

2026 年（令和 8 年） 度
一般入学試験 B 日程問題 [大学・短期大学]
英 語

注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないでください。
- (2) 大学と短期大学の試験問題は共通です。ただし、短期大学は、リスニングがありません。
- (3) 試験時間は筆記が 80 分、リスニングが約 10 分です。
- (4) 試験問題は筆記が 1 ～ 10 ページまで、リスニングが 11 ～ 13 ページまでです。
ただし、リスニング問題は筆記試験終了後に配布します。
- (5) 試験中に問題用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 解答用紙はマーク解答用紙と記述解答用紙の 2 種類あります。
- (7) 解答用紙には座席番号と氏名を記入してください。
- (8) 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。

[1] 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。なお、* の付いた語句には本文の後に注があります。

They say you can take a chef out of the kitchen but you can't take the kitchen out of the chef.

Yuuki Tanaka, the master chef of Ise Sueyoshi, one of the finest restaurants of Japanese cuisine* in the Tokyo metropolitan area, is a second-generation Japanese chef. "Sueyoshi is my father's first name," says Tanaka, who hails from Mie Prefecture. "Forty years ago, my father started his restaurant in Yokkaichi City and that's where I grew up. The restaurant was on the first floor and our family lived on the second floor." Tanaka says that his earliest memories are tied to food and the (①) of his father working in the restaurant kitchen. "My dad never had time to play ball with me but he did teach me the basics of working with food. By age 4, I knew how to wash dishes and by the third grade, I could make a decent dashimaki. (1) When I grew up, I wanted nothing more than to be a chef like my dad, and eventually his successor."

Tanaka wanted to jump into Japanese cuisine right after junior high school. "My mother stopped me, and said I should (②) have a high school diploma*. I saw her point, and went to a technical high school where I played volleyball. In hindsight*, those three years on the volleyball team were invaluable. I learned to survive and thrive in a top-down world where the *senpai's* command is (③). The same thing happens in the world of Japanese cuisine, where obedience and self-discipline are keys to personal growth and acquiring skills."

(④) graduating, Tanaka began his chef apprenticeship* at a restaurant that wasn't his father's, and the first years were tough. In his early 20's, he (2) volunteered in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The experience prompted him to reflect not only on becoming a chef, but how he wanted to live as a person. He met many people with overseas experience and that gave him a desire to see the world. "On the bus ride home, I made up my mind to go abroad," he says. Tanaka contacted the owners of restaurants all over the world, offering to work for free, and racked up skills along the way, both in English and food. "Some restaurants refused, because they couldn't believe anyone would want to work without pay. Others welcomed me into the fold."

Tanaka (⑤) the food materials of Mie Prefecture, famed for its seafood and wagyu, with a distinctly international vibe*. Located in Hiroo, which is home to many foreign embassies as well as being a tourist hot spot, Ise Sueyoshi is extremely (3) inbound travelers. It's easy to see why. Because of his experiences abroad, Tanaka is an outstanding communicator as well as an excellent chef.

"English is a communication tool. When I see a staff member with a flair* for that tool, I teach them certain phrases in English that they can use to explain our meals to foreign customers. But communication is possible even if you don't speak a word. Look people in the eye and give a big smile. That one action will draw a superpositive reaction."

Tanaka sums up by saying that the goal is to spread a sense of gladness among foreign travelers visiting Japan. “I know firsthand that a positive encounter in a foreign country leads to a lasting and memorable experience. I’m hoping my restaurant will be the place where such encounters happen, all the time.”

[出典：Shoji, Kaori (2025). “Encountering Japan in a Bite of Cuisine,”
The Japan Times alpha]

〔注〕 cuisine: 料理 (法)
diploma: 卒業証書
In hindsight: 振り返ってみると、後知恵では
apprenticeship: 徒弟 (見習い) であること
vibe: 雰囲気
flair: 才能

問A 本文の①～⑤の空所を補うのに最も適切な語句を a～d の中から一つ選び、マーク
解答用紙にマークしなさい。(4点×5)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. (①) a. ability | b. quality | c. sight | d. time |
| 2. (②) a. at best | b. at last | c. at least | d. at most |
| 3. (③) a. absolute | b. complete | c. difficult | d. questionable |
| 4. (④) a. At | b. By | c. In | d. Upon |
| 5. (⑤) a. adds | b. combines | c. grows | d. produces |

問B 下線部 (1) の理由として最も適切なものを a～d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答
用紙にマークしなさい。(4点)

6. a. Mr. Tanaka felt that he could make a comfortable living by taking over the family restaurant business.
b. Mr. Tanaka saw his father working very hard and simply wanted to become like his father.
c. Mr. Tanaka thought that it was natural for him to take over the family business as a matter of family tradition.
d. Mr. Tanaka wanted to become a chef because his father asked him to become a restaurant owner.

