2026年度

一般選抜　前期日程

グローバルマネジメント学部
グローバルマネジメント学科

英語

（　90分　）

注意事項

1　試験開始の合図があるまで，この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

2　問題冊子は16ページあります。解答用紙は3枚あります。解答用紙1はマークシートです。設問Ⅰ，設問Ⅱの解答は，解答用紙1（マークシート方式）の所定の解答欄にマークしてください。

（マークの例）

設問Ⅰ.	
1	ⓐ ⓑ ● ⓓ

解答用紙2と3は記述式です。設問Ⅲ，設問Ⅳの解答は，解答用紙2に，設問Ⅴの解答は，解答用紙3の所定の解答欄に横書きで記入してください。

3　試験開始の合図後，まず，問題冊子，解答用紙の落丁，乱丁，印刷不鮮明等がないか確認し，気付いた場合は，手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。

4　試験開始後，受験番号，氏名を解答用紙の所定欄（解答用紙1枚につき，受験番号2箇所，氏名1箇所）に記入してください。

5　試験開始後は，原則として，試験が終了し退出許可が出るまで退出できません。

6　解答用紙は持ち帰らないでください。

7　試験終了後，問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

設問Ⅰ．(1)から(10)の各問いにおいて，太字の英単語に最も近い意味を，選択肢ａ．～ｄ．の中から１つ選びなさい。解答は解答用紙１枚目（マークシート方式）の所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) **exaggerate**

a．make something seem better, bigger, or more important than it is
b．officially confirm or show something is true using an approved system
c．change something a little bit, usually to improve it
d．show something to someone and explain it

(2) **associate**

a．describe the main parts of something; break it into pieces
b．bring out the possibilities of something; improve or advance
c．describe something using emotional words; express strong feelings
d．connect a thought or idea with something; unite or combine

(3) **exclude**

a．agree with others or follow along without thinking deeply
b．take care of someone by providing help, advice, or supervision
c．leave someone or something out of a group, activity, or place
d．support the slow increase or improvement of something over time

(4) **investment**

a．something that is put over a thing, often to protect or preserve it
b．money, time, or effort put into something to make a profit or gain an advantage
c．the internal or inner part of something, often referring to a building
d．period of time through which something lasts, or upon which a limit is set

(5) **absence**

a．feeling of liking someone
b．act of refusing to answer a question
c．state of not being present somewhere
d．habit of being frequently late to work

(6) **poverty**

a．incident or occurrence that has positive effects
b．aim, purpose, or desired result
c．condition of not having money or wealth
d．planned activity that has a specific purpose

(7) **personnel**

a. individual plans for the future
b. rules and policies of the company
c. tools and materials used for work
d. people working in an organization

(8) **affiliation**

a. official relationship with a company, institution, or religion
b. fear, worry, or concern about something that might happen
c. process, technique, or way of doing something
d. group of vehicles, especially trucks or ships, that travel together for protection

(9) **deliberately**

a. done in a graceful, refined, or stylish way
b. done suddenly or finished in a short period of time
c. done on purpose or intentionally, or with careful thought and planning
d. done in an effective way to get the best result with the fewest resources

(10) **evident**

a. not common or frequent
b. leading to an unpleasant result
c. clear or easy to understand
d. unlikely to happen or be successful

設問Ⅱ．⑾から⒇の各問いにおいて，空所に入る最も適切な語句をａ．～ｄ．の中から１つ選びなさい。解答は解答用紙１枚目（マークシート方式）の所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

⑾ Despite facing many challenges, the team has _____ delivered high-quality results each quarter.

ａ．consist　ｂ．consistency　ｃ．consistent　ｄ．consistently

⑿ There is no clear _____ for increasing the budget when the project has already been completed.

ａ．justifiable　ｂ．justification　ｃ．justify　ｄ．justifying

⒀ We went to Osaka _____ Kanazawa.

ａ．across　ｂ．during　ｃ．since　ｄ．via

⒁ We need a _____ understanding of the issue, not just one detail.

ａ．broad　ｂ．costly　ｃ．narrow　ｄ．technological

⒂ Too much stress can cause your body to _____ more energy than usual.

ａ．abandon　ｂ．accept　ｃ．consume　ｄ．ignore

⒃ This new energy-saving technique is far more _____ than any previous one that we've used.

ａ．central　ｂ．comfortable　ｃ．efficient　ｄ．permanent

⒄ Please _____ the instructions so you don't make any mistakes during the test.

ａ．do good about　ｂ．pay attention to　ｃ．put up with　ｄ．take action for

⒅ This _____ shows how air flows over the wing of the airplane.

