

令和8年度
武蔵野大学

全学部統一選抜 1月25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）には志望学科1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: Where can I buy tickets for the movie?

B: ()

- ① On our website.
- ② Yes, I watched it yesterday.
- ③ You can eat popcorn there.
- ④ No, the movie is very boring.

2 . A: What did you think of the presentation?

B: ()

- ① It will start at 10:00 a.m.
- ② It was really interesting.
- ③ I met her during the presentation.
- ④ I left my glasses in the presentation room.

3 . A: Can I help you carry your luggage upstairs?

B: ()

- ① No, I don't live upstairs.
- ② Yes, I'm staying for two nights.
- ③ My flight arrives at 6 p.m.
- ④ I'd appreciate it.

4 . A: You are planning to attend the welcome party, aren't you?

B: ()

- ① No, I'm too busy.
- ② Yes, the food there was great.
- ③ I saw you at the last party.
- ④ I don't like planning parties.

5 . A: How can I sign up for the summer intensive courses?

B: ()

- ① Mr. Tanaka isn't teaching this year.
- ② I like summer more than winter.
- ③ You can register online.
- ④ They start at 9 a.m. every day.

6 . A: I'd like you to come here at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.

B: ()

- ① I'll drive you home at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.
- ② Sure, I'll be there right after lunch.
- ③ I went back to my hometown last year.
- ④ Sorry, the bus service doesn't start until 7 a.m.

7 . A: Do you mind if I use your computer?

B: ()

- ① Sure, I'll bring my charger.
- ② No, go ahead.
- ③ Yes, I always use my phone instead.
- ④ No, I don't want to use your computer.

8 . A: I don't know how to operate this copier.

B: ()

- ① It's on the third floor, next to the printer.
- ② You can buy a new one online.
- ③ I'll show you how it works.
- ④ Try restarting your computer.

9 . A: It's almost time to leave for the airport.

B: ()

- ① OK. Are you ready to go?
- ② Thanks, but I'm not hungry right now.
- ③ Great! I'll go to the train station instead.
- ④ Don't worry, I still have time for a movie.

10. A: I heard a new restaurant has opened on the main street.

B: ()

- ① I don't usually go to restaurants on weekdays.
- ② Sorry, I don't eat meat on weekends.
- ③ No thanks, I already ate lunch.
- ④ I just had lunch there.

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. Check out that website. You will find out what time () to the Expo site.
① you can get ② will you get ③ do you get ④ can you get
12. () our house was being repaired, we stayed with my aunt.
① During ② Before ③ Until ④ While
13. James () that if I wanted to lose weight, I shouldn't eat much.
① said me ② was told me ③ was said me ④ told me
14. This laptop computer is anything () cheap, and its price tag reflects that.
① or ② and ③ but ④ as
15. Catherine is older than me () two years.
① for ② by ③ with ④ in
16. My sister is looking for a job () I am suitable.
① of which ② which ③ for which ④ with which
17. The actress was waiting in the dressing room with her eyes ().
① closed ② closing ③ to be closed ④ having closed
18. He couldn't help but () when he heard the sad story.
① crying ② cry ③ cries ④ cried
19. Gilbert () Spanish when he was five years old.
① is being studied ② has started to study
③ has been studying ④ started to study

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 for Japan to focus on renewable energy rather than nuclear power?

Student A: I think Japan should focus on renewable energy because it is safer in the long run. Nuclear accidents [1]() (20) () (21) () people and nature, while renewable sources like wind and solar power are safer. They [2]() (22) () (23) () and fight climate change. Japan is a high-tech country, so it can develop better batteries to store renewable power. By using more renewables, Japan can show the world [3]() (24) () (25) ().

Student B: Renewable energy is important, but it is not always reliable. Solar panels cannot work at night, and wind turbines stop without strong winds. Nuclear power, on the other hand, [4]() (26) () (27) (), in any weather. It also needs less land than large solar or wind farms. Japan already has years [5]() (28) () (29) (), so with strict safety rules, nuclear power can provide stable energy while keeping carbon emissions low.

