

2026(令和8)年度
札幌大学転入学・編入学試験(2月)

英語専攻
専門試験

【専門試験問題】

問題1 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

When trash gets too much

My friend returned from a recent trip to Tokyo with a largely empty suitcase. She'd put her things in her companions' baggage*¹ because her suitcase handles were broken.

The top handle broke on the first day of her trip. One day later, the side handle gave way*² too. Having decided to buy a new one, she asked the hotel staff how to dispose of it. (A) Their answer made her change her mind. She'd have to pay ¥2,000 for the hotel to handle it. My friend found that too expensive, so she brought her suitcase, broken handles and all, back to Singapore to throw away.

"I knew it's not easy to find rubbish bins in Japan," she said. "But I didn't expect to have to pay ¥2,000 to throw something away." While thinking about what to do, (B) a horrible thought crossed her mind. She contemplated*³ leaving it in a locker at the train station. My look of horror*⁴ surprised her. "Would it have been that bad?" she asked. "They can simply throw it away with the rest of the trash." I said her suitcase could have ended up occupying precious space in the lost and found section, not to mention the time and effort spent by the staff.

For many visitors to Japan, it can be difficult to understand the rules of rubbish disposal. First, you have to sort your trash — a practice which isn't mandatory*⁵ in Singapore. (C) Many friends have asked me to explain the difference between combustibles and non-combustibles*⁶. Then there is the matter of paying to throw away bulky*⁷ items. My friends were shocked to know I had to pay a few thousand yen to throw away a mattress when I was living in Kyoto.

In Singapore, we can get it done for free by calling the town council*⁸ which manages our estate.

Unfortunately, because it's so easy to throw something away in Singapore, many people don't think very carefully about buying new stuff. If we had to pay a fee, I think many Singaporeans will be more mindful about*⁹ their shopping.

Everything comes at a cost*¹⁰. So, before I buy something, I try to think of the effort it would take to give it away or recycle it if I no longer want it. Not paying a fee doesn't mean there are no costs. It simply means the costs are hidden and borne by taxpayers and the environment.

(D) The more we consume and throw away, the greater the price which we pay, even if it doesn't come directly from our pocket. (The Japan Times Alpha, June 27, 2025)

[注]

her companions' baggage*¹ : 彼女の同行者たちの荷物

gave way*² : 壊れた、折れた

contemplated*³ : じっくり考える、熟慮する

My look of horror*⁴ : 私のぎょつとした表情

mandatory*⁵ : 義務的な、規則で命じられた

combustibles and non-combustibles*⁶ : 可燃物と不燃物

bulky*⁷ : かさばる、大きい

the town council*⁸ : 自治会、地方自治体

mindful about*⁹ : (～に)気を配る

comes at a cost*¹⁰ : コストがかかる、費用がかかる

問1 下線部(A)について、ホテルスタッフの回答を日本語で説明しなさい。

問2 下線部(B)について、ひどい考えとは何かを日本語で説明しなさい。

問3 下線部(C) (D)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 次の(1)～(4)が本文の内容と一致していれば T を、一致していなければ F を書きなさい。

- (1) 筆者の友達は、彼女のスーツケースを処分してからシンガポールに帰国した。
- (2) シンガポールではゴミを分別する必要はない。
- (3) シンガポールは物価が高いので、人々はよく熟慮してから物を購入する。
- (4) たとえ物を捨てるのにコストがかからないとしても、そこには納税者や環境

が負担している
隠れたコストがあると筆者は考えている。

問題2 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Texas library book returned after 82 years

A library book has been returned nearly 82 years after it was borrowed from the San Antonio Public Library in Texas. It came with a letter noting “Grandma won’t be able to pay for it anymore.”

The book is *Your Child, His Family, and Friends* by marriage and family counselor Frances Bruce Strain. It was checked out in July 1943 and returned in June this year from a person in Oregon, the library said in a news release.

“(A)After the recent death of my father, I inherited a few boxes of books he left behind,” the person wrote in a letter that was shared by the library on Instagram and signed with the initials P.A.A.G.

The book was a guide for parents on helping their children navigate*¹ personal relationships.

“The book must have been borrowed by my Grandmother, Maria del Socorro Aldrete Flores (Cortez),” the person wrote. “(B)In that year, she transferred to Mexico City to work at the U.S. Embassy*². (C)She must have taken the book with her, and some 82 years later, (D)it ended up in my possession.”