問C 下線部(2)とほぼ同じ意味になる語句をa～dの中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(4点)

7. a. gave without consent
b. offered with request
c. performed with obligation
d. worked without compensation

問D に入る最も適切なものをa～dの中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(4点)

8. a. close to
b. expensive for
c. inclusive of
d. popular among

問E 本文の内容と一致しないものをa～dの中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(4点)

9. a. At chef Tanaka's restaurants, employees are required to speak English to customers from abroad.
b. At the strong urging of his own mother, chef Tanaka graduated from a technical high school.
c. Chef Tanaka learned to cook from his father, a hard-working chef, from a very early age.
d. Chef Tanaka went abroad to train himself in many restaurants, and gained a lot of valuable experience.

問F 本文のテーマとして最も適切なものをa～dの中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(4点)

10. a. A Global Japanese Chef
b. Getting Laughs in English
c. The Art of Japanese Cuisine
d. The Importance of Foreign Food

[2] 次の各英文の空所を補うのに最も適切な語句を a ～ d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(3点×12)

11. After I read the novel, I () the importance of love for the first time.
a. distinguished b. kept c. realized d. told
12. The company examined two possible locations for its new office, but () was suited to the company's needs.
a. all b. either c. neither d. several
13. The sales of the company's new product () that it will likely meet its target for this year.
a. contain b. improve c. indicate d. point
14. () students are welcome to network with senior students at school while attending the open campus.
a. Planning b. Previous c. Professional d. Prospective
15. It was very () of them to take the time to offer a helping hand to us in times of emergency.
a. broad b. curious c. famous d. generous
16. A variety of economic index numbers confirm that the nation's economy has grown at a faster () than had been predicted.
a. data b. payment c. rate d. strategy
17. The president of our company said that the company picnic would be () tomorrow, whether it is sunny or rainy.
a. built b. held c. put d. told
18. In the waiting room of the general hospital, Ms. Jane Brighton waited () in line for her turn, even though she was in great pain.
a. easily b. importantly c. patiently d. quickly
19. The Kyoto City Board of Education plans to () a recycling program at all schools in the city.
a. achieve b. educate c. predict d. start
20. Based on valuable advice from her teacher, Mariko has made some () to her essay.
a. appointments b. corrections c. promotions d. supplements

21. Even if no one supports the proposal you have just made, I am ready to ()
by it.
a. apply b. look c. search d. stand
22. According to a recent (), more than 90 percent of all mobile phone owners
use their devices for both business and entertainment.
a. commitment b. objection c. survey d. value

[3] 次の各英文には一箇所誤りがあります。下線部 (a) ～ (d) から誤りが含まれる
ものを一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(3 点 × 8)

23. Yesterday I ran into my old friend from high school on the street for the first time
(a) (b) (c)
after three years.
(d)
24. Many scientists believe that one of the biggest problems faced by humans today are
(a) (b) (c) (d)
the result of global warming.
25. During his first week at KUFU, Kohei had to buy his textbooks, meet his professors,
(a) (b)
and trying hard not to be late for any classes.
(c) (d)
26. I cannot emphasize enough that you should stop to smoke before you experience
(a) (b)
such symptoms as chest pains, fatigue and shortness of breath.
(c) (d)
27. Mary greatly looked forward to see Professor John Chambers after his leave
(a) (b) (c)
of absence.
(d)
28. When we were halfway across the mountain, we were shocked to find that our
(a) (b) (c)
supply of bottled water was dangerous low.
(d)

29. For you to get a good grade for this course, you should attend almost classes, do the assignments, and not chat during class.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
30. Although I have seen Oliver Stone's latest movie several times, but I never get bored with it.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)

[4] 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。なお、* の付いた語句には本文の後に注があります。

Digital apps get a bad rap* for disconnecting families, but one company has come up with an idea that reconnects generations by combining technology with print.

