

2026(令和8)年度 沖縄国際大学一般選抜試験問題

【英 語】

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけない。
2. この問題は、9 ページある。解答用紙は、マーク用が1枚ある。
3. 一般選抜試験の受験生は【1】～【40】(大問 I～V-B)の問題を解くこと。
 専門高校／総合学科卒業生選抜試験の受験生は【1】～【30】(大問 I～IV)を解くこと。
 各設問の配点については P.10 に記載。
4. マーク用の解答用紙の選択問題マーク欄は使用しないこと。
5. 試験中に問題の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁、乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気がついた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
6. 解答用紙は直接機械処理をするので、折り曲げたり、汚してはいけない。
7. 解答用紙には、受験番号、氏名、科目、受験地が印字されているので、間違いがないか確認すること。
8. 筆記用具は、必ず鉛筆 (HB) または 0.5 ミリの HB シャープペンシルを使用し、丁寧に記入すること。
 また、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製消しゴムで完全に消してから改めて記入すること。
9. 解答は、設問ごとに指示してある番号の解答欄にマークすること。例えば【20】と指示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(よい記入例)のようにNo.【20】の回答欄の③にマークすること。

○よい記入例

No.	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【20】	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

○悪い記入例 (得点にならない)

	No.	解 答 欄									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【21】	2ヶ所にマークした	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
【22】	はみだしてマークした	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
【23】	ぬりつぶした	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

10. 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

2026(令和8)年度 沖縄国際大学一般選抜試験問題

【英語】

※ 解答はすべて解答用紙にマークすること。

I. 次の各文の空欄【1】～【15】に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. He speaks Korean as (【1】) as a native speaker.

- ① well ② same ③ better ④ best

2. She is familiar (【2】) classical music.

- ① to ② with ③ at ④ about

3. Please let me know when he (【3】) the office.

- ① had reached ② reaches ③ reaching ④ reached

4. You should take his advice into (【4】).

- ① discussion ② plan ③ account ④ report

5. I had my wallet (【5】) while I was shopping.

- ① steal ② stole ③ stolen ④ stealing

6. The rumor turned out (【6】) false.

- ① being ② to be ③ be ④ was

7. His explanation was far from (【7】).

- ① convince ② convincing ③ convinced ④ convinces

8. This is the place (【8】) the concert will be held.

- ① when ② which ③ what ④ where

9. The TV show was so boring that I couldn't help (【9】) asleep.

- ① fall ② to fall ③ falling ④ fallen

10. I tried to cheer her up, but she was in no (【10】) to talk.
① reason ② way ③ mood ④ time
11. As far as I (【11】), he has never lied to anyone.
① concern ② am concerning ③ know ④ had known
12. I'd appreciate it if you (【12】) me a hand with this report.
① giving ② gave ③ will give ④ had given
13. They have been working day and night to (【13】) the deadline.
① catch ② try ③ meet ④ hold
14. His suggestion was not acceptable, and (【14】) was his attitude.
① either ② neither ③ so ④ such
15. I happened to see my teacher at the gym, and we ended up (【15】) for an hour.
① talking ② talk ③ talked ④ to talk

II. 次の日本語の意味に合うように、①～⑤の語句を並べかえて英文にすると、3番目の空欄【16】～【20】に入れるのに最も適切なものは何か、それぞれ下の①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. 出かけようとしたら電話が鳴った。

I _____ (【16】) _____ the phone rang.

- ① leave ② about ③ was ④ to ⑤ when

2. そろそろ休暇を取ってもよい頃だ。

It _____ (【17】) _____ a vacation.

- ① had ② I ③ time ④ is ⑤ about

3. 飛行機が遅れたので待つしかなかった。

Our flight was delayed, so we _____ (【18】) _____ wait.

- ① but ② no ③ had ④ to ⑤ choice

4. 彼に話しても意味がない。

There's _____ (【19】) _____ him.

- ① no ② in ③ to ④ point ⑤ talking

5. 昨日になって初めてその事故のことを知った。

It _____ (【20】) _____ I found out about the accident.

