

令和 8 (2026) 年度  
一般選抜前期日程 試験問題

英語 (1~15ページ) ・ 数学 (17~19ページ)

問題の選択について

出願学科の指定に応じて、1教科を解答すること

経済経営学部 経済経営学科…「英語」または「数学」から選択  
情報科学部 情報科学科 …「数学」

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないでください。
- 2 選択した教科のすべての解答用紙に、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入してください。
- 3 解答には黒色の鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用してください。
- 4 解答用紙は、「英語」が黄色（全2枚）、「数学」が緑色（全3枚）です。
- 5 選択した教科の解答用紙のみに受験番号と氏名を記載してください。両方の教科に受験番号と氏名があった場合、解答は無効となります。
- 6 試験時間は90分です。
- 7 試験終了後、問題冊子も回収します。
- 8 何か伝えたいことがあるときは挙手してください。

数学の注意事項

- 1 解答過程も採点対象となります。
- 2 各問題の解答は問題番号が記された解答用紙に記入してください。解答用紙は両面使用できます。指定された場所以外に記入した解答は、採点の対象となりません。
- 3 定規（定規機能を備えた鉛筆等を含む）、コンパス、電卓、そろばんを使用してはいけません。

# 英語

## READING SECTION

Read each passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question. Then write A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet.

Questions 1-4 refer to the following text message chain.

Alan [8:32 PM]: Good evening, Mr. Clark. I'm going to be absent tomorrow. I'll miss classes and probably the game, too! I have a fever and I'm not feeling well.

Mr. Clark [8:33 PM]: What's your temperature?

Alan [8:33 PM]: 39.0°C.

Mr. Clark [8:35 PM]: Is anyone at home with you?

Alan [8:36 PM]: No, I'm alone. My parents are visiting my brother in Canada.

Mr. Clark [8:37 PM]: Your temperature is very high. I think you should call your doctor.

Alan [8:39 PM]: I don't know his phone number and the clinic is closed now.

Mr. Clark [8:41 PM]: You shouldn't be alone! I'm coming over now. Can you call for emergency assistance by yourself? It will be faster than waiting for me.

Alan [8:42 PM]: I think so. 119?

Mr. Clark [8:44 PM]: No, to call the emergency consultation center, dial #7119. Don't forget to include the # symbol.

Alan [8:45 PM]: What should I say?

Mr. Clark [8:48 PM]: Tell them what you told me. They will let you talk to a nurse, who will ask you questions about how you are feeling. The nurse will give you advice about what you should do. Tell them that your teacher will be there shortly and can drive you to the hospital.

Alan [8:49 PM]: OK, I'm going to call #7119 now.

Mr. Clark [8:52 PM]: The nurse will probably give you the telephone number for a hospital nearby that is open. Be sure to have a pen and paper ready. Also, if you are advised to go to the hospital, you should have your health insurance card ready and some money for medical expenses.

Alan [8:54 PM]: I understand.

Mr. Clark [8:55 PM]: See you in ten minutes.

1. What is likely the relationship between Alan and Mr. Clark?
  - (A) Doctor and patient
  - (B) Father and son
  - (C) Student and teacher
  - (D) Very good friends
  
2. Why is Alan at home alone?
  - (A) His brother lives in Canada.
  - (B) His family is out of the country.
  - (C) He lives all by himself.
  - (D) He has a high fever.
  
3. Why does Mr. Clark advise Alan to have a writing implement at hand?
  - (A) To have his health insurance
  - (B) To write important information
  - (C) To ask the nurse some questions
  - (D) To draw a map to the hospital
  
4. What will probably happen next?
  - (A) Alan will call #7119 to get some help.
  - (B) Alan will call 119 for an ambulance.
  - (C) Mr. Clark will take Alan to emergency.
  - (D) Mr. Clark will arrive and call #7119.

Questions 5-8 refer to the following passage.

