

英 語

注 意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないで下さい。
- 2 この問題冊子は全部で9ページあります。
- 3 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号とマーク、氏名とフリガナを必ず記入して下さい。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の問題番号に対応した解答マーク欄にマークして下さい。
- 5 解答時間は60分です。
- 6 解答用紙は必ず提出して下さい。
- 7 問題冊子は持ち帰って下さい。

受験番号欄記入例

2026

受 験 番 号				
1	9	7	0	5
0	0	0	●	0
●	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	●
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	●	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	●	⑨	⑨	⑨

数字の位置に注意してマークして下さい
ゼロは一番上にあります

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

- 1. 解答は、HB の黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
- 2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消しなさい。
- 3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
- 4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

マーク例

良い例	●	悪い例	○	⊗	⊙	○
						薄いマークは読めません

I 次の英文 ① ～ ⑥ の下線部の意味に最も近いものを、選択肢 ① ～ ④ からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。

① Investing in staff training will be beneficial in the long run.

- ① shortly ② regularly ③ permanently ④ eventually

② The worker's lazy attitude made the boss lose his temper.

- ① nervous ② angry ③ tired ④ confused

③ Even though he was afraid, Taro went through with the operation.

- ① succeeded ② started ③ completed ④ controlled

④ When Keiko was offered the job, she turned it down.

- ① hated it ② refused it ③ regretted it ④ quit it

⑤ It was next to impossible for us to finish the project in time.

- ① beside ② perhaps ③ completely ④ almost

⑥ You should learn by heart all the key vocabulary before the test.

- ① understand ② research ③ memorize ④ study

Ⅱ 次の英文 7 ～ 11 の () に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

7 It's important to look at the issue from different ().

- ① attitudes ② ideas ③ perspectives ④ motivations

8 This bag is made of () leather.

- ① genuine ② honest ③ valid ④ correct

9 Her () personality helped her quickly make friends in the new class.

- ① aggressive ② fortunate ③ outgoing ④ moody

10 The rise of misinformation online has made it harder for the public to () between facts and opinions.

- ① translate ② differentiate ③ mediate ④ intervene

11 The country's aging population is expected to place a heavy () on the healthcare system.

- ① labor ② problem ③ resource ④ burden

Ⅲ 次の 12 ～ 14 の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるように、() 内の ① ～ ⑥ を並べかえなさい。そして、4 番目にくるものの番号を選びなさい。

12 参加者から収集されたすべてのデータは、研究倫理委員会が管理します。

All data (① taken ② collected ③ by ④ from participants ⑤ are ⑥ care of)
the research ethics committee.

13 強風で窓が大きく開いた。

The (① wide ② wind ③ the window ④ strong ⑤ open ⑥ blew).

14 その遅延は大きな問題となり、顧客が苦情を申し立てた。

The delay (① that ② was ③ filed ④ such ⑤ clients ⑥ a problem)
complaints.

Ⅳ 次の会話文中の [15] ～ [22] に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Taiga is studying abroad in the UK. He is speaking to his partner, Steve.

Steve: What's up? I didn't see you in class today. Is everything OK?

Taiga: Not really. My dad is sick. It's [15] life-threatening, but it looks like I might have to go back to Japan to run the family business.

Steve: I'm really sorry to hear about your dad, but what about your life here? Are you going to [16] university?

Taiga: I guess I'll have to.

Steve: What about our dream of [17] together after university? We've been planning it for ages.

Taiga: We can tour South America any time. Hopefully, I'll be able to come back to the course in a couple of years.

Steve: But I'll be [18] ahead of you. And what about our relationship?

Taiga: I know. I suppose I have a pretty big decision to make.

Two days later:

Steve: So, what have you decided?

Taiga: I'm really sorry, Steve, but I'm going to go back. [19] .

Steve: What about your course?

Taiga: I visited [20] , and they have agreed to let me continue as a part-time student through distance learning. It will be tough studying and [21] at the same time, but it's the best way.

Steve: And what about us?

Taiga: I know it won't be the same, but we can video chat every day, and you can come and visit me in Osaka in the holidays. I'm sure we can make it work.

Steve: Yeah, we definitely will. I think you made [22] .

[15]

- ① honestly
- ② completely
- ③ very
- ④ nothing

[16]

- ① drop out of
- ② graduate from
- ③ enrol in
- ④ continue with

17

- ① organizing
- ② travelling
- ③ graduating
- ④ living

18

- ① retired
- ② finished
- ③ in Japan
- ④ married

19

- ① My family needs me
- ② I need to study
- ③ I need my family
- ④ You need me

20

- ① my family
- ② some classmates
- ③ student services
- ④ my boss

21

- ① running
- ② commuting
- ③ working
- ④ returning

22

- ① me happy
- ② your family sad
- ③ a bad choice
- ④ the right decision

V 次の英文を読み、 ～ の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Most people know the established story about the history of money. The story goes that first there was a barter* system. This worked well when life was simple, but as societies became more complex and work more specialized, it was more difficult for each person to get exactly what they wanted. To solve this problem, money was invented. The problem with this story, according to anthropologist David Graeber, is that it is simply not true.

In his book, *Debt: The First 5000 Years*, Graeber argues that despite many people looking for it, there is no historical evidence that a barter system ever existed in any known society, in any part of the world. Instead, there were systems of credit and debt. For example, imagine one tribe want some sheep. They visit another tribe and ask for sheep in exchange for chickens. The second tribe do not want chickens, but they do need goats. The first tribe do not have any extra goats at the moment, but they will be getting some soon. They take the sheep and agree to pay the second tribe back in goats at a later date. The first tribe are now in debt and the second tribe are in credit. This system formed the basis for the world economy long before the invention of money and underpins all global trade and national economies still today.

