

2026 年度

一般選抜入学試験 問題集

英 語



共 栄 大 学

教育学部 / 国際経営学部

I 次の問 1～問 3 の英文の空欄に入るものとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

問 1 This book is (1) that book.

- ① as five times thick as
- ② five times as thick as
- ③ thicker five times than
- ④ five times thick of

問 2 The (2) bird catches the worm. (ことわざ：「早起きは三文の徳」)

- ① clever
- ② quick
- ③ early
- ④ skilled

問 3 は著作権の関係でホームページには
公開しておりません。

II 次の問 1、および問 2 にある 3 つの英文の意味が通るように空欄に適語を補う場合、3 つの空欄すべてに共通して入る語を、下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

問 1 Her (4) voice echoed through the concert hall.

Are you (4) what you have to do?

Please (4) the table for dinner.

- ① clean
- ② clear
- ③ cool
- ④ clever

問 2 I'm sorry, (5) you are wrong.

I can play the piano, (5) I can't play the guitar.

Excuse me, (5) would you mind closing the door?

- ① and
- ② or
- ③ but
- ④ besides

「大問Ⅲ」は著作権の関係で
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Ⅳ 次の問 1、および問 2 の会話文の () に入る最も適切なものを、また、会話文に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

問 1

A : Hey, are we still on for tonight?
B : Yes, we are all set.
A : What time do you want me there?
B : 7:45. Don't be late! Charlie will be there at about 8, and I want everybody there before he arrives.
A : (9)? OK. He's going to be so surprised! And I've got him a great present as well!

(1) Choose the best phrase that fits in (9).

- ① Fifteen to eight
- ② Quarter to eight
- ③ Forty-five past seven
- ④ Forty-five to eight

(2) What are the two people discussing? ※Mark in the No.10 answer box.

- ① Plans for a wedding party.
- ② Plans for a work meeting.
- ③ Plans for a surprise party for a friend.
- ④ Plans for person B's birthday party.

— 5 —

問 2

A : How was your summer break?
B : Really good. I went to Spain with my family for a couple of weeks.
A : Lovely! Where did you go?
B : We went to our usual beach resort for a week, and then went to Seville. It was my first time there.
There was so much beautiful architecture, so many delicious things to eat!
A : (11) I would love to go there.
B : I really recommend it! (12)
A : My mum is in hospital, so I spent my time looking after her dog. Not exciting, but relaxing.
And I saved some money!

(1) Choose the best phrase that fits in (11).

- ① I don't like Spain.
- ② I went there last year.
- ③ I hate that!
- ④ I'm so jealous!

(2) Choose the best phrase that fits in (12).

- ① What did you do?
- ② Is your mum in hospital?
- ③ What are your plans?
- ④ Did you go to Spain?

(3) What does B mean when they say "It was my first time there."?

※Mark in the No.13 answer box.

- ① It was their first time to go to Spain.
- ② It was their first time to go to Seville.
- ③ It was their first time to see beautiful architecture.
- ④ It was their first time to eat Spanish food.

— 6 —

Ⅴ 次の討論の内容に合致するように、次ページの(14)～(18)の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

John: So, today we are here to discuss the pros and cons of artificial intelligence. Mike, would you like to go first?

Mike: Thanks. Well, AI is full of potential. We will be able to use it to solve so many big problems. For example, it is already making huge advances in medicine, such as helping scientists find a cure for diseases like cancer. It can also be used to solve environmental problems such as making energy systems more efficient, improve farming, improve how we use resources in manufacturing, help understand climate and weather patterns, and so on, that will help people make the best decisions.

Jane: I agree with you on how AI can be useful in medicine. However, the impact of AI on the environment can be really bad. An enormous amount of energy is needed to run AI computers. They also need a lot of water to cool them down, often polluting the rivers, lakes, and the drinking water of nearby towns. The carbon footprint of AI is already a big problem, and this will only grow as it is used more and more.

Andy: Yes, and a lot of AI is not used for useful purposes like medicine. A lot of it is used for making stupid art and memes, for helping people cheat, for putting people out of work, or even for tricking people out of their money.

Mike: That might be true, but it can still be used to help make society better. It will help solve a lot of the problems it causes — like improving its own energy and water efficiency. And it will create many new types of jobs we haven't even thought of yet, just like all the other industrial revolutions that happened.

Jane: I don't know, I think you are too optimistic. The people who control it aren't interested in helping society, they just want to get rich and powerful. If governments can get control of it, then maybe it can be useful, but I am not confident governments can do that.

(注) : * carbon footprint 製品やサービスが生み出す温室効果ガスを CO₂ に換算した指標
** memes インターネットを介して模倣を繰り返しながら拡散されていく現象

— 7 —

(14) Who thinks AI is good for society?

- ① John
- ② Mike
- ③ Jane
- ④ Andy

(15) Who suggests AI is used by criminals?

- ① John
- ② Mike
- ③ Jane
- ④ Andy

(16) Which of these is NOT mentioned in the discussion?

- ① medical advances
- ② environmental issues
- ③ education
- ④ improved energy efficiency

(17) What does Jane suggest is one of the biggest problems of AI?

