

令和8年度  
武蔵野大学

一般選抜C日程 3月1日

1時限  
英語  
(60分)

【注意事項】

1. 問題は9ページまでです。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
3. 試験中に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等に気づいた場合は、黙って手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙(A)には第1志望の受験番号を記入し、受験番号の下のマーク欄にマークしてください。氏名、フリガナも記入してください。解答する時限と科目(英語)にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合には、採点できないことがあります。
5. 解答は、解答用紙(A)の解答記入欄にマークしてください。  
例えば、 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答記入欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

解答番号	解答記入欄									
10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用しても構いませんが、ページを切り離してはいけません。
7. 時間内に解答し終わっても、退出することはできません。
8. 途中で質問等があるときは、黙って手を挙げて監督者を呼んでください。

**I** 次の A と B の対話において、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

1 . A: When can you submit the assignment to Mr. Suzuki?

B: (       )

- ① The deadline was written in the syllabus.
- ② I didn't see him at the cafeteria today.
- ③ The middle of next week at the earliest.
- ④ On the third floor, fourth from the right.

2 . A: Where is the nearest bookstore?

B: (       )

- ① There is one in the mall.
- ② Look in the left drawer.
- ③ I think it opens at 10 a.m.
- ④ I went to the library yesterday.

3 . A: Why is the cafeteria closed?

B: (       )

- ① It's still at five today.
- ② It's being renovated.
- ③ I usually eat lunch around 12:30.
- ④ I haven't seen the new menu yet.

4 . A: How was the traffic this morning?

B: (       )

- ① I'll arrive in the afternoon.
- ② I have breakfast at 7:00 a.m.
- ③ My meeting was canceled yesterday.
- ④ It was slow on Shinmachi Street.

5 . A: Do you have some free time next Sunday?

B: (       )

- ① I had a great time last weekend.
- ② I usually take the train to work.
- ③ I think the weather will be nice next weekend.
- ④ I'm available all afternoon.

6 . A: What's the date on the invitation to the wedding party?

B: (       )

- ① On June fourteenth.
- ② In thirty minutes.
- ③ In the banquet hall.
- ④ Just around the corner.

7 . A: Wasn't Mika in the classroom yesterday?

B: (       )

- ① Yes, she wasn't near the window.
- ② Yes, the classroom was full.
- ③ No, she was sick.
- ④ No, she attended the class.

8 . A: How much longer will the bullet train be delayed?

B: (       )

- ① I've ridden the bullet train before.
- ② The information desk is over there.
- ③ I think the next station is Nagoya.
- ④ It took three hours to get there.

9 . A: I'm excited about meeting the new students.

B: (       )

- ① So am I.
- ② Me neither.
- ③ So do I.
- ④ Neither am I.

10. A: I'd like to change my next appointment.

B: (       )

- ① I like making a promise.
- ② I'll pay the exact amount.
- ③ I don't give you change.
- ④ I can help you with that.

Ⅱ 次の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

11. We shall overcome no matter ( ) may happen.  
① however                      ② how                      ③ what                      ④ whatever
12. The doctor ( ) me that my grandmother would recover soon.  
① talked                      ② said                      ③ spoke                      ④ told
13. Bring cash ( ) your card doesn't work.  
① instead of                      ② just in case                      ③ in spite of                      ④ although
14. It won't be long ( ) AI can control everything.  
① before                      ② for                      ③ since                      ④ future
15. It was a big conference. No ( ) than two hundred scientists were there.  
① little                      ② much                      ③ less                      ④ few
16. How come ( ) crying?  
① is the girl                      ② the girl                      ③ does the girl                      ④ the girl is
17. When my mother came into my room, I pretended ( ) studying.  
① to be                      ② be                      ③ being                      ④ have been
18. You ( ) come to the ball last night because Edward was there.  
① must                      ② ought to have                      ③ might be                      ④ will
19. The detective ( ) the case for 25 years when he retired.  
① was being investigated                      ② has investigated  
③ investigated                      ④ had been investigating

Ⅲ 次の英文(A)、(B)の下線部 [1] ~ [10] について、それぞれ下の①~⑤の語(句)を最も自然に意味が通るように並べかえ、そのうち20~39の空欄に入る語(句)の番号のみを答えなさい。

(A)

### Is it better to live alone or with family while attending university?

**Student A:** I think living alone during university is better because it teaches self-reliance. You must plan your meals, control your budget, and handle daily problems. You also have [1]( ) ( 20 ) ( ) ( 21 ) ( ), from your study schedule to your hobbies. This freedom helps you discover more about yourself. Even though [2]( ) ( 22 ) ( ) ( 23 ) ( ), the personal growth and independence you gain make it a valuable experience for your future.

