

2026年度 一般入学試験(1月31日)

英 語

(試験時間 60分)

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 この問題冊子は、28ページあります。
- 3 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なさい。
- 4 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 試験コード欄・座席番号欄

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② 氏名欄

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- 5 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、

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と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
10	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

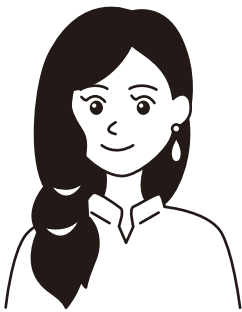
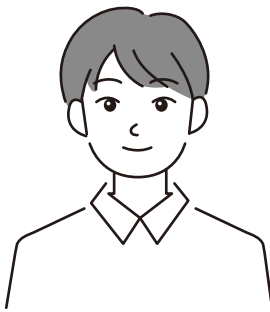
- 6 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 7 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

英 語

各大問の英文や図表を読み，解答番号 1 ～ 37 にあてはまるものとして最も適当な選択肢を選びなさい。

第 1 問

You plan to study Japanese at a language school in Tokyo. You are reading some of the current students' profiles and reviews posted on the school's website.

Photo		
Name (Initials)	A.K.	C.J.
Age	21	23
Country of birth	Malaysia	China
Japanese language level	Beginner	Intermediate
Personal interests	Cooking, swimming	Video gaming, programming
What he/she says	Last year, I participated in various day trips and workshops organized by the school. I especially enjoyed visiting an amusement park near Tokyo with my classmates. These activities were not only fun but also provided good opportunities to practice speaking Japanese in real-life situations.	I learned elementary Japanese before I came to Japan. Now I take intermediate classes that focus on writing short essays and making oral presentations in Japanese. After I finish the 2-year course at this school, I hope to find a job and work as a programmer at a Japanese company.

問 1 According to the chart, both A.K. and C.J.

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- ① are fluent in Japanese
- ② are in their 20s
- ③ like playing video games
- ④ were born in Malaysia

問 2 You learn that

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- ① A.K. visited a museum in Tokyo with her classmates
- ② A.K. was not so busy with schoolwork last year
- ③ C.J. plans to go back to his home country soon
- ④ C.J. studies both written and spoken Japanese now

第2問

Your teacher has asked you to write a report on a topic related to the future of technology. To prepare, you are reading a blog post written by a specialist on the topic.

Does VR Belong in Classrooms?

August 1, 2025

By David Winslow

Yesterday, I attended a forum on new education technology. Three guest speakers discussed how virtual reality (VR) might be used in schools in the future.

All the speakers agreed on three points. First, VR could make lessons more engaging by allowing students to explore exciting places they normally wouldn't be able to. For example, they could visit ancient cities or see inside of the human body. Second, it could help students develop practical skills such as cooking, building, or even surgery without wasting valuable materials. Finally, it could be beneficial for language learners, as they could practice their language skills in virtual cities.

At the end of the forum, the speakers discussed possible challenges. One speaker suggested we'd need to find a way to balance traditional lessons with VR lessons. Otherwise, students may become too reliant on technology. Another said we'd also need to help teachers shift from being instructors to guides. Then, someone in the audience asked how soon VR might become common in schools. The first speaker said within 10 years, when the technology improves and the equipment becomes less expensive. The second speaker argued that VR would probably never become common in schools. This is because there are still many schools that cannot afford to provide their students with access to computers. And the third speaker thought it would probably take a long time because they'd need to train teachers to use VR technology first. They added that although the initial cost of equipment would be high, many schools would probably be able to get government funding to help pay for it.

問 1 Which of the following did all the guest speakers agree on?

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- ① Cost is an important factor affecting the use of VR in schools.
- ② Teachers shouldn't rely on technology when teaching their lessons.
- ③ Traditional learning will be replaced by VR learning in the distant future.
- ④ VR cannot be used in schools until the technology improves.

問 2 According to the blog post, if VR becomes common in classrooms,

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- ① human teachers will eventually be replaced by AI
- ② language learners will no longer desire to study abroad
- ③ students will be able to learn business skills much faster
- ④ the role of teachers may need to change significantly

問 3 Which of the following is mentioned in the blog post?

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- ① A possible solution allowing schools to get VR equipment
- ② How VR equipment has changed and improved over the years
- ③ The reason many schools struggle to afford new technology
- ④ Why the majority of students prefer learning in VR classrooms

第3問

You live in Cloister City and are reading an announcement posted on social media, shown below.

Cloister City Community College presents

2026 3D PRINTING WORKSHOP

Turn your imagination into reality!

