

金沢学院大学・金沢学院短期大学

2026 (令和 8) 年度 入学者選抜試験問題

総合型選抜 学力選抜方式

2025 年 12 月 13 日 (土) 実施

英 語

I 注意事項

- 1 問題冊子は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 2 解答用紙の解答科目欄に受験科目を記入・マークしてから解答してください。
- 3 問題は 1 ページから 8 ページまであります。
- 4 問題は持ち帰ることはできません。試験終了後に回収します。

II 解答上の注意

解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、「解答番号は 10」と表示のある問いに対して④と解答する場合は、下記の例のように解答番号 10 の解答欄の④にマークしてください。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ③ ● ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

問題は次のページからです。

問題Ⅰ 次の問１～１２において、英単語の意味として正しいものを①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。ただし、④は正解が①、②、③のどれでもない場合の解答となる。解答番号は ～

問１ order

- ① 命じる ② 請け負う ③ 促す ④ 左のどれでもない

問２ encourage

- ① 頑張る ② 励ます ③ 強くなる ④ 左のどれでもない

問３ manage

- ① 管理する ② 観察する ③ 関係する ④ 左のどれでもない

問４ polite

- ① 簡単な ② 政治的な ③ 賢明な ④ 左のどれでもない

問５ wrong

- ① 正しい ② 悪くはない ③ 間違った ④ 左のどれでもない

問６ selfish

- ① 自分だけの ② 自分本位の ③ 自分持ちの ④ 左のどれでもない

問７ obviously

- ① 明らかに ② 明らかな ③ 明白さ ④ 左のどれでもない

問８ probably

- ① ほどなく ② おそらく ③ ともかく ④ 左のどれでもない

問９ legal

- ① 国家の ② 経済の ③ 産業の ④ 左のどれでもない

問 1 0 enable 10

- ① してもらう ② 無理にさせる ③ 可能にさせる ④ 左のどれでもない

問 1 1 era 11

- ① 過去 ② 未来 ③ 現在 ④ 左のどれでもない

問 1 2 identify 12

- ① 特定する ② 担当する ③ 思考する ④ 左のどれでもない

問題Ⅱ 次の問 1 ～ 1 0 において、各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。解答番号は 13 ～ 22

問 1 Emily 13 tennis every Sunday.

- ① plays ② play ③ playing ④ have played

問 2 There is not 14 sugar in the jar.

- ① a few ② much ③ few ④ many

問 3 The cat jumped 15 the table and lay down there.

- ① into ② on ③ in ④ through

問 4 He 16 for the bus when it suddenly started to rain.

- ① waits ② waited ③ was waiting ④ is waiting

問 5 Had he taken the right train, he 17 on time.

- ① arrived ② would arrive
③ would have arrived ④ had arrived

問 6 The teacher made the students their homework again.

- ① doing ② do ③ to do ④ done

問 7 I Jane some money and have to pay her back soon.

- ① borrow ② lend ③ debt ④ owe

問 8 The teacup is not , so please don't use it.

- ① your ② you ③ yours ④ my

問 9 It was not until she moved abroad she realized the importance of her hometown.

- ① that ② when ③ which ④ what

問 10 the final exam, the students felt relieved and went out to watch movies.

- ① To finish ② Finished ③ Being finished ④ Having finished

問題Ⅲ 次の問 1 ～ 5 において、A と B の会話が成り立つように、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを
①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。解答番号は ～

問 1 A : Hi, Liam. How are you doing?

B : Hi, Brian. Fine thanks. Well, actually, I'm just about to take the final exam of my English class, so
I'm nervous.

A : Really?

- ① Take the grammar exam on another day!
② You did a good job!
③ You look so confident!
④ Mark is about to visit England.

問 2 A : I found a good cookbook at the school bookshop yesterday.
 B : I'd love to read it.
 A : Okay, 24 You'd probably enjoy it.

- ① I'll send you some information about the book later!
- ② the dish is delicious.
- ③ the school bookshop will be closed by then.
- ④ how are you doing?

問 3 A : I have to make a presentation. 25
 B : Sure. Why don't we meet at noon?
 A : Great. Thanks.

- ① That's out of my business.
- ② Take it easy!
- ③ Do you mind if I help you?
- ④ Could you give me a hand?

問 4 A : Who is that man in the picture?
 B : 26
 A : Why does he live alone?

