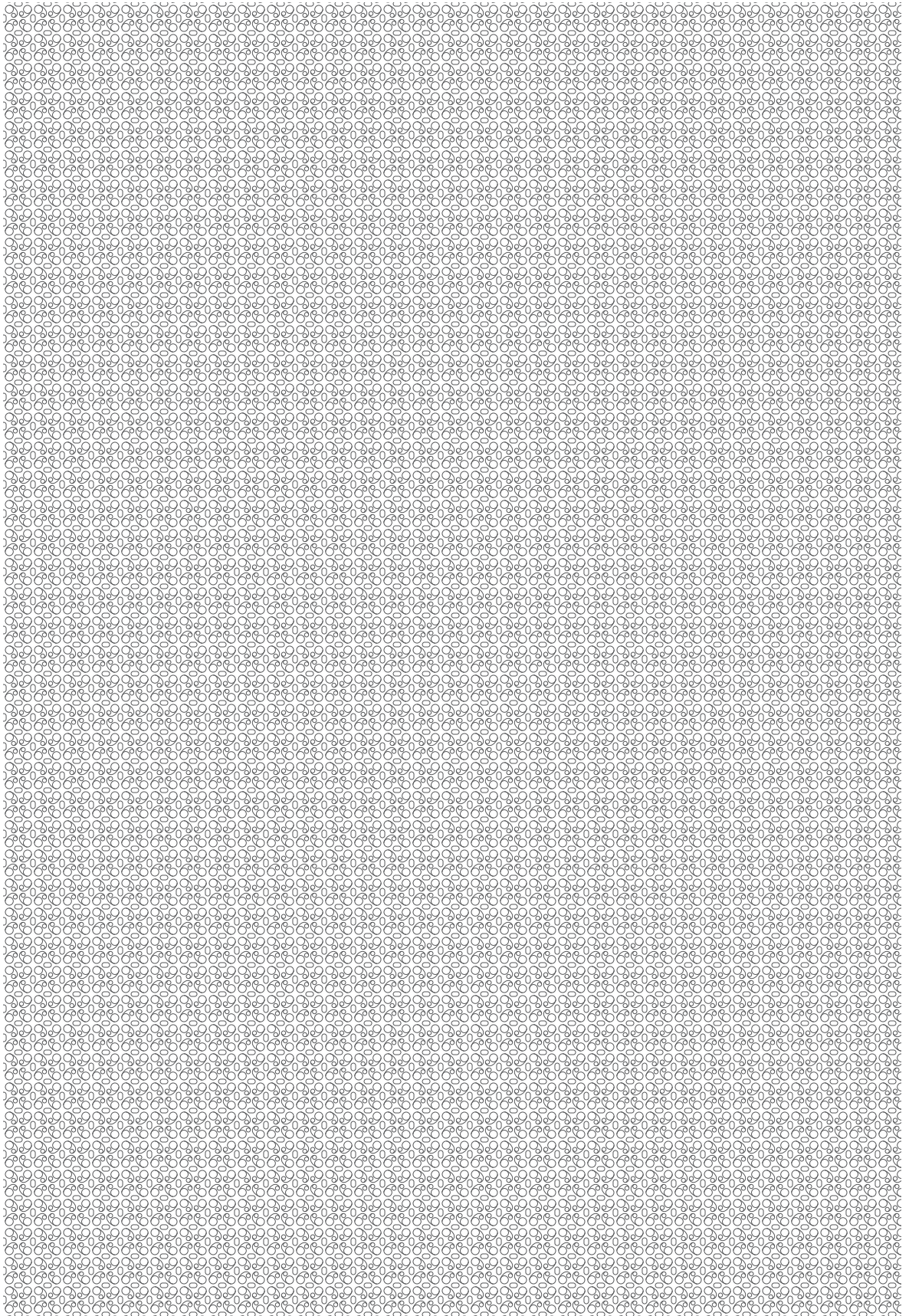


2026年度入学試験問題

英 語

(試験時間 12:55～14:15 80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。
6. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、法学部国際企業関係法学科の満点は200点、経済学部各学科および文学部日本史学専攻、心理学専攻、学びのパスポートプログラムの満点は100点となります。



I 次の1～15の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(30点)

1. There is no way (1) why he was late for the party until we can ask him ourselves.
(a) know (b) knowing (c) known (d) to know

2. We are facing a situation (2) we are forced to choose between being honest and being loyal.
(a) that (b) what (c) where (d) which

3. He often traveled with his parents in his younger years, but now he much prefers taking trips (3) his own.
(a) by (b) on (c) over (d) to

4. (4) you tell him to stop that awful behavior, he will continue as he believes that you are fine with it.
(a) Whether (b) Because (c) Unless (d) Whereas

