

令和8年度 入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子と解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 机の上の受験番号が受験票の受験番号と同一であることを確認しなさい。
3. 受験票は、受験番号が見える面を上にして、机の上の受験番号シールと並べて置きなさい。
4. 受験票のほかに試験時間中机の上に置けるものは、黒鉛筆（和歌・格言等が印刷されているものは不可）、鉛筆キャップ、シャープペンシル（黒い芯に限る。ボールペン付きは不可）、消しゴム、鉛筆削り（電動式、大型のもの、ナイフ類は不可）、時計（辞書・電卓・端末等の機能があるものやそれらの機能の有無が判別しづらいもの、秒針音のするもの、キッチンタイマーや学習タイマー、大型のものは不可）、眼鏡、ハンカチ、目薬、ティッシュペーパー（袋又は箱から中身だけ取り出したもの）です。
5. 解答用紙に、正しく記入・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。
6. 携帯電話等の電子機器類は、必ずアラームの設定を解除し、電源を切っておきなさい。試験時間中にこれらをかばん等にしまわず、身につけていたり手に持っていたりすると不正行為となることがあります。
7. また、試験時間中にかばん等の中で携帯電話等の着信音やマナーモードの振動音などが発生した場合には、監督者が本人の了解を得ずにかばん等を試験室外に持ち出し、試験本部で試験終了まで保管します。
8. 監督者の指示があるまでは、試験室から退室できません。
9. 監督者の説明を聞いて、正しい符号の問題冊子と解答用紙が配布されているか、確認しなさい。
10. 試験開始の合図があったら、解答用紙の所定の位置に受験番号シールを貼り付けなさい。なお、氏名は、どこにも書いてはいけません。
11. 問題は2ページから19ページまであります。試験時間中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合には、手を挙げて、すみやかに監督者に告げなさい。
12. 試験時間中気分が悪くなった場合は、監督者に申し出なさい。ただし、休養等に要した時間の延長は認めません。
13. 不正行為を行った場合は、その場で受験の中止と退室を指示され、それ以後の受験はできなくなります。また、同日に受験したすべての教科・科目の成績を無効とします。
14. 解答用紙は必ず提出しなさい。問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

〔 I 〕 次の英文は、コロナ禍の2021年12月初出の記事である。この時期には、オミクロン株が世界的に流行していた。読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Well before a global pandemic tore us away from our loved ones, and the Omicron variant threatened to ruin holiday plans, experts were warning of “an epidemic of loneliness” in the United States. ⁽¹⁾

Three in five Americans surveyed in 2019 reported feeling lonely, which the researchers attributed to a variety of factors, including a lack of social support, infrequent meaningful social interactions, poor physical and mental health and an imbalance in daily activities. In addition, nearly one quarter of those 65 and older are considered socially isolated, according to the National Health and Aging Trends Study.

Loneliness often stems from unwanted solitude. But it is also driven by a discrepancy between how you perceive your relationships versus what you want (or expect) from them. That disconnect is why you can be surrounded by family at Christmas and still feel like an outsider. ⁽²⁾

A potential cure? ⁽³⁾ Kindness toward others. Something as simple as volunteering can improve our health, ease feelings of loneliness and broaden our social networks, studies suggest. Opportunities to give back — both in person and virtually — are more commonplace than they were last year, and the need for volunteers hasn’t let up, especially at food pantries.

“Volunteering is one of the best, most certain ways we can find a purpose and meaning in our life,” said Val Walker, the author of “400 Friends and No One to Call: Breaking Through Isolation and Building Community.”

In a study of 10,000 volunteers in Britain, about two-thirds agreed that their volunteering had helped them feel less isolated, particularly those aged 18 to 34. Sam Boyd, ⁽⁴⁾ 24, the director of volunteer management at Special Olympics Maryland, said she sees even her most withdrawn volunteers “come alive” during a shift, and by the end of the day, “they’re fist bumping and elbow

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tapping with other people.” When volunteering, you can also “get to know more about yourself and broaden your view of the world,” she added.

Among older adults, social isolation and loneliness are associated with higher rates of mortality, depression and cognitive decline. Experts say that volunteering not only helps people feel less lonely, it can also improve physical well-being.

