2026年度　一般一期　英語

I

設問	正解
1	4
2	4
3	3
4	1
5	3
6	3
7	2
8	4
9	3
10	2

II

設問	正解
11	3
12	4
13	1
14	2
15	3

III

設問	正解
16	3
17	3
18	2
19	1
20	4
21	2
22	1
23	1
24	2
25	1

IV

設問	正解
26	1
27	2
28	4
29	1
30	3
31	2
32	1
33	2
34	1
35	1
36	1
37	2
38	1

2026年1月21日

2026 年 度 入 学 試 験 問 題

（　特待生選抜・一般選抜　）

英　　語

※ 一般選抜試験の試験教科の選択についての注意を，別紙１に記載してあるので，必ず読みなさい。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで，問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. マークシートの氏名欄に，**フリガナと氏名を記入**しなさい。
3. マークシートの番号欄に，**受験番号を左詰めで記入・マーク**しなさい。
   （余った欄は，空欄のままにしなさい。）
4. マークシートの年月日欄に，**「2026 1 21」と記入**しなさい。
5. マークシートの年月日欄の右側にある空欄に，**「英語」と記入**しなさい。
6. 答えはすべてマークシートの所定の欄にマークしなさい。
7. 落丁，乱丁，印刷の不鮮明な箇所等に気付いた場合は，手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
8. マークシート以外はすべて持ち帰りなさい。
9. 問題は 12 ページあります。

A 次の各文の空所に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ１つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) I am used (1) early to make breakfast for my family.

① get up ② getting up

③ to get up ④ to getting up

(2) This is the reason (2) he was late for school.

① how ② where

③ what ④ why

(3) I promise I (3) really hard throughout this week to pass the exam next Monday.

① study ② studied

③ will study ④ have studied

(4) It was kind (4) to offer his support to the project.

① of him ② for him

③ by him ④ him

(5) The old, dusty textbook (5) to the library last week.

① returned ② has been returned

③ was returned ④ had been returned

(6) I arrived at the office (6) time for the meeting.

① to ② by

③ in ④ at

(7) You (7) worry about the test. You've studied enough.

① must not ② don't have to

③ can't ④ won't

(8) I gave up (8) to get a new job.

① try ② to try

③ tried ④ trying

(9) I couldn't talk to him because he (9) out of the office.

① just goes ② has just gone

③ had just gone ④ just went

(10) (10) it was a cold day, they made up their minds to go for a swim.

① Despite ② Though

③ In spite of ④ As if

B 次の対話の空所に入る最も適切な表現をそれぞれ１つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(11) A: I'm going to be late for the movie. The train is delayed again!

B: Oh, no! (11)

A: I hope so. It's the best part of the movie!

B: Text me when you get here. I'll save you a seat.

① Did you call the theater?

② Will you get a refund?

③ Are you sure you won't miss the start?

④ Are you going to drive instead?

(12) A: Could you tell me how to get to the museum?

B: I'm sorry, I'm a stranger here myself.

A: (12) I'll ask someone else.

① That's great.

② I'll show you around.

③ How kind you are!

④ Thanks anyway.

(13) A: I can't find my wallet anywhere. I think I left it in the taxi.

B: Oh, dear! That's terrible. (13)

A: I would if I could. But how could I know his phone number?

B: First of all, do you remember the name of the taxi company?

① Did you call the driver?

② Have you reported it to the police yet?

③ Have you checked your bag again?

④ Are you sure you didn't leave it at home?

(14) A: I finally finished reading that huge book Ms. Anderson recommended.

B: Really? I haven't even gotten around to buying it yet.
(14)

A: It was challenging, but the author's argument about modern society was totally unique.

B: That makes me want to read it!

① What are you going to read next?

② How was it? Was it worth the time?

③ You must be smart to read such a book.

④ Why did she recommend it to us?

(15) A: I can't believe how hot it is today. It's only April!

B: I know. I feel like I'm going to melt.

A: (15) It feels so much better than outside.

B: Me too. Let's stay inside for the rest of the afternoon.

① Do you want to go for a swim?