Once upon a time some 20 billion letters were pushed through UK letterboxes annually, a figure that has slumped to 6.7 billion since smartphones took off. However, for many people, there's still something special about receiving a personal update in the post.

"There's a real sentimental value attached to more traditional methods of communication. I think that's true for everyone, but especially older people," says Nadine Callcutt, UK communications manager for the family newspaper platform Famileo.

Bridging the digital disconnect that can exist between younger and older generations, the French company launched nine years ago. The impetus* came when one of its co-founders, Tanguy de Gélis, tried to get an elderly relative set up with a tablet – only to find the device gathering dust after a few months. Envisaging* a form of communication that works for both the digitally savvy* and the analogue-inclined*, Famileo was born.

The platform converts digital messages and photos that subscribers share via the Famileo app into a physical family newspaper. A copy is delivered to the door of recipients each month, with senders also getting a pdf version to circulate as they wish. Senders benefit from the ease of digital communication, while their relatives enjoy the sense of occasion that comes with print, and the novelty of reading family updates in a newspaper. As Callcutt explains: "Famileo solves the issue of how to meaningfully connect with older relatives when you're not in the same room as them."

With 95% of the UK population predicted to use smartphones by 2025, it can be easy to overlook the fact that many elderly people simply don't have access to the internet or don't use it. According to Age UK, 30% of those aged 75 and over use the

internet rarely or not at all.

For Kirsteen Bell, who lives in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Famileo has provided an opportunity to get closer to her elderly mother-in-law, who lives in a rural part of Staffordshire, England, without internet access.

“My mother-in-law gets [the newspaper] every four weeks and really enjoys it. We also have a family member in Australia who sometimes feeds in [with updates] and one who lives in London. It just keeps my mother-in-law up to date in a way that’s accessible to her,” Bell explains.

Loneliness is a major issue for older people in the UK. Many Famileo users report that the monthly newspapers – called gazettes* – help keep older relatives connected, allowing them to feel part of their extended family’s day-to-day life no matter the distance.

Famileo is designed to be accessed by a community of family members, who can contribute from wherever they are in the world (both in terms of updates and pitching in with the £5.99 a month cost). All data shared is secure – the company guarantees no reselling and keeps family feeds free of advertising.

Heather Fraser, who lives in the Highlands of Scotland, lives 250 miles from her parents who are in St Andrews. She found Famileo to be an important line of communication through her father’s cancer treatment.

“It meant that [my parents] had something else to look forward to,” she says. “My children had, unfortunately, quite a round of different illnesses – nothing serious, but they would have compromised him had they been near him. [Famileo] didn’t fill that hole, but it made it a bit easier for all of us. It was just the everyday things that we kind of take for granted. It’s been a great way of keeping in touch.”

As well as connecting those who are many miles apart, Famileo subscriptions can help take the pressure off family members who do live nearby. With regular updates in newspaper form, it’s no longer down to the one tech-smart relative living locally to provide all the news. This is something Bell appreciates, along with the app’s user-friendliness.

“It’s super simple to use. I really like the functionality of being able to download the pdf as well. I sometimes send it to my sister-in-law [as well], who lives quite close to my mother-in-law, and she’ll be able to have talking points to chat with her.”

[出典：Cumberbatch, Aimée Grant (2024). “The app that spreads joy and reconnects people via creating family newspapers,” *Positive.News* (一部改変)]

〔注〕 bad rap: 不当な批判
impetus: 刺激、勢い
envisage: 思い描く
digitally savvy: デジタル通の
analogue-inclined: アナログ指向の
gazette: 新聞

A. 本文の内容に基づいて、次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを a～d の中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(4点×6)

