

1月11日

令和8年度 人間総合科学大学
スカラシップ選抜S日程 問題用紙

英語

注意事項

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないでください。
- 2. 出願時に選択した科目と一致しているか確認してください。なお、受験科目の変更は一切受け付けません。
- 3. この問題冊子は全部で9ページ（表紙・余白ページは除く）あります。
- 4. 問題冊子と解答用紙の両方の所定欄に受験番号と氏名・フリガナを必ず記入してください。
- 5. 解答は記述式ですので、各指示にしたがって丁寧に記入してください。
- 6. 解答時間は60分です。
- 7. 問題内容に関する質問には一切応じられませんが、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などに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 8. 問題冊子の余白などは適宜利用してかまいません。
- 9. 問題冊子と解答用紙の両方とも回収します。

受験番号	
フリガナ	
氏 名	

I. 下線部の発音が他と異なるものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1. ① blood ② rough ③ done ④ owner
- 2. ① range ② tragedy ③ capable ④ patient

II. 次の各文の空所に最もよく当てはまるものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1. The company was founded () ago and has grown rapidly since then.
① decades ② attitudes ③ regions ④ species
- 2. It was () o
① racial ② primitive ③ stupid ④ tidy
- 3. The task seemed impossible, but she was () to complete it.
① quarreled ② determined ③ excluded ④ equipped
- 4. () far, I haven't had a chance to talk to my new manager.
① By ② Too ③ So ④ From
- 5. Their new house is very close () the train station.
① from ② at ③ in ④ to
- 6. His gray hair makes him () older than he is.
① look ② looks ③ looked ④ looking
- 7. () when my phone rang loudly in a quiet meeting.
① I embarrassed ② I was embarrassing
③ I was embarrassed ④ It was embarrassed
- 8. I am looking forward () from you soon.
① hearing ② heard ③ to hear ④ to hearing

9. I () the door, but it wouldn't move.

- ① opened ② had opened ③ tried opening ④ tried to open

10. () his brother, he prefers quiet places to busy cities.

- ① Without ② Unlike ③ Depending on ④ In spite of

11. Yokohama is a place () very well.

- ① I know ② where I know ③ what I know ④ I'm knowing

12. Take this medicine () for three days.

- ① every six hour ② every six hours ③ all six hour ④ all six hours

III. 次の 1～7 の日本語の意味に合うようにそれぞれ①～⑤の語句を空所に入れ、英文を完成しなさい。ただし、文頭に使う語も書き出しは小文字にしてあります。解答は空所ア、イに入る語句の番号だけを答えなさい。

1. 彼は近くの新しい修理工場で車を修理してもらうことに決めました。

He decided () (ア) () (イ) () the new garage nearby.

- ① his car ② at ③ have ④ to ⑤ repaired

2. その箱は小さいので、私のリュックに入ります。

The box () (ア) () (イ) () in my backpack.

- ① enough ② fit ③ is ④ to ⑤ small

3. 彼はよくテレビをつけたまま寝てしまいます。

He often () (ア) () (イ) ().

- ① with ② asleep ③ the TV ④ falls ⑤ on

4. 私が驚いたのは、何年も経ったのに彼女が私の名前を覚えていたことです。

() (ア) () (イ) () she remembered my name after all these years.

- ① what ② that ③ me ④ surprised ⑤ was

5. 前回の会議で私が話した雑誌の記事を読みましたか。

Have you read () (ア) () (イ) ()?

- ① I ② in ③ the magazine article ④ our last meeting ⑤ mentioned

6. 二人が結婚して5年後に、初めての子どもが生まれました。

Their first child was born () (ア) () (イ) ().

- ① married ② they ③ five years ④ got ⑤ after

7. 新しい国を訪ねることほどワクワクすることはありません。

() (ア) () (イ) ().

- ① than ② nothing ③ visiting a new country ④ more exciting ⑤ is

IV. 次の会話文の空所に最もよく当てはまるものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. A: How long do you think it'll take to get to their house from here?

B: ()

- ① It will not be long before they get to know about it.
- ② I think it'll take about 30 minutes to get back here by car.
- ③ I guess we can get there in just over 30 minutes if the roads aren't busy.
- ④ I try not to spend too much time preparing meals because I'm usually busy.

2. A: That's an interesting doll. Where did you buy it?

B: () But I think I bought it on a trip a long time ago.

- ① I didn't buy it. I got it as a gift.
- ② At a toy store nearby, just a few days ago.
- ③ I found it online and bought it immediately.
- ④ Actually, I don't remember exactly.

3. A: I just saw Kevin walking his dog.

B: () He's away on a business trip abroad right now.

A: Really? Then who could that have been?

- ① That can't be right.
- ② So did I.
- ③ It doesn't matter.
- ④ That can't be helped.

4. A: What's Nancy doing out so late?

B: () She's been into them since she was a kid.

A: Maybe I'll give her the telescope I never use.

- ① She's exercising with her friends.
- ② She's watching stars.
- ③ She's playing with her dogs.
- ④ She's practicing the guitar.

V. 次の文章中の空所 1～5 に最もよく当てはまる文を下の①～⑥から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。
ただし、同じものを2回以上選ぶことはできません。

By 2050, the world's population is expected to reach 9 billion. As more people move to the cities from the countryside, the number of farmers will decrease. (1) So in order to feed everyone, we must rely more heavily on food technology. Food technology applies technology to the way we produce, sell, or serve food. Some examples of food technology are already influencing how we handle our food.