5. I did not see any of them (5) three years after moving to the city.
(a) whole (b) for (c) since (d) while

6. If you (6) to see the manager, I can arrange an appointment for you to meet her.
(a) have liked (b) liked (c) will like (d) would like

7. Having neither a racket with which to play (7) the proper footwear, I decided to pass on playing tennis.
(a) and (b) but (c) nor (d) or

8. He would have already done it himself by now (8) easy.
(a) it were so (b) so it were (c) were it so (d) were so it
9. Take your time. Haste (9) waste, as they say.
(a) makes (b) takes (c) has (d) stops
10. His falling grades are a result of becoming (10) video games and losing focus of the things that matter.
(a) addicted to (b) attractive to
(c) indifferent to (d) unaware of
11. I tried to (11) the truth to her many times, but she ended up finding out from someone else.
(a) conceal (b) conduct (c) confess (d) convince
12. He greeted the new workers (12) the entire department and helped to show them around.
(a) at the expense of (b) in exchange for
(c) in favor of (d) on behalf of
13. The new laws that the government has (13) are not in the best interests of the people and should be abolished.
(a) implied (b) imposed (c) instructed (d) interfered
14. Just because he is your father, it does not mean he can (14) how you live your life and control your future.
(a) derive (b) dictate (c) discriminate (d) disqualify

15. (15) her lack of experience, the actress' performance in her debut film was so moving that she swept the awards season.

- (a) Despite (b) Nevertheless
(c) Although (d) Before

Ⅱ 次の会話文を読み、空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(10点)

Mary: Hey, Jason. I'm glad I ran into you. ?

Jason: Not anymore. Our coach has come down with a cold, so it's been cancelled.

Mary: Really? Well, have you been to the new mall yet? . You could join us if you'd like. Just be ready in an hour.

Jason: , but I can't. I really need to get started on the essay for English class. I'm going to head to the library first to do some research, then go straight home.

Mary: You haven't even started it? It's due the day after tomorrow. You're cutting it pretty close, aren't you?

Jason: I know, I know. . I regret it now, obviously. Plus, my Mom will be really mad with me if I fail another assignment.

Mary: ? If you like, I could come to your house after school and help you with the essay.

Jason: Seriously? Thanks so much, Mary. I'll definitely owe you one if you help me make the deadline.

(1) (a) Do you have plans after school (b) Are you going to practice today
(c) Where are you going now (d) What are you doing later

(2) (a) My friends and I are going later
(b) I might check it out this weekend
(c) My sister took me there last week
(d) They say that it's really massive

(3) (a) That doesn't appeal to me (b) I already know the way there
(c) I will try to meet you there (d) I'd love to go along with all of you

- (4) (a) I'm confident I'll finish it tonight
(b) It doesn't seem terribly difficult
(c) I've been putting it off
(d) I'd honestly rather play football
- (5) (a) What if I change my plans
(b) Could you ask to extend the deadline
(c) How about I talk to your Mom for you
(d) Why not ask the teacher for assistance

Ⅲ 次の1～5の英文の下線部(a)～(d)には、文法・語法上の誤りを含むものが、それぞれ1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(15点)

1. (a) Alike the English language, tracing the invention of sign language to a particular point in history is impossible. (b) Throughout history, various forms of sign language have evolved, often including elements of others. While we might be (c) unable to know exactly when sign language first began, two things are true. This form of communication has a rich and fascinating history, and it (d) has transformed the lives of many deaf people.
2. The act of communicating with our hands has always come (a) before formal language. When we are babies and children, we point and grab to communicate (b) that we want. We (c) shake our heads and turn away to signal when we don't want something. In other words, we all use a (d) version of sign language to communicate before we know how to speak.
3. Mankind was (a) much the same since, before we developed speech, the form of interaction was through gestures using our hands or faces. (b) Due to the deaf were often treated poorly, sign language didn't develop from this point until the 1500s, when a monk named Pedro de Leon (c) invented a form of sign language so he could communicate during his vow of silence. In 1620, Juan Pablo Bonet (d) developed this by writing a sign dictionary and alphabet.
4. There were several attempts at creating (a) a standard sign language. However, the (b) first real progress happened with Charles Michel De L'Epee, a French priest. He was the (c) first to create a free public school for the deaf in Paris. He worked hard to translate the entire French alphabet into a sign language dictionary that (d) including symbolic gestures, concepts and ideas instead of just letters.