Day 1: May 19 (Tue) 5:30 PM – 9:00 PM

Day 2: May 20 (Wed) 5:30 PM – 8:30 PM

Day 3: May 21 (Thu) 5:30 PM – 8:30 PM

@ Computer Lab (Room 201, Annex Bldg., Main Campus)

- Course fee: \$275 (for 3 sessions)
- Maximum number of participants: 10
- What you'll learn:
 - 1) How to design a digital 3D model
 - 2) How to slice a 3D model into thin layers
 - 3) How to operate and maintain a 3D printer
- Click **here** to register online by May 12 (Tue), 2026.
- No prior knowledge of 3D printing is required.
- Bring your own laptop PC.

Upon completion of the workshop, you will gain access to the 3D printer at Computer Lab for up to three additional prints. Ask the lab staff for more details.

From the program coordinator:

This 3-day workshop covers the whole process of 3D printing and introduces beginners to the fundamentals of this innovative technology. We would be happy to share our knowledge and experience with you and help you design and print your first 3D creations.

(Dr. Felix Stevens, Professor, Cloister City Community College)

From a past participant:

I was curious about 3D printing and wanted to see how my ideas could come to life. However, none of my friends owned a 3D printer and I couldn't afford to buy one. Then, I participated in the 2024 3D Printing Workshop as a complete beginner. After the short lectures and one-on-one training, I managed to design and print a simple object and a small figure with the help of the instructors. If you want to use a 3D printer for the first time, you should participate in this workshop to learn from the experienced instructors.

(Maya Swanson)

問1 Which is the best combination that describes the workshop shown above?

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- A : The workshop begins on May 12, 2026.
- B : The workshop doesn't require prior knowledge of 3D printing.
- C : The workshop is only open to those who live in Cloister City.
- D : The workshop limits the number of participants to 10.
- E : The workshop offers a total of three sessions for free.

- ① A and B
- ② B and C
- ③ B and D
- ④ C and D
- ⑤ C and E

問 2 If you attend the workshop, you will learn how to

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- ① assemble a portable 3D printer
- ② convert a 3D model to a 2D model
- ③ print out documents and photos
- ④ turn your ideas into physical objects

問 3 After you finish the workshop, you will

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- ① be allowed to use the 3D printer at Computer Lab a few more times
- ② be asked to clean the 3D printer at Computer Lab with the lab staff
- ③ be encouraged to attend another workshop to improve your skills
- ④ be given a chance to sell your hand-made figures at an online store

問 4 One opinion stated by Maya Swanson is that

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- ① the instructors are experienced and knowledgeable but not really helpful
- ② three sessions are not enough to cover the whole process of 3D printing
- ③ you should attend this workshop to work with the experienced instructors
- ④ you should only participate in this workshop if you have sufficient knowledge

問 5 Both Dr. Felix Stevens and Maya Swanson mention that

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- ① 3D printers generate heat and can be dangerous for beginners
- ② most of the instructors specialize in robotics or engineering
- ③ the content of the workshop may be too difficult for beginners
- ④ the workshop is for those with no past experience in 3D printing

第 4 問

You are the editor of your school's English paper. Lizzie, an exchange student from the U.S., has written an article for the paper.

15

When people are young, they are usually quite active. In Japan, students stay active by walking to school and joining sports clubs. In the U.S., while some children are active, many spend their days watching screens. So, they are less active overall than those in Japan. In Slovenia, children regularly play sports after school and bike with their families on weekends. Surveys show they're the most active in the world!

A recent survey in France asked 4000 adults how active they are now compared to when they were younger. The results were as follows:

- 42% said they were more active when they were younger
- 28% said they are just as active now, but they do lower intensity activities
- 12% said their activity level hasn't changed
- 18% said they are more active now

The most common reason for being less active was a lack of time. Many said they were too busy with work or family life, and others said they felt too tired after work. However, people who became more active said this was because they finally had the time and money to do activities they enjoyed.

Based on the results, I believe more adults would stay active if they had the time and energy. It seems that making small changes and finding enjoyable activities can help people stay active throughout their lives.

問 1 In terms of childhood activity levels, which shows the countries' ranking from highest to lowest? 11

- ① Japan — Slovenia — the U.S.
- ② Japan — the U.S. — Slovenia
- ③ Slovenia — Japan — the U.S.
- ④ Slovenia — the U.S. — Japan
- ⑤ the U.S. — Japan — Slovenia
- ⑥ the U.S. — Slovenia — Japan

問 2 According to Lizzie's report, one reason adults are less active is 12 .

