

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 学校推薦型選抜 公募制一般推薦入試前期 (11/8)

### 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、11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、

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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 公募制一般推薦入試（前期） 1 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、解答欄のその番号をマークしなさい。

Rice is an essential part of Japan. Not just the Japanese diet, but also the country itself. Beyond being the staple<sup>\*注1</sup> food source for centuries, the meaning behind this simple grain has been deeply ingrained<sup>\*注2</sup> in Japanese society for generations. But what is it that really makes Japanese rice special or different from the rice of the rest of the world?

Across the world, most food cultures are built around their most common source of carbohydrates<sup>\*注3</sup>. Europe has bread and beer while South America has more corn-based options. Asia, particularly Japan, has structured its diet around rice. The iconic carb<sup>\*注4</sup> is held in high regard here, more so than in other countries. Historically, rice in Japan has been eaten as it's presented, without sauce or added flavor. Many believed that eating rice in its purest form showed the utmost respect to the farmers who grew it. Children in Japan are taught to eat every single grain of rice. There's also the old saying that there are "Seven gods on each grain of rice."

To the uninitiated<sup>\*注5</sup>, Japanese rice might not seem much different from other varieties but there's something about it that is difficult to replicate<sup>\*注6</sup>. Japan believes in the uniqueness of its rice to the point where it is reluctant to export the 'real deal' to other countries. It's likely that if you've eaten rice at a Japanese restaurant abroad, it's grown somewhere completely different for this reason.

Though white is the expected color of rice now, it wasn't always this way. Whole grain brown rice varieties are coming back and are growing globally popular as a healthy alternative. Eating brown rice is a new wave, but its existence is very much not. In fact, rice's default color is typically darker, then polished to become whiter. Brown rice is often considered healthier, like whole-wheat bread and other whole grain less-processed carbohydrates. This is because it contains more micronutrients<sup>\*注7</sup> and generally digests slower than white variants<sup>\*注8</sup>, leaving you satisfied for longer. White rice tends to be more processed, which results in it being less nutrient rich. The white kind is the most common type still in Japanese grocery

stores. It's by no means unhealthy, just less optimal<sup>\*注9</sup> when looking at only the health benefits.

While Japan takes great pride in its unique white rice, it wasn't always the way it is today. Originally unprocessed brown rice was the main staple of Japanese farmers. But, with the introduction of more advanced processing methods, over time pure white rice began to be seen as a symbol of status and power in Japan. Only the elite of the elite ate white rice. The more elite you were the whiter your rice was and the less of other foods you ate. But, as is mentioned earlier, the grain processing method leads to a loss in micronutrients and in the case of rice vitamin B-1 gets cut away.

( 出典 : King, S. (2021, June 17). *Japanese Rice: A Bite of History and Culture*. Tokyo Weekender. <https://www.tokyoweekender.com/food-and-drink/japanese-rice-history-culture-and-cuisine/> ) ※形式等については一部改変

注 :

- \*注 1 . staple : 主要な
- \*注 2 . ingrain : ~を深くしみ込ませる
- \*注 3 . carbohydrate : 炭水化物
- \*注 4 . iconic carb : 象徴的な炭水化物
- \*注 5 . the uninitiated : 未経験者
- \*注 6 . replicate : 再現する
- \*注 7 . micronutrient : 微量栄養素 (ビタミン・ミネラル)
- \*注 8 . variant : 異なった種類
- \*注 9 . optimal : 最上の

- 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。

In Japan, eating rice without any sauce or flavoring was believed to

- ① show a dislike for strong flavors.
- ② honor the hard work of rice farmers.
- ③ reduce the calories in the dish.
- ④ follow traditional European customs.

- 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。

Brown rice is often seen as a healthier option because it

- ① is cheaper and easier to cook.
- ② has fewer calories than white rice.
- ③ contains more nutrients and digests more slowly.
- ④ is more popular in Japanese supermarkets.

- 3 本文の内容に最も合致する選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① Foreign rice is more popular than Japanese rice in Japan.
- ② Japanese rice spoils quickly and cannot be exported.
- ③ Japan is reluctant to export its rice to other countries.
- ④ Rice from Japan is not popular overseas.

4

本文の内容に最も合致する選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① Japanese beans are a kind of food for people with poor nutrition.
- ② Brown rice was a banned ingredient in traditional diets.
- ③ Food with corn was a type of cheap meal eaten by common people in Japan.
- ④ White rice historically represented social status and power.

