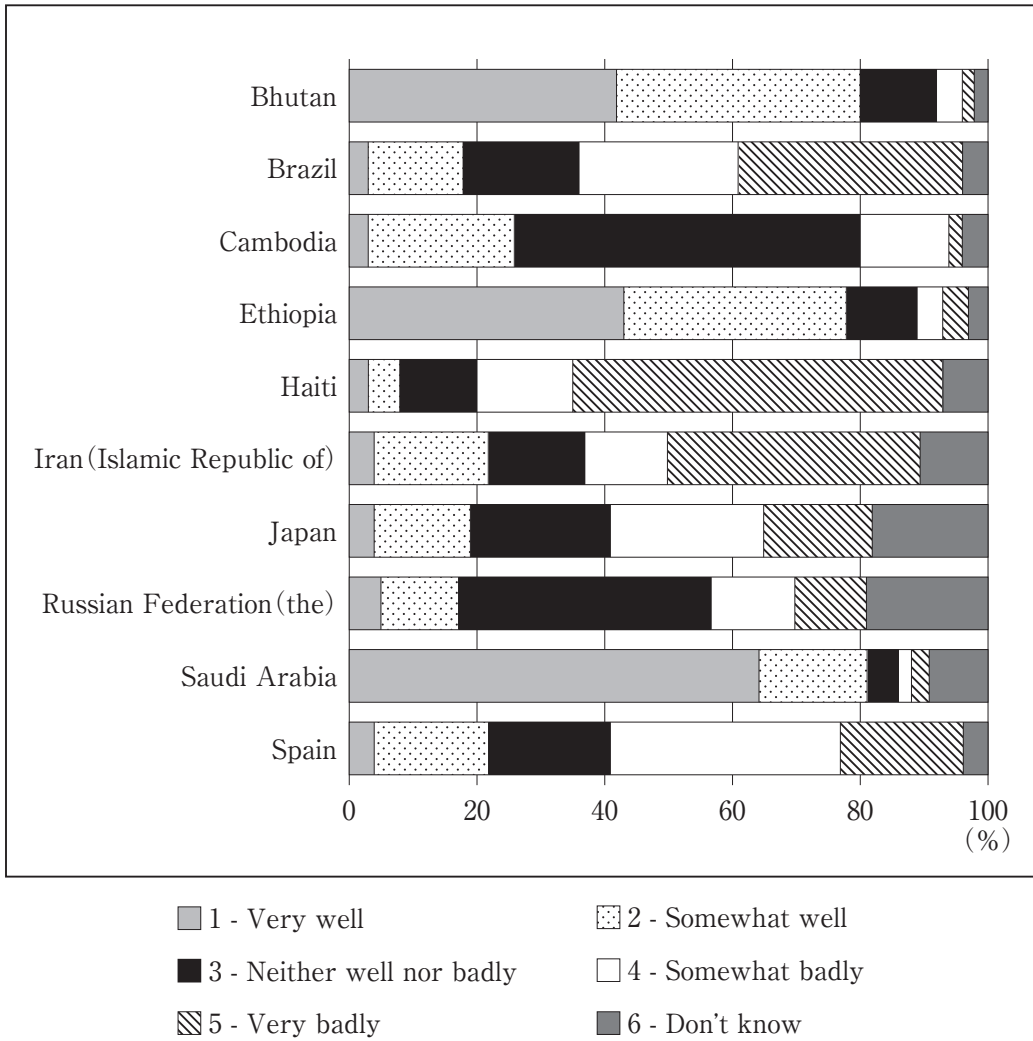


Figure. Responses of people per country on how well they think their country is addressing climate change

(出典 “Peoples’ Climate Vote 2024 Results”

[https://peoplesclimate.vote/document/Peoples\\_Climate\\_Vote\\_Report\\_2024.pdf](https://peoplesclimate.vote/document/Peoples_Climate_Vote_Report_2024.pdf), 一部  
改变)

1. Which of the following best fits blank ( 1 )?
  - a. Four out of five people
  - b. Half of the people
  - c. One in ten people
  - d. Two-thirds of the people
  
2. Which of the following best fits blank ( 2 )?
  - a. 15%
  - b. 20%
  - c. 50%
  - d. 75%
  
3. Which of the following best fits blank ( 3 )?
  - a. Bhutan
  - b. Ethiopia
  - c. Islamic Republic of Iran
  - d. the Russian Federation
  
4. Which of the following best fits blank ( 4 )?
  - a. doing either very well or very badly
  - b. doing neither well nor badly
  - c. doing somewhat badly
  - d. doing somewhat well

IV Read the following passages and select the best answer for each question.

