

2026 年度

入学試験問題

外国語

〔英語コミュニケーションⅠ・Ⅱ、論理・表現Ⅰ・Ⅱ〕

2月3日

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. この冊子は8ページある。
3. 解答用紙はマークシート式解答用紙1枚で、別に配付する。
4. 本冊子に脱落、印刷不明瞭がある場合は、本試験中に試験監督者に申し出ること。
5. この教科を事前に申込みしていない場合は、受験できない。
6. 受験する教科は受験票に記載してある教科で、本日教科の変更はできない。
7. マークシート式解答用紙の記入上の注意
 - ①解答する科目のマーク欄を正確にマークすること。
 - ②マークシート式解答用紙の解答番号は45問までであるが、問題の中にある設問数まで解答すること。(問題の中にある の数字が解答番号に対応している)
 - ③解答には、黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用すること。
 - ④一度記入した解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムで完全に消してから記入しなおすこと。
 - ⑤解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったり、汚したりしないこと。
 - ⑥解答欄への記入は、マークシート記入例にしたがって、正確にマークすること。
8. 上記の注意を守らない場合は、採点できないことがある。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えよ。

Reality is everything that exists. That sounds straightforward, doesn't it? Actually, it isn't. There are various problems. What about dinosaurs, which once existed but exist (1) longer? What about stars, which are so far away that, by the time their light reaches us and we can see them, they may have fizzled out?

We'll come to dinosaurs and stars in a moment. But in any case, how do we know things exist, even in the present? Well, our five senses — sight, smell, touch, hearing and taste — do a pretty good job of ⁽²⁾convincing us that many things are (3): rocks and camels, newly mown grass and freshly ground coffee, sandpaper and velvet, waterfalls and doorbells, sugar and salt. But are we only going to call something '(3)' if we can detect it directly with one of our five senses?

What about a distant galaxy, too far away to be seen with the naked eye? What about a bacterium, too small to be seen without a powerful microscope? Must we say that these do not exist because we can't see them? No. Obviously we can enhance our senses through the use of special instruments: telescopes for the galaxy, microscopes for bacteria. Because we understand telescopes and microscopes, and how they work, we can use them to extend the reach of our senses — in this case, the sense of (4) — and what they enable us to see convinces us that galaxies and bacteria (5).

How about radio waves? Do they exist? Our eyes can't detect them, (6) can our ears, but again special instruments — television sets, for example — convert them into signals that we can see and hear. So, although we can't see or hear radio waves, we know they are a part of reality. As with telescopes and microscopes, we understand how radios and televisions work. So they help our senses (7) a picture of what exists: the real world — reality. Radio telescopes (and X-ray telescopes) show us stars and galaxies through what seem like different eyes: another way to expand our view of reality.

Back to those dinosaurs. How do we know that they once roamed the Earth? We have never seen them or heard them or had to run away from them. Alas, we don't have a time machine to show them to us directly. But here we have a different kind of aid to our senses: we have fossils, and we can see *them* with the naked eye. Fossils don't run and jump but, because we understand how fossils are formed, they can tell us something of (8) happened millions of years ago. We understand how water, with minerals dissolved in it, seeps into corpses buried in layers of mud and rock. We understand how the minerals crystallize out of the water and replace the materials of the corpse, atom by atom, leaving some trace of the original animal's form imprinted on the stone. So, although we can't see dinosaurs directly with our senses, we can work (9) that they must have existed, using indirect evidence that still ultimately reaches us through our senses: we see and touch the stony traces of ancient life.

(Richard Dawkins, *The Magic of Reality*, Transworld Publishers, 2012, pp. 12–14)

Notes: straightforward = 簡単な、わかりやすい、単純な fizzle out = 消滅する
mown = mow (刈り取る) の過去分詞形
ground = grind (～を挽いて粉にする) の過去分詞形 galaxy = 銀河
roam = ～を歩き回る alas = ああ、悲しいかな (悲嘆、後悔などの発声)
dissolve = ～を溶かす seep = しみこむ corpse = 死体、死骸
crystallize = 結晶する imprint = ～を刻み込む

問1 空所 () に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① any ② much ③ more ④ so ⑤ no

問2 下線部(2)の意味と同じ意味のものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① Every member was present at the meeting.
② My grandmother is still very present in my mind.
③ Focus on the present not on the future.
④ The judge will present a trophy to the champion.