5. In the 1800s, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet ^(a)accomplished the creation of American Sign Language. ^(b)Wanting to aid his neighbor's deaf daughter, Gallaudet went to Europe to meet with Laurent Clerc, a deaf instructor of sign language. Together they founded the first American school for the deaf and established a sign language ^(c)unique from the USA. It was ^(d)inspired by the French Sign Language and might have also used parts of the signing system of the Great Plains Native Americans.

Adapted from “The Fascinating History of Sign Language.” Academy Hearing Centres, 16 Nov. 2016.

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、空所(1)～(10)に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。* の付いた語句には注があります。

(30点)

※著作権の関係により、掲載ができません。

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Adapted from Jack Kelly, "The Rise Of The Stay-At-Home Dad." *Forbes*, 7 Dec. 2022.

1. (a) opposed to (b) raising up
(c) substituted for (d) tending to
2. (a) break (b) collapse (c) dip (d) surge
3. (a) continually (b) eventually (c) occasionally (d) rarely
4. (a) get rid (b) fall short (c) let go (d) opt out
5. (a) active (b) academic (c) relaxed (d) lazy
6. (a) investments (b) theories
(c) reports (d) trends
7. (a) Consequently (b) Meanwhile
(c) Namely (d) Yet
8. (a) insufficient (b) unnecessary
(c) valued (d) wealthy
9. (a) command (b) notion (c) denial (d) statement
10. (a) promote (b) prefer (c) predict (d) pretend

V 次の英文を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。* の付いた語句には注があります。

(30点)

When the scientist and inventor Prof Archibald Montgomery Low predicted “a day in the life of a man of the future” one century ago, his prophecies were sometimes (1) as “ruthlessly imaginative.” They included, reported the *London Daily News* in 1925, “such horrors” as being woken by radio alarm clock; communications “by personal radio set”; breakfasting “with loudspeaker news and television glimpses of events”; shopping by moving stairs and moving pavements. One hundred years after Low’s publication of his book *The Future*, some of his forecasts were correct. Others, including his prophecy that everyone would be wearing artificial felt* one-piece suits and hats, less so.

Researchers from the online genealogy* service Findmypast, have dug up accounts of Low’s predictions from its extensive digital archive of historical newspapers available to the public and included them in a collection on its website of forecasts made for 2025 by people a century ago. Low, born in 1888, was an engineer, research physicist, inventor and author. A (3) in many fields, he invented the first powered drone, worked on the development of television, was known as the “father of radio guidance systems” for his work on planes, torpedo boats* and guided rockets and reportedly attracted at least two unsuccessful assassination attempts by the Germans.

In 1925, he predicted how home loudspeakers and “a television machine” would replace “the picture paper”—or newspapers—for information and on demand entertainment; access to global broadcasting at the press of a button; and the use of secret cameras and listening devices to catch criminals. He foresaw the use of moving pavements and stairs, essentially the escalators and travelators* of today, as well as “automatic telephones” with the benefit of getting the right number every time, as opposed to the 1920s rotary dial phones*. Some outlandish* imaginings included new ways of illuminating streets by herbs (1926), jets of

electrically charged water to replace cavalry* (1923) and mind-to-mind electrical communication (1925). Others, such as women in trousers becoming the norm (1924) and sex determination before birth (1926) are very much on the mark.⁽⁴⁾

The major investment in offshore wind and solar power of recent years appears to fulfil another prediction: that “wind and tide are also to be harnessed* to the service of man.” Yet another was: “Life is to be made far easier by the use of machinery that will do all the heavy and disagreeable work.” The average man, according to one newspaper report, “will be called (5) by a radio alarm clock set to pick up the particular signal at the time he wishes to rise.” Before the rise of automated alarms, people would be woken for work by an early-morning “knocker upper,” a person going door-to-door tapping windows with a long wooden stick, which did not die out in Britain until the 1940s and 50s. (7), Low’s prediction that the alarm clock would be set for “probably nine-thirty” was optimistic.

Another prophecy, that each morning people would enjoy “a few moments radio light treatment or massage in order to keep (8) and alert for the day’s business,” does seem to tap into the modern health and wellness trends of today. Jen Baldwin, a research specialist at Findmypast, which has more than 87 million digitised historical newspaper pages, said: “It’s amazing that a century ago, one visionary* scientist could predict how emerging technology—in its infancy at the time—could have changed the world by 2025. It makes you stop to wonder how the advancements we see around us today will be experienced by our own descendants.”

Low, who died aged 68, carried on making predictions throughout his life. Not all found favour. In 1929, the Daily Express reported, with some outrage, the professor was in some ways an “arrant* conservative” who had declared it would be centuries before “women approach men in intelligence” and then only when they take on “men’s physical characteristics.” “A woman doctor in Munich has just been prophesying that women who bob* their hair will in time grow beards. She and Professor Low ought to meet,”⁽⁹⁾ the paper said.

