2025 年 11 月 21 日実施

2026 年（令和 8 年）度

公募制推薦入学試験問題［大学・短期大学］

適 性 検 査

（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）公募制推薦［大学］・公募制推薦［短期大学］の適性検査（英語）の試験問題は共通です。ただし、公募制推薦［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 70 分、リスニングが約 10 分です。

（4）試験問題は筆記が 1 ～ 8 ページまで、リスニングが 9 ～ 11 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なります。

（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］ 次の各会話文の空所を補うのに最も適切な表現を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）

1. A: What did you get at the bookstore?
   B: (　　)

   a. I bought some English magazines.
   b. I didn't. I had to study at the library.
   c. I got a new TV.
   d. I just saw the new neighbor.

2. A: When did it snow?
   B: (　　)

   a. I like the snow in Kyoto.
   b. It snowed the last three days of January.
   c. It will snow all winter.
   d. Take an umbrella with you.

3. A: I saw Kinkakuji on TV last night. It was so beautiful.
   B: Oh. (　　)

   a. Did you go there last night?
   b. Ginkakuji is not my favorite.
   c. I watched the same program.
   d. Yeah, I did it.

4. A: How many people were present at the class today?
   B: (　　)

   a. He had three gifts for us.
   b. Nine people will come.
   c. There were twelve.
   d. You can count on me.

5. A: Will there be an interpreter at this meeting?
   B: (　　)

   a. I can take a message if you'd like.
   b. There will be tour meetings today.
   c. We have met at the event.
   d. Yes, Mike and Takashi will help translate for us.

［2］ 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。

Cosplaying is becoming ever more popular. Once treated as only a pastime for enthusiasts, it is gaining ground, with cosplaying events taking place in various parts of the country. In late September, many cosplayers – often called "layers" in Japan – gathered in Chiba at the Tokyo Game Show, one of the largest video game expos in Japan. Among the cosplayers was a 32-year-old company employee living in Suginami Ward, Tokyo, who comes from the United States. She made the costume and props on her own, turning herself into a character from the popular video game series "Danganronpa." She posed for photos at the request of expo attendees. (1)At first, I felt shy, but now I find it fun to have people take photos of me as my favorite character, she said.

Several hundreds of thousands of cosplayers are believed to be living throughout the country. Many of them have other jobs and just cosplay for fun. In recent years, local governments, shopping malls and other entities are organizing an increasing number of cosplaying events, such as the World Cosplay Summit held in Aichi Prefecture every year, in a bid to attract tourists and young people.

Hacosta Inc., an event operation company in Osaka, organizes cosplaying events that take place over a total of 100 days every year and draw about 200,000 people. There's an increasing number of activities by young people to support their 'fave' layer. There are also many people who don't cosplay themselves but come to the events to meet the layers, said a Hacosta employee (2)in charge of cosplaying events.

Let's look at the history of cosplaying. In Japan, there is a long tradition of ordinary people masquerading* when taking part in local festivals. Toward the end of the Edo period (1603-1867), there was a popular movement called "Eejanaika" (It's OK, isn't it), which was about young people dancing and marching together, many dressed up in strange-looking clothes.

It represented the desire for an escape from the framework of everydayness, sociologist Munesuke Mita wrote about "Eejanaika" in one of his books. Here I find a **similarity** with cosplaying today. One theory claims that the spread of cosplaying in Japan was triggered by the Comic Market, a sales event for fanzines* that started in the 1970s.

For a long time, however, it was seen as nothing but a pastime by some fans because many “adults” (3)raised an eyebrow at young people dressed up in outrageous costumes, given the persistent peer pressure of Japanese society.

Things changed with the arrival of Instagram, X (then Twitter) and other social media platforms, which began spreading in and after the 2010s. The idea of ‘looking good’ on social media started to be taken seriously by young people, and it became normal to publish edited photos. Maybe they started to feel less uncomfortable about ‘showing’ various aspects of themselves, said Prof. Takeshi Okamoto of Kindai University, who is well-versed in pop culture.

Japan’s pop culture, such as anime, manga and video games, has soft power with its worldwide following. Soon, cosplaying will likely become one of its central pillars*.

