試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

令和 8 年度

一般選抜 試験問題

英語・数学（120分）

出題科目	ページ	解答方法
英　語	4～19	左の２科目を解答しなさい。 解答時間の配分は自由です。
数　学	20～25	

Ⅰ注意事項

1　ページの脱落や重複、印刷の不鮮明な箇所があった場合には、直ちに手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。

2　受験番号および解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

3　この問題冊子の余白は適宜利用してもかまいません。

4　質問、中途退室など用件のある場合は、手を挙げて知らせなさい。

5　退室時は、問題冊子は閉じ、解答用紙は裏返しにしなさい。

6　試験に関わるすべての用紙は、持ち帰ることはできません。

Ⅱ解答上の注意

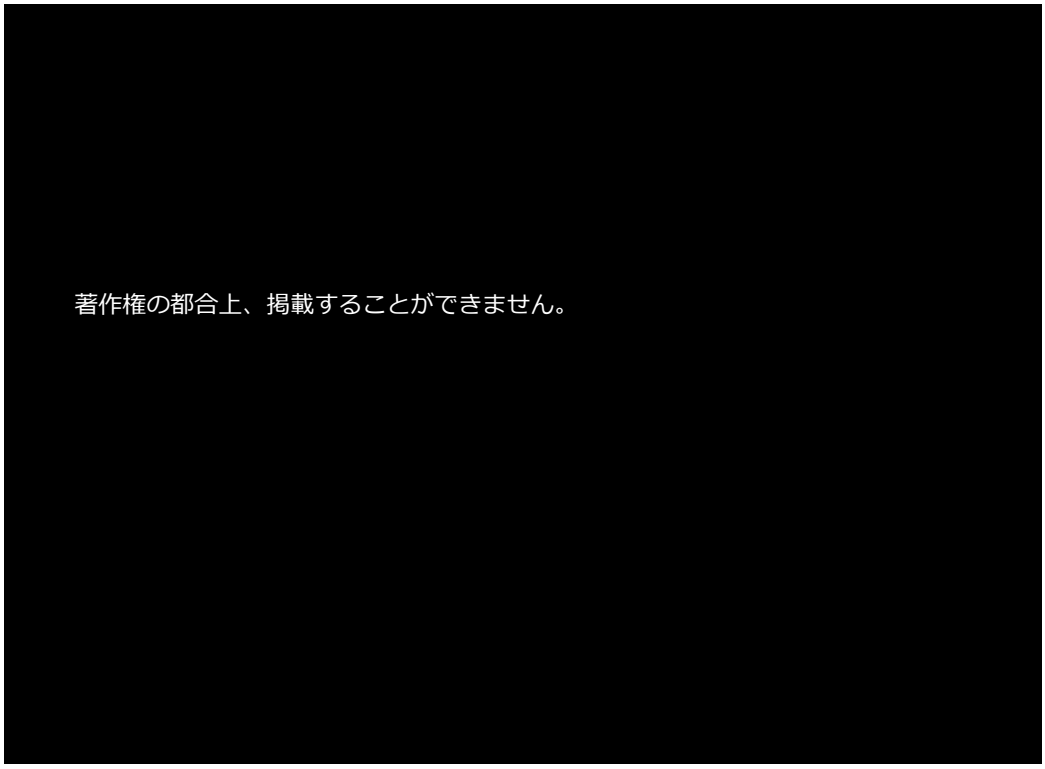
1　「**解答上の注意**」が、裏表紙に記載してあるので、この問題冊子を裏返して必ず読むこと。ただし、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

英　語

（解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること）

第１問　次の英文を読み、下の問い（**問１・問２**）に答えよ。

著作権の都合上、掲載することができません。



（出典：Jared Diamond. *The Third Chimpanzee for Young People*. Seven Stories Press, 2014.）（一部改変）

（注） chaos, 混乱

問１ 英文の空所（解答番号 1 ～ 5 ）に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①～⑦から選べ。

① arose	② complex	③ different	④ figure out
⑤ improve on	⑥ social	⑦ vanished	

問２ 英文の空所（解答番号 6 ～ 10 ）に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①～⑦から選べ。

① complete	② definite	③ generation	④ grammar
⑤ negative	⑥ prejudice	⑦ transition	

第２問　次に与えられた語について、１～３（解答番号 11 ～ 13 ）は下線部の発音が同じものを、４～６（解答番号 14 ～ 16 ）は第１アクセント（第１強勢）の位置が同じものを、それぞれ下の①～④から１つずつ選べ。

