

2026年度 共愛学園前橋国際大学

スカラシップ試験

英語 試験

(11:00～12:00)

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 試験時間中に机の上に置ける物は、受験票、筆記用具、消しゴム、時計（時計機能のみのもの）のみです。これ以外のものは試験時間中に使用することはできません。
2. 解答用紙には、氏名・受験番号・試験区分・科目を忘れずに記入およびマークをしてください。
3. 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。
4. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合は、解答記入欄②にマークしてください。
5. 試験中、質問がある場合や、気分が悪くなった場合は、手をあげて試験監督者から指示を受けてください。
6. 不正行為があったときは、直ちに退室を命じ受験資格を取り消します。それ以後の受験はできません。すでに受験したすべての科目も無効とします。
7. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、退席しないでください。
8. 試験終了時には、解答用紙のみ提出し、その他は持ち帰ってください。

I 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

著作権の関係で表示していません

Adapted from *linguahouse.com*

問1 空欄(a)~(e)に入れるのもっとも適切なものを選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | (a) | ① accustomed | ② involved | ③ connected | ④ demanded |
| 2 | (b) | ① therefore | ② because | ③ while | ④ but |
| 3 | (c) | ① concrete | ② certain | ③ common | ④ casual |
| 4 | (d) | ① will be running | ② is running | ③ had been running | ④ has been running |
| 5 | (e) | ① to take | ② taking | ③ taken | ④ take |

問2 下線部(ア)の意味にもっとも近いものを、選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。 6

- ① The most effective strategy for raising awareness of charitable events is media fundraising.
- ② Although fundraising can sometimes raise visibility, most prefer direct donations to events.
- ③ Fundraising is sometimes adopted as a means for obtaining substantial funds or highlighting important social issues.
- ④ Organized fundraising campaigns effectively collect money for charity projects.

問3 空欄(イ)に入れるのもっとも適切な語句を選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。 7

- ① such as swimming in a freezing cold river
- ② like organizing a charity auction
- ③ by participating in a music festival
- ④ such as creating clips for SNS

問4 下線部(ウ)の意味にもっとも近いものを、選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。 8

- ① They propose to restructure the global financial systems.
- ② They strive to create an equitable society without economic inequalities.
- ③ They intend to enhance economic opportunities in developing regions.
- ④ They wish to implement more sustainable economic models.

問5 下線部(エ)を「アースデイは世界中の人々の意識を高め、やる気を起こさせるためのものである」という意味になるよう括弧内の語句を並び替えたとき、**3番目**にくる単語を選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。 9

- ① about
- ② motivating
- ③ people
- ④ across

問6 本文の内容ともっとも合っている文を、選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。 10

- ① Fundraisers always invite professional athletes to run marathons for international charities.
- ② Company sponsors are the primary method for charities to collect money for their fundraising projects.
- ③ TV events raise substantial funds but have less impact than charitable donations.
- ④ Red Nose Day uses comedy and entertaining challenges to encourage people to donate money.

II 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Turn signals, also known as indicators or blinkers, are an essential and basic safety feature in modern vehicles. Drivers use turn signals to communicate their (ア)intentions to others on the road. The history of turn signals is an important part of the evolution of automotive technology, as well as society's growing (a) on road safety.

In the early 20th century, automobiles were the newest trend, and road rules were few and developing. Communication between drivers and (イ)pedestrians relied heavily on hand signals, which were often different from driver to driver and easily caused (b). Drivers extended their arms from their vehicles to indicate a left or right turn or to signal stopping. While functional, this system was limited, especially in poor weather like rain, snow or fog, or at night when visibility was poor.

The first invention for an automotive turn signal device was granted in 1909 to Percy Douglas-Hamilton. His design included a mechanical arm that extended from the vehicle to indicate a turn. The first modern turn signal, similar to (c) we use today, was (ウ)patented in 1938 by Joseph Bell. His design used electric bulbs to create a blinking light that indicated the direction of a turn. In 1939, Buick became the first automaker to include factory-installed turn signals in its vehicles. By the 1950s, electric turn signals had become a standard feature in most cars. Their design evolved to include self-canceling mechanisms, which turned off the signal after a turn was completed. This innovation, patented by Oscar J. Simler in the 1940s, further improved convenience and safety.

As the use of turn signals became widespread, efforts were made to (d) their color and function. In Europe, amber turn signals became the norm, while in North America, both red and amber were permitted. (エ)Over time, technological advancements improved their visibility and reliability. The late 20th century saw the shift from incandescent bulbs to LED turn signals, which provided brighter light, faster response times, and greater energy efficiency. In recent years, turn signals have become an integral part of modern driver-assistance systems. Features like sequential turn signals, which illuminate in a progressive pattern, have been introduced in high-end vehicles. Additionally, turn signals are now integrated into lane-change assist and collision avoidance systems, enhancing road safety in an era of increasingly automated driving.

From rudimentary hand signals to sophisticated LED systems, the evolution of turn signals has played a (オ)vital role in improving communication between drivers and reducing accidents. Their continued development will likely be crucial in the transition to fully autonomous vehicles, (e) that cars can safely interact with both human drivers and pedestrians.