著作権の都合により、公開できません。

Reference: Kirn, E., & Hartmann, P. (1990). *Interactions I: A reading skills book* (2nd ed., pp. 46–47). McGraw-Hill Publishing.

5. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) People in California talk about distance in time, while people in Kansas talk about distance in miles.
  - (B) A person's body language will always help you when you don't understand his or her words.
  - (C) People give directions in the same way, wherever you are and whatever language you speak.
  - (D) Travelers can learn about people's tradition and manners by asking questions about directions.
6. Which of the following would be an example of landmarks Japanese people use in giving directions?
- (A) It's about 10 minutes from here.
  - (B) It's next to a flower shop.
  - (C) It's only a few miles away.
  - (D) Go straight ahead on Main Street.
7. Which of the following should go in the blank in paragraph 5, line 2?
- (A) Meanwhile
  - (B) Nevertheless
  - (C) Likewise
  - (D) Instead
8. In which of the following parts of the world wouldn't people say, "I have no idea," when answering a question?
- (A) Iowa, U.S.A.
  - (B) New York, U.S.A.
  - (C) Tokyo, Japan
  - (D) Yucatan, Mexico

Questions 9-12 refer to the following information.

## One Week at the Gym

Getting regular exercise is the single most important thing you can do for your health. Exercise helps you not to feel hungry all the time. It helps you to feel good about yourself, and to get a better sleep at night. In the long run, exercising regularly will keep you healthy and you won't easily catch colds. Doesn't that sound nice?

Unfortunately though, most of us find it difficult to make a routine that we can stick to, all by ourselves. That's why we recommend going to a gym.

Shunan City has many gyms and sports centers. Choose one that is near you, and find a friend to go with. That way, you will find it easier to keep going!

The staff at the gym will help you make a balanced one-week gym plan that includes strength training, cardio (exercises for your heart), and rest, while taking turns working on different muscle groups each day, like your chest, back, shoulders, legs, and arms, so that they can recover and grow.

The plan below, is an example of one that you can easily follow. Before you begin, however, here are some important points to remember:

- 1. Each day, be sure to start with a warm-up using the stationary bicycle. Finish with a cool-down of gentle stretching. These are very important for your heart!**
- 2. For each of the workouts, start slowly, then increase the amount as you get stronger.**
- 3. Do not push yourself until you feel pain. Be sure to rest when you feel tired.**
- 4. Use proper form. This helps prevent injury and ensures you are targeting the right muscles. Ask a gym staff member for help.**
- 5. Stay hydrated! Drink plenty of water before, during, and after your workout.**

### **Day 1: Full-body strength**

- Workout:
  - Squats while holding a light dumbbell against your chest.
  - Push-ups: You can do them on your knees, if regular push-ups are too difficult.
  - Take turns with each arm pulling a dumbbell up toward your chest.
  - Lie face down and hold your body on your elbows for core training.

### **Day 2: Active recovery**

- Go for a brisk (energetic) walk, and then do some light stretching for 30–45 minutes. This promotes blood flow and helps reduce muscle soreness.

### **Day 3: Full-body strength**

- Workout:
  - Leg Press Machine: Use a weight that is not too heavy so you can keep control.
  - Lat Pulldown Machine: Practice pulling the bar to stretch your back muscles.
  - Bridges: Lie on your back with your knees bent and lift your hips off the floor.

### **Day 4: Mild active recovery**

- Take a short walk.

### **Day 5: Full-body strength**

- Workout:
  - Lunges: Take turns bending your knees to lower your body.
  - Dumbbells: Use light fitness dumbbells to focus on proper form.
  - Rowing machine: Feel the impact on your leg muscles.
  - Sit on the floor with your knees bent and twist your body from side to side.

### **Days 6 and 7: Light activity**

- Do something that you enjoy, like taking a longer walk or going fishing.

Finally, celebrate your progress!



