

2026年度

英 語

(100点
60分)

(一般選抜B日程)

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 解答用紙には解答欄以外に受験番号欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。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。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、I問(2)と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号Iの(2)の欄の③にマークしなさい。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄
(2)	① ② ● ④

- 5 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

Ⅰ 以下の英文を読んで、空所（ 1 ）～（ 10 ）の中に入れるべき語をそれぞれ下の語群 1 ～ 10 の中から選びなさい。ただし同じものを 2 度用いてはならない。

There's no such thing as a free lunch. What about free water? In Japan, customers may not give much thought to the iced water served free at (1) and coffee shops. If you're used to this, you may be (2) when you visit Singapore. According to a display I (3) in the Earth Mart pavilion at the Osaka Expo, Singapore is one of only 12 countries with safe-to-drink tap water. Many Singapore restaurants do not serve (4) water, iced or otherwise.

From time to time, this topic has been (5) up for discussion. Four years ago, a member of Parliament asked (6) restaurants should be required to (7) free water. The environment ministry (8) to say there was no basis for this. Singapore's tap water, while safe to drink, is not free. Restaurants and coffee shops have to (9) for it. They also cover the cost of washing the glasses and containers.

This debate was re-ignited recently when someone started an online petition,* again (10) the government to require restaurants to serve "free-flow tap water to all customers at no additional cost."

(Abridged and adapted from "Should that glass of water at the restaurant be free?" *The Japan Times Alpha*, Aug. 1, 2025. <https://alpha.japantimes.co.jp/article/essay/20250801/124985/>)

(注) 本文は 2025 年 8 月時点での事実に基づいて書かれている。

*petition 署名運動

1. brought	2. free	3. if	4. pay
5. provide	6. replied	7. restaurants	8. saw
9. surprised	10. urging		

- II 次の会話文中の空所 (11) ~ (15) の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次頁枠内の 1 ~ 7 のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。ただし同じものを 2 度用いてはならない。

Tomoko: Hey, Leo, have you decided what you're going to do during the spring break?

Leo: Not really. I've been thinking about a trip. There's just one problem. (11)

Tomoko: Yeah, money is my problem, too. But I don't want to spend the whole time at home again.

Leo: Well, I was checking the internet, and I saw this really cheap flight to Okinawa.

Tomoko: Okinawa? That sounds like a good idea. (12)

Leo: Yes, nice and easy. The beaches look incredible, too.

Tomoko: That sounds so good. OK, let's say we go. What would we actually do there?

Leo: Well, we could rent bikes, go snorkeling, maybe even visit some historical sites.

Tomoko: Sounds like a plan. (13)

Leo: Good idea. If we book everything by this weekend, the price will still be low.

Tomoko: Oh, but wait! What about accommodation?

Leo: I looked into it already. There are some hostels near the beach that are really affordable.

Tomoko: That's perfect. I can't wait. (14)

Leo: Ha ha! Don't forget to put in your sunblock! This summer is going to be way better than last year.

Tomoko: Yeah, last year was just endless part-time work and no fun.

Leo: I know. It was the same for me, too. (15)

Tomoko: Well, this time we're going to have a proper vacation.

1. We'll need to check availability right away.
2. I was too tired to go anywhere the whole time.
3. I'm not sure I can afford it.
4. It's just a three-hour flight from Tokyo.
5. I want to travel all over the world.
6. Let's think about it next week.
7. I'm going to start packing when I get home.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで（16）～（20）の問いに答えなさい。答えは1～4の中から最も適当なものを選びなさい。

Antibiotics are medicines that kill bacteria or stop them from growing. Bacteria are tiny living things that sometimes cause infections in the body. Unlike viruses, which need to go inside a living cell to survive, bacteria can live and grow on their own. Since antibiotics were first used in the 1940s, they have saved millions of lives. They have helped many people recover from serious infections. However, doctors and scientists are now worried about a serious problem that is spreading around the world: antibiotic resistance.