１．a<u>n</u>cestor　11

① a<u>n</u>cient　② ma<u>n</u>age　③ pa<u>l</u>m　④ pla<u>g</u>ue

２．so<u>up</u>　12

① abro<u>ad</u>　② co<u>us</u>in　③ ro<u>o</u>t　④ ta<u>ught</u>

３．ma<u>ch</u>ine　13

① an<u>ch</u>or　② bro<u>ch</u>ure　③ <u>ch</u>emistry　④ stoma<u>ch</u>

４．com・ment　14

① a・ward　② cor・rupt　③ fa・tigue　④ stand・ard

５．bul・le・tin　15

① com・pli・cate　② in・ter・fere

③ per・spec・tive　④ re・luc・tant

６．a・nal・o・gy　16

① au・to・mat・ic　② con・sti・tu・tion

③ de・lib・er・ate　④ prop・a・gan・da

第３問　次の１～５の文の空所（解答番号 17 ～ 21 ）に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から１つずつ選べ。

1．Taro always shows up to work 17 clockwork at 7 a.m.

① alike　② like

③ is like　④ to like

2．There is 18 the fact that Helen is an excellent researcher.

① no denial　② no denying

③ not denied　④ without denying

3．Mary put off 19 until the pain was unbearable.

① seeing the dentist　② see the dentist

③ the dentist seeing　④ the dentist to see

4．Betty took 20 Gina had said to her with a grain of salt.

① what　② of which

③ in that　④ when

5．Mother came back home with a car 21 groceries.

① packed in　② was filled with

③ up with　④ full of

第４問　次の対話文の空所（解答番号 22 ～ 24 ）に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑨から１つずつ選べ。

Kenji: Oh, my eyes are killing me.

Sakura: Same here. These screens are slowly turning us all into cross-eyed monsters!

Kenji: Well, according to an article I read the other day, the average working American spends over seven hours a day glued to a screen. Seven hours! 22

Sakura: Oh, I remember reading that too. Sometimes my vision gets all blurry, and I get these nagging headaches right behind my eyes. It mentioned many symptoms — dry eyes, blurred vision, even nearsightedness, especially in children. It's a little scary, isn't it?

Kenji: It is. Apparently, it's because those tiny muscles in our eyes get all tense from focusing so closely for so long. It's like holding a light weight up all day — not heavy, but exhausting.

Sakura: The article had some good tips though. That 20-20-20 rule seems simple enough. 23

Kenji: In fact, I've been trying to do that. It does seem to help a little. They also suggested taking longer breaks and using eye drops if your eyes get really dry. I should probably get some of those.

Sakura: Me too. Even just sitting an arm's length away from the screen and looking down slightly seem to make a difference. So I've adjusted my monitor a bit.

Kenji: Good idea! It's not just work either. I find myself scrolling through my phone or watching videos even after I log off. The article even mentioned that blue light can mess with your sleep.

Sakura: Definitely. I've started trying to switch to audiobooks before bed instead of watching things on my tablet. It's a tough habit to break,

though.

Kenji: That's true. Also, we should both set reminders to take those 20-second breaks. [24]

Sakura: Right. Eye health is important. Maybe we can even encourage the rest of the team to do the same.

（オリジナル）

① Count up to twenty and close your eyes for twenty minutes. Do this twenty times.
② Every twenty minutes, look at something twenty feet away for twenty seconds.
③ It's boring to listen to twenty books.
④ Our eyes will thank us in the long run.
⑤ That's practically a whole workday dedicated to straining our vision.
⑥ The research for this article took me almost ten hours.
⑦ Twenty is a magical number, and there are twenty ways to improve your vision.
⑧ We'll be exhausted by the time we remember.
⑨ We're going to have to work a whole week to get all these jobs done.

第５問　次の**問１**～**問４**（解答番号 25 ～ 28 ）のパラグラフ（段落）には、まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部①～④のうちから１つずつ選べ。