[1] (20, 21)

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| ① serious | ② to | ③ cause |
| ④ can | ⑤ damage | |

[2] (22, 23)

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| ① reduce | ② also help | ③ greenhouse |
| ④ emissions | ⑤ gas | |

[3] (24, 25)

- | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|
| ① the | ② cares | ③ about |
| ④ it | ⑤ planet | |

[4] (26, 27)

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|
| ① produce | ② can | ③ day |
| ④ every | ⑤ electricity | |

[5] (28, 29)

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|------|
| ① plants | ② experience | ③ of |
| ④ with | ⑤ nuclear | |

(B)

Japanese Traditional Art Everyone Should See

One Japanese traditional art that everyone should see when visiting Japan is Kabuki. Kabuki combines music, dance, and drama into colorful and exciting performances. The [6]() (30) () (31) (), which make the characters easy to recognize, even if you do not understand every word. Many theaters also [7]() (32) () (33) (), so foreign visitors can enjoy the story. Kabuki has a history of more than 400 years, and it reflects Japan's culture, values, and imagination. Unlike modern entertainment, Kabuki is [8]() (34) () (35) () attract audiences with its energy and beauty. Watching Kabuki is not only enjoyable [9]() (36) () (37) () with Japanese history and creativity. It offers a cultural experience that is unique to Japan and unlike [10]() (38) () (39) (). For these reasons, Kabuki is a traditional art that everyone should see.

[6] (30, 31)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| ① wear | ② make up | ③ and bold |
| ④ striking costumes | ⑤ actors | |

[7] (32, 33)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| ① offer | ② subtitles | ③ English |
| ④ or guide | ⑤ devices | |

[8] (34, 35)

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------|
| ① continues | ② a living | ③ to |
| ④ tradition | ⑤ that | |

[9] (36, 37)

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|
| ① to connect | ② a | ③ but |
| ④ chance | ⑤ also | |

[10] (38, 39)

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------|
| ① other | ② world | ③ in |
| ④ any | ⑤ the | |

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。

Drones Saving and Protecting Lives

Delivering medical supplies to hard-to-reach places has been an issue for years. Worldwide, more than two billion people lack access to essential life-saving supplies, such as blood and vaccines. In the African nation of Rwanda, for example, several remote health clinics do not have sufficient quantities of blood and other healthcare products. (40), many people die of treatable illnesses.

A company called Zipline is trying to address this problem. It uses drones to transport medical supplies around Rwanda. In the past, it took hours for packages of medicines to reach some health clinics. However, a drone can now deliver medicine in 30 minutes. Thanks to this rapid healthcare service, fewer women suffer during childbirth and more children receive life-saving medicine.

Drones are also (41) emergency organizations after natural disasters. In 2015, for example, a powerful cyclone destroyed thousands of buildings in the Pacific island nation of Vanuatu. Around 75,000 people lost their homes, and at least 15 died. After the storm, drones photographed the damage. These surveys helped emergency workers assess the situation quickly and answer important questions: Which areas were hardest hit? Were crops damaged? What roads were affected? Emergency workers used the data to create a detailed map of the affected area. They were then able to transport aid to the people who needed it most.

Drones are also helping to protect vulnerable wildlife populations in parts of Africa and Asia. Every year, poachers kill thousands of elephants, rhinos, and other endangered animals. To stop them, the environmental organization World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is using drones. “Drones help us see things we can’t,” says Colby Loucks, who works for the WWF. For example, they can show where poachers are hiding and if they are carrying weapons. Drones are particularly helpful at night, (42) poachers tend to be most active. Fitted with infrared video cameras, drones can easily identify people and animals in the dark. These drones are not only helpful but they are affordable. Drones with infrared cameras cost about \$20,000 each, a fraction of the cost of other high-tech tools.

As well as finding poachers, drones can be used to track animals. Scientists at Liverpool John Moores University plan to employ drones for an ambitious conservation project: documenting the world’s wildlife. The long-term project will start with scientific surveys of animal populations. As the project expands, members of the public will be able to contribute by uploading their own drone footage. Animal species can then be identified using special software. The project leader, biologist Serge Wich, predicts that drones, cheaper and less dangerous than planes or helicopters, will become a widely used conservation tool. “I think we will have swarms of drones flying over forests,” he predicts.