- ① The picture is in his living room.
- ② He's someone who lives in the woods by himself.
- ③ The picture has been put on the wall.
- ④ He has just bought a car.

問 5 A : Are you going to talk to the teacher now, Mei?
 B : I was thinking about it.
 A : 27 She will be less busy then.
 B : Maybe you're right. I'll do it then.

- ① What are you thinking of?
- ② When will she meet you?
- ③ Why not wait until tomorrow?
- ④ Where did the talk take place?

問題Ⅳ 次の問1～5において、与えられた語句を並べ替えて正しい英文を完成させる時、3番目と5番目に来る語句を①～⑥の中から一つずつ選べ。ただし、()内の語句が文頭に来る場合も小文字になっている。解答番号は

28

 ～

37

問1 私は子供たちを炎天下の戸外で待たせておくことに反対した。

I (① keeping ② children ③ to ④ objected ⑤ waiting ⑥ the) outside in the blazing sun.

I

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28

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29

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 outside in the blazing sun.

問2 メキシコで話されている言葉は何ですか？

(① Mexico ② is ③ spoken ④ the language ⑤ in ⑥ what) ?

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30

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31

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 ?

問3 こんなに長い間あなたにお便りを差し上げなかったことをお詫びしなければなりません。

I must (① for ② written ③ to ④ having ⑤ apologize ⑥ not) you for such a long time.

I must

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32

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33

--

 you for such a long time.

問4 世界中を旅行できるといいな。

I (① around ② I ③ travel ④ the world ⑤ could ⑥ wish) .

I

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34

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35

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 .

問5 彼のリーダーシップにはあらゆる事態に対処するに足るだけの強さがある。

His leadership (① with ② is ③ enough ④ strong ⑤ to ⑥ cope) all situations.

His leadership

--

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36

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37

--

 all situations.

問題Ⅴ 次の文章の各空欄に入るべき語句を下の①～⑨の中から選べ。ただし、それぞれ一度のみ使うものとする。解答番号は 38 ～ 43

A biography is a true story of a real person's life. It usually follows historical records about a famous person such as Thomas Edison, Helen Keller or Tezuka Osamu. However, in recent years, a new type of story called *biofiction* has gained increasing attention among book lovers. Biofiction refers to stories that reimagine the lives of historical people. These stories confuse the lines between fact and imagination. Unlike biographies, biofiction accepts the imaginative potential of storytelling. Authors of biofiction use real people as main characters, but often fill in 38 with fictional episodes they create. These authors allow their writing 39 to express the emotional aspects of a character's life that cannot be proved by historical records. This hybrid¹ form of writing offers book lovers new ways of looking at well-known people.

The rise of biofiction can be seen in the 40 number of novels about famous English writers such as Virginia Woolf and Henry James. For instance, Michael Cunningham's *The Hours* offers a fictional interpretation of Virginia Woolf's final days and her death, 41 Colm Tóibín's *The Master* looks into the imagined inner world of Henry James. These works do not simply present historical facts about Virginia Woolf and Henry James. They explore how these famous writers' public successes are connected to their private emotional struggle because their inner worlds are rarely 42 in historical records. In biofiction, the deeply personal aspects of their lives from a century ago are imaginatively uncovered. Readers are encouraged to see historical people as emotionally complex 43 rather than as simply famous persons.

注：¹ hybrid：混成の、複合的な

- ① ability
- ② hid
- ③ growing
- ④ revealed
- ⑤ gaps
- ⑥ because
- ⑦ human beings
- ⑧ while
- ⑨ stories

Poetry is generally shorter than other forms of writing. Poetry has rhythm and takes various forms depending on what it wants to express. For example, Kenji Miyazawa expressed his painful grief about his sister in a poem “Eiketsu no Asa”. One of the most famous epics¹ in Japan is “The Tale of the Heike”: the story of the rise and fall of the Heike family. To understand poetry more deeply, you need to learn how to enjoy the unique power of language that poetry contains. This viewpoint is explained in an essay, “What is a poem?” written by Professor Derek Attridge. So, let’s consider how to approach poetry along with him.

Poetry can convey any of the emotional and imaginative powers that language makes possible. According to Attridge, words in poems can horrify², encourage, excite, or disappoint you. However, what poetry uniquely does is to take advantage of the particular force that language has by means of “its physical properties: its sounds, its silences, its rhythms, its movement through time”. In this way, language’s power is given emotional impact. In truth, a poem on a page is waiting not only to be read silently, but also to be read aloud and listened to. What we call a poem is not simply something to be studied in a classroom. It is, in a broader sense, “a real-time event”.