However, some cosplaying activities potentially involve such legal issues as copyright violations. It cannot be denied that there are [legal] gray areas. What’s happening right now is that [cosplayers] are given silent approvals by the companies that hold the copyrights, said an employee of a company (①) cosplaying businesses.

Similar problems have long been pointed out regarding fanfiction in fanzines. Those (②) such activities should follow the company’s rules and be very careful about expressions that go too far or are too (4)explicit.

［出典：Terada, Ko (2025). “Cosplaying Gaining Ground, Inspiring New Businesses; Growth Area in Japan’s Pop Culture,” *The Japan News*（一部改変）］

〔注〕 masquerade：変装・仮装する
fanzine：ファン向けの雑誌
pillar：根幹、要

問A　下線部（1）の和訳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. 最初は恥ずかしかったが今は好きなキャラクターになった写真を撮られるのが楽しい。
   b. 最初は恥ずかしかったが今は好きなキャラクターになりきった人を撮るのが楽しい。
   c. 最初は恥ずかしかったが今は好きなキャラクターがもっと好きになれた。
   d. 最初は恥ずかしかったが今は好きなキャラクターの写真を集めることが楽しい。

問B　下線部（2）～（4）のそれぞれの語句と文脈上近い意味になる語句を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。（3点×3）

7.（2）	a. attending	b. breaking	c. evaluating	d. managing
8.（3）	a. disapproved of	b. exposed to	c. looked up	d. made up
9.（4）	a. ambiguous	b. different	c. offensive	d. proper

問C　二重下線部の内容を示す最も適切なものを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. コミックマーケットがコスプレの起源であること。
    b. 地元の祭りから着想を得ていること。
    c. 江戸時代からずっと続いてきたこと。
    d. 日常の枠組みから逃れたいという願望。

問D　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）

11. a. インスタグラムやXなどによって人と写真を共有することが当たり前になっている。
    b. コスプレは主な日本のポップカルチャーの中のひとつである。
    c. 若者の中には、様々な自分の側面を見せることに抵抗を感じている者もいる。
    d. SNS 上で見た目を良くすることを若い人たちは真剣に受け止めている。

問E　本文の①と②には、同じ語句が入る。その語句を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）

12. a. built in
    b. engaged in
    c. following up
    d. unwilling to

［3］　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×10）

13. Although I was a guest at the party, she didn't even (　　) a cup of tea to me.
    a. drink　　b. offer　　c. slice　　d. throw

14. To get a passport, please bring your birth (　　) which should be accompanied by a recent photograph.
    a. biography　　b. certificate　　c. expression　　d. month

15. We spent the night at a karaoke box and waited until (　　) to take the first train home.
    a. dawn　　b. lunch　　c. night-fall　　d. sun-down

16. Students are (　　) to the timetable of the transportation system that the university provides because the buses are always crowded.
a. advised　b. defended　c. opposed　d. supported

17. The direction of education and club activities (　　) from school to school.
a. cheats　b. devotes　c. heals　d. varies

18. Bob is a son of the president of the company. He had special (　　), so he was treated like a celebrity at the meeting.
a. fridge　b. loss　c. privileges　d. strain

19. After the owner noticed they were gone, police have been looking for a man who (　　) valuables worth $500,000.
a. gave　b. left　c. robbed　d. stole

20. This textbook is (　　) my understanding as it is too difficult for me to read.
a. attractive　b. beyond　c. close　d. nearby

21. He has a (　　) disease which continues for a long time and is hard to cure.
a. chronic　b. logical　c. political　d. temporary

22. Restaurants in Japan offer smaller dishes than their American (　　) do.
a. counterparts　b. fragments　c. initiatives　d. sequences

［4］ 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×5）

23. Polis, a city-state (a), is good-known (b) as (c) the community structure of ancient (d) Greece.

24. Those (a) Japanese companies are switching to (b) digital format and do (c) away with (d) paper documents.

25. Balancing (a) the need to treat tourists while preserving (b) traditional ceremonies is (c) a challenge for the communities which (d) local events are valuable assets.

26. It is customary (a) to send New Year's cards but in recent years, little (b) people are sending them (c) because of (d) the Internet and social media.

27. I made a list of words (a) I don't understand and (b) my teacher will explain it (c) the exact (d) meaning of the words.