ａ．amount　ｂ．diagram　ｃ．opportunity　ｄ．purpose

(19) _____ I know, the report has already been submitted to the supervisor.

a. As far as　　b. As long as　　c. As much as　　d. As soon as

(20) We gave a big _____ to the local community center.

a. condition　　b. donation　　c. obligation　　d. permission

(21) If not taken care of, the building's structure will continue to _____.

a. concentrate　　b. decorate　　c. deteriorate　　d. manipulate

(22) There's a growing _____ among young people to do remote work.

a. barrier　　b. purpose　　c. response　　d. tendency

設問Ⅲ．(1)から(10)の各問いにおいて，１．～５．の語句を並べ替えて空所を補い，最も適当な英文を完成させなさい。解答は解答用紙２枚目（記述式）の所定の解答欄に，（　A　）と（　B　）に入る語句の番号を記入すること。

(1) Momofuku Ando was the owner and operator of a small food company. It was (　　)(　A　)(　　)(　B　)(　　) that would be healthy and easy to make. He experimented for years and finally came up with instant ramen.

１．create　　２．an instant　　３．his dream
４．to　　５．food product

(2) In English classes, you must sometimes show or explain something to other students in English. For example, your teacher may ask you to stand up and (　　)(　A　)(　　)(　B　)(　　) during the summer vacation.

１．the class　　２．tell　　３．did
４．you　　５．what

(3) Health is the most important thing in our lives. If we are sick, we won't be able to lead satisfactory lives. We cannot study or work well. We may also have to spend money unexpectedly to receive medical treatment. So, (　　)(　A　)(　　)(　B　)(　　), what can we do?

１．avoid　　２．sick　　３．to
４．getting　　５．in order

(4) Sign language is very important for communicating with and among the hearing impaired. It was born out of their communities naturally, and has a unique structure as a language. The word order and ways of expression are (　　)(　A　)(　　)(　B　)(　　) languages.

１．those　　２．spoken　　３．from
４．different　　５．of

(5) Education develops our potential as human beings. It provides us with knowledge and skills in various fields. Through education, we can learn to understand things, (　　)(　A　)(　　)(　B　)(　　), pursue our career goals, and live in good health.

１．cultivate　　２．solve　　３．to
４．problems　　５．our ability

(6) English-speaking countries are a popular destination for many Japanese students dreaming of studying abroad. But it is not always easy for these students to make their dream come true because they need at least enough English skill to keep up with the courses they will take. Whether they can get to that level (　　) (　A　) (　　) (　B　) (　　).

1. how　　2. is　　3. depends on
4. strong　　5. their desire or motivation

(7) Today, karaoke is one of the world's most popular forms of entertainment. Why is karaoke so popular? One reason (　　) (　A　) (　　) (　B　) (　　) stress. Another reason is that for a few minutes at least, a karaoke performer can feel like a professional singer.

1. to relieve　　2. that　　3. helps
4. is　　5. singing

(8) About half of the state names in the United States come from Native American words. The name Connecticut comes from a word meaning "beside the long tidal river," the tidal river in this case being the Atlantic Ocean. Michigan is (　　) (　A　) (　　) (　B　) (　　) "great water," which refers to Lake Michigan.

1. that　　2. from　　3. means
4. a word　　5. derived

(9) Living with a roommate has several advantages. First of all, you can cut your living expenses by sharing rent and utility costs. Second, you always (　　) (　A　) (　　) (　B　) (　　) you feel sad or lonely. Finally, if your roommate happens to be someone from another country, you have the opportunity to learn a new language and culture.

1. have　　2. when　　3. talk to
4. someone　　5. to

(10) The "mass media" is a communication system and (　　) (　A　) (　　) (　B　) (　　) to an unspecified number of people. This communication activity done through the mass media is called "mass communication," which the Japanese shorten to "mass-comi."

1. sends　　2. by which　　3. the media
4. information　　5. the mechanism

出典：*Your Conquest of English*（南雲堂，2025年），12，22，28，34，38，96，120，132，144，150頁（一部改変）

設問Ⅳ．次の英文を読み，以下の問１から問５に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙２枚目（記述式）の所定の解答欄に記入すること。

Begun as a voluntary, private sector initiative, children's cafeterias provide affordable or free meals to children and other community members. However, not many cafeteria operators rank feeding kids as their foremost goal, according to Makoto Yuasa, who has been involved with children's cafeterias since 2016.

"Most say their mission is to provide a sense of belonging, a place where people from the neighborhood will feel comfortable," he explains. "'Belonging' is key to the identity of children's cafeterias."