- ① until ② yesterday ③ was ④ that ⑤ not

Ⅲ. 下記は(A)と(B)の空港での会話です。空欄【21】～【25】に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑧の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- A: Welcome to ABC Airline. May I help you?
B: Yes, please. My suitcase wasn't in the baggage pickup area.
A: I'm sorry to hear that. That must be really frustrating. (【21】)
B: I was on Flight 203 from Tokyo.
A: Let me check the system right away. Oh, no! I'm sorry! (【22】)
B: What? You must be kidding me!
A: We're truly sorry. It was put on the wrong connection. But please don't worry. We'll send it to your address immediately. You should receive it tomorrow.
B: I'm not happy, but that helps.
A: Thank you for your understanding. Please fill out this form with the address where you're staying.
B: Okay. (【23】)
A: Thank you.
B: By the way, I'll need a change of clothes for tonight.
A: I was just about to mention that. If you need anything for tonight, you're welcome to buy some basic items, such as toiletries or a change of clothes. (【24】)
B: That helps a lot. I was worried I'd have to go without everything tonight.
A: Please don't worry. We understand how upsetting this must be, and we'll do our best to make it right.
B: (【25】) What should I do if it doesn't arrive tomorrow?
A: Just call this number and provide your claim number.

- ① I'll check my e-mail address.
- ② I'll write down my host family's address in Boston.
- ③ What flight were you on?
- ④ One more thing about my suitcase.
- ⑤ Do I need to pay extra for my suitcase?
- ⑥ Unfortunately, your bag was sent to Chicago by mistake.
- ⑦ How many bags did you see?
- ⑧ We'll cover the cost, so please keep the receipts.

Ⅳ. 次の文章を読み、【26】～【30】の内容に一致するものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

For many people across the world, owning a pet is an important part of life. The most popular pets are cats and dogs, making up for over half of the pet population. Dogs are the most preferred pet in the US, while cats are slightly more popular in European countries. In Japan, cats overtook dogs in 2023. Recently, dogs such as *Shiba Inu* and *Akita Inu* seemingly have attracted global attention. One of the reasons for this could be a movie called *Hachi: A Dog's Tale*, which was released in 2009. It portrayed a loyal *Akita Inu* who waited for his owner for years after his owner's sudden death.

Indeed, both cats and dogs have a long history as human companions. Dogs were among the first creatures domesticated by humans, dating back thousands of years. Over time, they have served as a strong labor force for humans. For example, dachshunds and golden retrievers were originally hunting dogs. German shepherds and Dobermans are known to be fearless guard dogs. Cats, on the other hand, were first domesticated in ancient Egypt. They were often worshipped as gods for being mysterious and spiritual. Cats also played a major role in controlling rats in farms, ships, and people's homes. In modern times, both cats and dogs have become valued and irreplaceable family members, offering comfort, love, and joy.

Despite their popularity, there are numerous things we should consider before we welcome pets into our homes. First of all, they take up a lot of our time and attention. We constantly need to watch over them to make sure that they are fed, groomed, and healthy. Food, toys, and trips to the vet may lead to financial difficulty. In addition, pets sometimes damage furniture and break valuables in homes. They may keep you awake at night with their constant barking and meowing. You may even get complaints from your neighbors. Traveling and going on vacation could be difficult, and owners may need to bring their pets along or make special arrangements while they are away.

Still, the benefits of owning pets often outweigh the challenges. Pets provide emotional support and ease stress, anxiety, and loneliness. Cuddling up with your cat or dog and petting them will help you relax and give you a sense of comfort and security. Taking your dog out for a walk can be good exercise, and even help you make friends with other dog owners in the neighborhood. Studies have found that older cat owners have lower chances of getting heart-related illnesses. There are also benefits for the younger generation. Children who grow up with pets in their homes learn to be responsible, caring, and empathetic. They are also said to be more confident and emotionally stable.

