

'26

前期日程

英 語

(理工学部)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(20頁)です。解答用紙は2枚です。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所があった場合には申し出てください。
3. それぞれの解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名と受験番号を記入してください。
4. 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の各欄に記入してください。
5. 第1問、第2問の解答は、解答用紙の解答欄の番号を○でかこんでください。例えば、

10

と表示がある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の3を○でかこんでください。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄			
	1	2	③	4
10				

6. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
7. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

第1問 次の問い(A, B, C)に答えなさい。

A. 次の問い(問 1～10)の 1 ～ 10 に入る最も適切なものを、各問いの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の番号を○でかこみなさい。

問 1 Cindy

1

 to get a new bike.

- ① was excited ② was exciting
③ has been excitement ④ has been exciting

問 2 John is my sister's son. In other words, John is my 2.

- ① aunt ② nephew ③ niece ④ uncle

問 3 I'm going abroad for a week. If something 3, please call me right away.

- ① occur ② occurs ③ is occurred ④ occurring

問 4

4

 what to do next, the players were just waiting for their coach to come.

- ① Had they not known ② Should have been known
③ No ideas having been ④ Having no idea about

問 5 The company is seeking ways to 5 its influence in the international market.

- ① associate ② expire ③ expand ④ familiarize

問 6

6

 a good running form needs a lot of time.

- ① Being mastered ② Mastering
③ Being overcome ④ Overcoming

問 7 Jonathan was sick in bed yesterday, and he was 7 by his parents.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| ① taken care | ② taken of care |
| ③ taken care of | ④ taken of cared |

問 8 I have four sons. One lives in New York, and 8 live in Paris.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| ① another | ② the anothers |
| ③ other | ④ the others |

問 9 This book is useful 9 it explains economics in simple words.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| ① in terms of | ② in that |
| ③ from a perspective of | ④ with respect to |

問10 If it had not been for your advice, I 10 a serious mistake during the interview.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| ① would have made | ② would make |
| ③ will make | ④ will have made |

B. 次の問い(問1～10)の各文は誤った英語表現を含んでいます。訂正が必要な箇所を下線部①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙の問1

11

 ～問10

20

 の解答欄の番号を○でかこみなさい。

問 1 She suggested that he go to the hospital as soon as possible because
 he looked like pale and had a high fever. 11

問 2 Thank you for participating to the party last night. Everyone was
 happy that you came with your daughter. 12

問 3 We are going to the airport to pick up Nancy. You can either come
 ① ②
 with us and wait at home until we get back. 13
 ③ ④

問 4 I often see some kids practicing soccer very hard in the park locating
 ① ② ③ ④
 near the city library. 14

問 5 It seems that many of my students have trouble to understand the
 science textbook.

① ② ③ ④

15

問 6 A considerably amount of money has been spent on building the
 ① ② ③ ④
 bridge over the river.

16

問 7 Despite the fact which he was exhausted from driving, Kevin refused
to take a break and continued working without complaining. 17

問 8 Because she has just moved^① to the city for her work^②, Mary does not know anyone there. She wishes she had^③ someone to talk^④.

18

問 9 How can we^① effectively^② learn foreign languages is^③ a question many people frequently^④ ask.

19

問10 If you drink too^① much waters^② before bed, you might wake up at night, and this^③ may keep you from getting^④ a good night's sleep.

20

C. 以下のやりとり(問1～4)が成り立つように、 ～ に入る最も適切な文を、各問いの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の番号を○でかきなさい。

問 1 : パスポートについてのやりとり

A : I need to get a passport. I'm going to Australia this summer.

B : Really? That's great!

A : Well... My friend invited me. Would you like to come with me?

B : Wow! But... I'm a little scared to fly on an airplane.

A : Oh, that's too bad. His family has a small private jet. He said I can bring one friend for free.

B : Really? In that case, maybe I can learn to enjoy being on an airplane.

A : Oh, that was a quick change of mind, but we will need passports. I don't know how to get one.

B : Me neither. I have never had a passport. Let's find out together how to get them.

- ① I would love to.
- ② How about you?
- ③ Why are you going there?
- ④ Don't you want to go?

問 2 : 駅のバス停でのやりとり

A : Excuse me.

B : Good morning.