The person who returned the book wrote in the letter: “I hope there is no late fee for it because Grandma won’t be able to pay for it anymore.” (The Japan Times Alpha, September 5, 2025)

[注]

navigate*¹ : ~をうまく切り抜ける

the U.S. Embassy*² : アメリカ大使館

問1 下線部(A) (B) (C) (D)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題3 ()に入れるのに最も適切なものを 1,2,3,4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

1. A: It’s almost midnight. It’s high time () to bed.

B: I’m going to stay up all night. I have to finish this work by tomorrow.

1. go 2. you going 3. you went 4. going

2. I believe the day will come () there will be no war.
1. when 2. because 3. after 4. which
3. A: Can your wife drive a car?
B: No, she can't, and I can't ().
1. also 2. too 3. either 4. neither
4. A: What are you going to have for lunch?
B: I don't feel like () at all.
1. eat 2. to eat 3. eaten 4. eating
5. She determined () the offer.
1. accepting 2. to accept 3. accept 4. accepted
6. This semester Jane had to buy twelve books, most of () were sold at the bookstore near her house.
1. that 2. which 3. them 4. ones
7. Helen strongly recommended investing in IT companies. If I had followed her advice then, I () my fortune.
1. lost 2. would lose
3. would have lost 4. would be losing
8. With his legs (), Andy sat on the grass under the oak tree eating a hamburger.
1. crossed 2. crossing 3. crosses 4. cross
9. Mr. Suzuki () here ever since he came to Sapporo 25 years ago.
1. was teaching 2. is teaching
3. has been teaching 4. would have taught

10. He earns () I earn a week.

1. as twice much money
2. twice money as much as
3. twice as much money as
4. as much money as twice

問題4 次の日本文中の下線部(A) (B) (C) (D)を英訳しなさい。

私は友人とランチを食べに外出しました。この日の前日に、(A)私の友達は、私が引っ越すのを手伝ってくれました。それで、私は彼に食事をごちそうしたかったのです。食べ終わった後、「きみには本当にお世話になったから、それは僕のおごりだよ」と私は言いました。(B)私は、支払うために私の財布を開けました。でも、(C)私は銀行に行くのを忘れていました。それで、私の財布には1,000円しかありませんでした。(D)私の友達は私に心配しないように言いました。彼は「割り勘にしよう」と言ってくれました。

【出題意図】

問題1

問1 本文の内容に関する質問に回答する問題。必要な情報を適切に読み取る能力をみる。

問2 本文の内容に関する質問に回答する問題。必要な情報を適切に読み取る能力と論理的思考能力をみる。

問3 英語の文構造、文法、語彙を正しく理解し、文の内容を適切に理解する英語読解力をみる日本語訳問題。

問4 書き手の意図、文章の概要や要点を捉える英語読解力と論理的思考力をみる問題。

問題2

問1 英語の文構造、文法、語彙を正しく理解し、文の内容を適切に理解する英語読解力をみる日本語訳問題。

問題3

英文の空所に入れるのに適切なものを選択する問題。英語の4技能の基礎となる文法力をみる。

問題4

日常的な話題を、基本的な語彙や文法を用いて、適切に伝えるライティング能力をみる。

【解答】

問題1

問1 それ(スーツケース)を処理するために、ホテルに 2,000 円を支払わなければならない。

問2 スーツケースを駅のロッカーに残してくるという考え。

問3 (C) 多くの友人は、可燃物と不燃物との違いを説明するように私に頼む。

(D) 私たちが消費したり捨てたりする量が多ければ多いほど、私たちの支払う代償はますます大きくなる。

問4 (1) F (2) T (3) F (4) T

問題2

問1 (A) 私の父が最近亡くなった後、私は彼が遺した数箱分の本を相続した。

(B) その年、彼女はアメリカ大使館で働くために、メキシコシティに転勤した。

(C) 彼女はその本と一緒に持って行ったに違いない。

(D) それは結果的に私の所有となった。

問題3 (1) 3 (2) 1 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 2
(6) 2 (7) 3 (8) 1 (9) 3 (10) 3

問題4 (A) My friend helped me move.

(B) I opened my wallet to pay.

(C) I had forgotten to go to the bank.

(D) My friend told me not to worry.