注 amber こはく色 / incandescent 白熱の / collision 衝突 / rudimentary 初歩的な

問7 下線部 (ア) ~ (オ) の意味として文脈上もっともふさわしいものを、選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 11 | (ア) intentions | ① 努力 | ② 結論 | ③ 感覚 | ④ 意思 |
| 12 | (イ) pedestrians | ① 設計者 | ② 歩行者 | ③ 違反者 | ④ 対向車 |
| 13 | (ウ) patented | ① 標準化した | ② 特許を得た | ③ 販売した | ④ 受領した |
| 14 | (エ) Over time | ① 期間を超過して | ② 変化する一方 | ③ 時が経つにつれ | ④ 特定の期間中 |
| 15 | (オ) vital | ① 重大な | ② 平等な | ③ 詳細な | ④ 厳格な |

問8 空欄(a)~(e)に入れるのもっとも適切な表現を、選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----|---------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16 | (a) | ① concern | ② emphasis | ③ attention | ④ regulation |
| 17 | (b) | ① misunderstandings | ② conflicts | ③ efficiency | ④ improvement |
| 18 | (c) | ① what | ② when | ③ in which | ④ how |
| 19 | (d) | ① diversify | ② customize | ③ standardize | ④ manipulate |
| 20 | (e) | ① implying | ② proposing | ③ imagining | ④ ensuring |

III 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Japanese tattoos have a long and interesting history going back thousands of years. They have been used for different reasons, such as decoration, spiritual protection, punishment and even as symbols of status. Over time, tattoos in Japan have gone through many changes, from being admired to being feared or even banned.

The earliest evidence of tattoos in Japan comes from clay figures called *dogū*, small clay figures from the Jomon period (around 10,000 BC–300 BC) which have markings that look like body tattoos. Chinese records from the 3rd century also mention that [A]. Some people believed tattoos could offer protection from evil spirits or bring good luck.

During the Edo period (1603–1868), the Japanese government started using tattoos as a form of punishment for criminals. Instead of cutting off a thief's hand, authorities would mark criminals with black ink on their arms or faces. These tattoos made it easy for society to recognize criminals so [B]. However, some criminals later turned their punishment tattoos into beautiful designs to hide their past.

Despite their negative image, tattoos also became a form of art known as *irezumi*. Inspired by woodblock prints, tattoo artists created large detailed designs featuring dragons, tigers, fish, samurai, and mythical creatures. These tattoos often covered the entire back, arms, or legs and required years to complete. During this time, tattoos became popular among firefighters, laborers and gang members. However, criminals and the *yakuza* (Japanese mafia) started using tattoos as a symbol of strength, loyalty and rebellion against society. Because of this connection to crime, the Japanese government banned tattoos in the late 1800s to maintain order. However, [C].

After World War II, tattoos were legalized again, but they remained connected to the *yakuza*. Many public places, such as hot springs and pools, still ban people with tattoos. However, attitudes are slowly changing. [D] rather than something negative. Today, Japanese tattoos are now respected worldwide for their beauty and deep meanings, showing stories of bravery, nature, and tradition.

問 空欄[A][B][C][D]に入る英語としてもっともふさわしいものを選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- 21 [A] ① any skin marks on traditional arts are modern copies influenced by Western trends
② Japanese people had tattoos, often as a form of decoration or for spiritual reasons
③ Chinese people taught various tattoo techniques to Japanese people
④ tattoos in Japan were initially used for ceremonial purposes only

- 22 [B] ① many people feared or looked down on those with tattoos
② tattoos made the punishment less severe for criminals
③ many people thought that tattoos are attractive
④ the presence of tattoos made it difficult for authorities to identify criminals

- 23 [C] ① only wealthy people were permitted to keep their traditional tattoos
② most people followed the new law but protested against it publicly
③ the tattoo customs were allowed to continue during special events
④ some people continued to get tattoos in secret

- 24 [D] ① Younger generations and foreigners see Japanese tattoos as a form of art
② The Japanese government is working to legalize all forms of tattooing
③ Many public facilities have changed their policies to welcome tattooed guests
④ Japanese society has completely reversed its view on tattoos in recent years

IV 次の英文とその内容をまとめた PowerPoint 資料を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

著作権の関係で表示していません

注 detrimental 有害

Adapted from *linguahouse.com*

PowerPoint slides

Understanding the Nature of Procrastination

I. Introduction

- Definition of procrastination:

25

Understanding the Nature of Procrastination

II. 26

- Prevention of hasty decisions
- Connection to evolutionary development

Understanding the Nature of Procrastination

III. Individual Variations in Procrastination Effects

- 27
- Leading to better performance or worse results

Understanding the Nature of Procrastination

IV. Conclusion

- Balance perspective on procrastination
- Importance of evaluating personal procrastination patterns

問1 に入るもっとも適切な語句を選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- ① the ability to complete tasks quickly before the deadlines
- ② the harmful habit that prevents people from achieving their goals
- ③ the method of arranging tasks to complete work harder and more efficiently
- ④ the habit of putting off tasks or decisions without reasonable explanations

問2 に入るもっとも適切な語句を選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- ① Positive Aspects of Procrastination
- ② Strategies to Overcome Procrastination Habits
- ③ Important Effects of Delayed Actions and Decisions
- ④ Avoiding Stressful Schedules for Better performance

問3 に入るもっとも適切な語句を選択肢①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- ① The concepts of positive decision-making
- ② Personal differences in response to procrastination
- ③ A human tendency to think about procrastination carefully
- ④ Better performance under the pressure of deadlines

問4 本文の内容について書かれている英文を選択肢①~⑦から二つ選びなさい。

・ (順不同)

- ① Experts agree that procrastination should be removed from our daily habits.
- ② Procrastination goes against how humans have developed to make decisions.
- ③ Procrastination prevents rapid decisions and could be an adaptive characteristic that promotes careful thought.
- ④ Most people make a quick decision when they delay their work until the last possible moment.
- ⑤ The negative effects of procrastination are the same regardless of personal work style.
- ⑥ Better performance under pressure may hurt others' performance.
- ⑦ A main benefit of procrastination is that it allows people to complete less stressful tasks.