In conclusion, while pets require great care and commitment, they create joy and excitement, making the experience deeply meaningful. Domesticated animals, especially cats and dogs, have been by our side throughout the course of history. Our social, mental, and physical well-being and their presence in our lives go hand-in-hand. And let's not forget how cute and adorable they are! Just look at all those pictures and videos of kittens and puppies on social media. Once you become a pet owner, life just won't be the same without them.

[26] In the first paragraph, what is true about the popularity of pets?

- ① American pet owners prefer cats to dogs.
- ② Dogs are more popular than cats in Europe.
- ③ Cats have always been the most popular pet in Japan.
- ④ Japanese dogs have become more well-known overseas.

[27] In the second paragraph, what is historically true about cats?

- ① They were sometimes considered to be gods.
- ② They guarded people's homes during the night.
- ③ They were secretly owned by the Egyptians.
- ④ They liked playing with rats and other small animals.

[28] In the third paragraph, what is said to be a disadvantage of having pets?

- ① They can be aggressive towards people.
- ② They age faster than humans do.
- ③ They can be a financial burden.
- ④ They will never leave you alone.

[29] In the fourth paragraph, what is suggested as a benefit of having pets?

- ① It may reduce living costs for older people.
- ② Dog owners are likely to exercise more.
- ③ Dogs can be trained to help around the house.
- ④ Children with pets get excellent grades in school.

[30] What is the author's main point for the entire essay?

- ① Pet owners need to have a lot of time and money.
- ② Animals shouldn't be used for labor or comfort.
- ③ Rules for pets in public places are needed.
- ④ Having pets can greatly improve people's lives.

V. 次の文を読んで、下の A ~ B の問いに答えなさい。

“They’re taking our jobs!” “They’re destroying our culture!” “Why can’t they just stay in their own countries?” These kinds of anti-immigrant feelings have grown in many places, especially the United States and parts of Europe. In Japan, where tourism and foreign workers have increased, more people are starting to speak against immigration as well. While overtourism is a real problem, the bad behavior of a few visitors has made some Japanese see immigration more negatively. However, these simple slogans hide the actual reasons, effects, and policy choices underlying migration. To gain a deeper understanding, we need to ask why people migrate, what immigrants contribute, and how governments can reduce conflict while enhancing benefits.

To begin with, critics often ignore the reasons people migrate. Many leave their countries to escape war, climate problems, or poverty. Others migrate to pursue education or find better employment. Quite often, the policies and trade of richer nations have made life harder in poorer ones, pushing people to leave. Calling immigration an “invasion” ignores these causes and prevents solutions, such as foreign aid, conflict prevention, or development support. Unlike the United States or Europe, Japan has a relatively small number of immigrants, accounting for about four percent of the population. Because large-scale immigration is unfamiliar, public debates in Japan can feel more intense.

Second, the claim that immigrants take jobs or ruin culture is not the whole story. Many studies show immigrants help economies grow, fill needed jobs, and often work alongside rather than against local workers. In Japan, which has an aging population and a low birthrate, the government has recruited workers from Vietnam, the Philippines, China, and Nepal to support healthcare, construction, and farming. Culturally, immigrants bring new foods, arts, businesses, and ideas to their host communities. Over time, their children often blend into society and help shape the future. Although naturalization in Japan is rare, many foreign residents strive to learn Japanese and respect local customs while preserving their own traditions.

Third, better policies can reduce problems. Governments should create legal immigration paths linked to labor needs and protect all workers’ rights, ensuring that wages are not pushed down. In Japan, improving intern and worker programs, providing more oversight, and creating additional paths to long-term residency could help. Offering language classes and community programs helps newcomers integrate more quickly. Local governments also need to plan for housing, schools, and transportation, and handle tourism differently from permanent settlement. Strong anti-discrimination laws and fair access to healthcare reduce social tension. Making naturalization easier and explaining citizenship rules more clearly can help immigrants feel a sense of belonging.