9. Why is it suggested to visit a gym?
- (A) It will help to keep a schedule.
  - (B) It will help to have a good time.
  - (C) It will help to find a friend.
  - (D) It will help to run regularly.
10. Why is it most important to maintain correct posture while exercising?
- (A) To prevent getting hurt
  - (B) To keep a good posture
  - (C) To be sure you're not thirsty
  - (D) To get stronger muscles
11. How does walking and light stretching help?
- (A) It promotes soreness and helps to walk briskly.
  - (B) It prevents regular movement of your muscles.
  - (C) It improves circulation so your muscles don't hurt.
  - (D) It enhances muscles to make them feel better.
12. Which part of your body does the rowing machine work on?
- (A) Your hips
  - (B) Your chest
  - (C) Your back
  - (D) Your legs

Questions 13-16 refer to the following passage.

## Hawaii Today

Hawaii's people today are from many groups—Japanese, American, Chinese, and Filipinos. Less than one percent of the population is pure Hawaiian, but many people have some Hawaiian blood. Today one of every two marriages is between people of different groups.

Hawaiian culture reflects this ethnic mix. Hawaii has been described as a place where East meets West. It has also been described as a mixture of U.S. culture and its own island culture, with “island culture” meaning the combination that has developed from all the groups that settled there.

Not surprisingly, in one-fourth of Hawaii's homes, the main language spoken is something other than English. And everybody's everyday speech contains some words from all the languages spoken. Hawaiian is especially important. For example, Hawaiian *aloha* is just as common as *hello*, Hawaiian *mahalo* just as common as *thank you*. In giving directions, people often use the Hawaiian *mauka* (toward the mountains) and *makai* (toward the sea). Hawaiian words have many vowels and repeated syllables. They can be quite long; for example there is a small fish called a *humuhumunukunukuapuaa*.

Pidgin is also spoken in Hawaii. It began in the nineteenth century, as a kind of combination of languages that enabled workers from different countries to communicate. Modern pidgin is more like slang and is used especially by teenagers. Common phrases include *tanks brah* (from “thanks, brother”) for “thanks” and *an' den?* (from “and then?”) for “what else happened?” or “so what?” It's possible to have entire conversations in pidgin.

Reference: Falk, R. (1993). *Spotlight on the USA* (pp. 167–168). Oxford University Press. (partially revised)

13. Which of the following is likely untrue according to the passage?
- (A) American culture was introduced in Hawaii but it didn't become dominant.
  - (B) Hawaiians seem to avoid mingling with people of other races.
  - (C) The population of Hawaii consists of various ethnic groups.
  - (D) Today there are only a few people who are of Hawaiian blood.
14. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "reflects" in paragraph 2, line 1?
- (A) considers
  - (B) reviews
  - (C) indicates
  - (D) shines back
15. What would a Hawaiian say when he or she wants to express appreciation?
- (A) *Makai*.
  - (B) *Aloha*.
  - (C) *Brah*.
  - (D) *Mahalo*.
16. Why did people in Hawaii probably speak pidgin in the 19th century?
- (A) People who settled from different countries didn't share a common language.
  - (B) The Hawaiian language contained many vowels and was easy to learn.
  - (C) Many of them were able to speak English and another language.
  - (D) They preferred to use pure Hawaiian words in their everyday communication.

Questions 17-20 refer to the following passage.

## **Extreme Places: The Darkest and the Brightest**

Starting in November, residents of Barrow, Alaska, soak up their last glimpse of sunlight for months. During that time, the sun remains below the horizon. That's the line at which Earth's surface and sky appear to meet. For up to 10 weeks, Barrow seems bathed in endless twilight. The long darkness makes it difficult for some people to distinguish one day from the next.

Anyone passing through the highest parts of the Andes Mountains will face entirely different challenges. In this South American mountain range, the powerful tropical sun and high elevation result in extreme brightness. The light reflecting off the snowy peaks can be intense. Sometimes, it even causes a form of vision loss called snow blindness. Fortunately, snow blindness is temporary and is usually preventable.

