

# 2026年度 学校推薦型選抜

## 英 語

### 注 意

1. 指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないでください。
2. 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号、氏名を記入し、受験番号をマークしてください。

#### 【解答用紙（マークシート）の記入方法】

1. 筆記用具はH、F、HBのいずれかの黒鉛筆を用い、書いたものを消す時は消しゴムできれいに消してください。ボールペンは読み取れないので使用しないでください。
2. 解答用紙（マークシート）は折り曲げたり汚したりしてはいけません。また、指定以外の文字や線などを記入しないでください。
3. 左側の受験番号欄に5桁の受験番号を、氏名欄に氏名をそれぞれ記入してください。
4. 右側の受験番号欄に5桁の受験番号を正しくマークしてください。
5. 記入の方法を間違えると採点されないので、くれぐれも注意してください。

#### 《記入例》

■ ■ ■ ■	受験番号	4 3 2 1 0	■ ■ ■ ■	万	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	氏名	○ ○ ○ ○		千	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
■ ■ ■	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	36	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	37	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	38	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

3. 問題は、I から VII まであります。  
問題用紙の印刷不鮮明、落丁・乱丁または解答用紙の汚れなどがある場合は手をあげてください。
4. 解答時間は、11時40分より12時20分までです。
5. 机の上に出せるものは、受験票、黒鉛筆（H、F、HBに限る）、シャープペンシル（メモや計算に使用する場合に限る）、消しゴム、鉛筆削り、時計（計算、通信、辞書機能等の付いた時計は不可）、ティッシュペーパー（中身のみ）、その他指定されたもののみです。
6. 携帯電話等の通信機器は、アラーム設定を解除し、電源を切ってカバン等の中にしまってください。
7. 不正行為を行った場合は、受験を中止させ、退室を命じます。
8. この問題冊子は、持ち帰ってください。





IV. 次の A と B の会話が一番自然な流れとなるように、( ) の中に入る語句として最も適切なものを、それぞれ 1 から 4 の中から 1 つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

【 解答番号 

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1. A: Your blood pressure is a bit high today. Have you been under stress?

B: ( )

A: That could be the cause. Try to rest more, and we'll monitor it closely.

1. Do you recommend I take any medication for it?
2. I don't think you have high blood pressure, but you should get enough sleep.
3. I've been working long hours lately because my colleague is in the hospital.
4. Maybe. Do you think lifestyle changes will help?

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2. A: Professor, I wanted to ask if you had any feedback on my essay draft. I'm not sure if my argument is clear enough.

B: ( )

A: Thank you. I'll revise the introduction and make sure the rest of the essay supports the main point more directly. Could you check it again tomorrow?

1. I suggest you provide more practical examples to broaden your idea.
2. That's encouraging to hear. I'll start preparing my statement of purpose.
3. You have solid research experience and strong recommendations.
4. Your ideas are strong, but the main thesis could be more focused.

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3. A: Wow, this bakery has so many different kinds of bread. I didn't expect to see this many choices, and now I'm not sure what to get for lunch.

B: Yeah, everything looks really tasty. I think I'll get the curry bread because it's my favorite. It's crispy on the outside and has spicy filling inside.

A: That sounds good. Oh, I know! I think I'll try this melon bread. I've never eaten it before, but I've heard it's one of the most popular types of bread at this bakery.

B: Yes, it's sweet and soft, like a soft cookie on the outside, and ( )

1. I heard it has already sold out for the day.
2. it's a little too pricey for us to afford.
3. it's something that both kids and adults enjoy.
4. I've never had it, either, and I want to try it.

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V. 次の各英文の空欄に入る語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

【 解答番号 

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(A) Coat hanger pain is tension, muscle tightness, or pain in the back of the neck, shoulders, and upper back. The condition is called coat hanger pain because the pain ( ア ) a pattern that looks like the shape of a coat hanger. The pain may also ( イ ) up to the back of the head. This kind of pain is often ( ウ ) to low blood pressure from standing up too quickly. Although coat hanger pain might feel like mild muscle ache at first, it is often a sign of ( エ ) health problems that need to be checked and treated.

