

2026年度
一般選抜 一期 試験問題
英 語

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てください。
- 3 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。

① 氏名欄

氏名を正しく記入しなさい。

② 受験番号欄

受験番号（7桁の数字）を記入し、さらに受験番号マーク欄にマークしなさい。

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、解答番号 1 と表示のある問いに対して⑤と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号1の解答欄の⑤にマークしなさい。

（例）

解答番号	解 答 欄								
1	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

- 5 試験時間は60分です。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は回収しますので持ち帰らないでください。

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読み、以下の各問いに答えよ。

Until recently, it used to be common to think of robots as just workers, machines designed to build cars or do the housework. In fact, the word ‘robot’ comes from the Czech word ‘robota’, which means ‘forced labour’. But a few years ago, (1)a robot revolution began. Companies began to design robots as toys for children. These have become so popular that now some parents and experts are worried about the effects of friendships between robots and children.

In 1940, Isaac Asimov wrote a story called ‘Robbie’, in which a robot was a child’s best friend. In the story, the child’s mother had been worried about their friendship until the robot saved the child’s life at the end of the story. In real life, there are also (2) about humans ‘hanging out’ with robots.

One of the reasons why experts are worried is because young people might believe that robots are people, not machines. It may seem strange that we can feel an emotional connection with a machine, but just think of all the friendly robots that already exist in fiction, from WALL-E to R2-D2. Could (3)close relationships with a robot confuse children?

Some people think it’s possible. In the past, children would play with *inanimate toys or objects. But today’s robot toys are designed to express feelings and emotions in a human way, and some are capable of real interaction with children. When a child says he doesn’t want to play, the robot can show sadness or disappointment. Some robots are designed to (4) if they lose in games or if you shake them.

There are robot toys that can modify their behaviour as they learn about their owner and their surroundings. That’s the case of PARO, a Japanese robot in the form of a seal. PARO is helping people suffering from *dementia to feel less lonely. The robot responds to the person’s voice and touch by moving and making sounds. (5) a human being, it never has arguments with you. It’s the perfect companion, bringing enjoyment to people.

However, there’s a real danger that humans sometimes forget that robots are not living beings. In (6)an experiment, researchers from different universities in Germany asked 89 people to interact with a robot. When they had finished the interaction, the robot begged half of the people not to switch it off. These people hesitated before they did so, and 13 people actually refused to switch it off! Robots may make good companions for certain people. But let’s not forget—they aren’t living beings and they don’t have feelings.

*inanimate…無生物の *dementia…認知症

出典 *Gateway to the World B1 Macmillan Education Limited* 一部省略

問1 下線部(1), (3)が表す内容として最も適切なものを, 次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号は 1, 2]

(1) a robot revolution

1

- ① 自動車を組み立てたり家事をしたりするロボットを設計すること
- ② ロボットを開発する技術競争でチェコが世界を牽引すること
- ③ 企業が子供向けの玩具としてロボットの製作に着手すること
- ④ ロボットの知的能力が人間の水準を上回るほど進化すること

(3) close relationships with a robot

2

- ① 見た目が人間そっくりのロボットが流行すること
- ② 感情を失い機械的に行動する人間が増えること
- ③ ロボットに自我が生まれ人間を排除し始めること
- ④ ロボットと人間との間に親密な関係が生まれること

問2 文中の(2), (4), (5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, 次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号は 3 ~ 5]

(2) ① accepted solutions

② fixed rules

③ divided opinions

④ overlooked ideas

3

(4) ① be expensive

② feel sick

③ break down

④ get upset

4

(5) ① Unlike

② Similar to

③ As well as

④ But for

5

問3 下線部(6)の説明として不適切なものを, 次のうちから1つ選べ。

[解答番号は 6]

(6) an experiment

- ① ドイツの様々な大学の研究者たちが関わった
- ② 実験の参加者はロボットと交流することを要求された
- ③ 参加者の半数は研究者にロボットの電源を切らないように言われた
- ④ 89人中13人はロボットへの強い感情移入が見られた

問4 本文の内容に最もよく合うものを, 次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号は 7 ~ 9]

(1) The story 'Robbie' seems to have (7).