⁽⁵⁾ A five-year study of more than 800 people in Detroit found that helping others who don’t live with you can act as a buffer against the negative effects of stress. Although the study participants encountered stressful life events like illness, job loss or financial difficulties, those who spent time doing tasks for others — like errands, child care and housework — were less likely to die than those who had not helped others.

AARP Foundation Experience Corps, an intergenerational tutoring program, found numerous benefits to volunteering: More than 85 percent of volunteers felt that their lives had improved because of their involvement with the program and 98 percent reported that the program helped them stay physically and mentally active, said Lisa Marsh Ryerson, president of AARP Foundation, the charitable affiliate of AARP. ⁽⁶⁾ “People want to matter and to be valued across their life,” Ms. Ryerson said.

⁽⁷⁾ Gary Bagley, executive director of New York Cares, the largest volunteer organization in New York City, suggested setting a small goal at first, like volunteering once a week or even once a month, and building from there. “One of the biggest mistakes you can make is to decide ‘I will volunteer twice every day for the next year’ because you’ll burn yourself out on it,” he said. “So think of something that’s manageable for you — not frightening in its scope of commitment — and just take the first step.”

Research suggests that volunteering consistently is what appears to reap the most benefits. In one study, widowers aged 51 and above who volunteered two or more hours a week felt less lonely — and were no lonelier than the

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married volunteers.

Meg Goble, 68, a real estate lawyer who lives in Brooklyn, began volunteering with New York Cares 17 years ago. “In my other life, I’m a lawyer,” she said. “I like my job,” she added, but “it’s not as fulfilling as it used to be.” Ms. Goble lives alone, but in her work as a volunteer — helping elementary school students with their homework and arranging flowers with BloomAgainBklyn — she is continually socializing.

During the pandemic, she also found ways to volunteer from a distance by doing virtual mock interviews with immigrants preparing to take the U.S. citizenship test and writing over 400 letters to seniors in nursing homes and assisted living facilities.

Even during the height of the pandemic, Patricia Novy of Clark, New Jersey, 72, a retired art teacher and former Girl Scout leader, rallied former teachers, family members and neighbors to fill Easter baskets and Christmas stockings for those who could not afford them. They were distributed by Family Promise, an organization that assists low-income families with housing and other services. “I was determined not to let that lockdown situation bring my mood down,” Ms. Novy said.

The type of activity you choose matters less than whether you find it meaningful, according to Ms. Walker, the “400 Friends and No One to Call” author. In her 25 years as a rehabilitation counselor, mostly in Virginia and Maine, she placed her clients in volunteer activities to help them build confidence and develop social skills. “They used volunteering as a bridge to help them reconnect to the community,” Ms. Walker said.

Some worked toward a political or environmental cause. Others were driven to share a passion, like woodworking. Think also about the type of environment in which you would like to volunteer and whether it will facilitate social interactions, Ms. Walker said. If you help out at a museum, for example, you can meet larger groups of people than if you were volunteering one-on-one

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as a tutor, she added.

(*The New York Times*, June 22, 2023 改変)

〔設問〕

(1) 下線部(1)が発した警告の内容として正しいものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

ア A new global pandemic was breaking up families.

イ The Omicron variant was forcing us to change vacation plans.

ウ Lonely feelings would become widespread.

エ The sudden spread of a new disease was worsening feelings of isolation.

(2) 下線部(2)と同様の例としてもっとも適当なものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

ア Your friends hold a New Year's Eve party, but you have to stay at home alone because you are sick.

イ Your favorite sport is baseball but your parents want you to join a soccer team where you could feel isolated.

ウ You have no idea what your friends are talking about at your birthday party.

エ You feel like a stranger on the first day at a new school where you don't know anybody.

(3) 下線部(3)について本文に述べられていることを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア To feel less lonely, physical illness should be treated first.
- イ Loneliness cannot be cured without in-person contact.
- ウ Other people's kindness can heal our feelings of isolation.
- エ A possible solution to feelings of loneliness is to be nice to others.

(4) 下線部(4)の発言の内容をもっとも適当に言い表しているものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア Even antisocial people can enjoy meeting others through volunteer work, but there are some risks involved.
- イ Through volunteering, even very quiet and shy people get a sense of excitement which they can share with others.
- ウ To her surprise, unfriendly volunteers are willing to take risks in order to feel energized and broaden their worldview.
- エ Unsocial people are particularly likely to be excited about working with other volunteers and discover more about the world.

