

2026年度

英 語

注 意

1. 監督者の合図があるまでは問題冊子と解答用紙を開かないでください。
2. 別紙の解答用紙は、マーク用解答用紙(1)と記述用解答用紙(2)とに分かれています。指定された解答欄をまちがえないように注意してください。
3. 解答用紙(1)は直接コンピューターにかけますので、折りまげたり、よごしたりしないでください。また、枠で囲まれた部分以外には記入しないでください。
4. 解答用紙(1)にマークするときは該当する○にはっきりとマークしてください。
マークのしかた (良い例) ●
(悪い例) ⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗
(万年筆、ボールペンなどは使用してはいけません)
5. 解答用紙(1)に誤ってマークした場合には、消しゴムで跡が残らないようにていねいに消し、消しかすをきれいに払ってください。
6. 試験開始後、解答用紙(1)には、氏名、受験番号を記入し、さらにその受験番号をマークしてください。なお、受験番号を記入するときには解答用紙(1)の〔**受験番号記入上の注意**〕をよく読んで、まちがいのないようにしてください。
解答用紙(2)には、氏名、受験番号を記入してください。
7. 試験問題はこの冊子の1～8ページに記載されています。
問題冊子の余白部分は、メモとして利用して構いません。
各問題はほぼ同じ配点になっています。それを念頭に時間配分してください。
8. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

- 1 次の文章を読み、設問(a)～(e)にもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

Imagine if you were born without a memory. Who would you be? You would be nothing. If you do not have a memory, you do not have anything else. If I ask you, “Who are you?,” you would immediately start rearranging memories in your mind to answer that question. Your memory is what binds your life together. Everything you are today is because of your amazing memory. If you did not have a memory, you would not be able to learn, think, have intelligence, create, or even know how to tie your shoes. You would not be able to build experience in any field because experience is just a collection of memories after all.

Over the years, memory has been given a bad name. It has been associated with filling your brain with too much information. Educators have said that understanding is the key to learning, but how can you understand something if you cannot remember it? We have all had this experience: we recognize and understand information but cannot recall it when we need it. For example, how many jokes do you know? You have probably heard thousands, but you can only recall about four or five right now. There is a big difference between remembering your four jokes and recognizing or understanding thousands. Understanding information is not enough. You achieve mastery only when you can instantly recall what you understand and repeatedly use it. Memory means storing what you have learned; otherwise, why would we bother learning in the first place?

Some people say you do not need a good memory in the Google age. However, Ken Jennings, an American game show host, said, “When you make a decision, you need facts. If those facts are in your brain, they are easily accessible. If they are all in Google somewhere, you may not make the right decision quickly.”

Which raises the question: would you hire a person for his or her ability to use Google to find information? No, you want people with information and experience. You want confident people, people who are certain about what they know. Not storing information in your mind can take too much time and lead to embarrassment and poor judgment. If you have to continually refer to notes or manuals to do your work, you will waste time and look unprofessional. Would you allow doctors to operate on you if they had to continually refer to a manual or an iPad? Definitely not!

Memory is the foundation of our existence. It determines the quality of our decisions and, therefore, it determines our entire life. Learning and memory are the two most important properties of the human mind. Learning is the ability to acquire new information, and memory holds the new information in place over time. Memory is the foundation to all learning. If memory is not established, all you are doing is throwing information into a deep hole never to be used again.

Adapted from: Horsley, K. (2016). *Unlimited Memory: How to Use Advanced Learning Strategies to Learn Faster, Remember More and Be More Productive*. TCK Publishing.

(a) What is the main point of the passage?

- 1 . Memory is fundamental to learning, decision-making, and identity.
- 2 . Memory is useful but no longer essential in the age of Google.
- 3 . People can succeed by using tools like notes and manuals.
- 4 . Understanding is more important than memorization.

- (b) Why does the author mention remembering jokes?
1. To explain how understanding and memory are entirely the same.
 2. To prove that memory loss happens with age.
 3. To show that humor improves memory.
 4. To show that recall is harder than recognition.
- (c) According to the passage, understanding is not enough because it _____.
1. alone does not allow you to use knowledge when needed
 2. can lead to forgetting
 3. is difficult to achieve without Google
 4. replaces the need for memory
- (d) What can be inferred regarding the author's opinion about using Google for information?
1. It helps build experience over time.
 2. It improves the speed and quality of decisions.
 3. It is more useful than storing facts in your brain.
 4. It may slow decision-making and decrease confidence.
- (e) According to the passage, what is the relationship between memory and experience?
1. Experience and memory are unrelated concepts.
 2. Experience is built through repeated practice, not memory.
 3. Experience is made up of what we remember from the past.
 4. Memory allows us to turn repeated mistakes into experience.