ア	1. does	2. follows	3. offers	4. widens	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">18</td></tr></table>	18
18						
イ	1. catch	2. feed	3. make	4. spread	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">19</td></tr></table>	19
19						
ウ	1. brought	2. caused	3. linked	4. tailored	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">20</td></tr></table>	20
20						
エ	1. describing	2. enhancing	3. promoting	4. underlying	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">21</td></tr></table>	21
21						

(B) Two recent studies offer new hope for the treatment of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)\*. In Japan, a new medicine was approved after a clinical trial showed it significantly ( オ ) the survival of ALS patients. When it was given early, patients lived over 500 days longer than those ( カ ) existing treatments. In Europe, another study tested a low dose of an additional drug together with the standard ALS medicine. The results showed that this new ( キ ) treatment helped slow disease progression and reduced the risk of death by over 40% in patients with specific biomarkers. Both treatments show promising new approaches and suggest the potential for more effective ALS therapies in the near future.

オ	1. approved	2. delayed	3. extended	4. proposed	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">22</td></tr></table>	22
22						
カ	1. receiving	2. recruiting	3. refusing	4. replacing	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">23</td></tr></table>	23
23						
キ	1. combination	2. competition	3. complement	4. component	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">24</td></tr></table>	24
24						

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)\* 筋萎縮性側索硬化症

VI. 次の英文を読み、3つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号  ~  】

A study examined whether positive affect measured in real time could predict the risk of death in older adults. The participants to the study were 3,853 men and women aged from 52 to 79, residing in England. They were asked to record their emotional state four times a day: when they woke up in the morning, 30 minutes after waking up, at 7:00 p.m., and at bedtime. They rated six emotions—three positive (happy, excited, content) and three negative (worried, anxious, fearful)—on a four-point scale. Their positive affect scores were calculated by averaging the three positive emotion ratings throughout the day. Based on these scores, participants were categorized into low, medium, or high positive affect groups.

The participants' mortality data was tracked over an average follow-up period of approximately five years. The death rates differed by positive affect group: 7.3% for low, 4.6% for medium, and 3.6% for high positive affect. After adjusting the results to account for age and sex, the high positive affect group had a 50% lower risk of death than the low positive affect group. When additional factors such as socioeconomic\* status, health conditions, depression symptoms, and behaviors like smoking and physical activity were considered, high positive affect still showed a significant link to lower mortality risk by 35%. In addition, the analysis showed that positive affect measured at different times of the day (morning, evening, and bedtime) had similar relationships with survival rate. Also, even after removing participants who died within six months of the assessment, the results remained mostly unchanged. This suggests that low positive affect was not merely a result of being seriously ill.

One important issue in research on well-being and health is how depression and other negative emotions affect health. Depression is usually associated with diseases such as heart problems, cancer, and diabetes\*. However, in this study, positive affect still helped lower the risk of death even after considering depression and negative feelings. Also, negative emotions and depression did not predict death on their own once health problems were included in the analysis.

In conclusion, the study supports the idea that higher daily positive emotions are linked to a lower risk of death, even when other risk factors are considered. It highlights the importance of emotional well-being for older adults and suggests that helping people feel happier may bring them health benefits.

socioeconomic\* 社会経済的      diabetes\* 糖尿病

1. What was the main aim of the study?

1. To discover whether positive emotions can predict the risk of death in older adults.
2. To find out how pre-existing health conditions and older adults' feelings are related.
3. To monitor how emotional states change throughout the day over five years.
4. To test whether feeling positive can be used as a treatment for illnesses in older adults.

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2. Which of the following words can replace the underlined word in the second paragraph?

1. attitudes
2. practices
3. traditions
4. styles

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3. What can be said about the participants in the study?

1. Feeling negative is the major cause of death among seniors.
2. Feeling positive may save their lives by curing serious illnesses.
3. Not feeling negative is more important than feeling positive for the health of seniors.
4. Not feeling positive may be more harmful to health than simply feeling negative.

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VII. 次の英文を読み、3つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号  ~  】

Whooping cough is a highly contagious acute respiratory\* infection ( ) by violent coughing attacks. It can become severe, especially in newborns and young infants. The illness often begins with cold-like symptoms, but the cough gradually worsens to the point where breathing becomes difficult. It is said that the Japanese name of this disease comes from the fact that the cough can last for around one hundred days. In some cases, however, the cough can last up to six months. Coughing tends to worsen at night, and some people may throw up due to the intensity of the attacks. Fever is usually mild or absent, and patients may appear well between coughing episodes.

