

2026年1月30日

入学試験問題

英 語

I 次の問い（問1～3）に答えよ。

問1. 次の問い（1）～（10）の空所に入るのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- (1) He asked me ( ) bag was on the chair.
- ① whereabouts                      ② whom  
③ whose                                ④ who
- (2) At this stage, there is ( ) I can do to improve the situation.
- ① nothing other                      ② nothing otherwise  
③ nothing else                        ④ nothing but
- (3) People are worried because the poor housing market is ( ) the economy.
- ① being slow                        ② slow down  
③ slowed                                ④ slowing
- (4) The air is cleaner now. Air pollution is ( ) of our problems.
- ① less                      ② lesser                      ③ the most                      ④ the least
- (5) Long ago, boats were made ( ) wood and other lightweight materials.
- ① most of                      ② mostly                      ③ mostly of                      ④ the most
- (6) The teacher made the students learn the poem ( ).
- ① by heart                              ② on the other hand  
③ in mind                                ④ in short
- (7) I know you are busy, but that doesn't ( ) breaking the rule.
- ① whisper                      ② claim                      ③ observe                      ④ justify

- (8) The poster says ( ) the shop has a sale now. **8**  
 ① that      ② which      ③ for      ④ who
- (9) We need a simple and ( ) way to solve this problem. **9**  
 ① last      ② lasting      ③ lately      ④ latter
- (10) If you don't understand the rules, don't ( ) to ask. **10**  
 ① afraid      ② change      ③ hesitate      ④ refrain

問2. 次の問い(1)～(10)の英文を①～④の語や語句を使って完成するとき、  
 [ ] 内で3番目に来るものをそれぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。  
 ただし、文頭に来るものも小文字で示してある。

- (1) Haruko wrote [① to    ② friend    ③ her    ④ in] Spain on  
 and off for several years. **11**
- (2) I remembered [① to    ② door    ③ the    ④ lock] when I  
 left. **12**
- (3) The workers at the factory [① demanding    ② that    ③ are  
 ④ their wages] be raised. **13**
- (4) This ticket is valid for use [① months    ② of    ③ six  
 ④ within] purchase. **14**
- (5) [① on    ② than    ③ rather    ④ rely] rumors, we would  
 prefer to wait for the official announcement. **15**
- (6) Your driver's [① must    ② be    ③ license    ④ renewed]  
 every three years. **16**
- (7) Everything that happened was [① beyond    ② his    ③ far  
 ④ imagination]. **17**
- (8) It remains to be seen [① society    ② will    ③ cope  
 ④ how] with biotechnology. **18**
- (9) I [① the increase    ② about    ③ am    ④ concerned] in  
 traffic accidents. **19**

- (10) We [① our ② to ③ improve ④ managed] English skills this way. **20**

問3. 次の問い(1)～(10)の空所に入るのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- (1) その奨学金は非常に価値があったので、彼は断れなかった。 **21**  
The scholarship was so valuable that he couldn't turn it ( ).  
① away ② off ③ out ④ down

- (2) 市場は非常に不安定だった。もっと早く株を売っておくべきだった。  
**22**

The market was very unstable. I ( ) my stocks earlier.  
① should sell ② will sell  
③ will have sold ④ should have sold

- (3) 気象学者はその地域での大雨を警告した。 **23**  
Meteorologists warned of ( ) rainfall in the region.  
① heavy ② tough ③ strict ④ many

- (4) その会社は来四半期に最新アプリをサービス開始する予定だ。 **24**  
The company plans to ( ) its latest app next quarter.  
① delay ② launch ③ conceal ④ abandon

- (5) 彼女をリーダーに選ぶには、経験を考慮に入れる必要がある。 **25**  
We need to take her experience into ( ) when choosing her as the leader.  
① conclusion ② consent  
③ consider ④ account

- (6) 台風のため、屋外コンサートは中止になった。 **26**  
Because of the typhoon, the outdoor concert was called ( ).  
① off ② up ③ over ④ out

- (7) 彼女はフランス留学のチャンスをつかんだ。 27  
She (        ) the opportunity to study abroad in France.  
① missed      ② handed      ③ seized      ④ gave
- (8) 彼の助言を当然のこととして受け止め、感謝しなかった。 28  
I took his advice (        ) granted and didn't appreciate it.  
① with          ② at              ③ for            ④ on
- (9) 目撃者は警察に事故の詳細な説明をした。 29  
The witness gave a (        ) account of the accident to the police.  
① small          ② true            ③ detailed      ④ brief
- (10) 彼はついに自分が間違っていたことを認めて謝罪した。 30  
He finally (        ) that he was wrong and apologized.  
① assumed      ② admitted      ③ afforded      ④ acclaimed

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、下の問い（1～4）に答えよ。（元になった文章は2024年以前に書かれたものである。）

Hirotake Yano is an <sup>Ⓐ</sup> unlikely billionaire. He was born in 1943 and grew up in a poor, crowded family with five brothers and three sisters. While he (A) studying engineering at Chuo University, he got married, started a family, and then began working for his father-in-law's small fish business. Yano became president when he was only 26, but the company soon failed. With seven million yen of <sup>Ⓑ</sup> debt, he moved his young family to Tokyo and sold encyclopedias door-to-door. That job also ended badly, so he returned to Hiroshima and opened a tiny street stall <sup>注1)</sup> <sub>(ア)</sub>. He sold cheap household goods and kept moving from place to place to find customers. In 1977, he chose one simple idea: he (B) sell every product for a <sup>Ⓒ</sup> uniform price of 100 yen, the lowest price that still gave a small profit. He changed the shop's name from Yano Shoten to Daiso, which means "big warehouse." At that time no one thought this stall would change Japanese shopping culture, but Yano believed his plan could work.