- ① most activities cost too much money
- ② their family members won't allow them to exercise
- ③ there aren't enough low-intensity activities
- ④ they don't have enough physical or mental energy

問 3 The statement that best reflects one finding from the survey is 13

- ① 'I always want to ride bikes with my family, but they don't want to.'
- ② 'I don't have much free time, but I'm more active than ever.'
- ③ 'I played soccer six days a week as a teen, but now I do less intense activities almost daily.'
- ④ 'I used to love sports, but now I don't like them at all.'

問 4 Which best summarizes Lizzie's opinion on adults' activity levels?

14

- ① Being active isn't always better for your health.
- ② Many adults would like to be more active than they are now.
- ③ Most adults are too old to benefit from physical activity.
- ④ Some adults avoid exercise because they don't enjoy it.

問 5 Which is the most suitable title for the article?

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- ① Activity Levels and Why They Matter
- ② How Our Activity Levels Change Over Time
- ③ The Most Popular Activities by Age Group
- ④ Why Adults Are More Active Than Children

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英語の試験問題は次に続く。

第 5 問

You are reading an English blog post that a student from your school wrote about joining a cooking class.

My First Cooking Class

Last month, I joined a weekend cooking class at the local community center. I've always loved eating delicious food, but I had never really tried cooking before. My mum encouraged me to try it because she said it's important to learn how to cook for myself. At first, I was nervous that I might burn something or cut myself, but the teachers were really kind and helped me to understand everything.

We learned how to make a three-course meal: a light salad, an authentic carbonara, and a fresh lemon sorbet. The teachers explained each step, and we worked in small groups to create the dishes one by one. I prepared the salad and grated a mountain of cheese for the carbonara. I didn't think I would enjoy cooking so much, but it was great! The best part was getting to eat what we made at the end of class. Everyone sat together, and we shared our food and talked like it was a family meal.

Now I want to try making carbonara at home for my family. I feel more confident, and I think cooking is fun. I hope I can get better with practice and maybe join another class next month.

Ito Yukina (March 18, 2025)

問 1 At the cooking class, Yukina

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- ① ate the food with other students in the class
- ② encouraged other students to join the class
- ③ helped decide what meals to cook in class
- ④ shared pictures of the meals with her mum

問 2 You learned that the writer of this blog post

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- ① felt nervous but had a positive experience in the class
- ② has always loved cooking and wants to be a chef
- ③ joined the class to teach her mother how to cook
- ④ thinks cooking lessons should be required for teenagers

第 6 問

You are reading an article written by your classmate, Yuta, who is studying the influence of Muslim scholars on world history.

Ibn Rushd and the Return of Ancient Knowledge

During the Middle Ages, between the 5th and 15th centuries, many parts of Europe had lost touch with the scientific and philosophical ideas of ancient Greece. As a result, scientific innovation in Europe slowed for almost 1000 years. However, in the Islamic world, these ideas were not only kept safe, they were studied and even improved upon by scholars. One such scholar was Ibn Rushd, who reintroduced ancient Greek ideas to Europe and sparked new interest in art, science, and philosophy.

Ibn Rushd was born in 1126 in Córdoba, which is now part of Spain. He was a famous philosopher, doctor, and judge, but he is best known for his work on Aristotle, one of the greatest thinkers of ancient Greece. During the European Middle Ages, religious leaders often rejected ancient philosophy and new scientific ideas because they clashed with religious beliefs. Ibn Rushd, on the other hand, believed that religion and science could actually work together.

His writings, which expanded on the ideas of earlier thinkers like Aristotle, were later translated into Latin and began spreading through Europe in the 13th century. This was just before the Renaissance, a time of great artistic and scientific innovation in Europe. At the time, European universities were growing, and many scholars were eager to learn about science, medicine, and philosophy. Ibn Rushd's work influenced Christian thinkers like Thomas Aquinas, who helped connect religion and scientific understanding at a time when they were still in conflict.

Today, many historians say that Ibn Rushd and other Muslim scholars helped keep ancient knowledge alive during a time when it was being forgotten in Europe. Without their work, the Renaissance, and all of its incredible advances might have started much later, and might have looked very different. Ibn Rushd's story shows how ideas can cross cultures and continue to shape the world.

問 1 Put the following events (①～④) in the order they happened.

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- ① Ancient ideas were forgotten in much of Europe.
- ② European scholars grew interested in ancient teachings.
- ③ Ibn Rushd's ideas were translated and spread in Europe.
- ④ Ibn Rushd studied and wrote about Aristotle's works.