［5］ 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。本文の左の［A］～［F］は段落を表す記号です。なお、* の付いた語句には本文の後に注があります。

[A] When I was 15, some friends of mine invited me to join their punk rock band. The previous singer, while very good in rehearsals, suffered from stage fright, and could not perform in public. I was just the opposite: my voice was terrible, but I had no qualms* about making a fool of myself. Just the right ingredients for a punk rock singer!

[B] After the first rehearsal, we sat around planning our careers in the music business. It was then that Tim told me how happy he was that I had joined the band. I can still remember vividly the intense reaction that comment produced in me. A warm wave spread outwards and upwards from my stomach, rapidly enveloping the whole of my upper chest. It was a kind of joy, but unlike any moment of joy I had felt before. It was a feeling of acceptance, of belonging, of being valued by a group of people whom I was proud to call my friends. I was momentarily lost for words, shocked by the novelty of the sensation. In the years since then, the feeling has never repeated itself exactly, and I have never forgotten it.

[C] I am certainly not the only person to have experienced this particular emotion. Millions of football fans and religious worshippers* seem to feel something similar every weekend. And yet there is no word for it in English. Just now, when I was describing it, I had to use several words: 'a kind of joy, a feeling of acceptance, of belonging, of being valued by a group of people'. Perhaps the closest thing to a name for this emotion is a phrase that was coined* by Romain Rolland: the 'oceanic feeling'. But even this poetic expression requires two words. Would it not be easier if we just had one?

[D] In Japan, it seems, they do. The word *amae* means just the kind of 'comfort in another person's complete acceptance' that I felt when Tim made his comment. The original Chinese ideogram* was of a breast on which the baby suckled, which suggests that this emotion involves a loss of separateness, a return to the sense of oneness that fuses* mother and child together in the first months of life.

[E] Why is there no word for *amae* in English? The different ways in which various languages carve up the world reflect different cultural needs. Perhaps the Japanese need a word for *amae* because the emotion it designates accords with the fundamental values of Japanese culture. Unlike the situation in the English-speaking world, which prizes independence, self-assertion, and autonomy*, in Japan it is often more important to fit in with others and live in harmonious groups. *Amae* is an emotion that helps people to comply with these values.

[F] Whatever the reason for this particular difference between the English and Japanese languages, it does not point to any fundamental difference between the people of England and Japan. As an English speaker, I do not have a precise term to describe the emotion I felt at Tim's house, but that did not stop me from feeling that emotion. On the contrary; the emotion just happened, without warning, and left me groping for words to describe it. Years later, when I read a description of *amae*, I knew immediately that it named the emotion I had felt that evening at Tim's house. People all over the world experience this emotion, but only some of them have a word for it.

［出典：Evans, Dylan (2001). *Emotion : A Very Short Introduction,* Oxford University Press (一部改変)］

〔注〕 qualm：不安、心配
worshippers：参拝者、崇拝者
coin：(新語などを) 造り出す
ideogram：表意文字
fuse：一体化させる
autonomy：自律性

問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。（３点×４）

28. The intense reaction, which the writer felt was
    a. a common feeling like any moment of joy.
    b. a momentary event and forgotten.
    c. never exactly repeated.
    d. not felt the same way in years.

29. 'A kind of joy, a feeling of acceptance, of belonging' can be described as
    a. a music expression created by a famous musician.
    b. millions of soccer fans and religious admirers.
    c. the 'oceanic feeling' named by Romain Rolland.
    d. the phrase that means a group.

30. The original Chinese ideogram or Kanji of *amae*
    a. comes from the relationship between mother and child.
    b. explains the musical differences between Japan and the English-speaking world.
    c. invites a feeling of separateness.
    d. means that only Japan and the U.S. have the word.

31. There is no word for *amae* in English because
    a. emotions are not reflected in culture to create language.
    b. in Japan, individual decisions are enforced rather than group ones.
    c. it does not fit with the values of independence, self-assertion, and autonomy.
    d. the personalities of Americans and Chinese are very different from those of other countries.