31. We learn from the article that Famileo
 - a. aims to help families come together.
 - b. is a traditional newspaper company.
 - c. is mostly popular with young families.
 - d. only works for people who enjoy digital apps.
32. According to Nadine Callcutt, older people especially
 - a. dislike all forms of communication.
 - b. enjoy receiving emails instead of letters.
 - c. find digital apps easier to use than they used to.
 - d. value traditional forms of communication.
33. What led to a Famileo's co-founder starting the service?
 - a. An older family member wasn't using their tablet.
 - b. He wanted to publish his own family newspaper.
 - c. He was frustrated by advertising on digital platforms.
 - d. He was interested in starting a new social media company.
34. According to the article, 30% of people aged 75 and over
 - a. find it difficult to pay for digital apps.
 - b. never or hardly ever use the internet.
 - c. say that they never go online.
 - d. use smartphones almost every day.
35. What do many Famileo users report about the newspaper?
 - a. It is difficult to print.
 - b. It keeps older relatives connected to daily family life.
 - c. It lowers phone bills for elderly people who want to talk to their extended family.
 - d. It teaches grandparents to use apps.
36. During her father's cancer treatment, Heather Fraser said that Famileo
 - a. caused stress during her father's recovery.
 - b. helped all family members during that difficult time.
 - c. kept her father entertained with online games and communication.
 - d. was not used much because of the children's illnesses.

B. 次の英文は、本文の下線部の内容を説明したものです。(37) ～ (41) の空所を補うのに最も適切な語句を a ～ dの中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(2点×5)

The family newspaper platform Famileo (37) digital messages and photos that subscribers share into a family newspaper in a printed form by (38) the Famileo application. A copy is (39) to the door of recipients each month, with senders also getting a portable document (40) to circulate if they want to do so. In this way senders take advantage of the ease of digital communication, while their relatives take pleasure in feeling the real sense of occasion that comes with print, and the new experience of reading the latest family (41) in a newspaper.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 37. a. affects | b. changes |
| c. finds | d. twists |
| 38. a. assuming | b. growing |
| c. studying | d. using |
| 39. a. directed | b. given |
| c. produced | d. sent |
| 40. a. font | b. format |
| c. letters | d. trim |
| 41. a. get-together | b. intelligence |
| c. news | d. transformation |

[5] 次の各英文の空所に入るように (1) ～ (4) を適切な順序に並べ替え、a ～ dの中から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(4点×4)

42. Can you please ()?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) directions on | (2) give us |
| (3) how we can get | (4) to the station |

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. (1) (2) (3) (4) | b. (2) (1) (3) (4) |
| c. (3) (4) (1) (2) | d. (4) (1) (4) (3) |

43. Thanks to his help, we were () of time.

(1) able to succeed

(2) in a short period

(3) in developing

(4) the new product

a. (1) (2) (4) (3)

b. (1) (3) (4) (2)

c. (3) (4) (1) (2)

d. (4) (3) (2) (1)

44. The survey has revealed that the theme park is ().

(1) as it should be

(2) for visitors

(3) not as easy

(4) to walk through

a. (2) (1) (4) (3)

b. (3) (2) (4) (1)

c. (4) (1) (3) (2)

d. (4) (2) (3) (1)

45. I have studied in America for an extended period, so I know ().

(1) in a foreign country

(2) is like

(3) to live and study

(4) what it

a. (3) (1) (2) (4)

b. (3) (1) (4) (2)

c. (4) (2) (3) (1)

d. (4) (3) (2) (1)

[6] 次の会話を最後まで読み、自然な流れになるように空所(1)と(2)を英語で完成させ、記述解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。(1)と(2)はそれぞれが15～20語程度とし、2文以上になっても構いません。ただし、Aの表現をそのまま引用してはいけません。(15点×2)

A: Welcome to our open campus. I'm your campus tour guide today. Do you have any particular place you are interested in visiting first?

B: (1) _____

A: A good choice! After visiting there, I would like to take you to the library on campus. What do you think of this suggestion?

B: (2) _____

リスニング問題

[7] これから流される放送を聴き、その指示に従ってください。(2点×10)

例 題

Dialogue [1]

W: Do you remember that David needs a ride to school earlier than usual this morning?

M: Oh no, I forgot. What time does he need to leave?

W: Right now, actually. He's already waiting for you in the car.

M: Okay. I'll be ready in five minutes.

Question No. 1: What will the man do?

- a. Give David a ride to school.
- b. Wait in the car.
- c. Leave later than usual.
- d. Come home from work earlier than usual.

例

1	2	3	4	5
☒	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

Monologue [1]

Max had a lot of homework last night, but he talked with his best friend Harry on the phone until eleven. Then he started doing his homework. When Max finally finished his homework, it was already six o'clock in the morning, and so he ended up going to school without sleeping at all.

Question No. 6: How long did it take for Max to finish his homework?

