

令和8年度一般選抜試験問題(前期)

外国語 (英語) (問題)

注 意

- 1) 英語の問題冊子は19ページあり、問題は3問である。白紙・空白の部分は下書きに使用してよい。
- 2) 別に解答用紙2枚があり、解答はすべてこの解答用紙の指定欄に記入すること。指定欄以外への記入はすべて無効である。
- 3) 解答用紙の所定欄に次のとおり受験番号を記入しなさい。氏名を記入してはならない。
 - ・ 一般選抜試験のみを志願する受験者は一般の欄に受験番号を記入する。
 - ・ 併用選抜試験のみを志願する受験者は併用の欄に受験番号を記入する。
 - ・ 一般選抜試験と併用選抜試験の両方を志願する受験者は一般と併用の両方の欄にそれぞれの受験番号を記入する。
 - ・ 地域枠一般選抜試験を志願する受験者は、地域の欄に受験番号を記入する。
マークシート解答用紙には指示に従って受験番号を記入しなさい。
なお、記入した受験番号が誤っている場合や無記入の場合は、英語の試験が無効となる。
また、*印の欄には何も記入してはならない。
- 4) 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。
- 5) 解答用紙は持ち出してはならない。
- 6) 試験終了時には、解答用紙を裏返しておくこと。解答用紙の回収後、監督者の指示に従い退出すること。

I *Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.*

引用

Knowable Magazine, 8 January 2024. “Scientists scrutinize happiness research — From meditation to smiling, researchers take a second look at studies claiming to reveal what makes us happy” by Amber Dance

II *Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.*

引用

CNN News, 24 March 2025. “Why reading is a form of therapy” By Kara Alaimo

III

The following passage contains English errors. Find and correct all errors.

Correct only errors; do not make changes based on style preferences.

Make your corrections on your answer sheet as in the following example.

He ^{forgot} forget to bring ^{an} umbrella.

Before mid-15th century, books in Europe were generally copied with hand, usually by monks working in monasteries. Those process of manually copying manuscripts was slow and expensive, with the result that only the wealthy or powerful was able to afford books. However, this situation changed dramatically with the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg around 1440. His innovation not only transformed how books were produced but also reshaped European society in ways that are still felt today.

Gutenberg's movable-type press allowed individual letter to be arranged and rearranged to form words and sentences. Once the type was inked and pressed onto paper, multiple copies of a text could produce quickly and with consistent quality. Compared with the laborious hand-copying method, printing was far more efficient and cost-effective. Within a few decades, printing presses spreaded across Europe, making books more widely available as ever before.

The impact of printing press extended beyond technology. It fueled an explosion of knowledge and literacy. Ordinarily people, who previously had little access to written works, could now afford books. This access encouraged education and lead to a growing demand for schools and universities. Furthermore, scholars and scientists could share their findings more easily, which helped accelerate progress in fields such as astronomy, medical, and mathematics.

In short, Gutenberg's invention marked the dawn of a new era. By making information accessibility to a broader audience, the printing press laid the foundation for the modern world, where knowledge is sharing freely and widely.