When you try to experience a poem, you may naturally want to grasp its meaning. But to do so, you need to feel how the poem’s words sound and move, as if they are passing

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. For instance, it is only when you read a line³ from “Eiketsu no Asa” aloud that you might begin to understand the heart of a brother caring for his dying sister. This experience arises from a response to the visual and acoustic⁴ aspects of language.

Attridge explains that the conditions under which you can physically experience poetry are highly varied. [A] You might attend a public reading, hear a poem on the radio, read silently or aloud from a printed page, or recite⁵ some lines of poetry from memory. [B] Moreover, poetry has been read for many purposes. For instance, it has comforted sad people, hurt enemies, helped people stay united, made leaders more powerful, and made warriors braver before a fight. [C] The highest enjoyment of poetic language is found in its ability to move and delight us. Attridge gives some examples: many people listened to epics in ancient Greece, attended performances by Roman poets, sang early Christian hymns⁶, and heard tales in poetry from past storytellers. These performances must have been filled with joy and vitality. Poetry’s use for social and political functions suggests that it works on its hearers and readers with a strange energy. This force has always come from those who know how to handle language skillfully, like the Biwa Hoshi, who recited “The Tale of the Heike”. [D] A poet, then, is not just a maker of poems but a singer who understands how oral words are conveyed and received physically.

注： ¹epics：歴史に関する詩

²horrify：～を怖がらせる

³line：詩行

⁴acoustic：聴覚の

⁵recite：～を暗唱する

⁶hymns：讃美歌

問1 次の英文を読み、本文の内容に合っていれば ① **True**、間違っていれば ② **False** を選べ。

解答番号は

44

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46

1. Kenji Miyazawa wrote “Eiketsu no Asa” to explain the power of language.

44

2. Derek Attridge urges us to write a poem ourselves to experience the emotional and imaginative powers that language has.

45

3. The Biwa Hoshi were storytellers who used words effectively and carefully.

46

問2 本文2段落目3行目の **properties** と最も近い意味の表現を下の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

解答番号は

47

① professions

② proportions

③ quantities

④ qualities

問3

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 に入るべき最も適切な表現を下の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

① on your thinking

② through your body

③ with your dictionary

④ except your mind

問4 次の文は [A]、[B]、[C]、[D] のいずれかに入る。最もふさわしい箇所を①～④の中から一つ選べ。解答番号は

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But in addition to these roles, it seems that poetry has offered a curiously pleasant experience throughout history and across cultures.

① [A]

② [B]

③ [C]

④ [D]

問5 この文章の内容として最も適切なものを下の①～④の中から一つ選べ。解答番号は

50

① The way to understand poetry is to write poems yourself.

② The way to understand poetry is to read it word by word carefully and to look up any difficult words right away.

③ The way to understand poetry is to read it as a source of useful knowledge.

④ The way to understand poetry is to figure out its meanings and to feel its words physically.

2026(令和8)年度 金沢学院大学・金沢学院短期大学
総合型選抜学力選抜方式（2025年12月13日実施）
解答例【マーク式】

英語							
解答番号		正解	配点	解答番号		正解	配点
問題Ⅰ	1	①	2	問題Ⅳ	28	①	2
	2	②	2		29	②	
	3	①	2		30	④	2
	4	④	2		31	⑤	
	5	③	2		32	⑥	2
	6	②	2		33	②	
	7	①	2		34	⑤	2
	8	②	2		35	①	
	9	④	2		36	③	2
	10	③	2		37	⑥	
	11	④	2	問題Ⅴ	38	⑤	2
	12	①	2		39	①	2
問題Ⅱ	13	①	2		40	③	2
	14	②	2		41	⑧	2
	15	②	2		42	④	2
	16	③	2		43	⑦	2
	17	③	2	問題Ⅵ	44	②	2
	18	②	2		45	②	2
	19	④	2		46	①	2
	20	③	2		47	④	4
	21	①	2		48	②	4
	22	④	2		49	③	4
					50	④	6
問題Ⅲ	23	③	2				
	24	①	2				
	25	④	2				
	26	②	2				
	27	③	2				
					計	100	