

2026年度一般選抜試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1 ~ 34 を解答しなさい。

1 マークシート式解答用紙が1枚ある。

マークシート式解答用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号5桁を記入し、マーク欄の該当するところをマークしなさい。氏名を記入してはならない。なお、記入した受験番号やマークが誤っている場合および無記入の場合は、当該科目の試験が無効となる。

(例) 受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークして下さい。

受験番号				
0	0	6	0	3
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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2 マークシート式解答用紙に選択する科目名を記入し、その科目コードをマークしなさい。

科目名		英 語	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	英語	<input type="radio"/>	数学 I ・ 数学 A
<input type="radio"/>	国語	<input type="radio"/>	生物基礎 ・ 生物
		<input type="radio"/>	化学基礎 ・ 化学
		<input type="radio"/>	物理基礎 ・ 物理
		<input type="radio"/>	基礎学力試験

注意事項の続きは本冊子の裏にあります

I 次の対話文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

Eddie: Hey, Ryoji, I've been meaning to ask—what's been the biggest culture shock for you since coming to the U.S.?

Ryoji: Hmm... There are quite a few, but (1)

Eddie: How?

Ryoji: Well, for one, people are much more expressive. Like, in Japan, we tend to be more indirect and considerate of how our words might affect others. Here, people say things very directly.

Eddie: Yeah, (2) But doesn't that make communication easier?

Ryoji: In some ways, yes. But sometimes, I feel like people don't realize how blunt they sound. In Japan, we use a lot of subtle cues, so being too direct can come across as rude.

Eddie: I see what you mean. We're definitely more straightforward, but I never really thought about how that might seem to someone from a different culture.

Ryoji: Another thing is personal space. In Japan, people are used to being in crowded spaces, so we're more conscious of not disturbing others. Here, people have more physical space, but they seem less aware of things like talking loudly in public.

Eddie: (3) I guess we don't worry too much about volume. But isn't it kind of nice to have more space?

Ryoji: It is! I really like how open everything feels here. But sometimes, it's strange how casually people start conversations with strangers. In Japan, small talk with people you don't know isn't very common.

Eddie: That's interesting. We love small talk! It's just a way to be friendly.

Ryoji: I get that, but in Japan, silence isn't awkward. Here, (4)

Eddie: Yeah, I guess we do. It's funny how things that seem totally normal to us can feel unusual to someone from another culture.

Ryoji: Exactly. But that's what makes studying abroad so interesting! You learn to see things from a different perspective.

問 1 空所(1)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, 次の a ~ d から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- a I don't see much respect for senior citizens in this country.
- b I feel like a lot of Americans are pretty lax about time.
- c I think Americans are very strict about not speaking loudly in public.
- d I think people interact very differently here than in Japan.

問 2 空所(2)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, 次の a ~ d から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- a I guess we don't really beat around the bush.
- b it seems that many people speak carefully not to hurt others.
- c people here are reluctant to show their true feelings in public.
- d we often intentionally use vague language to avoid conflict.

問 3 空所(3)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, 次の a ~ d から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- a Guilty as charged!
- b Not quite the same!
- c Quite the contrary!
- d You can't be serious!

問 4 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, 次の a ~ d から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- a everyone seems to want to escape from the hustle and bustle.
- b few people speak loudly on the train.
- c it feels like people always try to fill the silence with conversation.
- d some people sit in Zen meditation and seek silence.

問 5 下線部(5)とほぼ同じ内容を表すものを, 次の **a** ~ **d** から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。 5

- a I feel like people only speak under false pretenses.
- b I feel like people don't realize how direct they come across.
- c It seems that people don't realize how noisy their voices are.
- d It seems to me that Americans use their words carefully.

問 6 下線部(6)とほぼ同じ内容を表すものを, **that** が指す意味を踏まえながら次の **a** ~ **d** から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。 6

- a Once you understand that people are the same regardless of language, studying abroad becomes much more fun.
- b Studying abroad is fascinating because it teaches you that different cultures see things differently.
- c Studying abroad becomes more interesting when you learn the local dialect.
- d The charm of studying abroad lies in the chance to personally experience foreign traditions and scenery.

問 7 Eddie と Ryoji の対話の内容に一致するものを, 次の **a** ~ **d** から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。 7

- a Eddie believes that Americans enjoy small talk as a way of being friendly to others.
- b Eddie explains that Japanese people are considerate of others because they are not very accustomed to densely populated areas.
- c Ryoji says starting a cheerful conversation with a stranger is something people do quite naturally in Japan.
- d Ryoji says that some Japanese people speak frankly, whereas others prefer a more modest way of expressing themselves in Japan.

II 各問いに答えなさい。

問 1 次の(1)~(7)の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の a ~ d から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) We have all kinds of desserts—cakes, cookies, ice cream, you () it!

