

令和 8 年度
武蔵野大学

総合型選抜Ⅱ期 11月23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 次の対話において、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを下記の選択肢①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

1. A: Can you close the window?

B: ()

- ① I will close it after I finish this.
- ② When did you close the window?
- ③ It's near the window.
- ④ Do you know when the shop closes?

2. A: Did you have breakfast this morning?

B: ()

- ① Yes, I will look into it now.
- ② Not yet, but I will do it tomorrow.
- ③ No, I didn't have time.
- ④ Yes, I did my homework before breakfast.

3. A: ()

B: I know. Don't forget to bring your flashlight.

- ① I will bring it outside.
- ② It's getting dark outside.
- ③ Have you seen my flashlight?
- ④ Can you turn off the light?

4. A: Jane, shall we go for a walk?

B: ()

- ① I would love to, but I have a meeting to attend.
- ② Yes, I took a bus to work this morning.
- ③ Thank you, I worked so hard for this.
- ④ No, I don't like talking on the phone.

5. A: I think I lost my key. It's not in my bag.

B: ()

- ① Thank you for returning the key now.
- ② I'm glad that you found your key at the police station.
- ③ Let's go and ask at the police station.
- ④ I'm sorry to hear that you lost your bag.

- 6 . A: Do you know what that traffic sign means?
B: ()
A: Then, I should look for another place to park.
① It says we are not allowed to park here.
② Please sign your name on the paper.
③ I was stuck in heavy traffic last night.
④ I didn't mean to say that to you.
- 7 . A: This remote control for the TV isn't working. Do you know why?
B: ()
① Do you like our new TV?
② I forgot where I put it.
③ I think the batteries are dead.
④ Would you mind switching the channel?
- 8 . A: When was the last time you talked with your mother?
B: ()
① It's been a while since we last talked.
② I don't understand what my mother is saying.
③ I will get the last one this time.
④ I will call you tomorrow.
- 9 . A: I overslept this morning.
B: Oh, no! ()
A: Unfortunately, I couldn't make it.
① What did you have for breakfast?
② Did you miss the morning meeting?
③ I'm glad I took notes during the morning meeting.
④ I was looking for you the whole morning.
10. A: Why did you decide to leave your job?
B: ()
① I will leave work early today to get some rest.
② I haven't decided what to wear for the job interview.
③ I work hard because I enjoy what I do.
④ I've decided to return to my studies.

Ⅱ 次のそれぞれの英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を下記の選択肢①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

11. Did you call the dentist and make (11) for the treatment?
① an appointment ② a sense ③ an engagement ④ a reservation
12. It has rained a great deal (12) you arrived here.
① by ② since ③ when ④ during
13. The ceremony takes place (13) November every year.
① in ② on ③ at ④ while
14. I can speak (14) Italian nor French.
① either ② also ③ neither ④ too
15. If I had not eaten breakfast, I (15) hungry now.
① am not ② would be ③ be not ④ would have been
16. He was seen (16) the building this morning.
① enter ② entered ③ to be entered ④ to enter
17. The next train should be (17) crowded than this one.
① much ② as ③ less ④ a lot
18. I met a person (18) first and last names were the same as mine.
① which ② who ③ that ④ whose
19. The weather forecast says that we will have (19) rain this month.
① little ② few ③ many ④ a lot

- Ⅲ 次の文章(A)(B)の下線部 [1] ～ [10] について最も自然な英文になるよう語群①～⑤を並び替え、空欄20～39に入る番号のみを解答しなさい。なお、語群で、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

(A)

Rice

Rice, a type of grain, is one of the world's most commonly eaten foods. From China to India, [1]() (20) () (21) () people. There are 20 species of rice. Asian and African rice are the most widely grown types. Japan is a country which is [2]() (22) () (23) ().

Much of the world's rice is grown using a traditional method. [3]() (24) () (25) () "paddies." The paddies are then covered with water. After about one month, the younger plants are taken out of the ground. They [4]() (26) () (27) () also covered with water. Several months later, the fully-grown plants are collected. Then the grains are removed from the plants, [5]() (28) () (29) () market.

[1] 20. 21.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------|
| ① half of | ② rice is | ③ for |
| ④ the world's | ⑤ an important crop | |

[2] 22. 23.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| ① its rich | ② for | ③ rice brands |
| ④ well known | ⑤ variety of | |

[3] 24. 25.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| ① are | ② in large fields | ③ rice seeds |
| ④ planted | ⑤ called | |

[4] 26. 27.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------|
| ① another field | ② are | ③ to |
| ④ moved | ⑤ that is | |

[5] 28. 29.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------|------------|
| ① for | ② is prepared | ③ the rice |
| ④ the | ⑤ and | |

(B)

Plastic Is Killing Our Oceans

Look around you and count how many things you can see that contain plastic. There are probably a lot. Plastic has become [6] () (30) () (31) () it is hard to imagine life without it. Plastic is cheap and easy to produce. However, it [7] () (32) () (33) () into tiny pieces, and burning plastic produces harmful gases, contributing to climate change.

Plastic waste has had a major impact on our earth, especially the ocean. It is [8] () (34) () (35) () is thrown into the ocean every year. Experts say that by 2050, there will be as much plastic as there are fish in the ocean. Some [9] () (36) () (37) () other creatures living in the ocean. In recent years, many whales, turtles, and other animals have been found with their stomachs full of plastic. Plastic may also harm animals by blocking their breathing or [10] () (38) () (39) () around.