① enthusiastic fans

② a happy ending

③ a religious storyline

④ only male characters

(2) A robot named PARO can (8).

① learn by itself without instruction

② correctly tell what it thinks to its owner

③ react to the voices of people around it

④ move like a real seal

(3) What must be remembered about robots is (9).

- ① they cannot be human beings with feelings
- ② the abilities of robots are inferior to those of human beings
- ③ their appearance does not correctly reflect what they are
- ④ in most cases, deep bonds develop between robots and humans

問5 本文の表題として最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つ選べ。

〔解答番号は 10 〕

- ① Easier Lives with Housemaid Robots
- ② Robots as Our Best Friends
- ③ How Human Beings Work in the Machine Age
- ④ The Weaknesses of New Technology

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読み、以下の各問いに答えよ。

How many students drop out of high school in the United States? Nobody seems to know with certainty, but statistics indicate it might be a lot more than most people think. Recent studies have found that only about 75 percent of all high school freshmen receive a *high school diploma and that in the fifty largest US cities, the number falls to 52 percent—(1)barely more than half. Previous studies had shown that 85 percent of all high school students graduated. The US now has the highest dropout rate of all industrialized countries. It is estimated that more than 1 million students drop out of high school every year, or 7,000 each school day. According to one study, America is the only industrialized nation in which children are less likely to graduate from high school than their parents.

The rising dropout rate has alarmed both educators and (2). In this age of advanced technology, education is more important than ever. To get a good job, workers need to know how to read. They must be able to quickly calculate complex math problems. High school dropouts hurt not only themselves but also the American economy. They hinder America's ability to compete against the rest of the world. A worker without a high school diploma earns an estimated \$300,000 less in his or her lifetime than a high school graduate. A dropout has less spending money to help the economy and less to pay the government in the form of taxes. Because the government collects less tax money, it cannot pay as much to retired people who have worked hard their entire lives. One report estimated that high school dropouts in one recent school year will cost the US almost \$330 billion. In addition, dropouts are more likely to get into trouble. They often rely on government welfare programs, which are funded by American taxpayers. Studies have shown that (3)as much as 75 percent of all prisoners in the United States, for example, did not finish high school.

Several cities have formed (4)programs to help high school dropouts. In Houston, Texas, volunteers—including the mayor—go to dropouts' homes and try to convince these students to give school another try. More than 5,000 city dropouts have returned to the classroom since the program started in 2004. In Virginia, a private business has donated money to open two non-traditional schools for high school students who are struggling in conventional schools and are likely to drop

out. And in Washington, D.C., a private welfare agency has started a program to help dropouts learn job skills.

*high school diploma…高校の卒業証書

出典 *Reading for the Real World 1* Compass Publishing 一部省略

問1 下線部(1), (3)とほぼ同じ意味を表すものとして最も適切なものを, 次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号は 11, 12]

(1) barely

11

① narrowly

② actually

③ obviously

④ mainly

(3) as much as

12

① exactly

② no less than

③ more than

④ less than

問2 文中の(2)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, 次のうちから1つ選べ。 [解答番号は 13]

① caseworkers

② schoolteachers

③ students

④ economists

問3 下線部(4)の例として本文で述べられていないものを, 次のうちから1つ選べ。

[解答番号は 14]

① 市長による高校中退者の説得

② ボランティアによる家庭訪問

③ 高校中退者向けの学校の設立

④ 福祉機関によるスキル習得支援

問4 本文の内容に最もよく合うものを, 次のうちから1つ選べ。 [解答番号は 15]

① American children seem to be more likely to drop out of high school than their parents.

② High school graduates earn at least \$300,000 by the time they retire.

③ About two-thirds of the prisoners in America can't read, write, or do math.