8

a call

b mention

c name

d say

(2) He started his business in a small garage, and the rest is ().

9

a dream

b history

c story

d tale

(3) Although I read both of these books, () interesting to me.

10

a each were

b either were

c neither was

d none was

(4) () you were in my place right now, what would you do?

11

a Being supposed

b Suppose

c Supposed

d To suppose

(5) He is far () sumo wrestler, so no one can lift him.

12

a a too heavy

b too a heavy

c too heavy

d too heavy a

Ⅲ 各問いに答えなさい。

問 1 次の(1)~(4)について、与えられた日本語の意味になるように()の中の(a)~(e)を並べかえるとき、()内で前から3番目にくるものとして最も適切なものを、(a)~(e)から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

(1) 彼はその言葉を口にするかしないかのうちに笑い始めた。

Hardly (a) when (b) the words (c) he (d) uttered (e) had)
he began laughing.

18

(2) 困ったことに自分の車をどこに駐車したのかわからないのです。

((a) is (b) trouble (c) that (d) I (e) the) can't
remember where I parked my car.

19

(3) 私たちを一番多く罰するのは私たちを愛する人々である。

((a) love (b) is (c) it (d) who (e) those) us that
punish us most.

20

(4) どうかお気をつけてください、この床がとても滑りやすくなっていますので。

((a) this floor (b) as (c) be (d) careful (e) do) is
quite slippery.

21

問 2 次の会話で与えられた日本文の意味になるように()の中のア～カを並べかえるとき、()内で前から3番目と5番目にくるものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の a～d から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(例) エーイ (前から3番目がエで、5番目がイを示す。)

ベン：サム， ちょっと疲れてるみたいだよ。仕事の方はうまくいってるの
かい？ 22

Sam, you look a bit worn out. Is (ア all イ everything ウ job
エ right オ your カ with)?

a イーエ b ウーイ c エーオ d オーウ

サム：ああ， 仕事量が大変だね。やるが多すぎて， 全部終わらせるのは無
理なんだ。 23

Yeah, work has been overwhelming. I have too much to do and (ア way
イ finish ウ can エ I オ no カ there's) everything.

a アーウ b イーア c イーウ d オーエ

ベン：わかるよ。僕なんかそんなふうを感じたら， 少し距離を置いて仕事とは
まったく関係のないことをするんだ。 24

I get that. When I feel that way, I try to take a step back and do
something (ア do イ has ウ with エ to オ that
カ nothing) work.

a イーエ b ウーイ c オーイ d カーア

IV 次の英文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

High levels of *lead detected in *authenticated *locks of Ludwig van Beethoven's hair suggest that the composer had lead poisoning, which may have contributed to health issues he endured over the course of his life, including deafness, according to new research.

In addition to (1) loss, the famed classical composer had recurring *gastrointestinal complaints throughout his life, experienced two attacks of *jaundice and faced severe liver disease.

It is believed that Beethoven died from liver and kidney disease at age 56. But the process of understanding what caused his many health problems has been a much more complicated puzzle, one that even Beethoven himself hoped doctors could eventually solve. The composer expressed his wish that his health issues be studied and shared so “as far as possible at least the world will be reconciled to me after my death.”^(ア)

An international team of researchers set out nearly a decade ago to partially fulfill Beethoven's wish by studying locks of his hair. Using DNA analysis, the team determined which ones truly belonged to the composer and which were fake, and sequenced Beethoven's genome by analyzing his authenticated locks.

The findings, published in a March 2023 report, revealed that Beethoven had significant genetic risk factors for liver disease and a *hepatitis B infection before his death. But the results didn't provide any insights into the underlying causes of his deafness, which began in his 20s, or his gastrointestinal issues.

Beethoven's genome was made publicly available, inviting researchers around the world to investigate lingering questions about Beethoven's health.^(イ)

Meanwhile, scientists continue to carefully study the authenticated locks of Beethoven's hair, revealing surprising insights.

(2) high concentrations of lead, the latest findings showed *arsenic and *mercury that remain trapped in the composer's hair nearly 200 years after his

death, according to a new letter published Monday in the journal *Clinical Chemistry*. And the insights could provide new windows not only into understanding Beethoven's chronic health issues, but the complicated aspects of his life as a composer.

Christian Reiter, now the retired deputy director of the Center of Forensic Medicine at the Medical University of Vienna, had previously studied the Hiller Lock, a sample of hair long attributed to Beethoven. He authored and published a 2007 paper after determining there were high levels of lead in the hair, and suggested the lead may have contributed to the composer's deafness, and potentially his death.

Unexpectedly, the 2023 genomic sequencing study uncovered that the Hiller Lock did not belong to Beethoven, and it was actually a hair sample from a woman. But at the time the researchers did not test Beethoven's newly authenticated hair samples for lead. So the question remained: Did Beethoven have lead poisoning?