Not everyone wants to shield their eyes from extreme brightness. Some scientists, for example, want to observe the illumination of cities from outer space. Others, by contrast, seek out the darkest, clearest night skies on Earth. Then they gaze upward to view clusters of stars shining amid the extreme darkness.

Several factors contribute to extremes of light. The sun is one. The star at the center of our solar system is an immensely\* powerful source of natural light. Artificial light, which people often produce with electricity, is another. Organisms—including people—depend on light to survive. The balance between brightness and darkness has a huge impact on many aspects of life, from sleep patterns to stargazing.

Living in extreme darkness or extreme brightness can be challenging. In certain situations, it is even dangerous. Over time, people and other organisms have adapted to the levels of light in their environments. Along the way, they have experienced extremes that are occasionally risky but often are also a wonder to behold\*.

For Barrow, Alaska, 51 to 67 days of every year blend into one long night. This period is known as polar night. Polar night happens near the North and South poles, within areas called the polar circles. These are a pair of imaginary lines, called latitudes, circling the globe parallel to the equator. The equator is located at 0 degrees latitude, around Earth's middle. The polar circle near the north pole is the Arctic Circle. The polar circle in the south is the Antarctic Circle.

Polar night happens because Earth's axis\* tilts, or slopes. The axis is the imaginary line through the center of Earth, around which the planet rotates, or spins. It takes approximately one year for Earth to orbit\*, or circle, the sun. As it does, the angle of the

axis affects how much light different parts of the world receive. Polar night happens when the ends of the axis—the poles—point away from the sun.

The polar circles, nearer Earth's poles, are positioned at a greater tilt both toward and away from the sun. They therefore experience more extreme changes in light. These include periods of polar night as well as polar day, when the sun remains visible for longer than 24 hours at a time. During polar night in the Arctic Circle in the north, polar day is happening within the Antarctic Circle in the south. The opposite is also true.

Barrow lies 300 miles (483 kilometers) north of the Arctic Circle, along Alaska's northern coast. With a polar night that stretches from November to January, the city is famous for its long period of extreme darkness. But while Barrow is famous, it isn't necessarily easy to live there.

For starters, residents often report that daytime and nighttime seem to blend together, as do different days. This sometimes makes it challenging to stick to regular schedules at home, school, and work. In addition, not experiencing either a sunrise or sunset may disrupt normal, healthy sleep patterns. Finally, some residents struggle with moodiness or fatigue because of the lack of natural light.

Fortunately, people have come up with ways to cope with the challenges of polar night. In Barrow, some residents use bright-light therapy to cope with the long darkness. They sit near a box that produces an artificial version of the natural light normally found outdoors. Others schedule trips to sunnier destinations during the months of November, December, and January.

*Note.* (The words marked with \* in the text)

immensely とても      behold 注視する      axis 軸  
orbit ... の周囲を軌道を描いて回る

Reference: Marsico, K. (2016). *Extreme places: The darkest and the brightest* (pp.7–18). Scholastic. (partially revised); Questions were partially generated using ChatGPT-4.

17. What happens in Barrow, Alaska, from November to January?
- (A) Residents experience severe heat and bright sunshine.
  - (B) The snow causes temporary blindness for some people.
  - (C) The sun is visible only during certain hours of the day.
  - (D) The sun stays below the horizon for nearly 10 weeks.
18. What causes snow blindness in the Andes Mountains?
- (A) Too much exposure to artificial light
  - (B) Bright sunlight reflecting off snow-covered peaks
  - (C) Lack of sunlight due to high altitudes
  - (D) The dark skies and absence of stars
19. Which factor influences polar night in areas like Barrow, Alaska?
- (A) The planet's rapid rotation
  - (B) Artificial light produced by residents
  - (C) The angle of Earth's axis
  - (D) The distance of Earth from the sun
20. How do some Barrow residents manage the challenges of polar night?
- (A) They sleep throughout the day and night.
  - (B) They rest during the day and work at night.
  - (C) They use bright-light treatment or travel to sunnier places.
  - (D) They stay indoors and avoid sunlight.