(40 points)

On New Year's Eve 25 years ago, sane\* people worried that the modern world was about to melt down.

The millennium bug seemed to be threatening to crash the world's computer systems, as technology struggled to distinguish between the years 1900 and 2000. The public, faced with daily predictions of potentially terrible outcomes, braced themselves\* nervously.

Dark jokes ( 1 ) about avoiding being on "a life-support system at midnight on 31 December 1999". In China, Zhao Be, then the head of the country's millennium bug coordination efforts, commanded airline executives to be on a flight on 1 January 2000 to demonstrate any problems had been sorted.

Yet, in the end, nobody appeared to perish\*.

The same might be said of one of the earliest events to reveal the existence of the bug, which was also known as Y2K.

In 1987 Marks & Spencer received a batch of tinned meat\* that was rejected because the company's computers thought it was almost 90 years past its January 2000 use-by date. Five years later, a Minnesota kindergarten invited one Mary Bandar to join its classes. She was 104 at the time.

These quirky\* errors were the result of early computer scientists solving a practical problem. To save space and speed up processing, computer dates were abbreviated\*. So January 1900 was 01/00 and December 1999 was 12/99. Trailblazing\* computer scientists had assumed that none of the computers would be in use by 1999. Only, it ( 2 ) there were so many legacy\* systems in operation that catastrophic results appeared a certainty to some.

One British family — the Perrons — abandoned their Wiltshire home in 1998 and headed to a hillside cottage near Forres, Moray, as they feared food shortages, the accidental discharge of nuclear weapons, the breakdown of global capitalism

and rioting on the streets. Their new property had no running water or electricity but did possess its own generator, while water was available from a nearby stream and the family grew vegetables in their garden and ate eggs provided by their hens.

This level of preparedness would have given them ( 3 ) from Action 2000, a UK government taskforce\* created during the period to monitor computer readiness. With a budget of £17m, it would name and shame\* government departments and councils it judged were not ready — and the clamour\* to throw money at the problem grew and grew. The research firm Gartner estimated the total global cost of millennium bug remediation\* to be as high as \$600bn (£475bn).

Yet, ( 4 ) all of the effort and cost, issues still occurred.

Internationally, 15 nuclear reactors\* shut down; there were power cuts in Hawaii; and the bug was blamed for more than 150 pregnant women being given incorrect results of a Down's syndrome\* test.

But the enduring\* story was how few problems actually occurred. The Perrons' stash\* of stockpiled\* medicines remained untouched and life continued much as it had done before — prompting criticisms that the risks had been overstated. Some even threatened legal action as they suggested technology companies had exaggerated the likely effects of the bug — while communist Cuba dismissed the warnings as a capitalist conspiracy\* to boost spending on computers. These allegations\* were met with fury by the industry.

As Martyn Thomas, who led Deloitte Consulting's Y2K work internationally in the mid-1990s, argued in the Guardian in 2019: "The millennium bug was real and the internationally coordinated effort was a great success. Tens of thousands of failures were prevented. Some suppliers took advantage and sold unnecessary upgrades to their customers, but those of us who worked days, nights and weekends to meet the hard deadline of December 1999 are ( 5 ) when ignorant people think that because we succeeded, the threat was not serious."

Still, countries such as Italy, Russia and South Korea were said to have done

little to prepare for Y2K, and yet appeared to experience no more technological problems than countries writing huge cheques\*. US spending was about double that of Italy's, according to a weighted Y2K Spending Index compiled\* by the market intelligence group, International Data Corporation (IDC).

In the aftermath\*, Margaret Beckett, who led the UK government's Y2K work, said: "It is not true that some of international partners 'spent next to nothing'. We know from our many contacts in the International Year 2000 Co-operation Centre that a huge amount of work was done across the world, including Russia, Asia, Latin America and Africa."

Or, as the trade publication Computer Weekly put it on 13 January 2000: "Two weeks into the new year, and the millennium bug is beginning to look like one of the greatest non-events in history. After dire\* predictions of global recession, nuclear meltdowns, and food shortages, 1 January was a serious anticlimax\*."