問Ｂ　次の英文は、本文の段落［F］の内容を表したものです。(32) ～ (35) 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×４）

Regardless of the specific linguistic differences between English and Japanese, these differences do not (32) any important differences between the cultures or individuals of England and Japan. Although English lacks an exact term to (33) the emotion I experienced at Tim's house, the absence of a similar word did not limit the feeling itself. In fact, the emotion happened naturally and intensely, and I was at a loss for how to say it. It was only years later, when encountering the concept of *amae*, that I was able to (34) the feeling. This suggests that such emotions are (35) felt, though only some cultures have the words to express them.

32. a. announce　　b. ignore
    c. reflect　　d. request

33. a. attract　　b. draw
    c. express　　d. release

34. a. exchange　　b. get
    c. identify　　d. keep

35. a. drastically　　b. especially
    c. frankly　　d. universally

リ ス ニ ン グ 問 題

［6］ 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
●	ⓐ	ⓐ	ⓐ	ⓐ
ⓑ	ⓑ	ⓑ	ⓑ	ⓑ
ⓒ	ⓒ	ⓒ	ⓒ	ⓒ
ⓓ	ⓓ	ⓓ	ⓓ	ⓓ

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
ⓐ	ⓐ	ⓐ	ⓐ	ⓐ
ⓑ	ⓑ	ⓑ	ⓑ	ⓑ
●	ⓒ	ⓒ	ⓒ	ⓒ
ⓓ	ⓓ	ⓓ	ⓓ	ⓓ

指示があるまで開かないでください。

Dialogues

Dialogue〔1〕

1. a. Action.
   b. Comedy.
   c. Documentary.
   d. Horror.

2. a. Buy tickets online.
   b. Check what movies are on.
   c. Meet outside the movie theatre.
   d. Watch it separately.

Dialogue〔2〕

3. a. A camera.
   b. A laptop.
   c. A phone.
   d. A tablet.

4. a. A big screen.
   b. A good camera.
   c. A low price.
   d. Battery life.

5. a. A local market.
   b. A second-hand store.
   c. A supermarket.
   d. Online.

Monologues

Monologue〔1〕

6. a. A cooking class.
   b. A new diet plan.
   c. Learning about food waste.
   d. Watching a documentary.

7. a. Cooks for his neighbours.
   b. Eats less food.
   c. Volunteers at a food bank.
   d. Works at a supermarket.

Monologue〔2〕

8. a. Being too tired.
   b. The cost of a bike.
   c. The weather.
   d. Traffic laws.

9. a. It kept her fit.
   b. It took too long.
   c. It was too tiring.
   d. She still needed a car.

10. a. Buy electric cars.
    b. Move closer to their jobs.
    c. Ride bikes instead of driving.
    d. Work from home.

D2 Listening Script

Dialogue 〔1〕

M: I feel like watching a movie tonight. What should we watch?
W: How about a comedy? Something light and funny would be nice.
M: Maybe. But I was also thinking of an action movie. Do you like those?
W: Not really, but if it has a good story, I don't mind.
M: OK, let's check what's available and decide.
W: Sounds good. Let's grab some popcorn too!

Question No. 1: What kind of movie does the woman suggest?

Question No. 2: What do they plan to do next?

Dialogue [2]

M: I need a new phone. Do you have any recommendations?
W: What kind of features are you looking for?
M: A good camera is the most important thing for me. Do you think I should get a brand new one or a second-hand one?
W: If you want a great camera, a new one might be better. But second-hand phones are cheaper.
M: That's true. Where do you think I should buy one?
W: You can check online stores or auctions.
M: Good idea! I'll do some research before deciding.

Question No. 3: What does the man want to buy?

Question No. 4: What is most important to him?

Question No. 5: Where does the woman suggest he should look?

D2 Listening Script

Monologue 〔1〕

David always hated throwing away food. One day, he learned that millions of tons of food are wasted every year while many people go hungry. He decided to change his habits. Now, he plans meals carefully, only buys what he needs, and stores leftovers properly. He also volunteers at a local food bank, helping distribute food to those in need. David wonders why people waste so much food and how we can all help reduce food waste. He believes small changes in daily habits can make a big difference for both the environment and people in need.

Question No. 6: What made the man change his habits?

Question No. 7: What does he do to help others?