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become stronger. When this happens, antibiotics can no longer kill them. These bacteria are called resistant bacteria, because they resist antibiotics. They can cause infections that are very hard to treat.

One reason for antibiotic resistance is the overuse of antibiotics. Some people take antibiotics when they have a cold or the flu. However, these illnesses are caused by viruses, not bacteria. Antibiotics do not work on viruses, basically because viruses are not really living things. When antibiotics are used too often, bacteria learn how to survive them. Another problem is that patients often stop taking antibiotics before finishing the full course. Even if patients feel better, some bacteria may still be in the body and become resistant.

Resistant bacteria can spread quickly from person to person, especially in hospitals. This is dangerous because patients in hospitals often do not have strong systems keeping them healthy. Nurses and other healthcare workers must be very careful to wash their hands and clean equipment to stop the spread of these infections.

Doctors now try to be more careful when they give antibiotics. They may only give them when they are sure the infection is caused by bacteria. Patients

also have an important role: they should only take antibiotics as directed and never share them with others.

New antibiotics are still being developed, but bacteria can also become resistant to these. That's why prevention is so important. Simple actions like handwashing, getting vaccines, and using antibiotics correctly can help protect everyone.

In the future, antibiotic resistance could become one of the world's biggest health problems. However, if people around the world work together, we can slow it down. Nurses, doctors, and patients all have a role to play in protecting the important power of antibiotics.

- (16) Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
1. Antibiotics can destroy both viruses and bacteria.
 2. Resistant bacteria are not really a big problem in the modern world.
 3. Antibiotic resistance makes some infections harder to treat.
 4. Doctors should try to use antibiotics against all diseases.
- (17) Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
1. Patients should stop taking antibiotics when they feel better.
 2. Handwashing can help stop the spread of resistant bacteria.
 3. Antibiotics should always be taken for the flu.
 4. Resistant bacteria only exist in poor countries.
- (18) Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
1. Resistant bacteria are not found outside hospitals.
 2. If you stop taking antibiotics early, it helps the medicine work better.
 3. People should share their antibiotics with others as much as possible.
 4. There are important differences between viruses and bacteria.

- (19) Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
1. Bacteria may become stronger after antibiotics are used too much.
 2. Some people take antibiotics even when they don't need them.
 3. Vaccines do not help in the fight against antibiotic resistance.
 4. Nurses can help stop the spread of resistant bacteria.
- (20) Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
1. The first antibiotics were used more than fifty years ago.
 2. Antibiotic resistance could become a big global health problem.
 3. Antibiotics help the body when you catch a cold.
 4. Everyone has a role to play in fighting antibiotic resistance.

Ⅳ 与えられた日本語文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、選択肢を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。ただし解答は および に入る語（句）の番号のみを選びなさい。文頭の単語も全て小文字で表されている。

(21) 専門家たちでさえ、いつ食品価格が下がるのかを予測できない。

Even _____ food _____ _____.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. will | 2. can't | 3. down | 4. experts |
| 5. go | 6. prices | 7. predict | 8. when |

(22) その選手は水をほとんど飲まなかったので、試合中にめまいを感じた。

The _____ _____ water _____ _____

during the game.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| 1. felt | 2. drank | 3. she | 4. that |
| 5. little | 6. player | 7. so | 8. dizzy |

(23) 両親は、経験のために留学するよう私を励ましてくれた。

_____ _____ _____ abroad _____.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------------|----------|
| 1. to | 2. experience | 3. parents | 4. me |
| 5. my | 6. encouraged | 7. for | 8. study |

(24) 私たちは計画していたよりも早く家を出た。

We _____ _____ _____ .

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. earlier | 2. to | 3. had | 4. home |
| 5. left | 6. planned | 7. than | 8. we |

(25) もっと値段が安ければ、私はあの自転車を買うだろう。

I _____ _____ _____ .

