

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後期

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、9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（後期）

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。

I began my study of Japanese at university in Canada. Little did I realize how many linguistic difficulties were waiting to ambush^{*注1} me!

The first challenge my classmates and I faced was how to memorize Japanese conversational expressions. They were all so long! For “Hi!” we had to learn “Konnichi wa.” “Thanks!” was “Arigato gozaimashita.” “Take care!” was “O ki o tsukete kudasai.” So many syllables^{*注2}!

To help us memorize these kinds of phrases, we created English sentences that sounded similar to the original Japanese. To remember the Japanese numbers 1, 2 (ichi, ni), we used the English phrase “itchy knee.” To memorize “Itadakimasu” (Let’s eat!), we used “Eat a duck and a mouse.” It sounded pretty close! To learn “Do itashimashite” (You’re welcome), we used “Don’t touch my moustache.” It was almost the same!

Speaking Japanese was hard. But writing was harder! We spent the first part of our Japanese course learning the hiragana alphabet. It took forever to memorize the lines and curves of each letter. When we’d finally mastered hiragana, our teacher said, “Well done! Now, here’s the next alphabet you have to learn — katakana.” “Another alphabet?” we groaned^{*注3}. “Isn’t one enough?”

Two weeks later, we’d mastered katakana and were ready to relax. “Not yet!” said the teacher. “Now you have to learn kanji. It has 2,000 characters.” 2,000 characters! We couldn’t believe it. Was he trying to torture^{*注4} us?

After studying Japanese in Canada for a year, I was ready to fly to Kobe and try out my new language skills in Japan. I’d been a conscientious^{*注5} student and had worked hard to learn proper Japanese. We’d only been taught the polite “desu/masu” forms, but I was confident that I’d do OK.

As a newcomer to Kansai, I asked a lot of questions. For many questions, I kept getting the word shiran as an answer. “If people use shiran so often, it must be an important word,” I thought. However, when I looked for shiran in the dictionary, it

wasn't listed. Strange!

As a new English teacher in Kobe, I heard many rumors. When I checked to see if they were true, my Japanese students cried out “ciao, ciao.” “Why are they speaking Italian?” I asked myself. It was all very odd!

Finally, I managed to find a Japanese friend who solved these two ①mysteries for me. “The colloquial^{*注6} Japanese that people speak here is different from the textbook Japanese that you learned in Canada,” he explained. “Shiran is a contraction^{*注7} of shirimasen. It means ‘I don't know.’ Ciao is a contraction of chigaimasu, which means ‘That's wrong.’ ”

After a year in Kobe, I finally began to understand what people around me were saying. But I still felt strongly that people should only use words listed in the dictionary and should avoid using Italian when speaking Japanese!

(出典: Cates, K. A. (2014, October 10). Learning Japanese. *The Japan Times ST*. <https://st.japantimes.co.jp/essay/?=ey20141010>) ※形式等については一部改変

注：

- *注 1. ambush : ~を待ち伏せる
- *注 2. syllables : 音節
- *注 3. groaned : うめき声をあげた
- *注 4. torture : 拷問する
- *注 5. conscientious : 真面目な
- *注 6. colloquial : 話し言葉の
- *注 7. contraction : 縮めたもの

1 筆者について、最も適切なものを①から④の中から選びなさい。

- ① 日本の大学で日本語を勉強した。
- ② 日本語の会話表現を覚えることに苦労した。
- ③ あらかじめ日本語学習の大変さを覚悟していた。
- ④ 日本語を数年学んだあと、来日した。

2 本文の内容について、最も適切なものを①から④の中から選びなさい。

- ① 日本語の困難さは、似たようなフレーズが多いことである。
- ② 日本語を読むことは難しいが、書くことは比較的簡単である。
- ③ 覚えなければならない漢字が1000字であった。
- ④ 筆者は、ひらがな、カタカナ、漢字の順番に文字を学習した。

3 筆者について間違っているものを①から④の中から選びなさい。

- ① まじめな学生であった。
- ② 敬語を含めたていねいな日本語を身につけていた。
- ③ 来日してから、たくさんの質問を日本人にした。
- ④ 神戸で、英語教師になった。

4 筆者の日本語の先生について、最も適切なものを①から④の中から選びなさい。

- ① 生徒への要求水準が低かった。
- ② 生徒を決して褒めないような厳しい人であった。
- ③ 日本人であった。
- ④ 男性であった。

5 下線部①mysteriesはどのようなことか。最も適切なものを①から④の中から選びなさい。

- ① 日本語の音節が多いこと
- ② 「Shiran」や「Ciao」という言葉の意味
- ③ 神戸でたくさんのうわさを聞いたこと
- ④ 日本人が辞書に載っていない言葉を使うこと

第2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。

Sano, Tochigi Pref. — Legend has it that death threats from disgruntled^{*注1} samurai warriors were behind Japan's first cricket match in 1863 and the sport has battled for recognition in the baseball-mad country ever since. But Japan's cricket association, which operates out of a disused school near a wooded mountain, says the sport is slowly gaining popularity and hopes next year's home Asian Games and the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics can take it to a new level.

“My whole 11 years here have been about trying to provide people with opportunities to play,” said Englishman Alan Curr, the Japan Cricket Association's chief operations officer. “That's a lot easier if they know the sport exists. Ultimately, you can't be what you can't see.” Curr says cricket is growing annually in Japan with more than 5,000 adults and children playing the game regularly and about three times as many having tried it in some form. That is still a drop in the ocean compared to baseball, which is played by millions and produces global superstars such as the Los Angeles Dodgers' Shohei Ohtani.

