

2026年度 一般選抜（前期） 2月1日

英語 【英語コミュニケーションⅠ・英語コミュニケーションⅡ】

〈注意事項〉

- 1 解答はじめの合図があるまでは、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 解答用紙は折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
- 3 問題は1ページから9ページまでです。
- 4 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙に次の事項を記入し、マークしてください。
記入、マークするときは黒鉛筆（H、F、HBに限る）を使用し、誤ってマークした場合は消しゴムでていねいに消し、新たにマークし直してください。

①解答用紙の氏名・受験番号欄に「氏名」「受験番号」を記入し、受験番号マーク欄にマークしてください。

※記入例（受験番号「410324」：氏名「科学 大」の場合）

氏名	科 学 大					
受験番号	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
	4	1	0	3	2	4

受験番号 マーク欄	①	0	1	2	3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	5	6	7	8	9
	②	0	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	③	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	④	0	1	2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	4	5	6	7	8	9
	⑤	0	1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	⑥	0	1	2	3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	5	6	7	8	9

②入試区分欄の「一般前期 (2/1)」をマークしてください。

入試区分	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 一般前期 (2/1)	<input type="radio"/> 一般前期 (2/2)	<input type="radio"/> 一般後期
教科	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 英語		
科目	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 英語	08	

- 5 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

〔1〕 次の①～⑤の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものをア～エから選び、記号をマークせよ。

① A : Are you free to go out tonight?

B : I would love to but (①) tonight.

A : Why are you so busy?

B : I have an important test tomorrow.

ア I have a lot of free time

イ I don't have my part time job

ウ I have to relax

エ I have to study a lot

② A : Thank you for calling Riverside Restaurant. How may I help you?

B : I'd like to ask about a bag I left at your restaurant on Monday.

A : (②) Just a moment, please.

B : Thank you. I appreciate it.

ア Let me ask the staff from Monday and see if they found it.

イ I'll check the menu for Monday's lunch special.

ウ I'm sorry but all of our tables are full on Monday.

エ We're busy on Mondays. Would Tuesday be acceptable?

③ A : How did you learn to play the guitar?

B : I've been practicing every day for almost ten years.

A : Wow! You must really enjoy making music.

B : Actually, I don't. (③)

ア Being in a rock band is my dream.

イ My mother forces me to study music.

ウ Playing the guitar is my favorite hobby.

エ The guitar is a lot of fun!

④ A : Wow! You look (④). What happened?

B : I was carrying my lunch tray and I spilled coffee on my white shirt.

A : I feel sorry for you!

B : Please don't! It's actually kind of funny! That's why I'm smiling.

ア starving

イ fantastic

ウ terrible

エ worried

⑤ A : You don't look as happy today as usual. Is something wrong?

B : My pet cat has been missing since the day before yesterday. I'm worried about her.

A : (⑤)

B : Not really. When my father came home, she went out the door and she hasn't come back yet.

ア What kind of food did you feed the cat?

イ What other pets did you keep?

ウ Can you describe that cat to me?

エ Is there any reason for her disappearance?

- 【3】 次の情報を読み、①～④の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものをア～エから選び、記号をマークせよ。

OFF-GRID LIVING IN JAPAN

Living off-grid means you have a lifestyle that does not rely on the city for water, energy and garbage collection. The benefits include saving money, helping the environment and, maybe most importantly, more freedom. If one chooses this lifestyle, there are some important factors to be considered.

Where can I live?

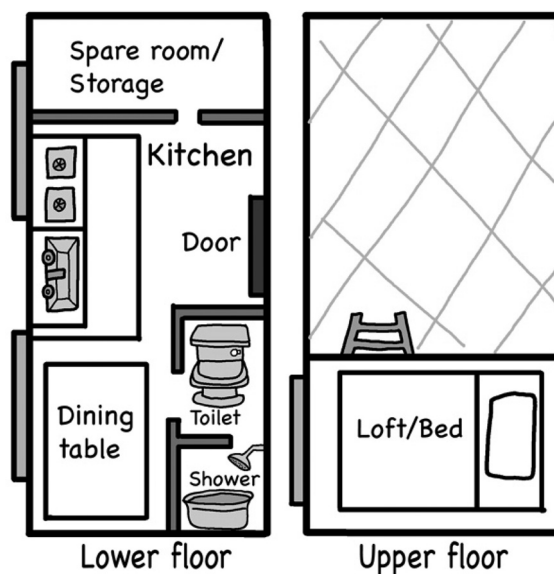
Even though Japan is a small country, there is a large amount of cheap land for sale. It may even be possible to purchase a piece of land in the countryside that is quite close to a large city.