問 2 If you were to follow Ibn Rushd's example, you would

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- ① forget ancient teachings and promote scientific innovation
- ② help keep classical ideas alive through your studies
- ③ only be interested in translating ancient works
- ④ try to stop the spread of religion wherever you see it

問 3 From this article, you can understand that

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- ① ancient philosophy was never forgotten in Europe
- ② Ibn Rushd rejected the ideas of Aristotle and the Greeks
- ③ Muslim scholars helped shape modern Europe by preserving knowledge
- ④ the Renaissance only happened because of Christian scholars

第 7 問

Your friend Amandeep wants to be a professional writer. He has written the following story for a writing contest and is asking you for feedback.

Surprising Outcomes

By Amandeep Singh

Taj sat on the train with his head in his hands. He'd just dropped his phone down the station stairs. The screen was badly cracked and no longer working.

Three months earlier, Taj had started junior high. Like most kids, he wanted a phone. He begged his mom for one, saying an older model would be fine. But to his surprise, she gave him the latest model a week before school started. "You deserve it," she'd said.



Now, Taj was staring at his broken phone. He knew he wouldn't be getting a replacement anytime soon. His mom had trusted him, and he had let her down.

But as Taj got off the train, he noticed something on the platform. A phone! It was the same model as his, and it was unlocked, too. He hesitated for a moment. Then, he looked around and put it in his pocket.



Later, Taj called his friend Chris to tell him what had happened.

"If you keep the phone, your mom will never know!" Chris said excitedly. "I bet the owner can afford a new one, anyway."

"Right. This case is really expensive. It has to belong to someone rich," Taj agreed as he looked through the phone to be sure. "Oh, the most recent photos are from a graduation ceremony..."

"So? Not your problem. Just keep it," Chris replied.

Taj really wanted to take his friend's advice, but what if these were the only photos they had of their child's big day? He couldn't do it. He had to tell his mom everything.

"I'll take the phone to the school that's shown in the photos tomorrow," he finished.

His mom smiled and said, "I'm sure that was a hard decision to make. I'm so proud of you."

The next day, Taj brought the phone to the school. The staff thanked him and took his contact information.



A week later, a letter arrived. It was from the phone's owner who wanted to thank Taj for returning it. She was so happy the photos from her only son's special day hadn't been lost. Taj was touched by the letter. He was so glad he had made a difference in someone's life.

Then, one day a month or so later, Taj's neighbor came over to see him. "Your mom told me what you did. I was so impressed," he said. Then, he handed Taj a phone. "I just got a new one, so I thought you might want my old one."

Your feedback:

Hey Amandeep,

Thanks for sharing your work with me! I loved Taj's story. (See below.)

→ → →

Taj learned a lot of important life lessons, which I thought was great.

He learned that .

Also, I thought the part where Taj decided to explain the situation to his mom was moving. I think he did this because he . I felt proud of him.

However, I think adding some details could really improve the story. You could write about and , which are not mentioned in the story. I think they would add depth to Taj's character and make the story a bit more interesting.

Good luck!

問 1 Choose **four** out of the five events (①～⑤) and rearrange them in the order they happened.

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- ① Taj asked for something he knew he didn't deserve.
- ② Taj felt reassured that he had taken the right action.
- ③ Taj received a reward from someone unexpected.
- ④ Taj was given a gift that was better than he'd expected.
- ⑤ Taj was upset with himself.

問 2 Choose the correct combination of what Taj learned.

28

- A : doing something good for others can be very rewarding
- B : doing the right thing can pay off in the long run
- C : it feels good to break a rule now and then
- D : it's important to listen to your friends' advice

- ① A and B
- ② A and C
- ③ A and D
- ④ B and C
- ⑤ B and D
- ⑥ C and D

問 3 Choose the best option for

29

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- ① didn't want to be the reason for someone else's suffering
- ② realized there was no point in keeping a phone he couldn't use
- ③ thought it would show his mom that he deserved a new phone
- ④ wanted to hide the fact that he had broken his phone

問 4 Choose the best options for

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 and

31

 . (The order does not matter.)

- ① how Taj responded to his neighbor's thoughtful gift
- ② how Taj reacted to getting a letter from the phone's owner
- ③ what other pictures were on the phone Taj found
- ④ what Taj's character was like before the situation with the phones

第 8 問

You and your classmates are preparing for a group presentation and making a poster based on the following article.

How Specialty Products Become Commodities and What Skills to Learn to Avoid Becoming Commoditized

There are innovative new products which have distinct advantages over existing ones and are perceived as “specialty products” by consumers. These products usually command higher prices due to their scarcity*, unique features and benefits, and brand loyalty among customers. Over time, however, specialty products tend to lose their uniqueness in the eyes of consumers and eventually become “commodity products,” or “commodities.” Commodities, such as basic electronic devices and daily food items, are produced and sold in large volumes and widely available at lower prices. With little or no differentiation among brands within a product category, these standardized products look almost the same and can be distinguished from each other only by their price. As a result, consumers tend to make purchasing decisions based only on price and choose the least expensive brand within a category.