② I wish the air conditioner was stronger.

③ I'm glad we stayed indoors.

④ This is the hottest summer ever.

C 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。*の付いた語句には注がある。

Everyone knows that drinking and driving a car is very dangerous and illegal, so some people think riding a bicycle home is a safer choice. However, in Japan, drinking and cycling is also dangerous and strongly restricted by law. In recent years, the police have begun to **(A)**treat this behavior much more seriously, and the penalties can be surprisingly severe.

In November 2024, Japan revised its Road Traffic Act*. This revision* introduced new rules and **(B)**fines for cyclists. For example, riding a bicycle on the sidewalk when it is not allowed or wearing earphones while cycling can now lead to punishment. Among all these changes, one of the most important **(C)**ones concerns cycling under the influence of alcohol.

Before the revision, riding a bicycle while drunk was already illegal, but the law was not enforced* often. Usually, police only punished drunk cyclists when they caused an accident or were involved in some other serious problem. The new law, however, clearly states a legal limit for alcohol when riding a bicycle. The limit is a blood-alcohol level of 0.15 milligrams per liter. Because of this clear number, police can now use a breath test to decide whether a cyclist is drunk or not. This makes enforcement much easier and more objective.

This new standard also allows police to take action immediately if they judge a person to be a dangerous driver. Even though bicycles are not cars, they are legally classified as “light vehicles.” Therefore, if a person rides a bicycle in a very dangerous way, the police may decide that the person is not **(D)**fit to drive any vehicle. As a result, the person’s driver’s license can be suspended right away to ensure public safety.

One important point about these punishments is that they have two different sides. First, a drunk cyclist may face criminal charges, which usually require a proper legal process, such as an investigation or even a trial. Second, suspension of a license is an administrative action, not a criminal one. This means it can happen immediately, without waiting for a decision from a court. Because of this system, a cyclist who holds a Japanese driver's license can be punished twice: once by criminal charges and once by administrative action.

These rules are not just ideas on paper. Real numbers show how strictly they are being enforced. In the first nine months of 2024, before the law was revised, only 23 people lost their driver's licenses because of drunk cycling. In contrast, during the first nine months of 2025, after the revision, the number jumped dramatically to 896 people.

Furthermore, people who help or encourage drunk cycling may also face penalties. For example, if you drink with someone and know they will ride a bicycle afterward, or if you serve alcohol to a person who plans to cycle home, you may be held partly responsible.

For these reasons, especially in Japan, it is important to think carefully before riding a bicycle after drinking. Even a small amount of alcohol could be enough to break the law. Safe behavior is **(E)**essential, and Japanese police are now clearly serious about making cycling safer for everyone.

Master Blaster, Drunk cycling can result in an instantly suspended driver's license in Japan, *Sora News 24*, December 24, 2025 (https://soranews24.com/2025/12/24/drunk-cycling-can-result-in-an-instantly-suspended-drivers-license-in-japan/)を元に作成

注　Road Traffic Act　道路交通法　　revision　改正
　　enforce　〈規則など〉を遵守させる

本文中の下線部 (A) ～ (E) を言い換えるのに最も適切な表現を 1 つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(16) treat

16

① ignore ② discover

③ handle ④ repeat

(17) fines

17

① written warnings ② safety rewards

③ money penalties ④ legal instructions

(18) ones

18

① people ② changes

③ laws ④ reasons

(19) fit

19

① suitable ② careful

③ eager ④ willing

(20) essential

20

① optional ② helpful

③ difficult ④ necessary

次の各文が本文の内容と一致する場合には①を、一致しない、または本文には述べられていない場合には②をマークしなさい。

(21) Riding a bicycle under the influence of alcohol has only recently become illegal in Japan.

21

(22) The revised law sets a clear limit for alcohol in riding a bicycle.

22

(23) Because bicycles are classified as light vehicles, dangerous cycling can lead to the suspension of the cyclist's car driver's license.

23

(24) Suspending a driver's license is an administrative action, which means it must wait for a criminal trial to finish before it is applied.

