

2026 年 度

## 問題冊子

教 科	科 目	ページ数
外国語	英語	8

試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。

### 解答の書き方

1. 解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の所定欄に、はっきりと記入すること。
2. 解答を訂正する場合は、きれいに消してから記入すること。
3. 解答用紙には、解答と志望学部及び受験番号のほかは、いっさい記入しないこと。

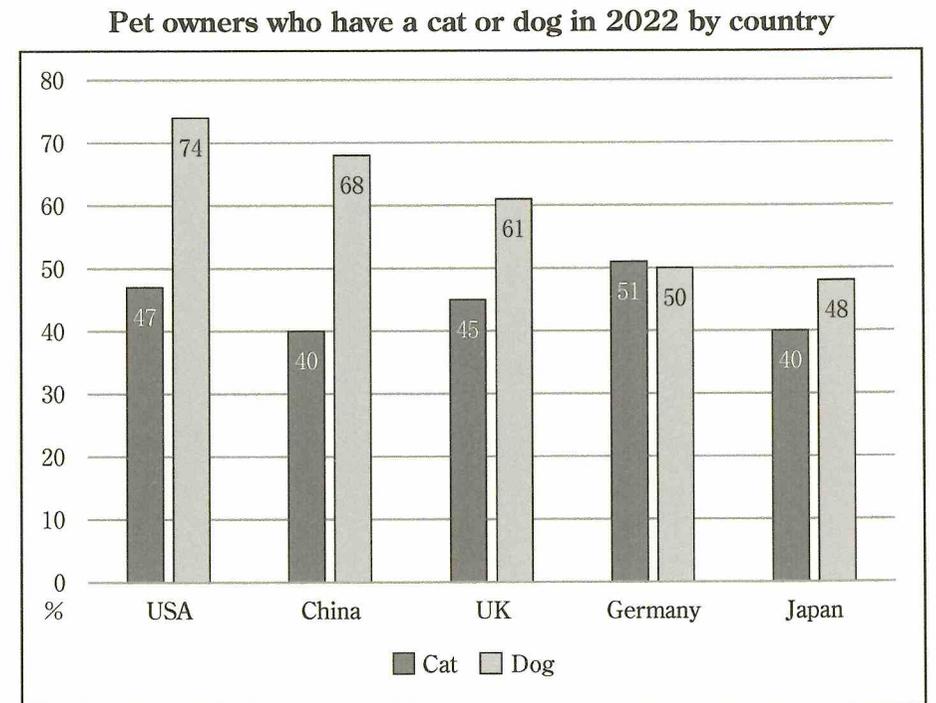
### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図の後、解答用紙に志望学部及び受験番号を必ず書くこと。
2. 試験終了時には、解答用紙の1ページ目を表にし、机上に置くこと。解答用紙は、解答の有無にかかわらず回収する。
3. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

〔Ⅲ〕 Look at the graph below, then answer **both** of the following questions.

- a. What does the graph show about pets and their owners?
- b. In your opinion, why do people keep pets? Give reasons to support your answer.

Your answer should be **in English** and about 120 words in total.



[出典 : Dogs vs. Cats: Share of pet owners that said they have a dog/cat in 2022, by country. <https://www.statista.com/chart/28906/dog-vs-cat-ownership-in-selected-countries/> (一部改編)]

[問い]

1. 下線部①について、なぜ筆者はそのような気分になるのか説明しなさい。
2. 次の語句を正しい順番に並べ替えて、( ② )を埋めなさい。  
[when truth the sense no makes even]
3. 下線部③について、筆者はなぜこのような行動をとるのか説明しなさい。
4. 下線部④について、this の指す内容は何か答えなさい。
5. 下線部⑤を日本語に直しなさい。
6. ( ⑥ )について、ここに入る英単語 1 語を答えなさい。
7. 下線部⑦について、筆者の指摘する具体的な例はどのようなことか説明しなさい。
8. 下線部⑧から得られる教訓を説明しなさい。
9. 下線部⑨について、筆者のどのような一面のことを言っているのか説明しなさい。
10. 下線部⑩について、wisdom の指す内容は何か答えなさい。

[ I ] Read the following passage and answer the questions in English sentences (except question 2).