Precision agriculture, or "satellite farming," uses GPS tracking systems and satellite imagery* for farming. That's right, GPS is not only meant for your car. (2) Its precise tracking system allows farmers to carefully monitor crop yields, soil conditions, and weather patterns. Doing this increases farming efficiency and overall output.

As populations soar and land scarcity deepens, more people move from traditional homes to high-rise* buildings. So why not apply the same principle to farming? Vertical* farming allows us to grow crops on a series of levels, one on top of the other, all in a very concentrated space. (3) Best of all, no soil or direct sunlight is required! Vertical crops can either be grown in tubs of nutrient-enriched* water or they can be sprayed at the roots. Artificial lights can be used in place of the sun.

Another major issue that food technology can solve is food waste. In the US, 40% of food is thrown away uneaten each year. (4) Thankfully, social media and various apps* can help reduce food waste. Leloca is a popular app that helps restaurants save food and helps customers save money. Instead of throwing out food, restaurants can put it on sale for 30 to 50% off through the app. Customers will then receive an alert for the sale. 222 Million Tons is another app that suggests grocery lists based on the user's household size and meal preferences, discouraging them from overbuying.

(5) Hopefully, with the growth of food technology innovations, we will be able to efficiently feed more people and create a more sustainable world.

READING WORLD 3 (SECOND EDITION)

(注) imagery: 画像, 映像 high-rise: 高層(建築)の vertical: 垂直型の
nutrient-enriched: 栄養分を加えた app: アプリ(applicationの略)

- ① It can also be used for farming.
- ② Think of it as an “apartment” for food crops.
- ③ All that food could be used to feed the hungry.
- ④ That way, we can shorten the time it takes to carry food.
- ⑤ This will make it more difficult to produce food with traditional agricultural practices.
- ⑥ Food technology is quickly changing how we grow food to how we handle food waste.

VI. 次の文章を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

If you want to lose weight, or eat a healthy diet, ^(A)it can sometimes be difficult to know where to start. It often seems like there are as many diets as there are kinds of food. You have *the Atkins diet, the Keto diet, the South Beach diet, the Paleo diet*, and so on. However, in almost all studies, one diet comes out as top, or near the top. This is the Mediterranean* diet.

The Mediterranean diet describes the diet eaten by people living in the countries along the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of foods that were eaten in Italy and Greece in the 1960s. However, countries such as Spain, parts of France, as well as some North African countries, share parts of the Mediterranean diet. The people there have eaten these foods for many, many years. The main foods in the diet are lots of fruit and vegetables, olive oil, whole grains, some eggs, fish and animal products such as cheese, as well as small amounts of meat and wine. All these foods should be eaten as fresh as possible. Salads are a big part of the Mediterranean diet, with olive oil being used in salad dressings.

The Mediterranean diet became interesting to researchers because of its relationship to heart disease. Before studying the diet, researchers believed that fat caused heart disease. Yet they saw that people eating the Mediterranean diet eat a lot of fat. At the same time, these people have low levels of heart disease. Further studies have shown the Mediterranean diet has a number of other health benefits. It decreases the risk of dying of cancer, and appears to be good for weight loss. There are also links between the diet and better mental health and abilities. The Mediterranean diet has also been linked with long life. For example, in one village on the island of Sicily, Italy, in 2012, there were 19 people over the age of 100, (B). All these people followed the Mediterranean diet.

Following this diet can be difficult, however. Fresh foods and items like olive oil can be expensive, especially outside Mediterranean areas. Furthermore, preparing fresh meals every day can also take up a long time. On the other hand, for those of us wanting to live a healthier, longer life, the extra time and effort needed to follow the Mediterranean diet may (C).

Reading Fluency Timed Readings 3

(注) Mediterranean: 地中海の

1. 下線部 (A) の理由として最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
- ① Starting something new is usually not easy.
 - ② You don't know enough about what makes up a healthy diet.
 - ③ There are so many different approaches to choose from.
 - ④ It takes time for a healthy diet to work.
2. 空所 (B) に入れるのに最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
- ① surprisingly few
 - ② far more than normal
 - ③ which didn't matter to researchers
 - ④ something often seen in larger cities
3. 空所 (C) に入れるのに最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
- ① be completely unnecessary
 - ② not be rewarded
 - ③ come to nothing
 - ④ be well worth it
4. 本文の内容にしたがって、次の各文の空所に入れるのに適切なものを、それぞれ下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
- (1) This passage is mainly about ().
- ① the risk of diseases associated with the Mediterranean diet
 - ② the difficulty of following the Mediterranean diet
 - ③ the Mediterranean diet and its benefits
 - ④ how to practice the Mediterranean diet
- (2) The Mediterranean diet ().
- ① confirmed researchers' beliefs about fat
 - ② changed researchers' understanding of fat
 - ③ helped researchers understand what raises heart disease risk
 - ④ made researchers certain about what causes cancer
- (3) The Mediterranean diet appears to be beneficial ().
- ① for both weight loss and mental function
 - ② for weight loss but not for mental function
 - ③ for mental function but not for weight loss
 - ④ neither for weight loss nor for mental function
5. 本文の内容と一致するものを次の中から2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答の順序は問いません。
- ① The Mediterranean diet has no relationship with African countries.
 - ② The Mediterranean diet started in the 1960s.
 - ③ In the Mediterranean diet, meat does not play as central a role as vegetables.
 - ④ The Mediterranean diet is made up of an extremely limited variety of foods.
 - ⑤ Salads with olive oil-based dressings play an important role in the Mediterranean diet.
- (以下余白)