A : Can I take this bus to get to City Hospital?

B : Yes, you can, but

 You would have to walk for a distance.

A : I see. So how far is the hospital from the bus stop?

B : Oh, I would say about 15 or 20 minutes, and you would have to walk up a hill.

A : Hmm... I don't think my legs are strong enough for such a walk, and it's so hot today.

B : What time is your appointment, if I may ask?

A : It's in the afternoon, but I usually like to get there early. So,

B : Yes, the bus on Route 2 stops right in front of the hospital gate, but it just left 5 minutes ago. The next one leaves in 25 minutes. You can wait inside the station.

A : I'll do that. Thank you, sir!

- ① is there another bus that goes closer?
- ② it won't stop at the hospital exactly.
- ③ it's in a different part of the city.
- ④ are there any buses that go there faster?

問 3 : サッカーの試合についてのやりとり

A : Hi, James! I saw you at the soccer match on Sunday.

B : Oh, were you there, Susan? 26

A : Yeah, I was sitting on the other side of the field with my father. You
and your friends were loud, so you were easy to find.

B : Well, I hope we weren't acting too wildly. It was the most exciting
match I've ever been to, though.

A : 27 The tie was broken with just three seconds left to play!

B : I thought our team would lose. Their goalkeeper wasn't allowing
anything to go past him.

A : It was amazing that our school could score that goal! Do you think
our school will do well again in the next round?

B : I don't know, because from now the teams are much stronger.

A : Yes, but all the players on our team are very confident. Maybe they
will play well.

B : I hope so! Anyway, next time please say hello.

A : 28 But I'll try.

- ① I'm a little shy.
- ② I didn't see you.
- ③ I thought so, too.
- ④ I had a good time with you.

問 4 : 傘置き場でのやりとり

A : Hi, Paul. What's wrong?

B : Oh, hello Arthur. I left my new umbrella here before the meeting, but when I came back afterwards it was gone. Now look at this rain!

A : Oh, that's terrible. Are you sure? There are so many here! 29

B : Well, it's black and tall, and it has a fat round handle. I checked all these many times, but it's not here.

A : All these umbrellas are old, and many have been here for a long time. Hey, I think I have an extra umbrella upstairs in my office. Let's go and get it.

B : Oh, you are so kind, Arthur! I'll bring it back tomorrow.

A : 30 You can bring it back next time you come.

- ① Don't worry about it.
- ② You can't have it.
- ③ What does it look like?
- ④ Where did you leave it?

第2問 次の問い(A, B)に答えなさい。

A. 以下の英文を読み、問1

31

 ～問5

35

 の答えとして最も適切なものを、各問いの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の番号を○でかこみなさい。

AI (artificial intelligence) is changing the world of medicine quickly. Many experts are hopeful that AI could help us defeat serious illnesses like cancer and Alzheimer's disease*. Demis Hassabis, the CEO (chief executive officer) of Google DeepMind, said in a podcast that we are possibly only a few years away from seeing the first real AI-designed drugs for major illnesses such as cancer or heart disease.

Today, big technology companies like Google are already using AI to discover new medicines. Hassabis explained that his company has signed major deals with pharmaceutical* companies. He expects that in the next few years, some of these AI-created drugs will begin clinical testing. This news is exciting for researchers who want to make medical treatments faster, more effective, and more personal.

One of the next big goals in this field is AGI (artificial general intelligence). AGI is a form of AI that can think and learn more like humans. Scientists believe AGI could revolutionize how we develop new medicines. Even now, AI is helping doctors in many ways. It can help analyze medical images, interpret lab results, and even suggest treatments that a human doctor might miss. In the future, AI may also predict how patients will respond to different treatments based on their personal genetic information*.

However, not everyone believes that a world without disease is possible. Nadia Akseer, a scientist from Johns Hopkins University, warned that diseases are always changing. She said we cannot know what the future

holds, especially with global threats like pandemics or climate change. While AI offers powerful tools, it may not be able to solve every medical problem.

Still, the current impact of AI on healthcare is already strong. Professor Zak Kohane from Harvard Medical School said AI could greatly improve how doctors treat patients. For example, AI might detect small changes in medical records that a human doctor might not catch. This could help predict problems before they become serious. AI can also help doctors choose the best treatments based on the unique features of a patient's condition, such as the genetic mutation* of a tumor*.