One positive aspect of the system is that it allows people to buy expensive things that they cannot afford at that moment. The most common examples are loans for buying houses and for starting new companies, allowing people of modest incomes to become homeowners or business owners. This can give them benefits such as tax breaks for homeowners, and if their business is successful, it can help some people to become rich.

However, over time the credit/debt system has got more complicated, with the addition of interest payments, and other complex features. Debts also go beyond the individual and extend to whole countries. In these cases, it is usually rich countries and powerful institutions like the IMF* who lend money to poor countries. These often come with political demands and with very high interest rates. David Graeber argues that these loans to third world countries should be abolished. According to Graeber, the reason that many countries in Africa, for example, remain poor is because of these debts. Even though they have paid back the original amount, they still have outstanding debts because of interest. Many people, especially children, go hungry and die every day, just to pay the interest on a loan made many years ago. Many people believe that a debt is a debt and should always be paid back. Graeber explains that a loan is like any other investment. It carries a certain risk of failure. In this case, the IMF, and lending countries should accept that they made bad investments and cancel the loans. This would allow poor countries to prosper and save many lives.

As global finance becomes more interconnected, and financial institutions invent more complex ways to make money, it is expected that this ancient system will continue for many years to come.

*barter 物々交換

*IMF (International Monetary Fund) 国際通貨基金

- 23 What is the main topic of this article?
- ① A history of money
 - ② The myth of the barter system
 - ③ Why countries are poor
 - ④ How common credit and debt are
- 24 According to popular belief, why was money invented?
- ① Because many people in society wanted money.
 - ② Because money was needed to barter.
 - ③ Because societies were increasingly complex.
 - ④ Because special jobs needed money to pay workers.
- 25 In the example in Paragraph 2, which animals represent the debt?
- ① Chickens
 - ② Sheep
 - ③ Goats
 - ④ Sheep and chickens
- 26 What is one positive aspect of the credit and debt system?
- ① It provides chances for financial success.
 - ② It allows rich people to buy a house.
 - ③ There is no need for company loans.
 - ④ Everyone can become rich.
- 27 Which is NOT mentioned by Graeber in relation to why the loans to many African countries should be cancelled?
- ① The initial loan amount has already been paid.
 - ② All investments contain risk.
 - ③ People may lose their lives.
 - ④ The IMF has lent money to many countries.

VI 次の英文を読み、28 ～ 32 に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

“Never give up” is a common phrase in Japan. Whether said by parents, teachers, friends, teammates, or movie characters, the message is always the same: it is better not to quit, and giving up shows weak character and laziness. However, is it always better to “never give up”?

In her bestselling book, *Quit*, Annie Duke outlines not only the positive aspects of giving up, but also the dangers of not recognising when it is time to walk away. An example of 28 given by Duke is that of a talented equestrian* named Catherine. It was Catherine’s dream to be an Olympic horse rider. In order to do this, she trained all day, every day. This meant that her relationships with family and friends suffered. When Catherine realised that she would never be quite good enough for the Olympics, she quit her dream and reassessed her priorities. She was able to fix her broken relationships and lead a fulfilling life. Catherine gave up just in time and is now 29.

Another example from the world of sports shows the dangers of not giving up. American gymnast Kerri Strug was only 18 when she was in the final of the team competition at the 1996 Olympics. The final event was the vault*. If Kerri was successful, the USA could win a gold medal. On her first vault she landed awkwardly and badly injured her ankle. Even though she was in immense pain, Kerri did not give up. She fought through the pain and performed a perfect second vault. The USA had won. However, the second vault had made the injury 30 and she was taken away in a wheelchair. She never fully recovered from the injury and retired from gymnastics the following year, still only 19 years old. Kerri knew that the 31 would worsen her injury, but the pressure to succeed, combined with her young age meant that she was not strong enough to say “no” to her coach and other team members.

So, for every example of persistence paying off, there are a hundred more examples of a bad outcome, and sometimes a dangerous result. And as we can see, giving up is not always being weak and lazy. In fact, it can be the opposite. Knowing when to give up and having the bravery to do it shows strength of character and a desire for a better life. So, maybe we need a new expression: 32.

*equestrian 騎手 *vault 体操競技の跳馬

28

- ① sportsmanship ② perfection ③ the former ④ the latter

29

- ① independent ② content ③ rich ④ brave

30

- ① worse ② better ③ deadly ④ healed

31

- ① first vault ② second vault ③ coach ④ teammates

32

- ① “always give up” ② “let’s give up”
③ “immediately give up” ④ “sometimes give up”

VII 次の英文 33 ～ 37 の () に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢 ① ～ ④ からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。

33 Many people support the idea () flexible working hours improve productivity.

- ① which ② that ③ whose ④ whether

34 There seems () a misunderstanding between the two departments.

- ① to be ② that ③ about ④ to have

35 When we first met, I instantly felt as if we () friends for a long time.

- ① are ② were ③ have been ④ had been

36 The teacher suggested () the report again before the submission deadline.

- ① review ② reviewing ③ to review ④ to be reviewed

37 They need a solution () to the current financial crisis.

- ① relevance ② relevantly ③ relevant ④ relevancy

英語の問題はここまでです