(5) 下線部(5)の調査結果と一致するものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア The study participants became interested in volunteering because they were stressed or sick.
- イ Doing tasks for others helps improve your health.
- ウ The burdens of household chores and child care explain the stress many people feel.
- エ Unemployment and poverty are among the reasons why people seek help from volunteers.

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(6) 下線部(6)の内容と一致するものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア People tend to value the ability to overcome problems in their entire life.
- イ People have a desire to be seen as important throughout their life.
- ウ People continue to question the value of their existence all their life.
- エ People are always in search of valuable tasks they should engage in.

(7) 下線部(7)による助言の内容と一致しているものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア Don't try to do more than you can handle when you begin volunteering.
- イ Don't be content with volunteering on a regular basis once you get used to it.
- ウ Don't be afraid of the high expectations you have for yourself as a first-time volunteer.
- エ Don't tire yourself out by participating in volunteer work while working full time.

(8) 下線部(8)の説明として正しいものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア Her job as a lawyer keeps her very busy but she still finds time for volunteering.
- イ She is still a lawyer but she stopped working full time.
- ウ She is now ready to leave her current job as a lawyer because she is fed up with it.
- エ She used to be more satisfied with her job as a lawyer.

(9) 下線部(9)の時期の説明として本文の内容と一致するものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

ア The need for volunteer services continued to exist during this time, and so did the spirit of volunteering.

イ The pandemic caused a decrease in poverty and sparked volunteer activism.

ウ Patricia Novy and her former colleagues were responsible for the foundation of Family Promise.

エ Patricia Novy made up her mind to keep attending social gatherings despite the lockdown situation.

(10) 下線部(10)の考えと一致するものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

ア You do not need to worry about the type of volunteer activity you choose because it is not important at all.

イ You should not consult with others when considering what kind of volunteer activity you will take up.

ウ In an ideal environment in which you volunteer, you will have abundant opportunities to meet many people.

エ It is important to consider whether the volunteer activities you participate in are rewarding to you.

(11) 本文のタイトルとしてもっとも適当なものを, ア～エの中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア What to Expect After the Pandemic
- イ Aging and Increased Feeling of Isolation
- ウ An Overlooked Cure for Loneliness
- エ The Advantages and Disadvantages of Volunteering

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文は、途上国での視力矯正について述べたものである。読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。（*印のついた語句には、本文のあとに注がある。）

If you're 50 or older and reading this article, chances are you are wearing a pair of inexpensive reading glasses to correct your presbyopia, the age-related decline in vision that makes it progressively more difficult to see fine print and tiny objects. Eventually, nearly everyone gets the condition. But for nearly a billion people in the developing world, reading glasses are a luxury that many cannot afford. According to the World Health Organization, lack of access to corrective eyewear affects learning among young students, increases the likelihood of traffic accidents and forces millions of middle-age factory workers and farmers to leave the work force too early.

Uncorrected presbyopia, not surprisingly, makes it harder for *breadwinners to support their families. ⁽¹⁾That's the conclusion of a new study which found that garment workers, artisans and tailors in Bangladesh who were provided with free reading glasses experienced a 33 percent increase in income compared to those who were not given glasses. The study, published on Wednesday in the journal PLOS One, included more than 800 adults in rural Bangladesh, many of whom work in jobs that require intense attention to detail. Half of the participants — a mix of tea pickers, weavers and *seamstresses between 35 and 65 — were randomly chosen to receive a free pair of reading glasses. The others were not given glasses.

Researchers followed up eight months later and found that the group with glasses had experienced a significant increase in income, receiving an average monthly income of \$47.10, compared to \$35.30 for the participants who did not have glasses. The study subjects were evenly divided between male and female, and slightly more than a third were literate.

Dr. Nathan Congdon, the study's lead author and an ophthalmologist at Queen's University Belfast in Northern Ireland, said the results added to a

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growing body of evidence that shows the economic impact of uncorrected vision in parts of the world where many people can't afford to buy a pair of so-called *readers that cost about \$1.50. "All of us would be happy with a 33 percent jump in income," said Dr. Congdon, who specializes in low-cost models of eye care delivery. "But what makes the results especially exciting is the potential to convince governments that vision care interventions are as inexpensive, cost effective and life-changing as anything else that we can offer in health care."