5

本文の内容に最も合致する選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① In countries outside Japan, rice is mainly used in sweets.
- ② Most Asian countries eat bread as their staple food.
- ③ Different cultures are centered around their main source of carbohydrates.
- ④ People in South America mainly get their nutrition from beer.

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の選択肢から選び、解答欄にその番号をマークしなさい。

Thanks to new technology, wealth, and know-how, the human race's ability to explore space is growing day by day.

NASA plans to send humans to Mars in the 2030s. The journey will take about six months each way. The astronauts will have to live and work on Mars for at least a year before returning to Earth. They will face many challenges and dangers, such as radiation, dust storms, isolation, and low gravity<sup>\*注1</sup>. They will also have to grow their own food and recycle their water and waste. But they will also have the opportunity to make history and discover new things about Mars and themselves.

Another goal of space exploration is to ① \_\_\_\_\_ a permanent presence on the Moon. The Moon is closer and easier to reach than Mars, as it takes only about three days to travel there from Earth. It will be used not only to test technology, tools, and instruments that will be needed for Mars, but it may be possible to produce rocket fuel for the long trip to the Red Planet there.

NASA plans to send humans back to the Moon in the mid-2020s. The last time humans walked on the Moon was in 1972. The new program is called Artemis, after the Greek goddess of the Moon and the twin sister of Apollo, the name of the previous lunar<sup>\*注2</sup> program. NASA will use a new rocket called the *Space Launch System* (SLS) and a new spacecraft called *Orion* to carry astronauts to the Moon. NASA will also build a small space station called Gateway in orbit around the Moon. Gateway will ② \_\_\_\_\_ a stopover point for lunar missions and a starting point for deeper space exploration.

One of the benefits of space exploration is that it can provide valuable resources for humanity. Some of these resources include minerals, metals, water, and energy. For example, some asteroids<sup>\*注3</sup> are rich in metals, such as iron, nickel, gold, and platinum. These could be mined and used for various purposes on Earth or in space. Ice can also be found on some asteroids and comets. Water can be used for drinking, farming, or making rocket fuel by splitting it into hydrogen and oxygen.

Several private companies are interested in asteroid mining and have plans to launch missions in the near future. These aim to identify and extract resources from near-Earth asteroids using robotic spacecraft<sup>\*注4</sup>.

One of the dreams of space exploration is to travel beyond our solar system and visit other stars and planets. This is called interstellar<sup>\*注5</sup> travel, and it is very difficult and expensive to achieve. The nearest star to our Sun is Proxima Centauri, which is about 4 light-years away. To travel this distance with current technology would take thousands of years.

However, some scientists and engineers are working on new ways to make interstellar travel possible in the future. One of these projects is Breakthrough Starshot, which aims to send tiny spacecraft called *StarChips* to Proxima Centauri using powerful lasers. The *StarChips* would be attached to thin sails that would catch the laser beams and accelerate<sup>\*注6</sup> them to 20 percent of the speed of light. At this speed, they could reach Proxima Centauri in about 20 years.

Space exploration is an amazing adventure that can expand our knowledge, imagination, and horizons. It can also help us solve some of the problems we face on Earth, such as climate change, resource scarcity<sup>\*注7</sup>, and overpopulation. By exploring space, we can learn more about ourselves and our place in the universe.

(出典 : Jacob, E. (2023). *Amazing Space, Black Holes, Planets, Rockets, and More*. IBC Publishing. 2023. P128-132)

注 :

\*注 1 . gravity : 重力

\*注 2 . lunar : 月の

\*注 3 . asteroid : 小惑星

\*注 4 . robotic spacecraft : 無人宇宙船, ロボット宇宙船

\*注 5 . interstellar : 星と星の間

\*注 6 . accelerate : を加速させる

\*注 7 . scarcity : 不足

6 文脈から判断して、下線部①に入れるのに最も適切な語を選びなさい。

- ① publish
- ② establish
- ③ distinguish
- ④ diminish

7 文脈から判断して、下線部②に入れるのに最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

- ① take into
- ② check on
- ③ serve as
- ④ describe as

8 文脈から判断して、下記の英文に続く最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

The writer said that

- ① it will take human beings half a year to reach Mars according to NASA's plan.
- ② NASA provides the astronauts with secured protection from any dangers on Mars.
- ③ the astronauts will grow taller with the food they make and the water they recycle on Mars.
- ④ the astronauts can decide when to return to the Earth any time they feel dangerous.

9

本文中の内容について、最も正しい選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① NASA was making a plan to send astronauts to the moon in 1930's.
- ② Astronauts will make a three-day stay on the moon in mid-2020 according to NASA's plan.
- ③ Gateway is the name of a former lunar program made by NASA.
- ④ In 1972, astronauts were sent to and walked on the moon in NASA's lunar program.