Certified Nonprofit Corporation Nationwide Children's Cafeteria Support Center, Musubie(注１), established in 2018, does not run a cafeteria itself. Instead, it acts as an intermediary for corporations and individuals who want to support children's cafeterias, and also helps cafeterias to network and meet their funding needs. As of 2022, it has supported over 12,000 organizations with a total of 1 billion yen.

(A) Musubie also conducts surveys and research. They found that kids who repeatedly visit children's cafeterias are more likely to see the cafeteria as a safe space where they can share their true feelings and discuss their problems, Yuasa says.

"Another thing in the survey findings that caught my attention was the increase in the number of children who answered that they were able to get along with anyone," he adds. At the cafeterias, children can interact with kids of different ages or from different schools, as well as various adults. "I think we have obtained great evidence that this kind of experience enhances children's social skills," Yuasa says.

"Children's cafeteria" may be a bit of a misleading name. Yuasa is eager for people to gain a more nuanced understanding of these diverse initiatives. Children's cafeterias do not only serve the very young; in fact, the elderly may make up a large portion of attendees in some places.

Another assumption some may have about children's cafeterias is that they are only for children from low-income households, a misunderstanding Yuasa is quick to correct. In Japan, an average of one in nine children live in relative poverty, rising to one in two for single-parent households. While Yuasa acknowledges that providing low-cost or free meals is an important way children's cafeterias support low-income families, he cautions that labeling all cafeterias as "anti-poverty measures" is too simplistic and may discourage some from going.

Since emerging around 2012, more and more children's cafeterias open in Japan every year, from roughly 300 in 2016 to over 9,000 in 2023. That is almost as many cafeterias as junior high schools nationwide, and Yuasa expects that cafeterias will also soon exceed elementary schools in number as schools are reorganized due to rural depopulation.

"As elementary schools become further from kids' homes, children's cafeterias will become the closest place where they can get to know their neighbors," he predicts, adding that these ties will also make communities stronger when dealing with natural disasters.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, (B) the need for children's cafeterias grew and changed, as many families found it harder to make ends meet and schools closed. "Because of this, local governments requested children's cafeterias' help with food distribution, as well as with detecting cases of children at risk of abuse," Yuasa explains.

Even after restrictions were lifted and cafeterias could return their focus to community building over a meal, some continued the activities they began during the pandemic. "The cafeterias' activities are diversifying," Yuasa says.

Currently, the rising cost of living — including food and energy — continues to put pressure on children's cafeterias. According to Musubie, cafeterias' average cost to hold a meal service has risen by roughly 4,000 yen. However, they are not willing to raise prices for attendees.

"Most places want to offer meals to children for free, and to adults for 300 or 500 yen," he said. "They find ways to cover the extra costs themselves," with Musubie supporting these efforts.

As for (C) the role local governments can play, Yuasa suggests that rather than financial support — which may be difficult to ensure, even more so in the long-term — they can use their networks with chambers of commerce(注2) and neighborhood associations to connect potential supporters with cafeterias.

Going forward, the number of children's cafeterias will likely continue to increase, with opportunities to get involved for the whole community.

出典：Annelise Giseburt, "More Than a Meal: Children's Cafeterias Build Community Across Japan," *TOKYO UPDATES*, Aug. 26, 2024 （一部改変）

（注１） Musubie むすびえ（認定 NPO 法人全国こども食堂支援センター）
（注２） chambers of commerce 商工会議所

問１．本文の内容に基づいて，次の(1)〜(3)に関する最も適切な答えを(ア)〜(ウ)から選びなさい。
(1) むすびえの設立年
(ア) 2012 年　(イ) 2016 年　(ウ) 2018 年
(2) 2016 年から 2023 年にかけてのこども食堂の増加の程度
(ア) 約 30 倍　(イ) 約 300 倍　(ウ) 約 9,000 倍
(3) 2023 年の時点で日本国内で最も数が多い施設
(ア) こども食堂　(イ) 小学校　(ウ) 中学校

