

令和 8 (2026) 年度

後期 一般選抜

英 語

【 注 意 事 項 】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 落丁、乱丁または印刷不鮮明の箇所があったら、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
3. 解答用紙は 1 枚です。解答用紙の指定欄に受験番号を記入してください。
4. 解答は、解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入してください。また、解答用紙には解答以外何も書いてはいけません。
5. 試験終了後、解答用紙のみ回収します。問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

[1] 次の単語のペアで下線部の発音が同じなら○、異なっていれば×を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. thousand - weather 2. digital - origin 3. metal - energy 4. basic - battery 5. vision - expansion

[2] 文中の () 内から最適な語句を選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. The new museum was designed to encourage students to enjoy (learn, learned, learns, learning) about science.
2. A famous TV personality visited the high school in Kurume (which, whose, where, when) is closing this March.
3. Many wooden houses (build, building, built, builds) in Kyoto are now being renovated with modern materials.
4. Waste management companies are trying to (prevent, develop, remove, divide) new ways to recycle plastics.
5. If Aki had caught the express train, she (am, will be, would be, would have been) in our classroom right now.

[3] 次の会話を読んで、各々の問いに答えなさい。

Two students are talking in the university cafeteria.

Aki: Ken, did you watch the dance performance at our university festival in December?

Ken: Yes! Those dancers' breakdancing moves were incredible — especially "the robot."

Aki: Right! The "popping-and-locking" technique is so interesting. But isn't it strange? Robot developers want to make machines move smoothly like humans, while breakdancers try to move like stiff machines.

Ken: You're right. Actually, I saw an interesting video yesterday. It was a robot that could dance. But it didn't move in a mechanical way at all. Its dance moves were smooth and natural.

Aki: Really? That's ()! How was it able to move so smoothly?

Ken: It had flexible joints and special sensors that helped it keep its balance. The engineers said it can adjust its movements instantly.

Aki: Interesting. But I guess this technology isn't just for dancing, right? Maybe it could be used to save people trapped in dangerous situations, such as during disaster relief?

Ken: Actually, JAXA wants to use it to repair equipment that is orbiting the Earth, like satellites.

Aki: That makes sense! The smooth movements needed for dancing can also help robots work in space.

Notes: popping-and-locking ・ ・ ブレイクダンスの技法 disaster relief ・ ・ 災害救助 satellite ・ ・ 人工衛星

問1 何についての会話ですか? A) ~ D) の選択肢の中から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- A) The history of traditional Japanese dance culture.
- B) How to improve physical health through breakdancing.
- C) The connection between human movement and robot technology.
- D) The best way to prepare for dance performances at the university.

問2 適切な答えを A) ~ D) の選択肢の中から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. Aki is...

- A) surprised that Ken wants to become a professional dancer after graduation.
- B) pointing out an interesting contrast between how humans and robots move.
- C) explaining that humans no longer need to practice the "robot" move.
- D) worried that JAXA's technology will be used for dangerous purposes.

2. Select the answer that best fits into the underlined space ().

- A) embarrassed B) ashamed C) sorrowing D) fascinating

3. Which statement is TRUE?

- A) Dancing robots will replace human dancers at university festivals.
- B) Robots should learn the robot dance before doing other movements.
- C) The same movement control used in dance can be applied to practical work.
- D) Break dancers inspired engineers to create stiff, mechanical robots.

問3 A、B の質問に対する自分自身についての答えを、解答欄に英語で記入しなさい。

- A. In the future, what kinds of jobs do you think robots should do instead of humans? Explain.
- B. What kind of technology are you interested in studying at this university? Why?

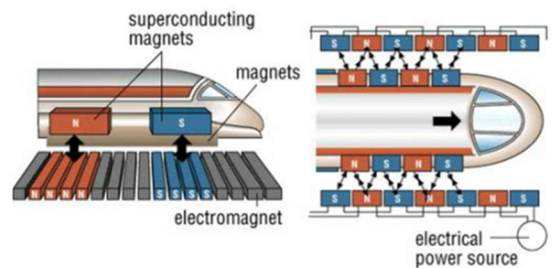
[4] () 内の語を並べ替えて英文を完成し、解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. Strong earthquakes frequently (regions / many / occur / different / in) all around the world these days.
2. The technology used in (been / smartphones / changing / has / for) years and continues to advance quite rapidly.
3. Biologists say that bees and other (communicate / insects / dances / use / to) important information to others.
4. While AI has (difficult / power / solve / the / to) global problems, it also raises concerns about our privacy.
5. Solar panels are so energy efficient that (can / they / amounts / large / generate) of electricity even on cloudy days.

[5] 次の英文を読んで、各々の問いに答えなさい。

If you have ever played with magnets, you know that every magnet has a north and south pole. There is a force that makes opposite magnetic poles (N-S) pull together, and the same poles (S-S, or N-N) push apart. We cannot see this force, but we can see its effects. Even the Earth acts like a giant magnet because it has its own magnetic field.

Magnetism is closely connected to electricity. When electric charges move, they create a magnetic field. Because an electric current is a flow of charges, engineers can make magnets by sending electricity through coils of wire. These are called electromagnets, and they can be easily turned on and off.



<https://minitimesquareball.weebly.com/levitating-train-maglev.html>

That is how Japan's maglev train, often called the Linear Motor Car, works. Superconducting magnets lift the train about 10 cm above the track. Coils of wire inside the track create shifting magnetic poles that pull the train forward and push it from behind. Since the wheels do not touch the track, there is no rolling friction. It can reach the same speeds on land that many airplanes reach in the sky. In tests, the maglev reached 603 km/h. The planned Chūō Shinkansen aims to connect Tokyo to Nagoya in about 40 minutes and, eventually, to Osaka in about 67 minutes. However, there have been many delays in construction, and the opening schedule remains undecided.

Notes: pole ・ 磁極 magnetism ・ 磁気力、磁性 electromagnetism ・ 電磁気 coil ・ コイル、導線
maglev ・ 磁力で浮上させる技術を使った superconducting ・ 超電導の friction ・ 摩擦

問1 下線部を和訳して、解答欄に記入しなさい。

問2 エンジニアが磁力を作動させるために利用する仕組みを、解答欄に日本語でまとめなさい。

問3 リニア中央新幹線が完成した際、どのような成果が得られますか。解答欄に日本語でまとめなさい。

問4 次の1～5の英文が本文の内容と一致していればTを、そうでなければFを解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. Earth has an invisible magnetic field that makes the entire planet act like a very large magnet.
2. Opposite magnetic poles push each other away, while the same poles pull together.
3. Maglev trains are considered to be quite slow because they have too much rolling friction.
4. Magnetic coils of wire, which are inside the track, pull and push the Linear Motor Car forward.
5. The opening date for the Chūō Shinkansen has already been set by the people of Tokyo and Osaka.