What kind of house do I live in?

It is not recommended to live in a tent because every part of Japan has some form of severe weather. Instead, we suggest you purchase a “tiny house.” These small dwellings are usually less than 150 square meters. Despite their small size, there is usually an upper floor and a lower floor.

Where do I get my water?

You will need to dig a well that is deep enough to reach underground water supplies. After that, you can set up a pump system that will carry the water to your house. Another option is to manually take water simply using a bucket attached to a rope.



How do I get electricity?

Solar panels are the most common way people living off-grid charge their devices. Wind power is also an option but is not as reliable as using the sun.

Finally, be sure to get the proper documents from your city office! You must follow the rules even if you live off-grid!

- ① What is one benefit of off-grid living?
- ア There will be more independence.
 - イ The city provides water and electricity.
 - ウ Wind and solar energy are equally dependable.
 - エ You will always live near a large city.
- ② According to the illustration, where is the loft/bedroom in the tiny house?
- ア In the basement.
 - イ On the ground floor.
 - ウ Over the dining room/bathroom.
 - エ Under the lower floor.
- ③ What does manually take water mean?
- ア To take water from a well while following the city rules.
 - イ To take water from a well by using electricity.
 - ウ To take water from a well every year.
 - エ To take water from a well without using a machine.
- ④ Which statement is true about off-grid living?
- ア Living in a tent is a good option for those who want to try off-grid living.
 - イ Off-grid living is not as expensive as traditional living.
 - ウ Rural land in Japan is very expensive.
 - エ You don't have to follow any rules if you try off-grid living.

〔4〕 次のエッセイを読み、問いに答えよ。

In recent years, the term SDGs has become widely recognized around the world. The SDGs stand for Sustainable Development Goals. These are international goals created to build a better, fairer, and more sustainable world for all people by the year 2030.

The SDGs were adopted at the United Nations Summit in New York in 2015, where more than 150 world leaders came together to discuss the future of our planet. ① Their goal was to form a shared plan that would help eliminate poverty, protect the environment, and ensure peace and prosperity for everyone, everywhere.

【 ア 】 The SDGs are part of a broader plan known (②-A) the 2030 Agenda*¹ for Sustainable Development. This agenda includes 17 goals that focus on different aspects of human life, the economy, and the environment. Here is a list of the 17 SDGs:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation*²
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure*³
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

The first (③) goals focus on essential human needs and rights such as health, education, and equality. The following six concentrate on economic development, innovation, and sustainable industries. The final five target larger global concerns like climate change, environmental protection, and international cooperation. 【 イ 】

The introduction of the 2030 Agenda emphasizes the importance of collective action and long-term thinking. It begins with the statement that the plan is “a plan of action for people, the planet, and prosperity.” It also stresses that ending poverty in all its forms is the greatest global challenge. The agenda calls on all nations (④) together in partnership to secure a better future. Importantly, it includes the promise that no one will be left behind.

The SDGs aim to complete the work started by the earlier Millennium Development Goals*⁴ (MDGs). While the MDGs made progress in areas such as health and education, the SDGs go even further by including environmental sustainability, gender equality, peace, and justice. (②-B) total, there are 169 specific targets under the 17 goals, offering detailed actions to guide countries and communities.

Since the SDGs were introduced, many companies, governments, and non-profit organizations around the world have begun aligning*⁵ their work with the goals. In Japan, for example, a growing number of schools and universities are incorporating the SDGs into their educational programs to help students better understand global challenges.

【 ウ 】 For example, they might explore topics such as poverty, clean water, or global warming. Teachers often use the Period of Integrated Study to allow students to dive deeper into these topics. During these lessons, students are encouraged to think about the goals and consider (②-C) actions they themselves can take.