問２．下線部(A)の結果，明らかになったことを 80 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

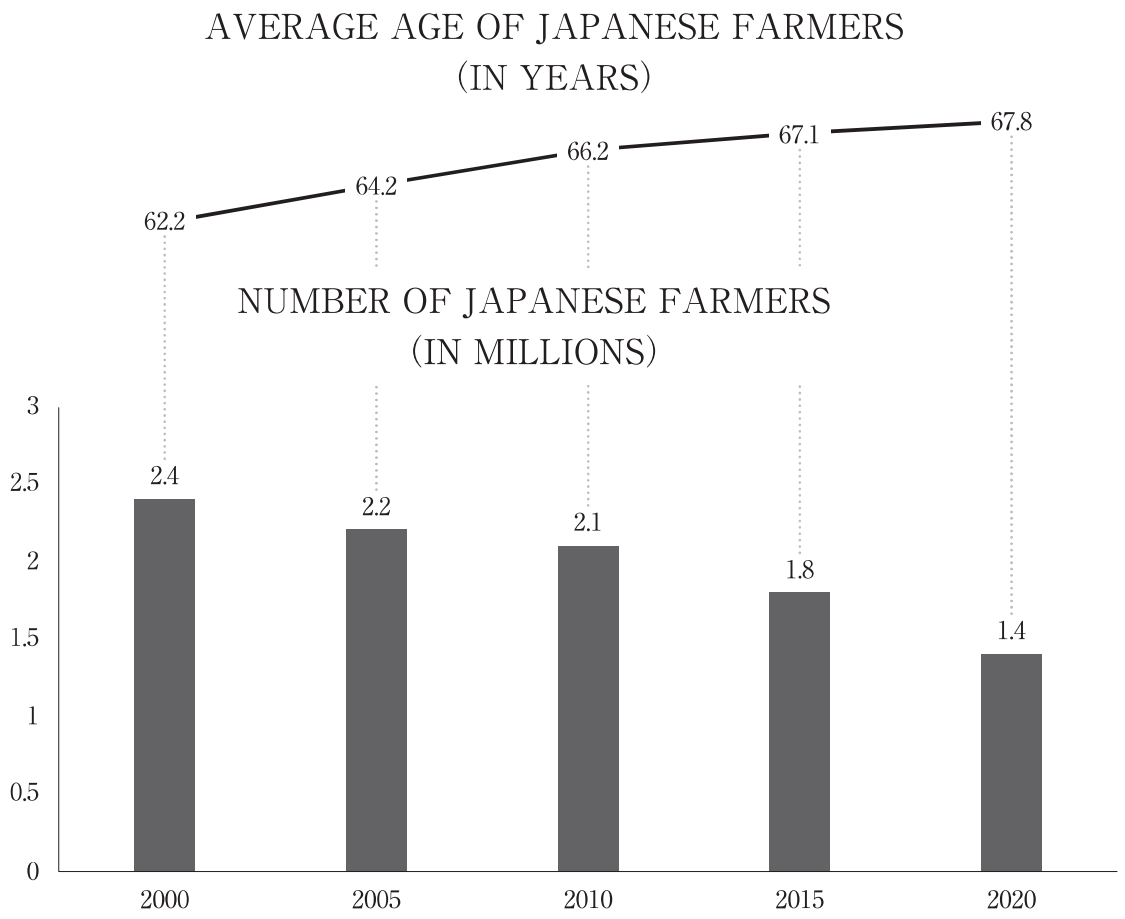
問３．下線部(B)の具体的な内容を 50 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

問４．下線部(C)に関する Yuasa 氏の考えを 70 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

問５．次の(1)〜(7)から，本文の内容と一致しないものを３つ選びなさい。
(1) こども食堂の多くの運営者にとって，子供に食事を提供することが最大の目標である。
(2) 2022 年時点で，むすびえは 12,000 以上の団体に総額 10 億円の支援を行っている。
(3) こども食堂は，利用者の大部分を高齢者が占めることもある。
(4) 日本国内では，ひとり親世帯の子供の平均 9 人に 1 人が相対的貧困状態にある。
(5) こども食堂による人々の結びつきで，共同体の自然災害への対応力が向上しうる。
(6) コストの上昇に伴い，多くのこども食堂はやむを得ず食事の料金を値上げしている。
(7) こども食堂の数は，今後も増加することが予想される。

設問Ⅴ．次の英文とグラフを参照し，以下の問いに答えなさい。解答は100～120語程度の英語で１つの段落にまとめ，解答用紙３枚目（記述式）に記入しなさい。

Data from the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries show major changes in the Japanese farming population. These changes could have a significant impact on the Japanese economy and Japanese society. The data below illustrates farming population trends in Japan in the period between 2000 and 2020.



参考資料：『令和６年度 食料・農業・農村白書』（農林水産省，2025年５月30日公表），127頁を加工して作成。

問い．日本の農業従事者数とその平均年齢の推移について，上のグラフに基づいて簡潔に説明しなさい。また，このことに対して今後どのような対応が必要となるか，あなたの考えを書きなさい。