問3 2か所ある空所 () に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① exist ② existed ③ existence ④ really ⑤ real

問4 空所 () に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① sight ② smell ③ touch ④ hearing ⑤ taste

問5 空所 () に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① to exist ② exists ③ exist ④ existing ⑤ existence

問6 空所 () に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① no ② nor ③ or ④ none ⑤ never

問7 空所 () に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① building ② built ③ to build ④ to be built ⑤ having built

問8 空所 () に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① what ② which ③ why ④ when ⑤ how

問9 空所 () に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① out ② for ③ in ④ on ⑤ at

問10 この文章全体の主題として最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① The importance of the five senses in scientific development
② History and progress of science and technology
③ How to prove the existence of dinosaurs and stars
④ The complexities of how humans perceive reality

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えよ。

The English language is () today in parts of Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and in some of the islands of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. It is () as a first language by 370 to 400 million people. It is also used as a second language by a similar number of people, and as a foreign language by hundreds of millions more. English is probably used in some way by about a quarter of all the people in the world. () so many people, in so many places, speak or use English, it is often called a ‘world language’.

Who uses English, and why is it such a widely spoken language? ()

English is also used for many different kinds of international communication. People in science, medicine, and business often communicate in English. English is the language of much of the world’s pop music and films. The ‘languages’ of international sea and air traffic control, known as ‘Seaspeak’ and ‘Airspeak’, use English. They use a small number of English words and sentences to () communication clearer and simpler. Much of the world’s news is reported in English on television, the radio, the Internet, or in newspapers.

The spread of English around the world began with the British settlement of North America, the Caribbean, Australia, and Asia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It continued in the nineteenth century () the British controlled parts of Africa and the South Pacific. English also became important internationally because in the nineteenth century Britain was the most important industrial nation in the world. Many new machines came from Britain, so people had to learn English in order to learn how to use them.

In the twentieth century, the use of English spread with the growth in international business. Air travel developed, making more international business possible. Faster ways of international communication, like the telephone and more recently the computer, became more widely used. Many people wanted to do business with American companies because the US was rich, and in order to do this they had to speak English. When international companies and organizations developed, English was often () as the working language. For example, English is the working language of the European Central Bank, () the bank is in Germany. In Asia and the Pacific, nine () ten international organizations work only in English.

(Brigit Viney, *The History of the English Language*, Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 1–2)

問1 2か所ある空所（**11**）に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① speak ② to speak ③ to be speaking ④ speaking ⑤ spoken

問2 空所（**12**）に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① Although ② However ③ Because ④ While ⑤ If

問3 空所（**13**）について、すぐ前の文に続くように次の（ア）から（エ）までの文を並べ替えると、どの順序が論理的か。最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

（ア） In other countries, like India, Kenya, Singapore, and Papua New Guinea, large numbers of people use English as a second language.

（イ） Finally, in many countries English is taught in schools as a foreign language, but it is not an official language.

（ウ） They have their own first language, but because English is one of the official languages, they use it in education, business, government, radio, and television.

（エ） In countries like Britain and the US, English is the first language of most people: in other words, it is the first language people learn as children and they communicate in English all the time.