- ① It is used for making memes.
- ② It can help with medical advances.
- ③ It is only used by rich and powerful people.
- ④ It uses a lot of energy and water.

(18) What did Jane mean when she said Mike is "too optimistic"?

- ① Mike is too interested in solving medical and environmental problems.
- ② Mike is too positive about AI and is ignoring the problems.
- ③ Mike is too negative about AI.
- ④ Mike is using AI to trick people out of their money.

— 8 —

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

As a child, you may have been given a balance bike as the first step towards learning to ride a bicycle. These are bikes without pedals or gears, and they help children with their balance and control. They were first designed and sold in Germany by Rolf Mertens in 1997, and have grown in popularity since then. (19), they were invented long before that, in 1817 by another German, Karl Drais. These “hobby horses” or “dandy horses” were popular among fashionable young men for a year or two, and then disappeared.

It was not (20) the 1860s that there was a return to the idea of traveling on two wheels. A young French mechanic had designed the “velocipede” which looked almost like a modern child’s bicycle. There were no gears, chain, tires, or brakes. The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel. A common name for these bicycles was “boneshaker” because of how uncomfortable the ride was. This was replaced a few years later by the “ordinary” or “penny-farthing”, named after the large penny coin and the much smaller farthing coin. The seat was high up over the large front wheel and the pedals were in the middle of this wheel, with a very small wheel behind, allowing for the bicycle to go very much faster than the velocipede. They were incredibly dangerous as they were difficult to get off and on, difficult to control, had very simple brakes, and were ridden by wild young men, terrifying everybody around them.

The bicycle was (21) revolutionized in the late 1880s with the invention of the safety bicycle. These were much (22) but equally as fast as the ordinary bikes because they used chains and gears, but also allowed the rider to quickly put their feet on the ground. The new bikes did not become immediately popular as they were heavier and more expensive than the ordinary bicycle, and there were still many design problems. For example, one model had the chain drive the front wheel, not the back as is the case today. However, along with improved gearing, air-filled tires, proper brakes, and the use of lighter materials to build the frame, the safety bicycle became increasingly (23) affordable and popular as more and more mechanics and businessmen started up bicycle factories. Their popularity was helped in many countries as roads in and between towns and cities were paved with concrete, making cycling faster, smoother, and safer.

Modern bicycles are now made of cheap, light aluminium or even lighter and stronger but incredibly expensive carbon fiber, titanium, and other space-age materials. They are designed for all different purposes such as road, mountain, gravel, racing, touring, folding, and stunt, and are available as electric bikes. However, the basic bicycle design is unchanged and would not be unusual for somebody visiting from the 1880s.

(注) : * paved 舗装された

** carbon fiber 炭素繊維、石油や石炭を原料とする繊維

*** titanium チタン（金属の一種）

問1 文中の(19), (20), および(22)に入る語として最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。解答はそれぞれ(19), (20), および(22)の欄にマークをしなさい。

- (19) ① Furthermore ② However ③ Since ④ And
(20) ① after ② before ③ by ④ until
(22) ① safe ② safety ③ safer ④ safely

問2 下線部(21)revolutionized, および(23)affordable とはほ同等の意味となる語句として最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。解答はそれぞれ(21), および(23)の欄にマークをしなさい。

- (21) revolutionized
① destroyed ② completely changed ③ made simpler ④ made to go around

- (23) affordable
① cheap ② expensive ③ easy to build ④ precious

問3 本文の内容に合うように、次の(24)～(28)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

- (24) What did Karl Drais invent?
① A kind of horse.
② The modern bicycle.
③ The penny-farthing.
④ A bicycle without pedals.

- (25) Where did the rider sit on a penny-farthing bicycle?
① Above the front wheel.
② Between the two wheels.
③ Over the back wheel.
④ In front of the bicycle.

- (26) What description best fits the ‘ordinary’ bicycle?
① The pedals were attached to the back wheel by a chain.
② The back wheel was much bigger than the front wheel.
③ The front wheel was much bigger than the back wheel.
④ It was ridden by ordinary people and was very safe.

(27) According to the passage, which of these was NOT a reason for the increased popularity of bicycles?

- ① cheaper materials for the different parts
② better roads between towns and cities
③ carbon fiber for the frames
④ more companies making different models

(28) What is a good title for this passage?

- ① The history of balance bikes
② Why cycling is popular
③ The role of Germany in the invention of the bicycle
④ How bicycles have changed over the years

【英語】

I		
問 題	解 答	配 点
1	②	3
2	③	3
3	著作権の関係でホームページには公開していません。	4

II		
問 題	解 答	配 点
4	②	3
5	③	3

III		
問 題	解 答	配 点
著作権の関係でホームページには公開していません。		3
		3
		3

IV		
問 題	解 答	配 点
9	②	4
10	③	4
11	④	4
12	①	4
13	②	4

V		
問 題	解 答	配 点
14	②	4
15	④	4
16	③	4
17	④	4
18	②	4

VI		
問 題	解 答	配 点
19	②	3
20	④	3
21	②	3
22	③	3
23	①	3
24	④	4
25	①	4
26	③	4
27	③	4
28	④	4



共栄大学

入試広報課

〒344-0051 埼玉県春日部市内牧 4158

電 話 048-755-2490 (直通)