(出典 <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2024/dec/31/how-a-batch-of-tinned-meat-fostered-fears-of-the-millennium-bug>, 一部改変)

【出典】 Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2026

[注] sane 良識ある	brace oneself 心の準備をする
perish 死ぬ	a batch of tinned meat ひとまとめの缶詰肉
quirky 一風変わった	abbreviate 短縮する
trailblazing 先駆的な	legacy 時代に合わなくなった
taskforce 対策委員会	
name and shame (不正を犯した人や組織の) 名前を公表する	
clamour 抗議の叫び	remediation 修正
nuclear reactor 原子炉	Down's syndrome ダウン症
enduring 後世に長く残る	stash 隠したもの
stockpile 備蓄する	conspiracy 陰謀
allegation 申し立て	write huge cheques 巨額の資金を費やす
compile まとめる	in the aftermath その影響で
dire 不吉な	anticlimax あっけない結末

1. Which of the following best fits blank ( 1 )?
  - a. prepaid
  - b. preserved
  - c. prevailed
  - d. promoted
  - e. protested
  
2. Which of the following best fits blank ( 2 )?
  - a. broke out
  - b. caught up
  - c. ended in
  - d. looked into
  - e. turned out
  
3. Which of the following best fits blank ( 3 )?
  - a. a transparent house
  - b. a withdraw money
  - c. full marks
  - d. over to a police
  - e. up an email
  
4. Which of the following best fits blank ( 4 )?
  - a. along to
  - b. although
  - c. as a result
  - d. despite
  - e. instead

5. Which of the following best fits blank ( 5 )?
- a. angered
  - b. discussed
  - c. ended up
  - d. put up
  - e. recovered
6. According to the article, what was the primary cause of the millennium bug?
- a. Governments didn't spend enough money to prepare for possible accidents.
  - b. Many computers were underperforming by the end of the 20th century.
  - c. Many stakeholders underestimated the possibility of accidents.
  - d. Some companies took advantage of possible accidents to make money.
  - e. Some computer systems received incomplete information.
7. According to the article, how did the public react to the likelihood of the Y2K problem?
- a. They became pessimistic about the future of computer science.
  - b. They blamed computer scientists for their failures.
  - c. They blamed their governments for not spending enough much money.
  - d. They didn't care much about what might happen.
  - e. They were on guard against something terrible happening.
8. How does this article explain the overall impact of the Y2K problem?
- a. In the end, it was not as big a disaster as had been expected.
  - b. It contributed greatly to the advancement of computer science.
  - c. It deepened the conflict between countries with different ideologies.
  - d. It had a serious impact on the lives of many people around the world.
  - e. It revealed the usefulness of computer technology at the time.

9. According to the article, which of the following is **not** true?
- a. A family in Britain moved to the countryside where they could lead a self-sufficient life.
  - b. A government official in China ordered airline companies to cancel their flights on 1 January 2000.
  - c. In 1987, an incident occurred that predicted the millennium bug.
  - d. In 1992, the computer misidentified an old woman as a pre-school girl.
  - e. The millennium bug caused more than 10 nuclear reactors to shut down.
10. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Action 2000 criticized the government for spending too much money on the Y2K problem.
  - b. Criticism arose that technology companies were trying to increase people's fears more than necessary.
  - c. It is said that India spent little or no money on the Y2K problem.
  - d. The Perrons thanked the government for preventing the serious situation they had feared.
  - e. The Y2K problem affected 200 pregnant women in Hawaii.

V Read the following passages and select the best answer for each question.

(40 points)

The desert sun beats down\* from a cloudless sky as Las Vegas landscaper\* Mat Baroudi roars\* across Lake Mead in his motorboat.

It's hot. The lake is the perfect place to be on a scorching\* Nevada morning. Baroudi loves coming out here with his son to fish and swim. But for the last few years, they have watched the lake shrink from under them.

"Every time we come out here, we're shocked by how much water's missing," Baroudi shouted over the roar of the engine.

To get an idea how far the nation's largest reservoir\* has fallen, consider this: What was once one of Lake Mead's top scuba-diving spots is now halfway up a dry hillside.

Baroudi steers\* the boat past an island with a squat\*, beige cylinder\* the width of a basketball court. It looks a bit like a concrete UFO. It was part of the plant that churned out\* 4,360,000 cubic yards of concrete to build Hoover Dam, a couple of miles over the hills to the southeast. The plant disappeared into the murky\* depths in the 1930s when the dam was completed and the reservoir filled.