**Student B:** Living with family is often more practical. It's much cheaper, so you [3]( ) ( 24 ) ( ) ( 25 ) ( ) just to pay rent. That extra time can be used for studying or joining university club activities. Also, you can share your daily life with your family, [4]( ) ( 26 ) ( ) ( 27 ) ( ). While independence is important, you can still learn responsibility at home by helping with chores and managing your own schedule. For many students, this [5]( ) ( 28 ) ( ) ( 29 ) ( ).

[ 1 ] (20, 21)

- |                  |           |       |
|------------------|-----------|-------|
| ① your lifestyle | ② decide  | ③ the |
| ④ to             | ⑤ freedom |       |

[ 2 ] (22, 23)

- |          |             |         |
|----------|-------------|---------|
| ① more   | ② expensive | ③ alone |
| ④ can be | ⑤ living    |         |

[ 3 ] (24, 25)

- |         |        |             |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| ① a     | ② need | ③ part-time |
| ④ don't | ⑤ job  |             |

[ 4 ] (26, 27)

- |              |          |              |
|--------------|----------|--------------|
| ① which      | ② can    | ③ and stress |
| ④ loneliness | ⑤ reduce |              |

[ 5 ] (28, 29)

- |          |             |         |
|----------|-------------|---------|
| ① option | ② second    | ③ makes |
| ④ sense  | ⑤ much more |         |

(B)

### The Best Way to Travel Around Tokyo

The best way to travel around Tokyo is by train. Tokyo's train [6]( ) ( 30 ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( ) fast, safe, and very punctual. With so many lines, you can reach almost any part of the city, from popular places like Shinjuku and Shibuya to smaller, less crowded neighborhoods. The trains are also affordable, and [7]( ) ( 32 ) ( ) ( 33 ) ( ) makes paying simple. For foreign visitors, most stations have English signs and announcements, so [8]( ) ( 34 ) ( ) ( 35 ) ( ). Trains are also environmentally friendly because they produce less pollution than cars or buses. While buses and taxis are available, they [9]( ) ( 36 ) ( ) ( 37 ) ( ), especially during rush hours. Traveling by train also gives you the chance to see everyday Japanese life, as you ride alongside students, office workers, and families. For speed, convenience, and cultural experience, [10]( ) ( 38 ) ( ) ( 39 ) ( ) Tokyo.

[ 6 ] (30, 31)

- |          |          |       |
|----------|----------|-------|
| ① is     | ② being  | ③ for |
| ④ famous | ⑤ system |       |

[ 7 ] (32, 33)

- |            |           |           |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| ① using an | ② such as | ③ IC card |
| ④ or Pasma | ⑤ Suica   |           |

[ 8 ] (34, 35)

- |           |             |            |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| ① to find | ② it is     | ③ your way |
| ④ not     | ⑤ difficult |            |

[ 9 ] (36, 37)

- |           |         |             |
|-----------|---------|-------------|
| ① traffic | ② in    | ③ often get |
| ④ heavy   | ⑤ stuck |             |

[10] (38, 39)

- |              |               |        |
|--------------|---------------|--------|
| ① in         | ② clearly the | ③ best |
| ④ trains are | ⑤ choice      |        |

**IV** 次の設問(A)、(B)に答えなさい。

(A) 次の英文の意味が通るように、( 40 )～( 43 )に入る最も適切なものを、あとの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

### Smart Cities of the Future

Asia is fast becoming the world's leader in developing smart cities. As businesses, communities, and personal life become more and more connected through the Internet of Things (IoT), Asian cities are using digital technology to ( 40 ) of growing city populations. Data collected through the internet can be used to manage energy consumption, monitor drinking water, remove waste, clear traffic jams, improve the efficiency of government services, and make cities safer, more comfortable places for everyone.

Many areas in Asia lack reliable energy services. People in cities often experience lengthy brownouts that reduce productivity at work, and reduce the safety of locals. Many small towns do not have the basic services that modern life demands. To reduce brownouts, cities are installing smart grids with sensors that predict sudden surges in demand, and automatically increase power supply to areas in need of additional electricity. Thailand's newest smart grid connects Thailand's three main energy companies. This project is bringing reliable energy services to small towns, ( 41 ) increasing the amount of power that is available to most of Thailand's big cities. Smart grids also use energy from alternative sources such as solar and wind, which saves money and reduces the demand for non-renewable energy resources. Energy will soon become as reliable as the sun.