- * felt フェルト（布地の一種） * genealogy 家系 * torpedo boat 魚雷艇
* travelator 動く歩道 * rotary dial phone 指でダイヤルを回す旧式の電話
* outlandish 奇妙な * cavalry 騎兵 * harness ～を利用する
* visionary 先見の明のある * arrant 全くの
* bob ～をショートヘアにする

Adapted from Caroline Davies, “Scientist’s ‘ruthlessly imaginative’ 1925 predictions for the future come true—mostly.” *The Guardian*, 29 Dec. 2024.

【出典】 Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2026

1. 空所（ 1 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
(a) forgotten (b) dismissed (c) proven (d) produced
2. 下線部(2)の内容に当てはまらないものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
(a) 動く階段や歩道を利用して買い物をする事
(b) 個別の無線機を通じて意思疎通を行う事
(c) 誰もが一体型の衣服と帽子を着用すること
(d) ニュース放送を聞きながら朝食をとること
3. 空所（ 3 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
(a) failure (b) pioneer (c) reject (d) trainee
4. 下線部(4)の意味として最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
(a) accurate (b) irrelevant (c) outrageous (d) suspicious

5. 空所（ 5 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (a) silently (b) randomly
(c) occasionally (d) punctually
6. 下線部(6)に関する文章として間違っているものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (a) 目覚まし時計の登場後に、この仕事は衰退した。
(b) 仕事を行うために木製の長い棒を利用した。
(c) 現在でもイギリスの一部で見られることがある。
(d) 窓を叩いて音を出す方法で人々を起床させた。
7. 空所（ 7 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (a) For instance (b) However
(c) In short (d) Likewise
8. 空所（ 8 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (a) still (b) off (c) down (d) fit
9. 下線部(9)のように新聞が述べた理由として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (a) 女性医師とロウ教授は共に、女性に対して非常に保守的な見解を持っていたため。
(b) 女性医師とロウ教授は共に、正確な未来予測をすることで知られていたため。
(c) 女性医師はロウ教授に女性の知性を示せると判断したため。
(d) ロウ教授が女性医師の髪型予測に反論すると考えられたため。

10. 本文の内容と一致しているものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) ロウ教授の多くの予測が外れていたことを示すため、Findmypastの研究者は歴史的な新聞記事を収集した。
- (b) いくつかの予測が的中したと知られた後、ロウ教授の著書は執筆から100年を経てやっと出版された。
- (c) ロウ教授は、少なくとも二度暗殺されかけたと報告されている。
- (d) 人間が風力などを電力源として利用できるようになったことに、ロウ教授は驚いた。

VI 次の英文を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。* の付いた語句には注があります。

(35点)

※著作権の関係により、掲載ができません。



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Adapted from Avery Elizabeth Hurt, "Why learning a new language is good for the whole family." *National Geographic*, 28 Sept. 2021.

1. 空所(1)～(10)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ(a)～(j)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。同じ選択肢を繰り返し用いることはできません。また、文頭に位置する語も小文字になっています。

- (a) analogy
- (b) by rearranging
- (c) can improve
- (d) constantly around
- (e) lead to
- (f) regularly speaking
- (g) relatively equal
- (h) to disagree with you
- (i) to make mistakes
- (j) would show

2. 下線部(ア)と最も意味の近いものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) actively participating in language classes
- (b) being in contact with the language daily
- (c) having conversations with native speakers
- (d) memorizing new grammar and vocabulary

3. 下線部(イ)と最も意味の近いものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) AI software used to practice talking in a foreign language
- (b) individuals who exchange messages for conversation practice
- (c) people who are always readily available for speaking practice
- (d) tutors that hold conversation classes for families at their homes

4. 下線部(ウ)の内容に当てはまらないものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (a) Concentration when performing tasks improves.
 - (b) Having a lot of work does not cause much stress.
 - (c) Recalling things is less difficult than before.
 - (d) Regulating impulses becomes easier to do.
5. 下線部(エ)と最も意味の近いものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (a) a place people go to study
 - (b) a private environment with limited access
 - (c) a room dedicated to academic learning
 - (d) a space that is shared among a group
6. 本文の内容と一致しているものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (a) 成人は、既知の言語に関する知識が蓄積されている脳の領域を活用し、新たな言語情報を処理する能力を有している。
 - (b) ジョン・グランディーによれば、白質路が増えれば増えるほど、脳内の灰白質の結合は減ることになる。
 - (c) 個人が成人期に到達すると、脳内における新たな結合の形成は停止するとされている。
 - (d) 専門家たちは昔から、成人にとって新たな言語の習得は難しいことではないと指摘してきた。