"Now look at it," Baroudi said. The structure sits beached\* on a rocky outcrop\* looking down on the lake it helped create. Reaching it is no longer a dive. It's a ( 1 ).

Hoover Dam was built to store the waters of the fickle\* Colorado River, taming floods, relieving droughts and pouring life into the desert southwestern United States.

Lake Mead anchors\* the lower half of the river basin\*, a system that provides water to nearly 40 million people in seven U.S. states. Cities from San Diego to Denver drink from the Colorado. The river irrigates\* more than 5 million acres\* of farmland, including California's Imperial Valley and Arizona's Yuma County, two areas that supply the nation with most of its vegetables through the winter season.

Both would be barren without its waters.

As Lake Mead recedes\*, it has left a white stripe of mineral deposits\* 14 stories tall across the brown and red rock walls, ( 2 ) to underline\* a question: Have we overreached\*?

From North Africa to Southeast Asia, many of the world's key river systems are being stretched to their limits. In a 2012 report, U.S. intelligence agencies said fresh water supplies along the Indus, Mekong, Nile, Tigris-Euphrates and other river systems will not ( 3 ) demand in the coming decades. Food security, economic development and regional stability are all at risk, it warned.

The same is true for the Colorado. The river touches nearly every aspect of life in the Southwest, said Pat Mulroy, former head of the Southern Nevada Water Authority and currently a senior fellow\* at the Brookings Mountain West research institution.

“You have some of the largest Western cities — some of the largest American cities — that are critically ( 4 ) this water supply,” Mulroy said. “You have some of the most productive agricultural areas... . You have some of the grandest national parks. You have any number of [Native American] tribal nations. You have an enormous hydropower\* production. And you have an obligation to deliver water to the country of Mexico. I mean, this is a system that can't fail.”

Arizona State University researchers calculated that the river supports 16 million jobs, generates \$870 billion in income for workers and contributes \$14 trillion to the region's economy.

But after 14 years of drought, the system is closer to failure than ever.

This summer, Lake Mead hit a record low. At 1,080 feet above sea level, it was less than 40 percent full and just 5 feet from the point at which water authorities must cut deliveries downstream\* for the first time ever. Winter rains have ( 5 ) the lake a few feet. But forecasts are not looking good. A cut is expected as soon as 2016. Farmers in central Arizona would take the first hit.

A 30-foot drop, to 1,050 feet, threatens the equipment that generates enough

hydroelectricity\* to meet the needs of 1.3 million people in Southern California and beyond.

At 1,000 feet, the lower water intake\* for the city of Las Vegas sucks\* air. The city is building a “third straw” to draw water from the bottom of the lake, at a cost of \$817 million.

The reservoir hits “deadpool” at 895 feet. Below that point, water no longer flows out of the lake, leaving users in California, Nevada and Arizona dry.

The lake sits in a V-shaped basin, narrower at the bottom than the top. That means the lower the water level gets, the faster it drops.

The current drought is already the worst in a century of recorded history. But tree-ring\* records and other proxy\* climate data going back more than a millennium show it could still get much worse.

(出典 [https://projects.voanews.com/waters-edge/?utm\\_medium=referral&utm\\_campaign=voa-special-projects&utm\\_source=homepage](https://projects.voanews.com/waters-edge/?utm_medium=referral&utm_campaign=voa-special-projects&utm_source=homepage), 一部改変)

【出典】 Voice of America

[注] beat down 照りつける	landscaper 造園師
roar 轟音 (を立てて疾走する)	scorching 焼けつくような
reservoir 貯水池	steer 操縦する
squat ずんぐりした	beige cylinder ベージュ色の円筒
churn out 量産する	murky 暗い
beach 浜に打ち上げる	outcrop 露出部
fickle 気まぐれな	anchor 支える
river basin 川の流域	irrigate 水を引く
acre エーカー (面積の単位)	recede 後退する
deposit 鉱床	underline 強調する
overreach 手を伸ばしすぎる	senior fellow 上級研究員
hydropower 水力発電	downstream 下流に
hydroelectricity 水力電気	intake 吸入口
suck 吸い込む	tree-ring 木の年輪の

proxy 代用 (の)

1. Which of the following best fits blank ( 1 )?
  - a. bath
  - b. boat
  - c. climb
  - d. lamp
  - e. plane
  
2. Which of the following best fits blank ( 2 )?
  - a. as if
  - b. depending
  - c. if not
  - d. in case
  - e. is as much
  