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. buy | 2. expensive | 3. if | 4. it |
| 5. less | 6. was | 7. would | 8. that bicycle |

(26) プリンターに用紙がまったく残っていない。

_____ a _____ left in _____ b _____.

1. is

2. all

3. paper

4. printer

5. the

6. no

7. at

8. there

V 次の英文を読んで (27) ~ (31) の問いに答えなさい。答えは 1 ~ 4 の中から最も適当なものを選びなさい。

Malaria is a dangerous disease that causes high fever, chills, and thousands of deaths every year. For many centuries, people did not know what caused it. Some believed it came from bad air in swamps. In fact, the word “malaria” comes from the old Italian expression *mal aria*, which means “bad air.” However, the real cause was discovered in the late 1800s by a British doctor named Ronald Ross.

Ross worked in India as a doctor in the British army. At that time, many people were dying from malaria, especially in hot, wet places. Ross wanted to find out how the disease spread. He had learned from another scientist, Patrick Manson, that mosquitoes might carry the disease. Manson had worked on this problem while living in China. However, the idea was new, and many people did not believe it.

Ross began a difficult investigation. He studied mosquitoes every day, often working in hot and uncomfortable conditions. He used a microscope, a tool to see very small things, to look inside mosquitoes that had bitten sick birds. After many months, on August 20, 1897, Ross found something amazing. He saw the malaria parasite inside the stomach of a mosquito. A parasite is a small living thing that lives in or on another animal and causes harm. This was the first clear proof that mosquitoes were spreading malaria.

Later, Ross showed that the same thing happened in humans. When a mosquito bites a person with malaria, it takes in the parasite. Then, when it bites another person, it passes the parasite into their blood. This discovery was very important for public health. Now people knew they could prevent malaria by controlling mosquitoes.

Ross’s work helped save many lives. Governments started mosquito control programs, such as drying areas of water and using nets and sprays. In 1902,

Ross received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his discovery. The Nobel Prize is a very famous award given to people who make great contributions to science, peace, or literature.

Ross's story is also about perseverance, the ability to keep trying even when things are difficult. He worked hard even when others doubted him. Today, malaria still affects millions of people, especially in Africa and Asia. However, thanks to Ross, we at least have a better understanding of how to fight it.

- (27) Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
1. Ronald Ross discovered the malaria parasite in human blood in 1880.
 2. Patrick Manson won the Nobel Prize for discovering the cause of malaria.
 3. People used to think that malaria was caused by air that was not good.
 4. Malaria only affects people in rich countries today.
- (28) Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
1. Ross was working in China while he was doing his research.
 2. Ross looked at mosquitoes from a very long way away.
 3. Ross noticed the malaria parasite inside a mosquito.
 4. Ross believed malaria was caused by eating dirty food.
- (29) Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
1. Ross's discovery helped people learn how to prevent malaria.
 2. Ross gave up his research because of the hot weather.
 3. Ross was the first person to use a microscope.
 4. Very few people get malaria these days.

(30) Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

1. Ross received the Nobel Prize before 1910.
2. Malaria is still a problem in some parts of the world.
3. Ross's work led to mosquito control programs.
4. Ross failed because he gave up too easily.

(31) Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

1. A parasite is a small living thing that can harm other animals.
2. Ross's discovery showed that mosquitoes can spread malaria.
3. Ross worked with Patrick Manson in India.
4. The use of nets is one way to control the spread of malaria.

VI 次の空所に入る最も適切な語または語句を 1 ～ 4 の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(32) He drives so () that I don't want to get in his car again.

1. dangerous 2. danger 3. dangerously 4. dangers

(33) His answer was not as clear as ().

1. she 2. she's 3. her 4. hers

(34) By next month, I () on this project for two years.

1. will have worked 2. have worked
3. had worked 4. work

(35) The () child ran into his mother's arms.

1. frightening 2. frightened 3. frighten 4. frightens

(36) The patient feels () better after taking the medicine.

1. much 2. many 3. more 4. most

(37) They were talking () the teacher was writing on the board.

1. during 2. while 3. from 4. over

(38) I wish I () more time yesterday to finish the assignment.

1. have 2. having 3. were having 4. had had

(39) She insisted on () the contract carefully before signing it.

1. examine 2. examines 3. examining 4. examined