The process in which specialty products become commodities is known as “commoditization,” which is a part of the product lifecycle. First, a company introduces a new product to the market and launches marketing campaigns to raise awareness, and generate demand for the product. At this stage, sales are still low and there are very few or no competitors in the market. If the initial marketing activities are successful, the product moves on to the “growth” stage, during which it attracts a growing number of customers and becomes widely available through multiple channels. As the company enjoys increasing sales and profits, competitors begin to offer similar products. At the third stage, the product matures and is well-established and profitable, but its sales peak and stop growing. More rival companies enter the market and release competitive products with additional features and benefits. In response to increased competition, the company needs to refine the original product or lower the price to retain loyal customers. Finally, the product reaches the “decline” stage. At the last stage of the

product lifecycle, customers may not be loyal to the familiar product anymore because they can choose from a lot of alternatives, some of which are of the same quality and less expensive. Due to intense price competition, the company experiences declining sales and profits and may eventually choose to retire the commoditized product.

Just like products, your skills and abilities are likely to become commoditized in the business world. Those who have learned computer skills or language skills, for example, used to be differentiated from others and thus command higher salaries. Today, however, there are so many people with the same or similar skills in the labor market that those who used to be considered highly skilled may not be unique anymore. In fact, the cheaper these commoditized people are, the better it is for potential employers who make hiring decisions based on labor cost. In order to avoid becoming commoditized, you should develop specialized “hard skills” which can be applied to specific tasks within a particular field. By learning these unique professional skills through education, training, and work experience, you can differentiate yourself from the competition. In addition, now that the latest AI tools can perform various tasks better and faster than human workers, you should also improve your uniquely human skills, or “soft skills,” such as teamwork, leadership, interpersonal communication, and empathy. If you acquire a strong set of hard and soft skills, you’ll be able to retain competitive advantages over others, including human-like AI systems. This will help you build a successful professional career.

*scarcity：希少さ

Your presentation poster draft:

● Key characteristics of “specialty products”

- 1) higher prices
- 2) scarcity
- 3) unique features and benefits
- 4) brand loyalty among customers

● Key characteristics of “commodity products”/“commodities”

- 1) 33
- 2) wide availability
- 3) lower prices
- 4) little or no differentiation among brands
- 5) price-based choices

● Commoditization

= the process in which specialty products become commodities

● About the product lifecycle

- Commoditization is a part of the product lifecycle.
- 4 stages of the product lifecycle:

Stage	Competition
Stage 1: Introduction	Very few or no competitors
Stage 2: Growth	Similar products offered by competitors
Stage 3: Maturity	- Products with additional features and benefits released - Increased competition
Stage 4: Decline	Intense price competition

● Your skills and abilities are likely to become commoditized.

● Conclusion and author’s opinion

You should 34 not to become commoditized and to build a successful professional career.

問 1 According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true?

32

- ① Consumers can't distinguish commodities from specialty products.
- ② Consumers view specialty products as over-priced luxury goods.
- ③ Consumers' attitude toward commodities will never change over time.
- ④ Consumers' perception of innovative new products will change over time.

問 2 Choose the best option for 33 in your poster draft.

- ① large market share
- ② mass production
- ③ global trading
- ④ sold-out items

問 3 Choose the best option for 34 in your poster draft.

- ① develop both "hard skills" and "soft skills"
- ② not develop "hard skills" or "soft skills"
- ③ prioritize "hard skills" over "soft skills"
- ④ prioritize "soft skills" over "hard skills"

問 4 According to the second paragraph, which of the following is true about the product lifecycle? 35

- ① At the third stage, a product matures but still has room for improvement.
- ② Most competitors have exited the market by the end of the third stage.
- ③ Profits are highest at the last stage because marketing costs have been reduced.
- ④ Sales reach the peak at the second stage and continue to fall afterward.

問 5 According to the article, which two of the following are true? (The order does not matter.) 36 • 37

- ① Brand recognition is more important than brand loyalty for companies that manufacture basic electronic devices.
- ② By learning specialized hard skills, you can stand out from the crowd.
- ③ Commoditization refers to the process in which products which are initially unique and differentiated become standardized and generic.
- ④ No matter what kind of skills you acquire, you can't compete with human-like AI systems and will be replaced by them.
- ⑤ Those who used to be considered highly skilled still command higher salaries at established companies.