A separate research team used two different methods to search for evidence of lead in two authenticated locks of Beethoven's hair: the Bermann Lock, estimated to have been cut between late 1820 and March 1827, and the Halm-Thayer Lock, which Beethoven hand-delivered to pianist Anton Halm in April 1826.

It was very common during Beethoven's lifetime for people to collect and keep locks of hair from loved ones or famous people, said William Meredith, Beethoven scholar and study coauthor of the 2023 genomic analysis and the latest study.

The newer research detected incredibly high levels of (**3**) in both samples: 64 times the expected level in the Bermann Lock, and 95 times the expected level in the Halm-Thayer Lock.

"These levels are considered as lead poisoning," said lead study author Nader Rifai, professor of pathology at Harvard Medical School and director of clinical chemistry at Boston Children's Hospital. "If you walk into any emergency room in the United States with these levels, you will be admitted immediately and you will undergo *chelation therapy."

(出典 : <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/05/09/world/beethoven-lead-poisoning-scn/index.html>,

一部改変)

(注) lead = 鉛 authenticated = 実証された, 信憑性が高いと認められた
lock = 髪の毛の束 gastrointestinal = 胃や腸の
jaundice = 黄疸。皮膚や白眼が黄色くなる症状 hepatitis B = B型肝炎
arsenic = ヒ素 mercury = 水銀
chelation therapy = キレーション療法。キレート剤を投与して重金属を体外
に排出する医療行為

問 1 空所(1), (2), (3)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, それぞ
れ下の a ~ d から一つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(1)

25

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a hearing | b memory |
| c vision | d weight |

(2)

26

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a Due to | b In addition to |
| c In spite of | d On account of |

(3)

27

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a disease | b DNA |
| c lead | d mercury |

問 2 次の(1)~(3)について、本文の内容と一致するように、空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の a ~ d から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Beethoven hoped that one day doctors would be able to () the cause of his many health issues. 28

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a forget | b pursue |
| c save | d uncover |

(2) The international research team's findings revealed no clues about the cause of Beethoven's (), which began in his twenties. 29

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a blindness | b deafness |
| c kidney disease | d liver disease |

(3) During Beethoven's lifetime, collecting hair from loved ones or celebrities was a () practice. 30

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a difficult | b rare |
| c unusual | d widespread |

問 3 下線部(ア)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを、下の a ~ d から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 31

- a そうすれば「私の死後も世界は少なくともできるだけ距離を置いて私を眺めてくれるだろう」
- b それなら「少なくともかなり遠くになっても、世間は私の死後も私に関心を抱いてくれるだろう」
- c 「私が死んだあとも、少なくともできるだけ長く世界が私のことを覚えていてくれる」ように
- d 「私の死後、少なくとも可能な限り世間が私を理解し和解してくれる」ように

問 4 下線部(イ)・(ウ)とほぼ同じ内容を表すものとして最も適切なものを, それぞれ下の a ~ d から一つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(イ)

32

- a hidden genetic risk factors
- b major inherited risks
- c trivial hereditary risk markers
- d unidentified genetic risks

(ウ)

33

- a long-forgotten problems
- b questions that have lost attention
- c remaining doubts
- d resolved mysteries

問 5 次の 1 ~ 5 のうち, 本文の内容に一致するものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものを, 下の a ~ d から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

34

- 1 Beethoven suffered from digestive problems up until adulthood.
- 2 Scientists worldwide attempted to reveal the secrets of Beethoven's health, but they could not figure anything out.
- 3 Christian Reiter claimed lead poisoning caused Beethoven's deafness, but the Hiller Lock he studied wasn't genuine.
- 4 The Halm-Thayer Lock refers to hair that Beethoven sent by mail to a pianist.
- 5 The levels of lead in the Bermann Lock and the Halm-Thayer Lock were high enough to require an emergency room visit in the United States.

- a 1, 5 b 2, 4 c 3, 4 d 3, 5

注 意 事 項 続 き

3 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。マークは**HB**または**B**の鉛筆（シャープペンシル可）で濃くマークしなさい。解答用紙を折ったり曲げたりしてはならない。

例えば

2


 と表示のある問に対して **c** と解答する場合は、次の(例)のようにマークシートの**2**の**解答欄**の**c**に**マーク**しなさい。

指定欄以外へマークした場合は解答が読み取れなくなる場合があるため、記入しないこと。訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消すこと。

(例)

解答 番号	解答欄				
	a	b	c	d	e
1	(a)	●	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	(a)	(b)	●	(d)	(e)

(マークの仕方)

良い例	悪い例
●	

4 試験終了後には、問題冊子の上にマークシート式解答用紙を裏返して置きなさい。解答用紙の回収後は監督者の指示に従うこと。

5 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。