Even though these developments are exciting, they also bring challenges. Some experts worry that AI might increase healthcare inequalities between rich and poor countries. Others point to legal and safety concerns about how AI should be used. Professor Kohane explained that AI is only a tool. It is up to society and government to decide how to use it wisely. He said, "There needs to be political will in order for many of the benefits to be realized." In other words, AI can help us a lot, but it is not a magical solution on its own.

*Alzheimer's disease : アルツハイマー病

*pharmaceutical : 製薬の、薬学の

*genetic information : 遺伝子情報

*genetic mutation : 遺伝子変異

*tumor : 腫瘍

(Voice of America (<https://www.voanews.com/a/could-ai-make-a-disease-free-world-/7516160.html>) から一部内容を変更して引用、閲覧日 : 2025 年 6 月 11 日)

問 1 According to the passage, what is expected to happen in the field of medicine? 31

- ① AI may soon help design new drugs for serious diseases.
- ② AI may overcome all human weaknesses.
- ③ AI will completely stop the spread of diseases.
- ④ AI will be used in all hospital treatment.

問 2 Which of the following is NOT mentioned about AGI in the passage? 32

- ① AGI is a type of AI that can think like humans.
- ② AGI is a type of AI that can give suggestions for new medicines.
- ③ AGI is a type of AI that can help examine medical data.
- ④ AGI is a type of AI that can predict patients' personal thoughts.

問 3 According to one scientist mentioned in the passage, what is true about our future? 33

- ① Diseases could completely disappear thanks to the new technology.
- ② Changes in diseases could give us another challenge in the future.
- ③ AI will become strong so that it can solve all medical problems quickly.
- ④ Doctors will stop using medical records and heavily rely on AI.

問 4 According to the passage, what is one of major concerns caused by AI development? 34

- ① Doctors will change their medical approach based on patients' decisions.
- ② Doctors may lose job opportunities because of AI.
- ③ Healthcare will be limited inside hospitals.
- ④ Healthcare may become inconsistent among countries.

問 5 Which is the most appropriate title for this passage?

35

- ① The Risks of AI in Medical Science
- ② How AI Could Change the Field of Medicine
- ③ New Relationships Among Doctors, Patients, and AI
- ④ Why AI Will Replace Current Medical Technology

B. 以下の英文を読み、問1

36

 ～問5

40

 の答えとして最も適切なものを、各問いの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の番号を○でかきなさい。

Glaciers* around the world are melting at an increasingly rapid pace, according to a new international study. Scientists warn that this acceleration may be faster than previously expected and could lead to a more significant rise in sea levels. Glaciers play a critical role in regulating the Earth's climate and storing freshwater for billions of people. But as global temperatures continue to rise, driven by greenhouse gas emissions*, these massive ice bodies are shrinking* faster than ever.

In a global assessment, researchers found that between 2012 and 2023, glaciers lost about 36% more ice than they did during the period from 2000 to 2011. On average, the annual ice loss reached 273 billion tons — equivalent to the water consumption of the global population for 30 years. Michael Zemp, a professor at the University of Zurich and co-author of the study published in Nature, described the findings as “shocking,” though not entirely unexpected in the context of ongoing climate change.

Since the start of the 21st century, glaciers worldwide have lost approximately 5% of their total volume. However, the rate of loss differs significantly by region. In Antarctica, the loss is relatively small — around 2% — while in the European Alps, up to 40% of glacier volume has already disappeared. Zemp noted that smaller glaciers are particularly vulnerable and many are unlikely to survive until the end of the century. The retreat of glaciers threatens not only sea levels but also freshwater supplies in regions such as Central Asia and the Andes.

This research was led by three organizations: the World Glacier Monitoring Service (WGMS), the University of Edinburgh, and a company called Earthwave. It combined satellite data with on-the-ground measurements

to produce a reference estimate of global ice loss. Zemp, who heads the WGMS, emphasized that the results suggest glacier melt is progressing faster than expected in the most recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). As a result, sea levels may rise more than earlier estimates predicted.