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本文中の内容について適切ではない選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① Space exploring will help human beings to solve the problems on the Earth, like climate change, overpopulation and resource scarcity.
- ② *StarChips* to Proxima Centauri with powerful lasers may be able to accelerate to 20 percent of the speed of light.
- ③ The interstellar travel is a dream for human being to go beyond our solar system and visit other stars and planets.
- ④ The travel to Proxima Centauri, which is about 4 light-years away, would take three hundred years with current technology.

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の語句を並びかえたとき、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] His office ( ) his house.  
① drive ② ten ③ is ④ from ⑤ minutes'

[12] ( ) in the office.  
① of ② I ③ tired ④ working ⑤ am

[13] This is ( ) the country.  
① brought ② how ③ he ④ to ⑤ peace

[14] Merkel, a former Chancellor of Germany, ( ) a brilliant physicist.  
① as ② great politician ③ is ④ as well ⑤ a

[15] I was watching TV, ( ).  
① heard ② crying ③ someone ④ I ⑤ when

[16] ( ) you have been busy.  
① because ② may ③ well ④ you ⑤ be tired

[17] He ( ), so the room became cold.  
① the room ② open ③ the door ④ with ⑤ left

[18] I ( ) to the city.  
① whenever ② the museum ③ go ④ I ⑤ visit

19 I spent ( ) books last month.  
① 20,000 yen    ② less    ③ no    ④ on    ⑤ than

20 I got up late this morning, and ( ) minute.  
① one    ② missed    ③ by    ④ the train    ⑤ I

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 I was surprised to hear that she ( ) one of my colleagues.  
① married to    ② married    ③ marries to    ④ marries

22 Hurry up! The train ( )!  
① is arriving    ② is arrived    ③ had arrived  
④ have been arrived

23 We have gotten three ( ) to solve the problem.  
① informations    ② information    ③ pieces of informations  
④ pieces of information

24 The building the top ( ) is red circle is very famous in our city.  
① which    ② what    ③ of which    ④ by which

25 We are ( ) to walk on the escalators.  
① not have to    ② not must    ③ not supposed  
④ not allow

26 My friend, Yuki, is looked ( ) because she treats everyone fairly.

- ① up to    ② into    ③ over    ④ at

27 I would ( ) tell him my phone number.

- ① not rather    ② rather not    ③ rather not to  
④ not rather to

28 Our teacher said to us, "Many of you have not finished writing your report, so I'll give you ( ) ten minutes."

- ① another    ② other    ③ the other    ④ others

29 When he knew that he successfully passed the entrance exam, he was ( ) .

- ① beside to himself    ② beside of himself  
③ besides himself    ④ beside himself

30 ( ) I said, "I can't do it."

- ① If    ② What if    ③ When    ④ Whenever

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 学校推薦型選抜 公募制一般推薦入試前期 (11/9)

### 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、

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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 公募制一般推薦入試（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の選択肢から選び、解答欄にその番号をマークしなさい。

The International Space Station, or ISS for short, is a huge structure that orbits around the Earth. It is like a home and a laboratory in space, where astronauts from different countries live and work together. The ISS is one of the most amazing and important achievements of humanity in space exploration.

The ISS is the largest and heaviest object that humans have ever put into space. It is longer than a soccer field and weighs more than 300 cars. It has many parts, including modules<sup>\*注1</sup>, trusses<sup>\*注2</sup>, solar arrays, and robotic arms. The modules are where the astronauts live and do experiments. The trusses are the metal beams that hold the solar arrays, which are the panels that ① \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight and turn it into electricity. The robotic arms are used to move things around and help with repairs.

Because it is so big, the ISS could not be launched as one piece. Instead, many pieces were joined together in space. It took more than 40 flights by rockets and space shuttles<sup>\*注3</sup> to bring all the parts to orbit. The first piece was launched in 1998, and the last piece was added in 2021. The ISS is always changing, as new parts and experiments are added or removed.

The ISS orbits around the Earth at a speed of about 28,000 kilometers per hour. That means it goes around the Earth once every 90 minutes. Sometimes, the ISS passes over your location, and you can see it in the night sky as a bright star moving fast. No matter where you are in the world, you can use a website like <https://spotthestation.nasa.gov/> to find out when and where to look for ② it.

Ever since November 2000, the ISS has been continuously occupied. More than 240 people from 19 countries have visited it so far. The crew usually ③ \_\_\_\_\_ six or seven astronauts from different countries, such as the United States, Russia, Japan, Canada, Italy, France, and Germany. They stay on board for about six months at a time, and then return to Earth on a spacecraft<sup>\*注4</sup>. Sometimes, more people are on board during crew changes or special visits.