[6] 30. 31.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------|
| ① that | ② such an | ③ of |
| ④ our daily life | ⑤ important part | |

[7] 32. 33.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|
| ① for plastic | ② to | ③ takes |
| ④ break down | ⑤ a thousand years | |

[8] 34. 35.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------|
| ① at least eight | ② plastic trash | ③ that |
| ④ estimated | ⑤ million tons of | |

[9] 36. 37.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|------|
| ① this plastic | ② fish and | ③ by |
| ④ is eaten | ⑤ of | |

[10] 38. 39.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| ① difficult | ② making | ③ for them |
| ④ it | ⑤ to move | |

IV 次の設問(A)(B)に答えなさい。

(A) 次の文章の意味が通るように、(40)～(43)に入る最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Higher Education in the UK

The UK has long been famous for its university education. The two oldest and internationally best-known are the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which were founded in the 12th and 13th centuries. They have long been highly evaluated around the world. (40) Of the Prime Ministers of the UK since 1945, eleven graduated from Oxford. Researchers and professors with close connections to Cambridge University have won more Nobel Prizes than people from any other institution in the world.

A lot of universities and other colleges were set up in the late 19th century, and some more in the 20th century. Academic study after high school is often called “higher education.” There are now 165 higher education institutions in the UK, and most of them are in England. (41) Other big student cities include Leeds, Bristol and London, but the number of students compared to the total populations makes students more noticeable in Oxford and Cambridge.

One big difference between the UK and Japan is that more than a quarter of UK students have had a year’s break, called a gap year, between school and university. “Taking a gap year”, which people spend travelling around the world and/or doing voluntary work, has become increasingly popular. (42) It’s good for getting a job, too. (43) But the UK and Japan have this in common: when the economy is doing badly, a lot of graduates find it hard to get a job.

40. ① They are still ranked in the best five universities in the world.
② They are well known in their country but not internationally known.
③ They have never been considered among the best universities in the world.
④ They opened only five years ago.
41. ① Manchester has only one small university with fewer than 10,000 students.
② The two biggest universities are both in the city of Manchester, where there are more than 75,000 students.
③ Many international students choose to study in the south of England because of the warmer weather.
④ Some universities in London offer free English classes for local residents.
42. ① Students often lose interest in studying after spending time on other activities.
② Doing something different usually makes students forget what they have learned.
③ Most students prefer to study without any breaks or other activities.
④ The benefits include students showing more enthusiasm about studying after time doing something different.
43. ① Employers only care about academic results and not about life experience.
② Employers often prefer graduates with experience of life away from school.
③ Employers usually avoid hiring people who have taken time off from education.
④ Graduates with travel or volunteer experience often find it harder to get a job.

- (B) 次の英文を読み、続く設問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Paper

There are many things around us in daily life that are so common that we have almost forgotten about them. We expect them to be always there, as a natural thing, and can hardly imagine living without them. Paper is one of those things, even in this digital age of laptops* and smartphones. This is not surprising because it has been with us for a long time and fulfills many of our purposes and needs.

Around 4,000 to 5,000 years ago, in Egypt, people began to make and use something called papyrus, which was like paper in some ways. It was made from a plant and could be mass-produced and used to record information or to send written messages from person to person. However, it was not smooth and it easily broke into pieces over time. Real paper was first produced in China about 2,000 years ago, using many different materials at first, including tree bark, bamboo, and even recycled fishing nets! It was soon understood to be a wonderful means of communication, and gradually spread around the world. Its use became much more widespread as printing developed in Europe in the 15th century. One of the first machine-printed books was the famous Gutenberg Bible.*

Paper today exists in many forms. It can be used for writing, drawing, or printing on, as wrapping material or for covering walls, for removing make-up or blowing your nose. Of course, this means that we use a lot of paper every day and we have to worry about protecting trees, which are a very important source of material for the paper-making industry. Actually, in Europe now, the industry helps to promote the growth of forests. Between 2005 and 2009, European forests grew by more than 58,390 km² and paper recycling is itself a growing area of big business.

New technologies may replace some of its uses, but it seems we still cannot really live comfortably without paper. After all, you cannot blow your nose on a smartphone!

* laptop = a personal computer we can easily carry

Gutenberg Bible = the earliest major book printed in Europe using modern printing methods. It marked the start of the age of printed books in the West.

44. According to the passage,
- ① papyrus and paper are both smooth and last long.
 - ② people in Egypt invented paper 4,000 to 5,000 years ago.
 - ③ papyrus could be used to send written messages.
 - ④ paper was first produced in China, using a special plant.
45. The writer tells us that the use of paper became much more widespread thanks to
- ① the development of printing in Europe in the 15th century.
 - ② the use of recycled materials, including fishing nets.
 - ③ people's desire for famous books, such as the Gutenberg Bible.
 - ④ people's need for a really effective means of communication.
46. The passage mentions various uses for paper, including
- ① removing make-up, writing on it, or promoting the growth of forests in Europe.
 - ② printing on it, blowing your nose, or wrapping your smartphone.
 - ③ drawing or printing on it, covering things, or protecting trees.
 - ④ drawing on it, wrapping things, covering walls, or cleaning off make-up.
47. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- ① For the paper-making industry, trees are very important as a source of material.
 - ② From 2005 to 2009, European forests spread over a much larger area than before.
 - ③ The growth of the paper-making industry is seriously damaging forests in Europe now.
 - ④ The recycling of paper not only helps the paper-making industry but is itself big business now.