- a. Three hours.
- b. Six hours.
- c. Seven hours.
- d. Eleven hours.

例

6	7	8	9	10
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
☒	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

指示があるまで開かないでください。

Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

1.
 - a. Cheeseburger.
 - b. Chicken sandwich.
 - c. Fish burger.
 - d. Veggie burger.

2.
 - a. Apple pie.
 - b. Chocolate milkshake.
 - c. Extra fries.
 - d. Vanilla ice cream.

Dialogue [2]

3.
 - a. Saturday at 2:45 p.m.
 - b. Saturday at 3:00 p.m.
 - c. Sunday at 2:45 p.m.
 - d. Sunday at 3:00 p.m.

4.
 - a. At the city mall.
 - b. At the man's house.
 - c. At the school auditorium.
 - d. At the theater near the station.

5.
 - a. At 2:30.
 - b. At 2:45.
 - c. At 3:00.
 - d. At 3:15.

Monologues

Monologue [1]

- 6.
 - a. It guarantees a high salary.
 - b. It helps you become more exciting.
 - c. It lets you share ideas with more people.
 - d. It makes learning English unnecessary.

- 7.
 - a. Avoid practicing too much.
 - b. Confidence comes naturally.
 - c. Practice helps you improve.
 - d. Presentations are always easy.

Monologue [2]

- 8.
 - a. A shortage of hotel rooms in Kyoto.
 - b. Local people moving out of the city.
 - c. Too many tourists visiting Kyoto.
 - d. Visitors not enjoying cultural sites.

- 9.
 - a. Asking too many questions.
 - b. Cooking food in the streets.
 - c. Not using public transportation.
 - d. Taking photos without permission.

- 10.
 - a. Building more souvenir shops.
 - b. Closing all tourist spots.
 - c. Encouraging responsible tourism.
 - d. Offering free city tours.

F Listening Script

Dialogue〔1〕

- W: Hi, welcome to our hamburger shop! May I take your order?
M: Hi, yes. I'll have a cheeseburger set, please.
W: Sure! Would you like that with medium or large fries?
M: I'll take large, please.
W: What would you like to drink?
M: A cola, please.
W: Anything else?
M: Yes, I'll also take a chocolate milkshake.
W: Alright. So that's one cheeseburger set with large fries and a cola, and one chocolate milkshake. Is that correct?
M: Yes, that's right.

Question No. 1: What kind of set did the man order?

Question No. 2: What else did the man order besides the set?

Dialogue〔2〕

- M: Hey, Kate, are you free this weekend?
W: Yeah, I think so, Tom. What's up?
M: There's a new animation movie out—everyone's talking about it. Do you want to go and see it on Saturday?
W: Sure! What time?
M: How about the 3:00 p.m. show?
W: Sounds good. Which theater?
M: Let's go to the one near the station. It's easy to get to.
W: Perfect. I'll meet you there around 2:45.
M: Great! Looking forward to it.

Question No. 3: When are they planning to see the movie?

Question No. 4: Where are they going to watch the movie?

Question No. 5: What time will they meet?

F Listening Script

Monologue {1}

Giving presentations in English is an important skill, especially in today's global world. It helps you share your ideas with a wider audience and improves your communication skills. Presenting in English can also be exciting. You get a chance to express yourself, use your creativity, and connect with people from different cultures. While it may feel challenging at first, practice can make it easier and more enjoyable. The more you present, the more confident you become. English presentations are not just about language—they are about telling a story and making people listen.

Question No. 6: According to the speaker, what is a good point of giving presentations in English?

Question No. 7: What does the speaker say about becoming better at English presentations?

Monologue {2}

Kyoto is a popular tourist destination known for its temples, gardens, and traditional culture. However, overtourism has become a serious issue. Having too many visitors causes overcrowding on buses and streets, making daily life difficult for local residents. Some tourists ignore rules, take photos without permission, or enter restricted areas. As a result, local people feel stressed and cultural sites are damaged. The city is trying to find a balance between welcoming tourists and protecting its culture and environment. Responsible tourism and better rules are needed to solve this growing problem.

Question No. 8: What is the main problem described by the speaker?

Question No. 9: Which of the following is mentioned as a problem of the tourists?

Question No. 10: What is one solution the speaker suggests?