Smart cities also have water systems that assess environmental conditions. They detect leaks and blocks. They monitor water quality, and reduce energy use. IoT systems can even irrigate parks and gardens, cooling the air and providing locals with fresh vegetables. Another way smart cities benefit locals is by using sensors in cars to track traffic patterns. Dangerous intersections ( 42 ), and traffic redirected to reduce accidents and prevent traffic jams. Traffic lights and sidewalks can be adjusted to make neighborhoods safer. IoT also makes city transportation systems more efficient. Tokyo's IoT transportation system coordinates trains, buses, highway networks, and even motorcycle delivery services. Singapore is developing a Vehicle-to-Everything system that connects cars with each other and to highway monitoring systems.

Government record keeping for smart cities is made more efficient through IoT systems. All city offices are connected and information can be shared by various city offices. Emergency warning systems can be set off automatically, and rescue efforts can be coordinated by drones and CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television) cameras. Many cities in China have seen crime reduced through a system that uses CCTV cameras that recognize faces. This system ( 43 ) police about suspicious activity, stops crimes in progress, and identifies criminals when a crime has been committed.

40. ① interpret the ideologies  
② meet the needs  
③ create the trends  
④ understand the benefits
41. ① with regard to  
② as far as  
③ in spite of  
④ as well as
42. ① can be monitored  
② will increase  
③ are significant  
④ do not exist
43. ① warns  
② threatens  
③ praises  
④ questions

- (B) 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、あとの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

### When Trash Gets Too Much

My friend returned from a recent trip to Tokyo with a largely empty suitcase. She'd packed her things in her companions' baggage because her suitcase handles were broken.

The top handle broke on the first day of her trip. One day later, the side handle gave way too. Having decided to buy a new one, she asked the hotel staff how to dispose of it.

Their answer made her change her mind. She'd have to pay ¥2,000 for the hotel to handle it. My friend found that too expensive, so she brought her suitcase, broken handles and all, back to Singapore to throw away. And it was hard to carry even though it was almost empty.

"I knew it's not easy to find rubbish bins in Japan," she said. "But I didn't expect to have to pay ¥2,000 to throw something away." While considering what to do, a horrible thought crossed her mind. She contemplated leaving it in a locker at the train station.

My look of horror surprised her. "Would it have been that bad?" she asked. "They can simply throw it away with the rest of the trash." I said her suitcase could have ended up occupying precious space in the lost and found section, not to mention the time and effort spent by the staff.

For many visitors to Japan, it can be difficult to understand the rules of rubbish disposal. First, you have to sort your trash—a practice which isn't mandatory in Singapore. Many friends have asked me to explain the difference between burnable and non-burnable waste. Then there's the matter of paying to throw away large-sized items. My friends were shocked to know I had to pay a few thousand yen to throw away a mattress when I was living in Kyoto.

In Singapore, we can get it done for free by calling the town council which manages our estate. Some town councils impose a limit of two bulky items per household per month. That can include anything from a fridge to a sofa.

Unfortunately, because it's so easy to throw something away in Singapore, many people don't think twice about buying new stuff. If we had to pay a fee, I think many Singaporeans would be more mindful about their shopping.

Everything comes at a cost. So before I buy something, I try to think of the effort it would take to donate or recycle it if I no longer want it. Just because we don't pay a fee doesn't mean it's cost-free. It simply means the costs are hidden and borne by taxpayers and the environment. The more we consume and throw away, the greater the price we pay, even if it doesn't come directly from our pocket.

44. Which is the most likely reason why the author's friend decided to buy a new suitcase?
- ① Her belongings couldn't fit into her companions' baggage.
  - ② She wanted a lighter suitcase that would be easier to carry on future travels.
  - ③ Her companions advised her to replace her suitcase with a newer and larger model.
  - ④ Her suitcase's top and side handles broke early in the trip, making it hard to carry.
45. According to the passage, what did the author think about leaving the suitcase in a locker at the station?
- ① It would ensure the suitcase's safety and be considerate to the staff.
  - ② It might burden the lost and found section and waste staff resources.
  - ③ It could offer a practical solution for disposing of unwanted luggage.
  - ④ It was a reasonable alternative to carrying the suitcase during the trip.
46. Which of the following is true about rubbish disposal in Japan and Singapore according to the passage?
- ① In Singapore, large items are always collected immediately, while in Japan, people have to wait several months.
  - ② In Japan, people must pay to dispose of large items, but in Singapore it can be done for free by contacting the town council.
  - ③ Both in Japan and in Singapore, the separation of burnable and non-burnable waste is required.
  - ④ In Japan, the government sets a limit on the number of large items you can throw away, but Singapore has no such limit.
47. Which of the following best summarizes the last paragraph of the passage?
- ① People should avoid second-hand goods because recycling or giving them away can require extra effort.
  - ② Buying new items is fine if they are cheap and replaced without harming the environment.
  - ③ Even without a fee, waste has hidden costs we should consider before buying new things.
  - ④ Governments should raise taxes to cover all public costs of waste disposal and recycling.