(*The New York Times*, April 15, 2024 改変)

- (注) *breadwinner 一家の稼ぎ手, 家計の担い手
*seamstress 裁縫師
*readers 読書用眼鏡, 老眼鏡

[設問]

- (1) 下線部(1)の内容を 35 字以内の日本語 (句読点も含める) で書きなさい。
- (2) 下線部(2)について, Dr. Congdon がこのように述べる理由を, 30 字以内の日本語 (句読点も含める) で書きなさい。

B 次の(1)～(5)の英文の空所に入れるのもっとも適当なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(*印のついた語句には、本文のあとに注がある。)

(1)

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(BBC, October 4, 2023 改変)

- ア removing a communication satellite
- イ failing to move an old satellite
- ウ orbiting an unknown satellite
- エ launching an artificial satellite

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- (2) Before the fur trade drove them to near extinction, *sea otters roamed the waters of North America from Alaska to Baja California. Now a non-profit conservation group wants to see them brought back, and says the otters could help restore the region's crucial but *decimated kelp forests. The Center for Biological Diversity has petitioned the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to reintroduce the furry mammals to a large swath of the west coast stretching from northern California to Oregon, ().

(*The Guardian*, January 24, 2023 改変)

(注) *sea otter ラッコ

*decimate 激減させる, 破壊する

ア focusing on the development of the fur trade in North America

イ promoting the expansion of the fur trade in this region

ウ pointing to the vital role otters play in the coastal ecosystem

エ explaining how the local ecosystem has been disrupted by the popularity of otters

- (3) Teenagers who fall prey to “problematic smartphone use (PSU)” are more likely to suffer from insomnia, anxiety and depression, a new study suggests. About one in five teenagers aged 16-18 displayed problematic behaviour with their phones, with many saying they wanted help cutting down on their smartphone use, experts from King’s College London found. “Smartphones are fun and useful, and we’re developing them all the time,” said Dr Nicola Kalk, a co-author of the research at King’s College London. “As an addiction psychiatrist, I would say that some human beings () things that are fun, and we need to help them.”

(*The Guardian*, August 1, 2024 改変)

ア get into trouble with

イ are not familiar with

ウ are likely to improve

エ begin to conduct research on

(4)

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(BBC, May 24, 2025 改変)

(注) *ray エイ

ア letting visitors touch

イ discouraging visitors from harming

ウ encouraging visitors to cook

エ prohibiting visitors from swimming with

- (5) Lawmakers in the European Parliament and Council announced that they have reached a provisional agreement on a series of new *measures aimed at preventing and reducing waste in the textile and food sectors, including rules that would require fashion brands to pay for the collection and recycling of their products, with fees based on the products' circularity and sustainability. The agreement follows the introduction by *the European Commission of a proposed revision of the EU's Waste Framework Directive in July 2023. The EU generates 12.6 million tonnes of textile waste per year, including 5.2 million tonnes of clothing and footwear, while only 22% of post-consumer textile waste ().

(*ESG Today*, February 19, 2025 改変)

(注) *measure 法案

*the European Commission 欧州委員会 (EU の執行機関として、政策の提案や実行を担う)。

ア is burned and sent to landfill

イ is exported to other countries, which are often less wealthy

ウ is processed as trash

エ is collected separately for re-use or recycling

〔Ⅳ〕 次の(1)～(3)の英文の空所に入れるのに適当な文または語句を、指定された文脈にあわせて、それぞれ5語以上10語以内で書きなさい。ただし、isn'tなどの縮約形は1語として数えなさい。なお、コンマやピリオド、クエスチョン・マーク等の記号は語数に含めない。

- (1) During your interview at Seijo University, you are asked why you want to study there. How would you respond?

You: I would like to study here because _____

- (2) Your friend Sho is nervous about the university entrance examination he is taking next week. Cheer him up!

Sho: I'm nervous about the entrance exam I'm taking next week.

You: _____

- (3) You are telling your friend Chinja about your plans for the upcoming spring vacation.

Chinja: What are your plans for spring break?

You: _____

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2 月 6 日 : 英語

■文章・図版クレジット一覧

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