2026年（令和8年）度 一般入学試験B日程
外国語〔英語・英語リスニング〕 解答例

2026年3月3日実施

[1]	問A	1	2	3	4	5	問B	6	問C	7	問D	8	問E	9	問F	10
		c	c	a	d	b		b		d		d		a		a

[2]	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	c	c	c	d	d	c	b	c	d	b	d	c

[3]	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	d	d	c	b	b	d	c	c

[4]	問A	31	32	33	34	35	36
		a	d	a	b	b	b

問B	37	38	39	40	41
	b	d	d	b	c

[5]	42	43	44	45
	b	b	b	c

[6]	(1)	Yes. I would like to see the cafeteria on campus. I want to check the food menu.	(17words)
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(2)	I like your suggestion. I am curious about the study spaces there. I am ready to study hard once classes start.	(21words)
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[7] リスニング問題

Dialogues					Monologues				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	b	b	d	b	c	c	c	d	c

2026 年(令和 8 年)度 一般入学試験 B 日程

外国語 [英語・英語リスニング] 講評

2026 年 3 月 3 日実施

[1]総合問題

出題文は、英語学習者向けの英字新聞 (The Japan Times *Alpha*) から取られてきている。記事は、海外経験を積んだ日本人シェフが、自らが経営するレストランにおいて和食文化を通じて国際交流を行っている様子を叙述している。正答率が特に低かったのは、空所補充問題では、問 A 4(「～するとすぐに」という意味を持つ upon が正答)、問 5(「combine A with B」の形をとる combines) であった。正答を得るためには前置詞の持つ重要な意味や、動詞がどのような語と結びつくのかを目配りよく押さえておさえておく必要がある。半数以上の受験生が誤答した問 9 は本文の内容と一致しないものを選ぶ問題であるが、このような問題は出題文を最後まで注意深く読んで答える必要がある。この問題に関しては、レストランの従業員は英語で外国人の客と交流することは奨励されているものの、"required to speak English"ではないことに気が付いて解答に辿り着くべき問題であった。その他の問いに関しては、概ね 50%+α の正答率であった。

[2]適語補充問題(語彙問題)

4 つの選択肢の中から一つの単語を選んで英文中に入れる問題である。語彙力に加えて、文脈をしっかりと理解した上で最も適切な語を選択する力が問われている。正答率が低調であったのは、問 12, 13, 14, 20 であった。問 12 は否定の主語(neither)を選ぶ問題、問 13 は未来の予想を示した that 節の文章の前に来る主節の動詞 (indicate) を選ぶ問題、問 14 は文意から今後入学することが予想される／期待されるという意味が出る単語 (prospective) を選ぶ問題、そして問 20 は助言に基づいてエッセイ (= 論説文) を修正したという意味になるように “corrections” を選択すべき問題であった。これらの問題に正しい答えを導き出すためには、各単語の意味を機械的に暗記するのではなく、前後の文章との関わりの中でどのようにその語が使われているのかを常に意識した英文解釈の勉強を日頃から心がける必要があるであろう。

[3] 正誤問題 (文法問題)

典型的な英文法・構文問題である 8 題が出題されている。8 問全体の平均正答率は約 46% となり、多くの受験生にとって難しかったようである。特に正答率が低かった (30% 以下) ののは、問 29 および問 30 であった。問 29 は、“almost classes”の “almost”が誤り (“almost”は副詞なので、名詞 “classes”を修飾することはできない／ここは “most”とすべき)、問 30 は接続詞 “Although”で始まる従属文が主文の前に来ているので、主文の最初に書かれた接続詞 “but”は必要がないことを見抜くべき問題であった。英語では、接続詞は主文とセットになった従属文と結びつき、構文上、重要な役割を果たしている。従って、当該接続詞が主文ー従属文関係でどのような役割・意味を持つのかに関して、しっかり把握する必要がある。