In conclusion, immigration is about three things: why people migrate, what they contribute, and how governments address the issue. Good policies consider all three. When communities welcome newcomers and protect local needs, both sides benefit. Clear rules, fair treatment, and practical planning build trust. With the proper steps, immigrants and long-time residents can coexist and thrive together. Immigration should not be viewed solely as a problem, but also as an opportunity. It gives countries a chance to grow their economies, refresh their cultures, and build connections across borders. For Japan, where the population is shrinking, immigrants may be an essential part of the solution to keep the country strong in the future.

A. 本文の内容と一致するように、下の1～5の文の空欄【31】～【35】に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. Some Japanese people feel negative about immigrants because (【31】).

- ① immigrants often refuse to follow Japanese rules
- ② there are too many immigrants living in Japan
- ③ some tourists behave poorly and make a bad impression
- ④ Japanese culture has already been lost

2. People sometimes see immigration the wrong way because they (【32】).

- ① think it is always good for the economy
- ② believe poor countries never need help from rich countries
- ③ call it an invasion instead of looking at the reasons people move
- ④ assume Japan has more immigrants than America or Europe

3. Immigrants in Japan are important because they (【33】).

- ① take away jobs from local workers
- ② work in areas like hospitals, farming, and building projects
- ③ try to replace Japanese traditions with their own
- ④ become citizens more often than people in other countries

4. According to the essay, governments can reduce problems if they (【34】).

- ① stop immigration completely
- ② remove programs that teach language to newcomers
- ③ treat short visits and long stays in the same way
- ④ make legal work programs and protect fair pay for everyone

5. Immigration is not only a problem because it (【35】).

- ① can help countries grow stronger and learn new ideas
- ② leads to lower tax rates
- ③ makes locals and newcomers fight each other
- ④ stops governments from planning for the future

B. 次の文章は本文について述べたものです。本文の内容と一致するように、空欄【36】～【40】に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Anti-immigrant slogans like “They’re taking our jobs!” hide complex causes and effects of migration. People migrate to (【36】) war, poverty, or climate problems, or to seek work and education. In Japan, only about four percent of residents are (【37】), so large-scale immigration is less familiar there. Japan has (【38】) workers from nearby countries to fill labor shortages in healthcare, construction, and farming. Clear policies such as (【39】) protections, language classes, and local planning can help reduce tension. Distinguishing short-term tourism pressures from long-term settlement and offering clearer citizenship routes can improve (【40】) for everyone.

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (【36】) | ① invite | ② ignore | ③ expand | ④ avoid |
| (【37】) | ① tourists | ② natives | ③ foreigners | ④ neighbors |
| (【38】) | ① hired | ② mistreated | ③ removed | ④ returned |
| (【39】) | ① rule | ② protest | ③ tax | ④ worker |
| (【40】) | ① challenges | ② outcomes | ③ citizens | ④ population |

英語（配点表）

		一般選抜試験	専門高校・総合学科 卒業生選抜試験
I	【1】	2	3
	【2】	2	3
	【3】	2	3
	【4】	2	3
	【5】	2	3
	【6】	2	3
	【7】	2	3
	【8】	2	3
	【9】	2	3
	【10】	2	3
	【11】	2	3
	【12】	2	3
	【13】	2	3
	【14】	2	3
	【15】	2	3
II	【16】	2	3
	【17】	2	3
	【18】	2	3
	【19】	2	3
	【20】	2	3
III	【21】	3	4
	【22】	3	4
	【23】	3	4
	【24】	3	4
	【25】	3	4
IV	【26】	3	4
	【27】	3	4
	【28】	3	4
	【29】	3	4
	【30】	3	4
V -A	【31】	3	/
	【32】	3	
	【33】	3	
	【34】	3	
	【35】	3	
V -B	【36】	3	
	【37】	3	
	【38】	3	
	【39】	3	
	【40】	3	
合計		100	100

* 専門高校・総合学科卒業生選抜試験の受験生は I から IV までの問題（【1】～【30】）を解きます。
それ以外の受験生はすべての問題を解いてください。