Most of us have a powerful sense about how our dog is feeling — starting with that flag attached to the rear end, the tail. Tail wagging: dog happy. Tail down: dog sad or scared. And yet the scientific literature is surprisingly quiet about whether we are actually good at reading a dog's emotions. If people are going to care for dogs, they need to know how their pet is really feeling — so we, Holly and I, studied just how well they understand dogs' emotions.

We realized that editing video could help us investigate this question. Holly filmed her dog Oliver playing with her father, Rich. Some of the time Rich set up situations that would be considered positive; such as playing with Oliver, showing him his lead or giving him a treat. Rich also created negative situations, such as showing Oliver his enemy in the house, Saffron the cat. Holly filmed everything, and then, she edited the videos so that viewers only saw Oliver against a black background.

We then showed 400 people these videos and asked them how Oliver was feeling. First, we showed just Oliver on the black background, and then we let people see the same videos with the full context: Oliver, Rich and anything Rich had with him — like a treat or Saffron. No surprise, when given full context, an overwhelming majority of people rated Oliver as happy in positive situations and less happy in negative ones. But in videos without contextual information — no Rich, no lead, no Saffron or anything else — they couldn't tell us how Oliver was feeling.

This was a shock. Surely people could tell a happy dog from an unhappy one? Since context seemed so important, what if the context was ... wrong?

Holly and her dad went back to work. Holly made movies of Rich and Oliver in different scenarios and edited some videos to make it appear that Oliver was playing with Rich when the unedited video was actually of Oliver being scolded. In others, Oliver appeared to be responding to a scolding, when in reality he had been

what it was that you saw in the changing room mirror that prompted you to hand over your card.

This helped me with the yellow dress, because I realised that what it represented to me was getting dressed up - unnecessarily dressed up - for the kind of little trips I might do during the day at the weekend that could perfectly well be done in jeans and a jumper but would feel more of an occasion if dressed up for. I'm trying this, and you know what? That lady in the changing room, she knew something. There is something strangely wonderful about wearing a fancy pastel dress to go out and buy tomatoes.

Sometimes what you figure out is simply that you made a mistake. This is useful to know, because once you've faced that fact, you can give it to a charity shop and move on. (Note to self: never, ever buy anything in an airport. Always a mistake, usually an expensive one.) But often, what the clothes you buy but don't wear teach you is that over time your taste has changed, and your shopping habits haven't quite caught up. You still reach automatically for pieces that feel as if they belong to someone familiar - but that person isn't the current version of you. If this is happening, you need to bring your shopping habits up to date.

What this looks like for me is that as I get older I wear colour a lot less, but a part of me is still drawn to colourful clothes. I am going to be mindful of not shopping for the person I was 15 years ago. But in the meantime, I am questioning my gradual move to neutral coloured clothing and working on getting back in touch with my inner rainbow dresser.

At the very least, there is wisdom to be learned from the clothes that feel like mistakes. As the saying goes: sometimes you win, and sometimes you learn. Oh, and guess what I'm wearing today?

[出典 : Cartner-Morley, J. (2025, March 1). What can we learn from the clothes we buy but never wear? *The Guardian*.

<https://www.theguardian.com/fashion/2025/mar/01/what-can-we-learn-from-the-clothes-we-buy-but-never-wear> (一部改編)]

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに日本語で答えなさい（問い2と問い6を除く）。

I've set myself a project to wear the neglected items in my closet - from a red silk skirt to a mustard coat. Most of us have clothes in our closet that we never wear but can't quite throw away. I have a simple yellow dress with buttons down the front that I bought about five years ago and have worn, I think, three times. Every time I open my closet, it catches my eye and I feel bad. I feel guilty that I bought a dress that I didn't need and don't even really seem to like. But I also feel bad for the dress, because it really is very pretty, and what has it done to deserve being ignored by me? That part sounds crazy, I know. But I try to be honest about the thought process of buying clothes and choosing what to wear, ( ② ).

Like lots of us, I hate seeing stuff go to waste. I go to unnecessary lengths to make dinners using up whatever is in the refrigerator. I tell myself this is because it is healthier and more sustainable than takeout, but it's also a kind of mental game to me, to use everything up. Leftover vegetables in the salad drawer upset me, like missing pieces in a jigsaw puzzle, and I have to find a place for them. Even if I suspect no one is going to be asking me for my vegetable risotto recipe, I find these dishes strangely satisfying.