Ironically, a tool originally created for military use is increasingly being used (43) instead of taking them. Drones have the potential to provide solutions that will benefit both humans and animals, says photographer and environmentalist Kike Calvo. “There’s nothing that can replace a good scientist,” he says. But with the help of drones, “researchers are empowered to carry out projects they’ve never imagined before.”

40. ① However
② Conversely
③ In contrast
④ As a result
41. ① assisting
② operating
③ advising
④ monitoring
42. ① during
② when
③ so
④ unless
43. ① to fight fires
② to create maps
③ to save lives
④ to take photographs

- (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 in Rome...

A recent trip to Europe with the family raised some interesting questions surrounding tourism. If you haven't been to Rome, I can highly recommend it. The city is spectacular, and it feels as if you have been teleported to ancient times with its historical architecture largely untouched.

One downside to visiting Rome though is the extraordinarily large crowds of tourists that travel to this historic city. Since I was among the crowds, I can't really complain about this, but then I wondered what it would be like to be a local dealing with large crowds of foreigners pretty much all the time. I suppose for Tokyo residents who are used to crowded trains, stations and public areas this would not be an unusual experience, but there are some cities in Europe that have had enough. Barcelona was in the news in July when locals sprayed tourists with water guns in frustration at the "invasion" of tourists in their city.

Tourism of course has positive and negative effects. The obvious financial impact and job creation is a major positive, but crowds of tourists lead to long lines for buses and trains, as well as in places like convenience stores. Another negative example is the Olympic Games. Historically, securing the rights to host the Games for your city was seen as a major victory. That has changed recently as the costs of organizing such a large event now outweighs the income. This has led to many major cities declining the option to apply. Tokyo's delayed 2020 Summer Games generated ¥640.4 billion in revenue but cost more than ¥1,420 billion to host. Also, note that the International Olympic Committee keeps over 50% of the Games' TV revenue, which is the main revenue source of the Olympics. In fact, when the Australian city of Brisbane was granted the rights to host the 2032 Games, it became the first city to get the right to host the Olympics unopposed since Los Angeles won the bid for the 1984 Games.

Is there a solution to the problem of overtourism? There doesn't seem to be an obvious answer on the horizon. The world's population is still growing at around 0.9% per year, or around 83 million people. Some governments are limiting visits to popular destinations such as Mount Fuji, Kyoto and the Acropolis at Athens. But putting visitor caps on whole cities would be a logistical nightmare and would not work in practice.

The best thing would be to employ more staff at large tourist destinations to guide and educate visitors in order that they may co-exist peacefully with locals. How do you feel when tourists visit your hometown? Do you think they are paying your hometown a compliment? Or are they more of a nuisance?

44. What does the author think about the negative aspect of visiting Rome?
- ① Locals generally welcome the large crowds of tourists without any complaints.
 - ② Tourist crowds in Rome are rare and usually not a major problem.
 - ③ Large tourist crowds can be difficult for locals to handle year-round.
 - ④ Rome's streets are often empty, making it less attractive for most visitors.
45. According to the author, why do many cities decline to apply for the Olympics?
- ① Interest in watching the Olympics on TV has decreased in recent years.
 - ② The hosting costs now exceed the income from the Games.
 - ③ The International Olympic Committee refuses to share most of the revenue.
 - ④ Other cities often win the right to host without any competition.
46. Which is the most likely solution to overtourism according to the author?
- ① Closing all popular tourist destinations during peak seasons to significantly reduce the overall number of incoming travelers each year.
 - ② Encouraging tourists to avoid famous landmarks and visit only remote areas far from any large urban centers or cities.
 - ③ Increasing entrance fees at world-famous attractions so that fewer tourists can afford to visit them throughout the entire year.
 - ④ Hiring more staff at major tourist sites to guide visitors and promote peaceful coexistence with local communities.
47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- ① Some cities in Europe, like Barcelona, have expressed frustration toward the increasing number of tourists.
 - ② Tokyo's 2020 Summer Games earned more revenue than the total cost required to host the event.
 - ③ The Australian city of Brisbane will host the 2032 Olympics without having faced competition from other candidate cities.
 - ④ Governments in some countries limit visits to well-known sites such as Mount Fuji and the Acropolis in Athens.