- ① （ア）→（ウ）→（エ）→（イ） ② （ア）→（エ）→（ウ）→（イ） ③ （エ）→（ウ）→（ア）→（イ）
④ （エ）→（ア）→（ウ）→（イ） ⑤ （エ）→（イ）→（ウ）→（ア）

問4 空所（**14**）に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① do ② work ③ make ④ play ⑤ go

問5 空所（**15**）に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① when ② why ③ how ④ which ⑤ what

問6 空所（**16**）に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① choose ② choice ③ choosing ④ chosen ⑤ to choose

問7 空所（**17**）に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① however ② if ③ although ④ in summary ⑤ because

問8 空所（**18**）に入る最も適切なものを次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① to ② out of ③ into ④ until ⑤ up with

問9 次の（１）と（２）の質問に対する答えとして、本文の内容と最も一致するものをそれぞれ下から選び、番号で答えよ。

（１） What percentage of all people in the world use English in some way?

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- ① About 90% ② About 75% ③ About 50% ④ About 25%

（２） Why is English an important world language?

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- ① Because it is taught as an official language all over the world.
② Because it is very clear and simple.
③ Because it is easy to learn and use for non-native speakers.
④ Because it is used in many different fields and by a large number of people in the world.

Ⅲ 次の (21) ～ (30) に入る最も適切な語または語句を選択肢の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

1 He (21) in Singapore for five years before he got a job in Australia.

- ① will have lived ② lives ③ has lived ④ will live ⑤ had lived

2 Finally, I decided to give up the idea of (22) a trip to Hawaii.

- ① make ② making ③ made ④ to make ⑤ to have made

3 I found (23) easy to make friends with the foreign guests at the reception party.

- ① too ② them ③ that ④ it ⑤ enough

4 The girl (24) talking to in front of the classroom yesterday is from Viet Nam.

- ① was ② which I was ③ who I am ④ who was ⑤ I was

5 I have two computers. One is a laptop and (25) is a desktop.

- ① another ② the other ③ other ④ others ⑤ it

6 You (26) introduce me to our new instructor because we have already met.

- ① will ② do not have to ③ should ④ are supposed to ⑤ never

7 The spectators were very (27) because the athlete won the gold medal.

- ① excited ② exciting ③ excites ④ excite ⑤ to excite

8 Would you mind (28) my term report?

- ① check ② to check ③ checked ④ to be checked ⑤ checking

9 Each of the guests (29) a room on the same floor at the hotel.

- ① have ② having ③ has ④ to have ⑤ are having

10 I will have to finish the homework for English class (30) Monday.

- ① by ② to ③ at ④ in ⑤ until

Ⅳ 次の (31) ～ (36) に入る最も適切な語または語句を選択肢の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

1 A : Do you know how many guest students will visit our campus next week?

B : Probably 20 (31). I'll check the list.

- ① at the most ② in the past ③ on the way ④ for a while
⑤ not in the least

2 A : Are there a lot of foreign people in your company?

B : Yes. We have workers of many different (32). They come from all over the world.

- ① conversations ② international ③ nationalities ④ worldwide ⑤ global

3 A : Can you do me a (33)? Will you please watch the puppy while I'm out?

B : Sure, mom. I will be with the dog while waiting for you.

- ① help ② good ③ dream ④ favor ⑤ hope

4 A : Kevin, are you still working at the hamburger shop?

B : No. I (34) three days ago. I've found a new job at a convenience store.

- ① give ② quit ③ end ④ miss ⑤ beat

5 A : It's (35) a beautiful day. Why don't you go to the beach with me?

B : OK, I'll be ready in a few minutes.

- ① many ② all ③ any ④ such ⑤ more

6 A : Will I be able to pass the exam tomorrow?

B : Don't (36) so much. You did your best, right?

- ① worry ② trouble ③ surprise ④ mistake ⑤ expect

V 日本文の意味になるように下の語または語句を並べかえたとき、() ～ ()
に入るものを選択肢の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

1 こうして私たちは知り合いになりました。

This () () () came () () () ().

① know ② other ③ how ④ is ⑤ to ⑥ each ⑦ we

2 現場での経験を通して学ぶ方が教科書を使った勉強に勝る場合がよくある。

Learning () () () often () () () ().

① a textbook ② through ③ with ④ is ⑤ studying ⑥ superior to
⑦ field experience