問１　25

著作権の都合上、掲載することができません。

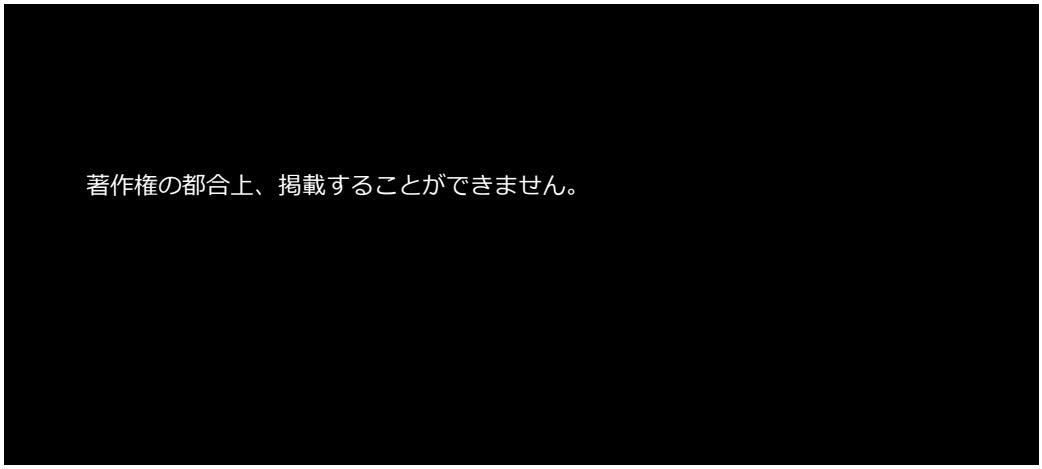
（出典：*Time for Kids*, July 1, 2025.）（一部改変）

問２　26

著作権の都合上、掲載することができません。

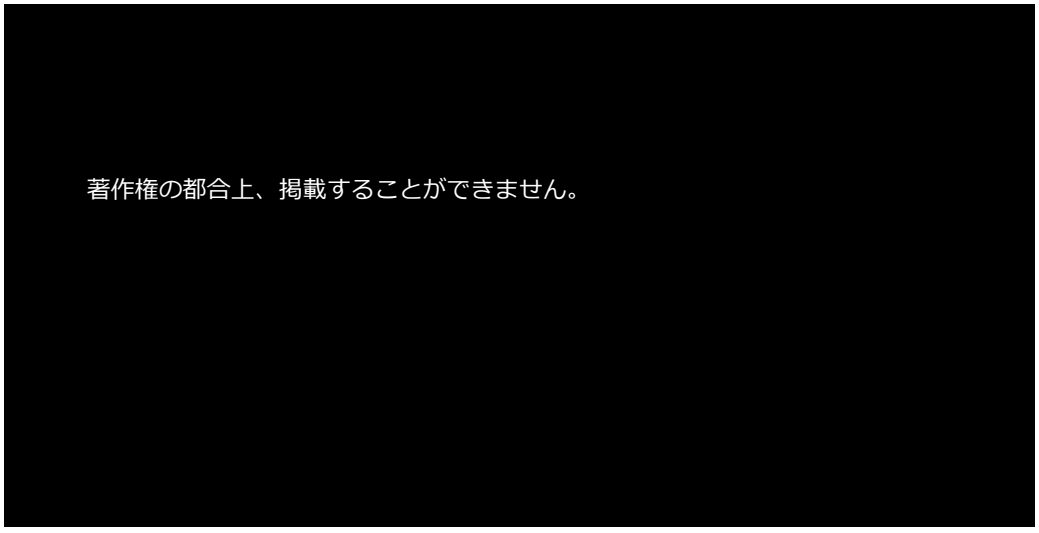
（出典：*Spectrum Science*, Grade 4. Carson Dellosa Education, 2015.）（一部改変）

問３ 27



（出典：*Science News Explores*, April 25, 2024.）（一部改変）

問４ 28



（出典：Wallace B. Mendelson. *The Science of Sleep*. The University of Chicago Press, 2017.）（一部改変）

第６問　次の１～３の文において、それぞれ下の①～⑦の語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適当な英文を完成させよ。解答は 29 ～ 37 に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

1．It's considerate _____ 29 _____ 30 _____ 31 _____ you don't even know.

① someone　② for　③ to　④ of
⑤ open　⑥ you　⑦ the door

2．Workers _____ 32 _____ 33 _____ 34 _____ their outerwear clean.

① food　② care　③ should　④ keep
⑤ to　⑥ take　⑦ preparing

3．Children's lack _____ 35 _____ 36 _____ 37 _____ for concern.