Glaciers are the second-largest contributor to sea-level rise, after thermal expansion of seawater caused by warming. Since 2000, glacier melt alone has contributed nearly 2 centimeters to global sea-level rise. This may seem minor, but scientists estimate that this increase has already exposed nearly 4 million additional people to the risk of coastal flooding. Moreover, researchers are concerned about how the massive ice sheets of Greenland and Antarctica might respond in the future. Martin Siegert, a professor at the University of Exeter, warned that while current changes are measured in centimeters, continued ice sheet loss could result in sea-level rise measured in meters.

For decades, glaciers have served as clear indicators of human-caused climate change. In the 20th century, scientists used direct field observations to monitor around 500 glaciers, measuring snowfall and melt. Today, with the aid of satellites, scientists can monitor changes in more than 275,000 glaciers globally using advanced tools such as radar, lasers, and mass analysis. In January 2025, the United Nations declared that protecting the world's glaciers is a vital "survival strategy." As Zemp put it, "To do that, you have to reduce greenhouse gas emissions—it is as simple and complicated as that. Every tenth of a degree of warming that we avoid saves us money, saves us lives, and saves us problems."

*glaciers : 氷河 *emissions : 放出、排出

*shrinking : 縮小している、減少している

(Voice of America (<https://www.voanews.com/a/global-glacier-melt-is-accelerating-scientists-say/7983001.html>)から一部内容を変更して引用、閲覧日 : 2025 年 6 月 11 日)

問 1 According to the passage, what might happen if global temperatures continue to rise? 36

- ① Greenhouse gas emissions may continue longer than previously expected.
- ② Freshwater demand may be reduced sooner than previously expected.
- ③ Sea levels may increase more than previously expected.
- ④ The glaciers may move faster than previously expected.

問 2 According to the passage, what does Michael Zemp find “shocking”? 37

- ① The total number of glaciers has not increased in recent years.
- ② The amount of ice loss from glaciers has significantly risen in recent decades.
- ③ Water consumption by the global population has increased.
- ④ The study was not published in a major scientific journal.

問 3 According to the passage, which place has lost glaciers significantly? 38

- ① Central Asia
- ② Greenland
- ③ The Antarctic
- ④ Europe

問 4 What is NOT mentioned in the passage about the risk of coastal flooding?

39

- ① Sea level rise caused by melting glaciers can increase the number of people at risk.
- ② Millions of people may be affected by coastal flooding in the future.
- ③ Coastal flooding may become less dangerous because of new technology.
- ④ The melting of glaciers is the second-largest cause of sea level rise.

問 5 According to the passage, how does modern technology help scientists observe glaciers today?

40

- ① They can see about 150 times more glaciers than before.
- ② They can see about 275 times more glaciers than before.
- ③ They can see about 550 times more glaciers than before.
- ④ They can see about 1,000 times more glaciers than before.

第3問 次の二つの英文(A, B)中の下線部 41 ～ 60 に入る最も適切な英単語を、解答用紙の解答欄に書きなさい。

- 注意
1. 一つの下線部につき単語一つを書くこと。
 2. 例にならって書き出しの文字で始まる英単語を書くこと。

例

I went to the lib_____ 例 to return a book but it was closed.

解答：library

著作権保護のため、掲載不可

著作権保護のため、掲載不可

(Voice of America (<https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/world-s-largest-tree-passes-health-check/7628484.html>)から一部内容を変更して引用、閲覧日：2025年6月11日)

著作権保護のため、掲載不可

著作権保護のため、掲載不可

(Voice of America (<https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/scientists-explore-how-to-grow-crops-on-mars/7595327.html>)から一部内容を変更して引用、閲覧日：2025年6月11日)

問 題 訂 正 紙

英語 (理工学部)

注意事項

- 1 試験開始まで、この問題訂正紙の裏を見てはいけません。「解答はじめ。」の指示の後に、訂正の内容を確認してください。
- 2 試験終了後、問題訂正紙は持ち帰ってください。

問 題 訂 正

試験日程 前期日程

試験教科・科目名 英語（理工学部）
問題訂正

問 題 第2問 B. 問4 3行目の①
8行目の④

ページ 16

(誤) ① Sea level rise caused by ~
④ ~ cause of sea level rise.

(正) ① Sea-level rise caused by ~
④ ~ cause of sea-level rise.