The main purpose of the ISS is to do scientific research in space. The astronauts

conduct experiments in many fields, such as biology, physics, medicine, and astronomy. They study how living things and materials behave in microgravity\*注5. They also test new technologies and equipment that could be useful for future space missions. Some of the experiments are inside the modules, while others are outside on the trusses or platforms.

The ISS is also a place where humans learn how to live and work in space for long periods of time. The astronauts have to deal with many challenges and risks, such as isolation, radiation, extreme temperatures, space debris\*注6, and more. It is also important for them to exercise every day to keep their muscles and bones healthy. They have to eat special food that is dried or canned, but unfortunately, food does not taste as good in space.

The ISS is a remarkable example of international cooperation and peaceful exploration of space. It shows what humans can achieve when they work together for a common goal. It also inspires us to learn more about our planet and our universe.

The ISS is not only a space station, but also a symbol of hope.

( 出 典 : Jacob, E. (2023). *Amazing Space, Black Holes, Planets, Rockets, and More*. IBC Publishing. P.94-98)

注 :

- \*注 1 . module: モジュール, 宇宙船の船室
- \*注 2 . truss: トラス, 桁構え
- \*注 3 . space shuttle: スペースシャトル, 宇宙連絡船
- \*注 4 . spacecraft: 宇宙船
- \*注 5 . microgravity: 微小重力
- \*注 6 . debris: 破片

1 文脈から判断して、下線部①に入れるのに最も適切な語を選びなさい。

- ① select
- ② collect
- ③ reject
- ④ neglect

2 文脈から判断して、下線部②の it が指す内容を最も良く表す選択肢を選びなさい。

- ① the earth
- ② the ISS
- ③ a website
- ④ the world

3 文脈から判断して、下線部③に入れるのに最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

- ① insists on
- ② persists in
- ③ consists of
- ④ exists on

4 次の文に続くものとして、最も適切なものを選びなさい。

According to the writer,

- ① the ISS has to be launched into space in pieces because it is a huge object.
- ② the ISS is so huge, and people has no ability to put the pieces together on the Earth.
- ③ the ISS is a place where human beings feel at home living and working in.
- ④ the ISS takes more than 90 minutes to go around the Earth.

5 本文中の内容について正しくないものを選びなさい。

- ① The main purpose of the ISS is to improve international cooperation.
- ② Many scientific experiments are conducted not only inside the modules, but also outside the modules.
- ③ The astronauts from 19 countries have experienced working in the ISS so far.
- ④ The astronauts keep exercising in the ISS to keep their bones healthy.

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。

Perhaps you've met one before: someone who you think could become a friend, but then turns out not to be a keeper. Or someone who pretends to be your friend, but actually makes life worse for you. Wouldn't it be nice if there was a list telling you who would make a good friend and who wouldn't?

Fortunately, there are such lists. Unfortunately, these lists are only useful for language learning, as "false friends" can be found across many languages. False friends are pairs of words that look or sound similar in two languages, but have different meanings. Take for example my local rubbish and recycling station<sup>\*注1</sup>. Which ① bin do I put my ② bin in? And why do my dangerous items need a seal on the bag? I thought that seals only appear on official letters like company or university letters — not rubbish bags.

This confusion often rises because words borrowed from other languages have evolved to have their own meaning in Japanese. A lot of my students make the mistake of thinking that just because a word is in the katakana script, it qualifies as an appropriate English word. It's a similar problem when English speakers learning Japanese think that pronouncing English words in katakana will always translate into something meaningful for the Japanese listener. That's like expecting to be understood in France by speaking your language with a French accent.

So it's not a bin that you put out for recycling but rather, a glass bottle or jar. And a sticker is what you need to stick onto your dangerous items, not a seal. It's also likely that you live in an apartment block, not a mansion. And if your apartment has recently been repaired or improved, it's undergone a renovation, not a reform.

Is all of this making you feel a little moody? And is that a good or a bad thing for you? A workmate in Osaka once suggested that we go to a restaurant because it was famous for being moody. ③ I was a little puzzled, as the last thing I wanted was to have irritable, unfriendly staff serving me. But after a few questions, I discovered that in Japanese, moody can mean that a place has a unique, usually good atmosphere.

With new friends, figuring out if they're worth your time and energy can take a while. However, when learning English, weeding out false friends is a much more efficient process. Don't be afraid of your katakana friends. Use them in the company of an English speaker and you'll soon find out if these particular friends are worth keeping. And then update the information in your notebook — not your note.