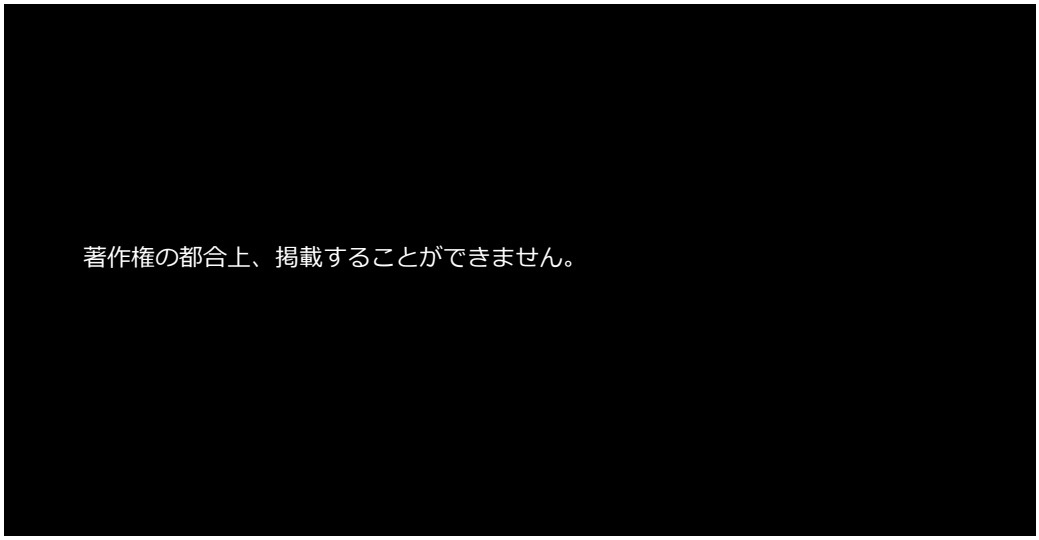
① in　② interest　③ of　④ a
⑤ is　⑥ cause　⑦ science

このページは余白である

第７問　次の英文を読み、下の問い（**問１・問２**）に答えよ。段落冒頭の数字は参照用に付した段落番号である。

著作権の都合上、掲載することができません。


著作権の都合上、掲載することができません。



（出典：*Official TOEFL iBT Tests*. McGraw-Hill Education, Educational Testing Service, 2013.）（一部改変）

（注） scanty, 乏しい; plausible, もっともらしい; infantile amnesia, 幼児期健忘; toddler, よちよち歩きの幼児; physiological, 生理学的な; frontal lobe, （大脳の）前頭葉; gist, 要点; incompatibility, 不一致; encode, 符号化する、エンコードする; preschooler, 未就学児童; conversely, 逆に言えば

問１ 本文の内容に合うように、次の１～４の文の空所（解答番号 38 ～ 41 ）に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から１つずつ選べ。

1. The underlined part "(A)such repression" refers to 38 .
   ① trying to explain sexual phenomena
   ② forgetting what occurred in the first year
   ③ holding back of painful experiences
   ④ being unable to remember ordinary events

2. The underlined part "(B)putting a bottle in a doll's mouth" is an example of [39].

① unconscious desire to become an adult
② the emergence of physiological maturation
③ doing things without knowing their purpose
④ repeated motor activities in a person's childhood

3. The underlined part "(C)This view" relates to the fact that [40].

① people reconstruct materials from a fixed perspective
② the way people remember things is shaped in the early years
③ children and adults see the world from a different perspective
④ the importance of the experience determines how successful a recall is

4. The underlined part "(D)such knowledge structures" refers to [41].

① preparing various events into distant memories
② building of memories of the past as children grow up
③ encoding everyday experiences into general knowledge
④ trying to retrieve the names of things people saw earlier

問2 次の1～6の質問の答え（解答番号 [42] ～ [47] ）として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選べ。

1. What is the main topic of the passage? [42]

① What will count as a meaningful and distinctive memory.
② How the failure to remember early experiences can be explained.
③ How childhood experiences affect forming long-lasting memories.
④ Why some people can remember whatever happened to them in their early years.

出題誤りにより、掲載しません。全員正解としています。

3. According to paragraph 3, which is true? 44

① The brain's frontal lobes mature throughout early childhood.

② Infantile amnesia is unaffected by memory-related physiological changes.

③ The frontal lobes of the brain are not involved in the retrieval of specific memories.

④ The maturity of the brain clearly supports memories that include verbal descriptions.

4. According to paragraph 4, which is true? 45

① Children begin to talk about past events around the age of two.

② Parents are encouraged to tell their child as many stories as possible.

③ Children who listen to stories can better memorize the essence of events.

④ Two-year-olds develop verbalized memories when they are told engaging stories.

5. According to paragraphs 5 and 6, which is true? 46

① The younger a child is, the better he or she is at memory encoding.

② Categorizing events helps older children remember their experiences better.

③ Differences between child and adult memory are the result of brain growth.

④ Adults and children essentially encode and retrieve information in the same way.

6. What are the three factors necessary for recovery from childhood amnesia? 47

① Formation of enduring memories, meaningful life events, and physiological development.

② Significant life events, new ways of remembering, and creating stories about past events.

③ Better event encoding, hearing and producing past anecdotes, and physiological maturity.

④ Encoding of key aspects of events, increase in general knowledge, and new ways of memory access.