

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。

至学館大学

2026年度 一般入学者選抜試験前期 (1/31)

英語

〈注意事項〉

- 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
 - 受験番号欄
受験番号（数字及び英字）を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。
正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
 - 氏名欄
氏名を記入しなさい。
 - 解答科目欄
解答する科目名の左の○にマークしなさい。マークされていない場合又は複数の科目にマークされている場合は、0点となります。
- 試験時間は60分です。
- この問題冊子は、10ページあります。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付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、

10

と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように問題番号10の解答記入欄の③にマークしなさい。

問題番号	解答記入欄
10	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

- 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよい。
- 不正行為について
 - 不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。
 - 不正行為に見えるような行為が見受けられた場合は、監督者が注意します。
 - 不正行為を行った場合は、その時点で受験を取りやめさせ退出させます。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

英語 一般入試（前期）2日目

第1問 次の英文を読み、 から までの設問について最も適切な答えを①から④の選択肢の中から選び、解答欄にその番号をマークしなさい。

This autumn, students in the Finnish town of Riihimaki headed back to school with backpacks full of books. This marks a change from recent years. For the past 10 years, the Finnish government pushed laptops and other electronic devices in the classroom. Finland's public education system is known for its good results and its readiness to try new teaching methods. Until recently, many schools gave laptops for free to all students from as early as age 11.

But Finnish parents and teachers have become increasingly concerned over the effect of screens on children. Riihimaki is a town of about 30,000 people. It sits 70 kilometers north of the capital, Helsinki. In 2018, the town's middle schools stopped using most books. But this school year, schools in Riihimaki are going back to pen and paper.

“Young people are using phones and digital devices so much these days that we don't want school to be one of the places where children are only staring at screens,” said Maija Kaunonen, an English teacher at Pohjolanrinne middle school. The distractions that come with the use of digital devices make many children restless and unable to give their full attention to learning, Kaunonen said. She added, “Most students just did the exercises as quick as they could” so they could then move on to using social media. “And it took them no time at all to change tabs in the browser. So when the teacher came round to them, they could say: ‘Yes, I was doing this exercise.’”

Across Finland, children's learning results have been slowly getting worse in recent years. In answer, the government plans new laws to ban the use of personal devices, such as phones, during school hours to cut back on screen time. One of Kaunonen's students is 14-year-old Elle Sokka. She said she did not always pay attention to the school subjects when learning digitally. Instead, she moved to another web page.

Eighth-graders Miko Mantila and Inka Warro, both 14, said their concentration

has improved since books returned to the classrooms. “Reading, for one, is much easier and I can read much faster from books,” Mantila said. “And if you have to do homework late at night, it’s easier to go to sleep when you haven’t just been looking at a device,” Warro added.

Minna Peltopuro is a psychologist working with the town on the change. She said the total screen time should be cut because Finnish teenagers currently stare at a screen for up to six hours each day on average. She added that too much use of electronic devices comes with both physical and mental risks, such as eye problems and growing anxiety. Peltopuro added that the brain is at risk when trying to do more than one thing at a time. “Especially at a young age, one cannot manage it well,” she said.

(出典：REUTERS

Robbins, J. (2024, September 17). *Finnish Students Go Back to School with Books, Not Screens*.

VOA Learning English. <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/finnish-students-go-back-to-school-with-books-not-screens/7780131.html>) ※形式等については一部改変

1

 本文の内容に合致するものとして、下記の英文に続く最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

For the past ten years, Finnish schools

- ① stopped using both paper books and laptops.
- ② increased their use of electronic devices in the classroom.
- ③ completely avoided using any digital tools.
- ④ returned to traditional teaching methods.

- 2 本文の内容に合致するものとして、下記の英文に続く最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

Many Finnish parents and teachers have recently become worried because

- ① children are not bringing their laptops to school.
- ② students have forgotten how to read books.
- ③ children are spending too much time using screens.
- ④ schools are planning to stop giving homework.

- 3 本文の内容に合致するものとして、最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① Schools in Riihimaki returned to books because of budget cuts.
- ② Students were more focused after switching back to paper books.
- ③ Riihimaki schools banned smartphones only for high school students.
- ④ Teachers found that books made it harder for students to study at night.

- 4 本文の内容に合致するものとして、最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① Students never used social media during class time with digital devices.
- ② It was difficult for students to switch browser tabs during lessons with digital devices.
- ③ Some students pretended to be studying while actually doing something else online.
- ④ All students preferred studying with laptops to using paper books.

5 本文の内容に合致するものとして、最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① Too much screen time can cause anxiety and eye problems in teenagers.
- ② Finnish teenagers use digital devices only during school hours.
- ③ Using multiple screens at once helps young brains develop better.
- ④ The psychologist said that teenagers should spend more time on screens.

第2問 次の英文を読み、6 から 10 までの設問について最も適切な答えを①から④の選択肢の中から選び、解答欄にその番号をマークしなさい。

By the year 1955, Einstein knew that he was going to die soon. He had a serious heart problem, and it was getting worse. He looked back over his whole life, thinking about all the things he had done.

In this last year of his life, Einstein wanted to do something for ① (_____). He talked to his old friend, the famous philosopher Bertrand Russell. They were both very afraid of the power of nuclear weapons, and they wanted to do something to make the world safer.

Einstein and Russell decided that they should get scientists to come together to sign a document ② (_____) peace and an end to nuclear weapons.

This was the beginning of the Pugwash Conferences where scientists get together to talk about nuclear weapons and other problems, and to work for peace. They are still important today.