Universities are also developing creative approaches to promote the SDGs. One university displays SDG-related stickers on desks, in cafeterias, and in bathrooms around campus to raise awareness. Another offers courses that integrate SDG topics into the curriculum, helping students to connect the goals (②-D) their studies in economics, politics, or environmental science.

However, achieving the SDGs is not simple. Because the goals cover so many different areas, it is sometimes difficult to know where to start or how to prioritize*⁶ them. In some cases, trying to solve one problem may cause conflict with another. For example, ⑤expanding industry may help economic growth, but also increase carbon emissions*⁷. Therefore, a careful and balanced approach is necessary. 【 エ 】

(②-E) these difficulties, the SDGs remain essential. They give the world a clear direction and a shared purpose. If we do not act now, future ⑥generations may suffer from the consequences of poverty, inequality, and environmental destruction.

The SDGs remind us that change begins with awareness and action—at the global level, but also within our local communities, schools, and personal lives.

(注)

- *1 agenda = 議題, 協議事項 *2 sanitation = 公衆衛生
*3 infrastructure = 基盤, 基本的施設
*4 Millennium Development Goals = ミレニアム開発目標
 (開発分野における国際社会共通の目標)
*5 align = 合わせる, 一致させる
*6 prioritize = 順位をつける *7 emission = 放出, 排出

① 下線部①の Their が指すものをア～エから選び, 記号をマークせよ。

- ア The SDGs イ The 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda
ウ More than 150 world leaders エ The United Nations

② (②-A)～(②-E)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適当なものをア～エから選び, 記号をマークせよ。

- ア A : as B : In C : what D : with E : Despite
イ A : to B : For C : what D : of E : Despite
ウ A : to B : For C : which D : in E : Although
エ A : as B : In C : which D : for E : Although

③ (③)に入る語として最も適当なものをア～エから選び, 記号をマークせよ。

- ア four イ five ウ six エ seven

④ (④)に入る語句として最も適当なものをア～エから選び, 記号をマークせよ。

- ア to work イ working ウ worked エ work

⑤ 下線部⑤の expanding と同じ用法の ing を含む文をア～エから1つ選び, 記号をマークせよ。

- ア The rising trend in online shopping has changed consumer behavior.
イ The employee noticed someone entering the restricted area.
ウ Walking through the old town, we discovered several hidden cafes.
エ In relation to the recent project, we are still assessing its impact.

- ⑥ 下線部⑥の単語 (gen-er-a-tion) と同じ位置の音節に第一強勢があるものをア～エから1つ選び、記号をマークせよ。

ア re-spon-si-ble イ en-vi-ron-ment
ウ pros-per-i-ty エ e-co-nom-ics

- ⑦ 本文の内容と一致しないものをア～エから1つ選び、記号をマークせよ。

ア The SDGs aim to complete and expand on the progress made by the Millennium Development Goals.
イ The SDGs were adopted at a United Nations Summit held in 2015 with the participation of over 150 world leaders.
ウ Japanese universities have made little effort to incorporate SDGs into their education programs.
エ The 2030 Agenda emphasizes the importance of working together globally to end poverty and promote prosperity.

- ⑧ 下記の文が挿入されるべき最も適当な箇所を文中の【 ア 】～【 エ 】から1つ選び、記号をマークせよ。

In elementary schools, students learn about SDGs through subjects like social studies and science.

- ⑨ 本文の内容と一致するものをア～エから1つ選び、記号をマークせよ。

ア SDGs は多くの国のリーダーが協力し、社会や環境の問題に対応するために作られた。
イ SDGs は経済成長に重点を置き、環境や社会の問題はほとんど扱っていない。
ウ SDGs は日本では主に企業で取り組まれ、教育現場ではあまり普及していない。
エ SDGs は国連の一部の国だけが参加する、限定的な計画である。

- ⑩ 本文の最も適当なタイトルをア～エから選び、記号をマークせよ。

ア Global Challenges and Solutions in the Past
イ Understanding the Sustainable Development Goals
ウ International Cooperation for Economic Growth
エ Environmental Protection and Social Equality