- 2 次の対話文を読み、設問(a)～(e)にもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

Two friends run into each other in the university lounge.

Mia: I heard you were going to change your major. Is that true?

Josie: Yes. I've been studying computer science, but don't find it that interesting anymore. I want to do something different.

Mia: Really? With a degree in computers, you can always find a job.

Josie: Is that the only reason to study it as a major? I want to do something that can help the world.

Mia: But can't computers help to make the world a better place? My business teachers always tell me that.

Josie: They make the world a more technological place. But if I change my major to global studies, maybe I can work at the United Nations or an NGO that supports people more directly.

Mia: Those jobs are not easy to find, and not always well-paid.

Josie: That's OK with me. I want to feel satisfied by making a difference.

Mia: What kind of things would you like to do exactly?

Josie: Many NGOs support education in different parts of the world. That's important, especially for young girls. I really want to help them.

Mia: So, why not study education and become a teacher?

Josie: I can do that as part of my studies, but the peace studies program includes many options. A teaching certificate is one. The program has lots of contacts and information about NGOs, too, so it shouldn't be too hard to find a job.

Mia: That sounds admirable. The world needs people like you. But I'd feel more comfortable with a steady job. And living in other countries is hard. Business is the best choice for me.

- (a) What is Josie thinking of changing?
- 1 . Everything she has studied.
 - 2 . Her business ideals.
 - 3 . Her way of using computers.
 - 4 . The direction of her studies.
- (b) How does Josie feel about computer science?
- 1 . She feels it is not educational.
 - 2 . She feels it does not support education.
 - 3 . She has lost interest in studying it.
 - 4 . She thinks it harms the world.
- (c) Which of the following statements is true?
- 1 . Josie does not want to travel for a job.
 - 2 . Josie wants an easy job.
 - 3 . Mia does not want to change her major.
 - 4 . Mia wants to support education.
- (d) What kind of job does Josie want?
- 1 . A job that fits her studies perfectly.
 - 2 . A job that helps other people.
 - 3 . A job that is comfortable and well-paid.
 - 4 . A job that offers many choices to decide later.
- (e) What kind of job does Mia want to find?
- 1 . A job in another country.
 - 2 . A job in education.
 - 3 . A job that is secure and stable.
 - 4 . A job that makes the world better.

- 3 「親切さ」について以下の文章はどのように説明しているか、150～180字の日本語でまとめなさい。解答には(1)親切さの定義、(2)親切さがもたらす健康上の具体的な効果、(3)1978年の研究内容とその結果、の3点を必ず含めること。

Sometimes the simplest act of kindness — such as a stranger holding the door for you, a compliment from your partner, or a smile from a colleague — can brighten your day. And now, thanks to science, we know that kindness is also good for your long-term physical and mental health.

Kindness is defined as an act of generosity given without expecting anything in return. Whether you are the giver or the receiver, studies show that simple acts of kindness can improve mood and confidence, boost the immune* system, lower blood pressure, and relieve anxiety by increasing levels of the body's feel-good chemicals. Even better, practicing kindness is free and accessible to everyone.

Most importantly, kindness helps reduce stress, says Kelli Harding, a medical doctor and public health expert whose research on the topic led her to write *The Rabbit Effect: Live Longer, Happier, and Healthier with the Groundbreaking Science of Kindness*. The book's title refers to a 1978 study that aimed to examine the relationship between high cholesterol* and heart health in rabbits. In the study, one researcher — who happened to be especially kind and caring — showed affection to her group of rabbits by gently touching and holding them. Surprisingly, her kindness helped protect those rabbits from heart attacks.

Harding notes that there are many strategies for managing stress, but one simple and effective approach is performing acts of kindness. It provides an immediate emotional lift, and remarkably, that emotional response also brings real physical health benefits.

Adapted from: Nicolaus, T. (2023). Practicing kindness is good for your health. *The Nation's Health November/December*, 53(9), 24.
Retrieved from <https://www.thenationshealth.org/content/53/9/24>

〔注〕 immune 免疫 cholesterol コレステロール

- 4** 次のテーマで100～150語程度のエッセーを，具体例を挙げながら英語で書きなさい。

If you had to learn a foreign language other than English, which language would you choose, and why?