During the COVID-19 pandemic starting in 2020, enhanced infection control measures led to a temporary decrease in reported cases of respiratory illnesses, including whooping cough. However, a global increase has been observed since 2023 as public health restrictions were relaxed. For example, Europe reported about 25,000 cases in 2023, but in just the first three months of 2024, cases had already reached 32,000. In the United States, the number of cases in 2024 was nearly six times that of the previous year. A similar trend has been observed in Japan, with increasing attention in the media.

Whooping cough spreads through droplets\* from coughing or sneezing\* as well as close contact with infected individuals, making it highly transmittable. Routine vaccination\* is strongly recommended, especially for infants between 0 and 2 years old. Early vaccination is considered the most effective preventive measure, and such national programs stress the importance of timely vaccination. Unfortunately, vaccine-induced immunity\* decreases over time, so booster shots are also recommended.

In adults, typical severe coughing attacks are often missing, so the illness may be mistaken for a common cold. As a result, adults can unknowingly transmit the infection to vulnerable groups such as infants and the elderly. Treatment usually involves antibiotics\*. While the infectiousness disappears five to seven days after starting the treatment, a full two-week course is needed to eliminate the bacteria completely. It is essential that patients do not stop taking antibiotics early, even if the coughing has improved.

respiratory*	呼吸器系の	droplet*	飛沫	sneeze*	くしゃみをする
vaccination*	予防接種	immunity*	免疫	antibiotic*	抗生物質

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate word to put into the blank in the first paragraph?

1. assigned
2. characterized
3. occurred
4. transformed

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2. Which of the following is the Japanese name for “whooping cough”?

1. 黄熱病
2. 蕁麻疹
3. 咳喘息
4. 百日咳

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3. Which of the following is stated in the passage?

1. At night, coughing typically intensifies, and the violent nature of the attacks may lead to having an upset stomach, especially in older patients.
2. People commonly have a fever when they are coughing, but they may look healthy when they are not.
3. Stricter infection-control steps during the COVID-19 pandemic caused a decrease in the number of reported respiratory diseases.
4. Timely vaccination offers the strongest protection, and prompt antibiotic treatment can easily prevent fatal outcomes among adolescents.

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星薬科大学

2026年度推薦型選抜（英語）

解答

大問	解答番号	正答
I	1	1
	2	2
	3	4
	4	1
	5	4
	6	1
	7	1
	8	3
II	9	3
	10	1
	11	3
III	12	1
	13	2
	14	3
IV	15	3
	16	4
	17	3

大問	解答番号	正答
V	18	2
	19	4
	20	3
	21	4
	22	3
	23	1
	24	1
VI	25	1
	26	2
	27	4
VII	28	2
	29	4
	30	3

星薬科大学

2026 年度学校型推薦選抜 英語 出題意図

大問 I

語彙・文法問題である。語彙や文法の知識だけでなく、与えられた文脈の中で最も適切な語句が何かを判断する力を試す。

大問 II

語彙・文法問題である。問題文の下線部分と同意の表現を選択する。文脈から意味を推測する力も試す。

大問 III

語彙・文法問題で、文中の文法や語彙の使い方の誤りを見つける能力を試す。

大問 IV

会話文を読み、空所に入る発話として最も適切なものを答える問題である。前後の文脈を考慮しながら、自然な英語で表現する力を試す。

大問 V

1 段落からなる英文を読み、前後の文脈を考慮しながら空所に入る語として最も適切なものを答える問題である。語彙・文法の知識に加え、前後の文脈を考慮しながら適切な英語で表現する力を試す。

大問 VI

ある程度まとまった量の英文を読み、前後の文脈を考慮しながら文中の語の言い換え表現として最も適切なものを答えたり、内容に関する質問に答えたりする問題である。前後の文脈を考慮しながら適切な英語で表現する力のほか、本文中に書いてあることをそのまま正解とするのではなく、言い換えや一段階の思考を介して解答を導き出す力を試す。

大問 VII

ある程度まとまった量の英文を読み、前後の文脈を考慮しながら空所に入る語として最も適切なものを答えたり、文中の語の意味を答えたり、内容に関する質問に答えたりする問題である。前後の文脈を考慮しながら内容を理解する力や、適切な英語で表現する力のほか、長文中の別々の場所に書かれている事柄を統合して答えを導き出す力を試す。