24

(25) The number of people who lost their driver's licenses due to drunk cycling increased greatly after the law was revised.

25

(26) Under the new law, you may face penalties if you drink with someone knowing the person will ride a bicycle afterward.

26

D 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。*の付いた語句には注がある。

The Healing Power of Nature

Mental health is an issue that is growing all over the world. Nowadays, more and more people are suffering from anxiety, depression, and other psychological disorders. The National Alliance on Mental Illness* reported that as many as one in five Americans has mental health problems. In order to solve this problem, scientists are looking for new ways to improve our lives. Fortunately, recent research suggests that a simple solution exists right outside our doors: the natural world.

Researchers have found out that spending at least ten minutes in nature can help our mental health. This process does not require expensive medicine or special machinery. Instead, simply walking through a forest or sitting in a city park **(A)** can make a great difference. The study shows that time spent among trees is linked with better sleep and improved concentration. Even if you live in a crowded city, just a few minutes of contact with nature can help you deal with the stress of daily life.

Furthermore, spending time with others in natural environments can lead to better relationships. A notable study from the City University of Hong Kong found that nature increases how we view other people. In fact, nature makes us see others as "fully human." (a), when we are surrounded by green leaves and plants, we are more likely to recognize that others have their own feelings and thoughts.

This change in perception results in more cooperative and sociable behavior. When we feel connected to the natural world, we become more willing to help and cooperate with those around us. This positive attitude

makes us feel better about ourselves, which further improves our mental health. By means of helping others, we can also reduce our own anxiety.

The healing power of nature is not limited to forests or parks. Even small actions, such as gardening or keeping plants indoors, can bring about positive results. (　　b　　), a study from Chiba University in Japan focused on the effect of flowers. Researchers found that employees who had a vase of roses on their desk became calmer and less stressed after just four minutes. This suggests that nature can be useful for improving the work environment and productivity. Kathy Willis, a famous scientist, argues that even the smell of soil or the color of leaves can instantly change our mood.

Nature is a valuable resource that is available to everyone. Thanks to these scientific discoveries, we now know that we should make an effort to connect with the natural world every day. Whether you take a walk in a park, grow vegetables in a small yard, or keep a flower on your desk, **(B)** provides/ an / healthy / way / and / easy / happy / nature / to / stay . Protecting our natural environment is not only good for the planet but also essential for our own future.

Nature can reduce anxiety and boost mental health, *Breaking News English*, September 12, 2024
(https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2409/240912-nature-and-mental-health.html)を元に作成

注　The National Alliance on Mental Illness
米国精神障害者家族連合会

(27) 本文中の下線部 (A) を本文の内容に即して言い換えた表現として最も適切なものを１つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 27

① can be wrong　② can help a lot
③ can take a long time　④ can provide a common solution

(28) 本文中の空所 (　　a　　) に入る最も適切な語句を１つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 28

① On the other hand　② What is more

③ First of all　④ In other words

(29) 本文中の空所 (　　b　　) に入る最も適切な語句を１つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 29

① For instance　② In addition

③ At the same time　④ As a result

(30) 下線部 (B) の語句を次の意味になるように並べ替えた時、３番目 と７番目にくる語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを１つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 30

自然は、健康と幸福を維持するための取り組みやすい方法を提供してくれる

	３番目	７番目
①	to	and
②	way	nature
③	an	stay
④	provides	easy

次の各文が本文の内容と一致する場合には①を、一致しない、または本文には述べられていない場合には②をマークしなさい。

(31) The number of people with mental health problems is decreasing all over the world. 31

(32) It was reported that 20 percent of American people suffer from mental health problems. 32

(33) Some recent research suggests that expensive medicine and special machinery are not effective in improving mental health. 33

(34) People who spend their time in natural environment can build better relationships with others than those who do not. 34

(35) When people feel connected to nature, they become more likely to help those around them. 35

(36) There is a positive cycle where helping others and improving our own mental health support each other. 36

(37) The healing power of nature is limited to people who can visit forests or city parks. 37

(38) Kathy Willis argues that natural elements like smell and color have an immediate effect on our emotions. 38