Now, Daiso operates over 3,000 stores in Japan and around 2,000 overseas in 26 countries, (C) the United States, Australia, China, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia. The largest of the stores in Japan is in Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture, a so-called "Giga Daiso" that spans no fewer than seven floors; but the company's headquarters remain where they started, in Yano's hometown of Hiroshima.

Among Japan's 100-yen chains, Daiso is the clear leader, ahead of rivals such as Seria, Can Do, and Watts. Even though the retail world has faced hard times in the last ten years, all four chains have kept opening new stores at an amazing speed. In 2019, Daiso announced plans for 170 new shops in one fiscal year <sup>注2)</sup>. Seria aimed for 150, while Can Do and Watts planned 80 and 115, respectively. These numbers were (D) than the new branches opened by some of the country's mighty convenience-store giants, like Seven-Eleven, Family

Mart, and Lawson.

So, what is it that makes 100-yen stores successful, even when faced, like all the world's retailers, with intense competition from Amazon and other online stores? How on earth do they manage to generate a profit when selling their products so cheaply? The answer lies primarily in the way they<sup>(r)</sup> manufacture and purchase their merchandise. The majority of their products are manufactured cheaply in low-wage factories in China and Southeast Asia from where they are shipped directly to the chain's warehouses, without any middlemen that would add costs. Furthermore, they are always ordered in bulk<sup>注3)</sup> — tens of thousands of each single item. Buying in bulk allows the chains to negotiate lower prices with the manufacturers, enabling the<sup>(v)</sup> retailers to make a small but crucial profit on the products sold in their stores. Manufacturing on a large scale also means the products do not necessarily have to be low-quality. By itself, each item might cost more than 100 yen to produce, but because the factories are able to make so many, they can keep the costs down.

Not every product in a 100-yen shop is actually cheap to produce, however. Chains like Daiso are willing to lose a little money on some higher-cost goods because they know customers will also buy many very cheap ones, some of (E) cost the company under 10 yen. The real attraction<sup>①</sup> is the endless variety on the shelves.

Daiso, for example, sells over 70,000 unique items across 15 different categories, from kitchen goods and garden equipment to cosmetics, apparel, and electrical devices. Every month the line-up grows by around 700 new products, so shoppers always find something fresh. People often enter the store intending to pick up one or two things, but they leave with several extra items that suddenly caught their eye. This mix of low prices and constant novelty keeps customers coming back.

Like all retail businesses, operating a 100-yen chain is not without its risks. Although competition from online stores like Amazon is not such a problem with low-cost goods of this type, rising labor costs caused (F) worker shortages are an issue. Some 100-yen shops have begun to introduce automated checkouts to compensate. Also, with profit margins tight, the chains are at risk to changes in exchange rates, which can suddenly make imports more expensive.

If Daiso's founder Hirotake Yano has anything to do with it, however, the 100-yen business should be safe. Famously modest and publicity-shy, he once said, "O-kyaku-sama wa yo wakaran" ("I just don't understand customers"). Clearly, though, he knew something.

注1) street stall 売店

注2) fiscal year 会計年度

注3) in bulk 大量に

問1. 空所 (A) ~ (F) に入るのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- |               |            |             |            |    |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|----|
| (A) ① is      | ② was      | ③ has been  | ④ will be  | 31 |
| (B) ① can     | ② will     | ③ would     | ④ was      | 32 |
| (C) ① include | ② included | ③ including | ④ includes | 33 |
| (D) ① later   | ② sooner   | ③ rather    | ④ greater  | 34 |
| (E) ① what    | ② which    | ③ that      | ④ whose    | 35 |
| (F) ① of      | ② by       | ③ for       | ④ with     | 36 |



(ウ) 45

- ① このことが、小売業者が店で売る商品の少額の売上を優先し、大きな利益を犠牲にすることを可能にしている。
- ② このことが、小売業者が店舗で販売される商品を小さくしても、利益が重要であることを示せるようにしている。
- ③ このことが、小売業者が店で売る商品の少額な費用を負担できるようにしている。
- ④ このことが、店舗で販売する商品から、わずかながらも重要な利益を上げることを可能にしている。

問4. 本文の内容から判断して、(1)～(5)の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) According to the passage, why can 100-yen stores keep their prices so low? 46

- ① They receive government aid for low-income shoppers.
- ② They import second-hand goods from overseas markets.
- ③ They ship goods directly from factories and order in huge quantities.
- ④ They rely mainly on volunteer labor in their stores.

(2) Why are chains like Daiso willing to lose money on certain higher-cost products? 47

- ① The government pays them back for those losses.
- ② Because the costly items attract customers, and those customers then buy many cheap ones.
- ③ Such items are required by Japanese consumer law.
- ④ They boost the chains' import amounts.

- (3) According to the passage, what feature of 100-yen stores often causes customers to leave with more items than they intended to buy? 48
- ① Extended opening hours
  - ② Cashiers who offer something extra when you pay
  - ③ A constantly changing and wide variety of products
  - ④ Loyalty points that expire quickly
- (4) What action did some 100-yen shops take to reduce rising labor costs? 49
- ① They shortened business hours on weekends.
  - ② They installed self-checkout machines.
  - ③ They raised the uniform price from 100 yen to 150 yen.
  - ④ They began hiring only part-time foreign students.
- (5) How does the passage interpret Yano's remark, "O-kyaku-sama wa yo wakaran" ("I just don't understand customers")? 50
- ① Yano genuinely does not care about customer needs.
  - ② Despite the remark, Yano actually understands customers very well.
  - ③ Yano blames customers for the company's early failures.
  - ④ Yano plans to raise prices because customers are unpredictable.

# MEMO

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