The two sports arrived in Japan at roughly the same time, although cricket's origins were slightly less auspicious^{*注2}. A samurai threat to kill all foreign nationals who refused to leave Japan prompted a group of European residents to seek protection from the British Navy in Yokohama. They had a game of cricket to pass the time, playing with loaded guns tucked into their belts to guard against a possible attack.

A Scottish tea merchant founded the first cricket club in Japan five years later but it failed to catch on beyond expatriate^{*注3} circles. Fast forward to the late 1980s and several universities began playing — “students were looking for something unique,” according to the International Cricket Council, the sport's global governing body. The sport has maintained a niche^{*注4} presence, although rising numbers of South Asian residents in Japan have boosted the playing population.

Japan's national teams reflect the sport's Commonwealth roots, featuring several

players with parents from cricket-playing countries. The Japan Cricket Association, founded in 1984, has worked hard to introduce cricket to people with no previous experience, concentrating their efforts on selected hubs around the country. Japan women's Twenty20^{*注5} captain Mai Yanagida said she “knew the name but didn't really know what kind of sport it was” until she took up cricket at Waseda University in Tokyo.

“I played softball and baseball before that, but in cricket you can hit the ball 360 degrees,” she said at the Women's Sano City International Trophy earlier this month. “I think it's more a sport where you need to play together as a team.”

The Sano City tournament was played at Japan's cricket headquarters in Tochigi Prefecture, on the playing field of a high school that closed its doors more than a decade ago. After losing its opening game, Japan went on to lift the trophy, beating Hong Kong in the final of a tournament that also featured fellow cricketing minnows^{*注6} China, the Philippines and Mongolia. The win came weeks after Japan's men qualified for next year's Under-19 World Cup in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Cricket will feature at next year's Asian Games in Nagoya before it returns to the Olympic program for the first time since 1900 at the Los Angeles Games.

(出典：Mckirdy, A. (2025, June 15). *From samurai threat to Asian Games as Japan cricket fights obscurity*. The Japan Times. (AFP-JJI) <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/sports/2025/06/15/more-sports/cricket-growth-japan/>(※形式等については一部改変)

注：

*注1. disgruntled：不満を抱いた

*注2. auspicious：幸先の良い

*注3. expatriate：国外居住者，外国人社会の

*注4. niche：ニッチな，大手が参入していない特定の分野の

*注5. Twenty20：トゥエンティ20 (T20)，クリケットの試合形式の一つ

*注6. minnow：小型淡水魚，スポーツ新興国の比喩

6

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。

Cricket has struggled to become popular in Japan, mainly because

- ① baseball was introduced much earlier and had a stronger cultural impact.
- ② there were very few Japanese people interested in British culture.
- ③ it had an unfortunate beginning and remained limited to foreign communities.
- ④ the Japan Cricket Association did not promote the sport until recently.

7

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。

According to Alan Curr, it is difficult to increase the number of cricket players unless

- ① people can watch games on television regularly.
- ② the government promotes cricket as an official school sport.
- ③ young players are sent abroad for training.
- ④ people are aware of the sport's existence.

8

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 Cricket has been part of the Olympic Games continuously since 1900.
- ② The Japan Cricket Association is based in a former school in a rural area.
- ③ Cricket became popular in Japan mainly due to American influence.
- ④ Japanese universities stopped playing cricket after the 1980s.

9 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 The number of cricket players in Japan is decreasing every year.
- ② Cricket was originally brought to Japan by samurai warriors.
- ③ Some players on Japan's national teams have parents from cricket-playing countries.
- ④ Cricket matches in Japan are mostly played by professional foreign teams.

10 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 Japan won the Sano City tournament after defeating China in the final.
- ② Cricket has never been part of the Asian Games.
- ③ Japan's men's team has qualified for an international youth tournament.
- ④ The Sano cricket field is a newly built national stadium.

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。なお、文頭に来る語句の最初の文字も小文字で始まっています。

11 Children should () from different backgrounds.

- ① people ② be ③ respect ④ taught ⑤ to

12 We () plan.

- ① the ② of ③ out ④ talked ⑤ him

13 He was not delighted with the outcome, () it.

- ① he ② nor ③ was ④ with ⑤ satisfied

- 14 How () the UK?
① you ② often ③ to ④ been ⑤ have
- 15 He suggested ().
① the meeting ② be ③ that ④ off ⑤ put
- 16 () the exam, I was able to solve it easily in the exam.
① studied ② problem ③ having ④ the ⑤ before
- 17 There is () to helping refugees.
① but ② no ③ her contribution ④ appreciates
⑤ one
- 18 He is () a scholar.
① not ② an athlete ③ as ④ so ⑤ much
- 19 Beethoven () and a well-known composer.
① a ② once ③ is ④ at ⑤ great
- 20 I asked him () in the starting lineup.
① be ② thought ③ would ④ he ⑤ who

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 No one knows if he () to the party.
① coming ② will come ③ had been come
④ has been come

- 22 She was caught () traffic on her way to work.
① over ② on ③ in ④ from
- 23 The weather forecast says that it () to rain this afternoon.
① is supposed ② supposes ③ will suppose
④ will be supposed
- 24 () he followed the rules, he wouldn't have been punished.
① Had ② If ③ In case that ④ As if
- 25 A : The movie was really funny!
B: Yes, it made me () a lot.
① to laugh ② laughing ③ laughed ④ laugh
- 26 It's better to focus only on posts from those () you can trust.
① whose ② when ③ who ④ what
- 27 My father is senior () my mother by three years.
① than ② from ③ over ④ to
- 28 Cigarettes are harmful to your health. You should stop ().
① smoking ② smoked ③ to smoke ④ for smoking
- 29 There's too much work to do. () can I possibly finish it by the end of today?
① Why ② How ③ What ④ When
- 30 I need the document right now. Please send it ().
① by the email ② by email ③ with the email
④ with email