Questions 21–25 refer to the following article.

## Foreign residents are a boon for Japan, 75% of economists say

Elizabeth Beattie

STAFF WRITER

About three quarters of economists say an increase in foreign residents in Japan is beneficial for Japanese citizens overall, according to a joint survey by the Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) and the Nikkei Daily.

The survey of around 50 prominent\* Japanese economists was carried out between July 18 and July 28, and released on July 30. Policies relating to foreign residents emerged as a key issue ahead of the recent Upper House\* election, held July 20.

“By creating an environment where they can overcome differences in language, culture and customs, and demonstrate their abilities—such as improving education for foreign exchange students—foreign workers will contribute to alleviating\* the labor shortage and improve productivity. And, as a result, it will lead to an improvement in the standard of living of Japanese people,” said Makoto Hasegawa, an associate professor at Kyoto University who was one of the respondents.

When asked whether the increase in foreign residents would contribute to improving the average living standards of Japanese citizens, 76% responded “strongly agree” or “agree,” with many arguing that there should be measures to better integrate them in society. Just 2%, or one economist, “disagreed.”

Yasushi Iwamoto, a professor at the University of Tokyo and the only respondent who “disagreed,” said he did so to sound a warning. “There are many countries in which their immigration policies have failed because they’ve only seen foreigners as a labor force, rather than people who live as members of society,” he explained. “Japan’s policies are taking a similar approach, so, if the costs are not considered, overall living standards will eventually decline.”

Another 15% of respondents said they were “uncertain,” citing various factors like skill levels among those arriving from overseas.

A majority of respondents (66%) also took the view that an increased number of foreign residents would help improve Japan’s fiscal health.

The number of foreign residents in Japan hit a record high at 3.76 million as of the end of last year, comprising just over 3% of the population, with the figure steadily increasing. Courting\* an increase in foreign skilled labor has long been a government policy priority as a means to tackle the country’s labor shortage.

*Note.* (The words marked with \* in the text)

prominent 著名な      Upper House (日本の) 参議院

alleviating 軽減する (動詞 alleviate の -ing 形)      courting 誘致する

Reference: Excerpted from Elizabeth Beattie, "Foreign residents are boon for Japan, 75% of economists say," *The Japan Times*, August 15, 2025. Questions were partially generated using ChatGPT-5.

21. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "boon" in the article title?
- (A) requirement
  - (B) benefit
  - (C) disadvantage
  - (D) request
22. When was the survey conducted?
- (A) On election day
  - (B) Early July before voting
  - (C) From mid to late July
  - (D) August after the vote
23. Why did Professor Iwamoto differ from the other economists in opinion?
- (A) He argued that Japan can find necessary workers domestically.
  - (B) He was worried about costs for supporting foreign residents.
  - (C) He thought foreigners would leave Japan quickly.
  - (D) He warned that not treating foreign residents as social members would cause a problem.
24. Which issue did many experts point out as needing to be addressed?
- (A) Language and culture support services
  - (B) Admission policies for foreign students
  - (C) Training programs for domestic workers
  - (D) Systems for social integration
25. Why were some economists unsure about the effects of increasing foreign workers?
- (A) They were doubtful about the abilities of newcomers.
  - (B) They were fearful of losing Japanese cultural traditions.
  - (C) They were anxious about excessive population growth.
  - (D) They were concerned about weak language programs in Japan.

## **WRITING SECTION**

**In recent years, Japan has been accepting more foreign workers. Because of this, we now have more opportunities to come into contact with foreigners in various situations of daily life. An increase in the number of foreign workers and their families has positive effects. However, there are also some problems. What is needed to avoid the problems and coexist with foreign workers and their families? List three things that local residents, local companies, local governments and other groups can do to solve the problems. Give reasons and examples to support your ideas. Write your answer in about 100 words in English on your answer sheet.**