On April 12, 1955, Einstein went in to work, but he was in terrible pain. Someone asked him, "Is everything all right?" He answered, "Everything is all right, but I am not."

Einstein stayed at home on the 13th. In the afternoon, he became even worse. The night was long and difficult, and the next day, a group of doctors came to his home. ③ They told him that he had to go to hospital. Einstein did not want to go, but in the

end, he had no choice.

Einstein was a scientist until the very end. Even when he was dying, the only things that he asked for were his glasses, a pen, and his equations.

Einstein knew that he did not have much more time, and the only thing that he wanted was to finish the unified field theory*^{注1}.

His body was becoming weaker and weaker, but Einstein kept working. Sometimes he fell asleep, but as soon as he woke up, he picked up his pen and went back to work. He hoped that this would be his greatest theory.

Einstein had been working on his theory for more than 30 years, but he did not have any more time.

A little after 1 A.M. on April 18, 1955, Einstein said a few words in German and died.

Since Einstein died, he has only become more famous and important. Today, Einstein is everywhere. He is in books, he is in movies, and he is on T-shirts. But most of all, he is in our science and the things we use every day.

When we use a GPS, we need his theory of general relativity for the calculations. We also use general relativity when we calculate how satellites move.

Einstein's ideas gave us lasers and nuclear energy. He helped us to find black holes and showed us that the universe is getting bigger and bigger.

We use Einstein's famous equation, $E=mc^2$, to calculate nuclear energy, to do PET scans in hospitals, and much, much more.

Most of the work that scientists are doing in physics today is based on his work. In the future, Einstein's theory of general relativity may even help us travel to the stars.

(出典 : J. Ronaldson. (October 10, 2010). *The Albert Einstein Story*. IBC Publishing, Inc. p.81~85)

注

*注1 . unified field theory: 統一場理論

6 文脈から判断して、下線部①の括弧に入れるのに最も適切な語を選びなさい。

- ① friendship
- ② help
- ③ money
- ④ peace

7 文脈から判断して、下線部②の括弧に入れるのに最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

- ① calling on
- ② calling for
- ③ calling at
- ④ calling off

8 文脈から判断して、下線部③のTheyの内容を最も良く表す選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① the family members taking care of Einstein
- ② the co-workers who showed concerns about Einstein's terrible pain
- ③ the scientists who showed interests in nuclear weapons, problems and the world peace
- ④ the doctors who worried about Einstein's illness

9 次の文に続くものとして、適切ではないものを選びなさい。

According to the article,

- ① Einstein had been working more than 30 years on his unified field theory.
- ② Einstein worked very hard with the hope that the unified field theory would be his greatest work.
- ③ Einstein's theory of general relativity contributed greatly to research on the universe.
- ④ Einstein's unified field theory has been applied to various fields of our daily life.

10 本文中の内容について最も正しいものを選びなさい。

- ① Bertrand Russell, a scientific research partner of Einstein worked together with him to protect human society from nuclear threat before Einstein passed away.
- ② On the night of April 13th, Einstein passed away at home.
- ③ On April 18th, 1955, Einstein passed away.
- ④ Einstein is not as attractive to the public as he was when he was alive.

第3問 次の 11 ～ 20 について、最も適切な英文にするために①～⑤の語句を並べかえたとき、3番目に来る語句の番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

11 I couldn't buy any drinks because ().

- ① order ② of ③ were ④ out
- ⑤ the vending machines

- 12 He is in charge of this job, so () it.
① will ② him ③ have ④ I ⑤ check
- 13 It is () well.
① negotiations ② regrettable that ③ go ④ did not
⑤ the
- 14 His () at work.
① hard work ② him ③ success ④ brought
⑤ has
- 15 I (). How happy people would be then.
① they ② stop ③ would ④ wish ⑤ fighting
- 16 I went to () boring.
① it ② find ③ to ④ only ⑤ the park
- 17 This summer () been recorded.
① ever ② the hottest ③ has ④ was ⑤ that
- 18 Set two ().
① in ② oversleep ③ you ④ alarm clocks ⑤ case
- 19 She conducted many experiments, but not ().
① were ② them ③ successful ④ of ⑤ all
- 20 Who could listen to her () and respect?
① performance ② without ③ admiration ④ beautiful
⑤ feeling

第4問 次の英文の括弧内に入れるべき最も適切な語句を選び、解答欄にその番号をマークしなさい。

21 Nowadays, a lot of people order things () shopping sites on Internet.

- ① by ② from ③ to ④ over

22 It is important for us to distinguish real news () fake news.

- ① to ② between ③ from ④ not

23 You have to hand in the reports by tomorrow. Keep in mind to () the deadline.

- ① meet ② promise ③ protect ④ complete

24 I had a lot of things to do yesterday. They () me awake until late last night.

- ① kept ② annoyed ③ caused ④ avoided

25 It is, () to say, mandatory to follow the law.

- ① need ② needed ③ neediness ④ needless

26 I have decided () abroad next year.

- ① study ② studying ③ to study ④ studied

27 () from work, he went straight to bed.

- ① To have tired ② Tiring ③ To be tired ④ Tired

28 You should work () if you feel bad.

- ① less ② least ③ few ④ fewer

29 A: () don't we try that new coffee shop?

B: Sounds nice! I've been meaning to go.

- ① What ② Why ③ How ④ Let's

30 A: Did you hear that she will participate in a marathon race tomorrow?

B: Yes. I hope she will () it to the end. She has been training hard lately.

- ① get ② make ③ catch ④ play