④ Various campaigns could increase the American dropout rate in the future.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の各組の中で, 下線部の発音が他の語と異なるものを, 次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号は 16 ~ 20]

問1 ① robot

② stone

③ total

④ won

16

問2 ① amuse

② purchase

③ revise

④ disease

17

問3 ① umbrella

② successful

③ expensive

④ ingredient

18

問4 ① yacht

② echo

③ chorus

④ technique

19

問5 ① breathe

② treaty

③ pleasant

④ feature

20

〔Ⅳ〕 次の文中の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

〔解答番号は 21 ～ 30 〕

- 問 1 Make sure you do your homework, (21) you will get into trouble again.
① and ② so ③ or ④ for
- 問 2 In the airline business, even a small mistake can (22) to disaster.
① lead ② cause ③ result ④ occur
- 問 3 (23) true to your beliefs is better than following other people blindly.
① Be ② Being ③ Having been ④ To being
- 問 4 You cannot be (24) careful when crossing streets without traffic signals.
① enough ② much ③ little ④ too
- 問 5 Nicole has a bad (25) of laughing in serious situations.
① benefit ② orbit ③ exit ④ habit
- 問 6 That new video game is not so popular (26) to its complicated story.
① among ② owing ③ since ④ in spite
- 問 7 This is the movie (27) has influenced my way of thinking about Japan.
① where ② what ③ that ④ in which
- 問 8 (28) you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.
① Will ② Can ③ Should ④ Shall
- 問 9 (29) what to say to comfort him, she just sat next to him in silence.
① Not knowing ② Not known ③ Unknown ④ No knowing
- 問 10 How did you (30) the present from your cousin in Australia?
① think ② like ③ like of ④ like to

〔V〕 次の会話を完成させるために最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

〔解答番号は 31 ～ 35 〕

問1 A: Look at all the people waiting for the elevator.

B: How about using the stairs to go up instead?

A: (31)

B: Think of it as good exercise.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ① But our class is on the top floor! | ② This is a one-story building. |
| ③ There's no way to get there. | ④ We're stuck in traffic! |

問2 A: Have you managed to get in touch with Fred?

B: No, I haven't. He hasn't replied to any of my emails.

A: (32)

B: OK. I'll try.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① You should call him on the phone. | ② It's a waste of time. |
| ③ Maybe you're too nervous. | ④ I know his email address, too. |

問3 A: Can I help you?

B: Thanks! It's a bit too high for me to reach it.

A: (33)

B: I'm glad you came.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① You can't reach it, either. | ② I'm counting on you. |
| ③ Let me get it for you. | ④ I'm shorter than you. |

問4 A: Lucy, is there any pizza left in the kitchen? Where's my pizza?

B: Oh, sorry. It's all gone.

A: (34)

B: Yes, your pizza's on the way. Please wait a little while.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ① How many pizzas are left? | ② Did you order another one for me? |
| ③ What kind of pizza do you like? | ④ Who ate all of it? |

問5 A: What seems to be the trouble today?

B: Well, I have a sharp pain in my stomach.

A: (35)

B: Right here, on the lower left side.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ① When did the pain start? | ② Can you describe the problem? |
| ③ How bad is the pain? | ④ Which part hurts the most? |

〔VI〕 次の英文が日本語の内容を表すように下の①～⑤を並べ替えたときに、2 番目と 4 番目に来るものとして最も適切なものを、次のうちから 1 つずつ選べ。〔解答番号は 36 ～ 45 〕

問 1 利益を出したいのであれば費用を削減しなければなりません。

We must reduce costs () (36) () (37) () a profit.

① we ② to ③ if ④ are ⑤ make

問 2 彼は目に涙を浮かべて私を見つめていました。

He was staring () (38) () (39) () his eyes.

① in ② at ③ me ④ tears ⑤ with

問 3 その車はどこか故障しているようです。

There seems () (40) () (41) () the car.

① to ② with ③ wrong ④ be ⑤ something

問 4 週末までにレポートを終わらせてほしいのですが。

I () (42) () (43) () by the end of the week.

① finish ② would ③ the report ④ wish ⑤ you

問 5 どんなに時間がかかっても、私はあなたのことを待つつもりです。

No () (44) () (45) (), I'm going to wait for you.

① takes ② how ③ long ④ matter ⑤ it