3. Which of the following best fits blank ( 3 )?
  - a. come up with
  - b. keep up with
  - c. look up to
  - d. put up in
  - e. send up for
  
4. Which of the following best fits blank ( 4 )?
  - a. capable of
  - b. dependent on
  - c. independent of
  - d. likely to
  - e. unanimous to

5. Which of the following best fits blank ( 5 )?
- a. acted
  - b. dripped
  - c. raised
  - d. shot
  - e. suspended
6. What is the main topic of this article?
- a. A major water supply problem has arisen in the United States.
  - b. An aging major dam in the United States needs to be rebuilt.
  - c. Hydropower is becoming increasingly important in the U.S.
  - d. Many U.S. rivers are drying up due to hotter summers.
  - e. Some American states are competing for water from Lake Mead.
7. According to the article, which of the following is **not** true about Hoover Dam?
- a. The dam helps maintain a constant flow of water in the river.
  - b. The dam is built of concrete.
  - c. The dam is designed to look like a concrete UFO.
  - d. The dam is on the Colorado River.
  - e. The dam provides water for the desert downstream.

8. According to the article, which of the following best reflects Pat Mulroy's overall opinion?
- a. It is imperative that we stop the decline of Lake Mead's water supply.
  - b. Lake Mead plays a critical role in protecting the lives of racial minorities in the United States.
  - c. The supply of water from the Colorado River is already far below demand.
  - d. Water from Lake Mead is vital to all regions of the United States.
  - e. Western U.S. cities need to reduce their dependence on the Colorado River for water.
9. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Changes in Lake Mead's water levels had already caused more than \$1 trillion in economic losses.
  - b. Declining water levels in Lake Mead had already had a serious impact on the people in southern California.
  - c. The city of Las Vegas had already started a project to prepare for the reducing level of water in Lake Mead.
  - d. The reservoir of Lake Mead had already entered the so-called "deadpool" state.
  - e. Water officials have already reduced the amount of water downstream from Lake Mead.
10. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Declining water levels in Lake Mead have made mineral mining easier.
  - b. Mat Baroudi can no longer fish or swim in Lake Mead.
  - c. The concrete plant that was submerged in Lake Mead has reappeared.
  - d. The situation of the Colorado River is less serious than that of many rivers in Africa and Asia.
  - e. There is no telling if the current droughts will continue or not.

VI From the choices 'a'—'d' below, select the best answer to fill in the blanks  
( 1 )—( 5 ). (20 points)

1. A: I heard Carly and Will got in an argument again yesterday.

B: Again? I don't know how they manage to stay together.

A: ( 1 ) They really need to be more patient.

- a. I doubt it.
- b. I hope so.
- c. Me neither.
- d. Me too.

2. A: Hi, Danielle! How's your new job working out for you?

B: To be honest, ( 2 ).

A: That's too bad.

B: It's different than I imagined, but I'm getting used to it. And the people I  
work with are the best people ever.

- a. everything is fine for me
- b. I can't get along with my coworkers
- c. I think it's a little too early to tell
- d. I was expecting more of a challenge

3. A: Is that a picture of you from graduation? I didn't know you used to have long hair.

B: ( 3 )

A: Really? The two of you look almost identical.

B: Don't worry. People get us mixed up all the time.

a. Actually, that's my brother getting his diploma.

b. I did, but I changed my hairstyle when I started college.

c. No, it's me wearing a wig at a costume party.

d. Yes, my best friend took that picture in high school.

4. A: Have you decided what you're going to have?

B: I can't make up my mind. Everything looks so good and there're so many things to choose from.

A: Well, ( 4 ).

B: Considering how often you come here, I can't go wrong with that!

a. I just picked this place at random

b. please make up your mind soon

c. the early bird catches the worm

d. the pizzas here are out of this world

5. A: Spring break is coming up in a couple of weeks. Do you have any plans?  
B: I was hoping to travel somewhere and see another part of the country, but I guess it'll have to wait.  
A: What's stopping you? ( 5 )  
B: That's not the problem. I've already saved up. I have a soccer game right in the middle of the week.
- a. Are the flights out of your budget during peak season?
  - b. Do you have to practice with the team or something?
  - c. Is it that much trouble to convince your parents to let you go?
  - d. Won't you be participating in the upcoming soccer tournament?