I don't want to give up on the yellow dress. I want to make it work, because not wearing it makes me doubt myself. Why did I buy it if I don't want to wear it? If I don't even know what I want to wear, what hope do I have of making good judgment calls on more important matters? And how can I make sure this doesn't happen again? ( ④ )

So a while ago, I set myself a project, of wearing the clothes in my closet that I keep but never actually wear. As well as the yellow dress, there's a sky-blue jacket in there looking at me, a red silk skirt, and a mustard coat. I'm a couple of months in now, and here is what I've learned. ( ⑤ )

Firstly: the key to finding your way back to clothes that you neglect is to try to remember what attracted you to them in the first ( ⑥ ). Take yourself back to

shown his lead which promised a fun walk.

We sent this second survey to 500 people and found that when they saw Rich doing something fun, such as offering Oliver a treat, they responded consistently that Oliver was feeling good, regardless of whether the video they saw was of Oliver actually reacting to a positive or a negative situation. When people saw Rich doing something a little unkind to Oliver, they thought the dog was more sad and anxious, regardless of what Oliver was actually reacting to. They rated how Oliver was feeling based only on what Rich was doing. Are we truly terrible at understanding if our dog is happy or not?

A pair of studies in Italy a decade ago helps fill out this picture. A team at the Universities of Bari and Trieste put dogs one by one in a wooden box with cameras above them and a window in front. The cameras were focused on the dogs' wagging tails while the researchers presented things to look at through the window. The researchers showed the dogs their owner, an unfamiliar person and an unfamiliar dog. The dogs usually wagged their tails to the right when shown their owner or an unfamiliar human but to the left toward the unfamiliar dog, indicating that dogs' wagging tails show their emotional state not simply by how much they wag them but also the side of the body they wag their tails toward.

This is an interesting finding, because in all the time people have been watching dogs and writing about them, nobody had ever noticed that the direction a tail wags makes any difference.

While humans may be blind to this aspect of emotional expression in dogs, our dog friends certainly notice. In a follow-up study, the researchers connected dogs to heart rate monitors and showed them videos of other dogs wagging their tails. If the dogs saw a left-wagging tail, their heart rate revealed they were more anxious than when they watched a right-wagging tail.

People and dogs have been living together for more than 15,000 years. In that time, what have we learned? Our study along with the research from Italy, shows that, despite what we may think, people are poor at recognizing the emotional state

of dogs. Instead, we look at everything around the dog to guess what our pet must be feeling but fail to look closely at the animal itself.

This might not seem so surprising. After all, we don't have tails to wag. But it's very important to the success of our lives together because the world we share with our dogs has changed dramatically over recent decades. Our dogs no longer live in kennels<sup>1)</sup> in the backyard, as their great-grandparents did. More than three-quarters of dogs in America today sleep each night in bed with people who consider them family members. Also, these days, highly trained dogs comfort patients in hospitals. This increased closeness requires us to accurately understand our dogs' moods.

Meanwhile, at the other end of the lead, several studies have shown that dogs are remarkably good at recognizing human emotional expressions. They can tell what emotion a human face is showing or respond with concern to a crying person. While our comprehension of dogs' emotions is so weak, their understanding of us is remarkably strong.

We need to rethink our ideas and be more modest in our assessment of dogs' emotions. We have to recognize that it isn't easy to know how a dog is feeling, but with careful attention to each individual dog we might be able to learn what their happiness looks like.

[出典：Wynne, C. D. L., & Molinaro, H. (2025, May 29). Humans believe they understand their dogs. Our research gave us pause. *The Japan News*, p.13.  
(一部改編)]

**Note:**

- 1) **kennel**: outdoor house for dogs

**Questions:**

1. What is the question Holly wanted to research?
2. Give one example of a positive situation and one example of a negative situation.
3. How did most people respond when they watched the videos without any context?
4. In the second survey, what did people use to judge Oliver's emotions?
5. When do dogs wag their tails to the right?
6. What was the most interesting result of the Italian experiment?
7. What did the follow-up study of the Italian university team show?
8. According to the text, in what way do dogs and humans work together?
9. What is one thing dogs are remarkably good at?
10. According to the text, what can we learn if we pay careful attention to dogs?