Monologue 〔2〕

Emma started biking to work last year. At first, she was worried it would be too tiring, or that it would take too long. But after a few weeks, she realized she loved it! Biking saved her money, kept her fit, and helped the environment by reducing pollution. Now, she encourages her friends to cycle instead of driving. She asks them, “Have you ever tried biking to work?” “Do you think it’s more convenient than taking a car?” “What are some ways cities can make biking safer?” Emma believes that if more people chose bikes over cars, the world would be a healthier and greener place.

Question No. 8: What did she worry about before biking?

Question No. 9: What did she realize after a few weeks?

Question No. 10: What does she think more people should do?

2026年(令和８年)度　　公募制推薦入学試験
適性検査［英語］解答例

2025年11月21日実施

［１］

1	2	3	4	5
a	b	c	c	d

［２］

問A

6
a

問B

7	8	9
d	a	c

問C

10
d

問D

11
c

問E

12
b

［３］

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
b	b	a	c	d	c	d	b	a	a

［４］

23	24	25	26	27
b	c	d	b	c

［5］

問A

28	29	30	31
c	c	a	c

問B

32	33	34	35
c	c	c	d

［６］リスニング問題

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

2026 年(令和 8 年)度　公募制推薦入学試験

適性検査［英語］　講評

2025 年 11 月 21 日実施

[1]会話文問題
日常生活での会話文の正しい応答を選ぶ問題。概ねよくできていた。単純な応答問題だけではなく、問 3 の Kinkakuji をテレビでみたとの話題に対して、「同じ番組を見た」というような正しく会話を続けるにはどの選択肢が適格かを示す必要のあるものも 80%以上が解答できていた。ただし問 5 の「通訳がいるのか」どうかを問う問題では、パラフレーズがされているためか 70%に満たなかった。

[2]総合問題
日本におけるコスプレが文化としてどのように受け入れられ、SNS を利用している現代の若者がどう対応しているかを述べた文章からの問題。問 7、8、 9 については、語彙力が試されており、全体的に正答率が低かった。問 8 の語句を問う問題では正答率が 30%を切っており、文脈に合う選択肢を見つけることに受験生は苦労したことが伺える。問 11 では、本文の中の細かい情報を読み取らないと解けない問題になっているが、これも正答率が 3 割程度と低く、全体的な意味をとれても、細部の情報や語彙を把握する力が必要なことが分かる。

[3]語彙問題
全体的によくできていたが、細かい文脈を問われる問題では正答率が低くなった。例えば、問 14 では、birth certificate という語彙を問う問題であるが、パスポートや写真といったヒントを見つけることで容易に答えれる問題であり、語彙に引っ張られて month を選ぶ受験生が 3 割程度いた。また、問 15 では、カラオケに夜明けまで待つという文脈が分かると解けるが、正答率は 3 割程度であった。

[4]正誤問題
文法的な誤りを見つける問題では、全体的な正答率は 6 割程度でやはり難しく感じた受験生が多かったようである。問 25 のような関係代名詞を問うものは毎回のように出題されるが、正答率は割れる傾向にあった。問 27 の目的語の取り方を問う問題でも正答率は 3 割と低かった。単語の意味は分かっても、その使い方まで理解しないと、この手の問題は解けないことに注意が必要である。

[5]英文読解・内容把握
感情の捉え方に対して文化の違いなどを踏まえて述べられている文章からの問題。文章中には難易度の高い語彙も出てくるが問題自体はひっかけのようなものはなく、文脈さえ掴めれば解けるものも多い。全体的に 6 割程度の正答率で、中でも要約した文章に語彙を補う問題では、極端に正答率が下がった。問 34 と問 35 は語彙レベルは高くないものの、文脈をしっかりと読まないと解けない問題である。語彙そのままで解くのではなく、あくまで文の流れを理解して解く必要がある。

[6] リスニング
どのような映画を見るかを話している会話と、新しい電話の購入についての会話からの問題。馴染みのある場面であるためか、正答率は非常に高かった。
Monologue では Food waste と習慣についてと、自転車通勤のメリットについて話されている。全体的に正答率は高かったが、問 9 のみ正答率が極端に低かった。After a few weeks を聞き取ることができれば、その後に話されている内容を理解すれば解ける問題である。ただし直後ではなく、理由自体は she loved it!の後から話されるため、高い集中力を保って聞き取る必要がある。2 回流れるため、ポイントを絞って聞き取る力が重要である。