[4]英文読解・内容把握問題

デジタル時代の一般家庭向けの新聞[Famileo と呼ばれる]の斬新な発行方法に関して説明したエッセイである。概して正答率が低く、多くの受験生にとって難しいと感じられた問題が多かったようである。正答率が 40% を切った問題は、問 31, 33, 37, 40, 41 の 5 問であった。まず問 31 については、本文全体を読んでその大意を汲むべき問題であった。問 33 に関しては、Famileo の共同創始者のことが書かれている 4 番目の段落に注目し、同段落中の “-only to find the device gathering dust after a few months”の言い換えが、選択肢 “a. An older family member wasn't using their table”であることを見抜く必要があった。問 37, 40, 41 は、本文の文章の文意のやはり言い換えを問う問題である。いずれも選択肢上の単語としては馴染みのもの (change, format, news) であるはずであるが、文脈の中でこれらの正答となる単語を入れることができなかった答案が目立った。[2]でも記したように、英単語を文脈の中でしっかりと置いて理解する訓練を日頃からしっかりと続けることが大切である。

[5] 整序問題 (文構造)

4 問中、問 44 を除いて正答率が 7 割を超え、概ね良好な出来であった。正答率が 50% を切った問 44 は、基盤となる文構造としては “not as～as” という単純なものであるが、～の部分 “easy for visitors to walk through as it should be”と多少複雑な語句の連なりになっていたため、正答に到達しなかった答案が多かったように思われる (“for” は、“to walk”という不定詞の主語を作る前置詞 “for”となっている点に注意)。このような問題を正しく答えるためには、まず基本形をしっかりと抑えた上で、複雑な形をした英文の理解にもそれを応用できる構文力を養うことが重要になってよう。

[6]英作問題

まず問題文をしっかりと読み、自然な会話の流れになるように英作することが肝心である。一見すると英作し易そうなシチュエーション (オープンキャンパス時の会話。キャンパス内のどの場所を訪れたいのかを想像して英作する課題) であったが、やや紋切り型・形式的な英作が目立った。(1)では cafeteria, food corner 等の food places を書いた答案が圧倒的に多かった。しかし大学のキャンパス内には他にもいろいろな施設、例えばコンピューター・ラボや自習室、レクチャー・ホール、ヘルス・センター、体育館等、多様な施設があるので、想像力を駆使して書いて欲しかったところである。(2)では、キャンパスガイドのサジェッションに応える英作なので、単にそれに “Good idea./Sounds good.”と応答するだけでなく、その理由を自分の興味関心や目標に照らし合わせながら英文を作成できれば高得点が得られるであろう (その様な答案も若干数みられた)。

リスニング問題

Dialogue, Monologue では得点率に大きな差がみられた。

Dialogue 1, 2 の全 5 問の正答率の平均が約 96% と極めて高かった。Dialogue 1 はハンバーガー店における客とスタッフの会話のやり取り、Dialogue 2 はアニメ映画観賞の約束をめぐる男性と女性の間の会話で、両方とも容易に会話のシチュエーションを思い浮かべることができたことであろう。会話文の音声および問いを聞く機会が 2 度あるので、注文内容、時間、場所等に関する細かい情報に注意して聞けば、容易に正答が得られる問題であった。

Monologue 1, 2 の全 5 問の平均正答率は 69% となり、Dialogue よりも大幅に下がった。特に Monologue 1 は、問 6 が 67%、問 7 が 41% (2 問平均で 54%) と低い正答率となった。この Monologue の内容は、英語によるプレゼンテーション (発表) の効用や意義を説明したものであったが、特に正答率が低かった 2 問目に関しては、選択肢中の “c. Practice helps you improve” が、音声中の “The more you present, the more confident you become.” の言い換えであると判断して答える必要があった。文章題と同様に、同じ内容の言い換えに注意することの重要性を示しているといえよう。

Monolog 2 は、時の話題となっている観光都市京都が直面しているオーバーツーリズムの問題を取り上げ、その問題点や対処の仕方を取り上げた内容を有する。問 8, 9, 10 の平均正解率は 79% と Monologue 1 よりも大幅に上昇した。3 問中一番正答率が低かった「オーバーツーリズムの問題として挙がっているものはどれか」を問う問 9 (約 73%) では、正解の “taking photos without permission” と全く同じ表現が音声中でも流れているので、しっかりと集中して聞けば正答が得られる問題であったといえよう。

リスニング試験対策としては、普段からネイティブ・スピーカーの音声に慣れ親しむ努力をすることに尽きる。学校のネイティブ・スピーカーによる授業でも、ラジオの英会話番組でも、映画や音楽でも、そして音声付の英語テキストでも、ネイティブ・スピーカーの音声に接して慣れる機会に至る所にある。自分に合ったリスニングのための学習を日頃から実践していただいたい。