(出典 : L, Samantha. (2014, October 17) False Friends. *The Japan Times ST*. <https://st.japantimes.co.jp/essay/?p=ey20141017>) ※形式等については一部改変

注 :

\*注 1 . rubbish and recycling station : 廃棄物とリサイクル品を置く場所のこと

6 下線部①binと下線部②binが示すものの適切な組み合わせとして最も適切なものを①から④の中から選びなさい。

- ① 下線部① : 瓶      下線部② : ゴミ箱
- ② 下線部① : 瓶      下線部② : 瓶
- ③ 下線部① : ゴミ箱   下線部② : ゴミ箱
- ④ 下線部① : ゴミ箱   下線部② : 瓶

7

本文の内容として最も適切なものを①から④の中から選びなさい。

- ① 筆者の生徒の多くは、カタカナで書かれているもので英語として通用するとめったに考えない。
- ② 日本語を学習している英語母語話者が、カタカナで英語を発音すれば日本人に通じると考えている場合がある。
- ③ 他の言語からの借用語が進化して、独自の意味を持つことはない。
- ④ フランス語風に日本語を発音すれば、フランス語母語話者に通じるかもしれない。

8

下線部③の理由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 同僚が使ったmoodyという表現は、筆者にとってポジティブな意味であったから。
- ② 同僚が筆者を食事に誘わなかったから。
- ③ 筆者は、不親切な店員にサービスされることを望まなかったから。
- ④ 筆者が日本語におけるmoodyが意味する内容を知っていたから。

9

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 危険物にはsealを貼る必要がある。
- ② 家を改装することは、reformという。
- ③ リサイクルに出すのは、binである。
- ④ 更新した情報を書き留めておくのは、notebookである。

10

本文中で述べられている false friends の内容として最も適切なものを①から④の中から選びなさい。

- ① うわべだけ親密にしているが、信頼関係が築けない人。
- ② 友達になれそうだと初対面で思うが、実際はそうでない人。
- ③ 見た目や音が似ているが、意味が異なる言葉。
- ④ 日本語において、一般的にカタカナで表記する言葉。

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の語句を並びかえたとき、3番目に来る語句の番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

[11] He behaved ( ) a good impression on those around him.  
① so ② make ③ himself ④ as ⑤ to

[12] She ( ) the report.  
① busy ② the materials ③ reading ④ to write  
⑤ is

[13] I am ( ) too busy to travel abroad.  
① will ② we ③ that ④ be ⑤ afraid

[14] We ( ) goes well.  
① see ② will ③ the party ④ that ⑤ to it

[15] I ( ) he graduated.  
① heard ② since ③ haven't ④ him ⑤ from

[16] They ( ) by now, since they started preparing for it early.  
① to ② ought ③ the work ④ finished ⑤ have

[17] He wanted to get home early so he ( ).  
① of ② complained ③ late ④ the train ⑤ being

[18] She is ( ) her.  
① so ② loves ③ that ④ everybody ⑤ kind

19 She became 18 years old last year, so ( ) is responsible for the contract she made.

- ① longer    ② she is    ③ child and    ④ a    ⑤ no

20 The bank ( ) holidays.

- ① Monday    ② except    ③ is    ④ open  
⑤ through Friday

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 I can't understand why I should do this. Could you ( ) me the reason?

- ① say    ② tell    ③ speak    ④ talk

22 She ( ) in Australia for five years before I met her for the first time.

- ① lives    ② has lived    ③ had lived    ④ was lived

23 Let's have a splendid time at this event, ( ) ?

- ① shall we    ② have we    ③ won't we    ④ do we

24 You may as ( ) give up this plan.

- ① well    ② good    ③ so    ④ not

25 In Japan, we think that a rainbow ( ) of seven colors.

- ① composes    ② composed    ③ is composing  
④ is composed

26 Please let me know if you can do this volunteer work, ( ) I will find someone else.

- ① therefore    ② as a result    ③ otherwise    ④ after all

27 I'm sad ( ) that the party scheduled for next week is postponed.

- ① say    ② saying    ③ to have said    ④ to say

28 It is ( ) that you did not know about the news.

- ① surprises    ② surprising    ③ surprise    ④ surprisingly

29 Did you ( ) ? You look very nice.

- ① have cut your hair    ② have your hair cut  
③ cut your hair have    ④ cut have your hair

30 A: Could you help me with my homework?

B: I'm afraid ( ).

- ① of    ② not    ③ with    ④ no