令和 8 年度　長岡大学　一般選抜 1 期

英　　語

【1】次の 1 から 20 までの各英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(1)～(4)の中からひとつずつ選び、その番号を解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. The country has a (　　) deal of water.
   (1) big　(2) great　(3) large　(4) giant
2. Above (　　) , the important person has any information.
   (1) better　(2) good　(3) all　(4) best
3. He always account (　　) the causes of any incidents.
   (1) for　(2) of　(3) on　(4) in
4. The president of my state agrees (　　) the foreign minister of your country.
   (1) on　(2) to　(3) of　(4) with
5. My friend likes to apply (　　) the good job.
   (1) for　(2) of　(3) to　(4) on
6. As (　　) as I'm concerned, he is the best leader in the international society.
   (1) way　(2) far　(3) good　(4) better
7. I want to read books as many as (　　).
   (1) possible　(2) possibility　(3) best　(4) all
8. He needs at (　　) one week to complete the jobs abroad.
   (1) little　(2) less　(3) small　(4) least
9. The excellent scholar understands economics as (　　) as politics.
   (1) well　(2) good　(3) best　(4) better
10. The leader is afraid (　　) unstable condition of the foreign affairs.
    (1) to　(2) of　(3) on　(4) at
11. I will be absent (　　) the meeting.
    (1) from　(2) off　(3) about　(4) to
12. He is familiar (　　) many people as a unique artist.
    (1) at　(2) for　(3) on　(4) to
13. New Zealand is famous (　　) good nature.
    (1) for　(2) of　(3) to　(4) at
14. The leader is good (　　) creating good relationship with foreign nations.
    (1) to　(2) on　(3) at　(4) of
15. He was late (　　) the conference.
    (1) for　(2) of　(3) to　(4) on
16. The traditional construction is made (　　) stone.
    (1) for　(2) on　(3) at　(4) of
17. The prime minister is satisfied (　　) the result.
    (1) with　(2) to　(3) of　(4) on
18. I 'm sorry (　　) the disaster.
    (1) from　(2) for　(3) with　(4) to
19. He is tired (　　) the important job.
    (1) on　(2) from　(3) at　(4) in
20. She is supposed (　　) visit Middle East.
    (1) at　(2) of　(3) on　(4) to

【2】次の 1 から 5 までの日本語の意味になるように、(　)内の語句を並べかえなさい。(　)の中で前から 3 番目と 5 番目にくる語句の記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. 大統領は彼の国が将来、超大国になると考えています。
   The president (ア．in　イ．thinks that　ウ．his　エ．will be a super power　オ．the future　カ．country).
2. 指導者は、十分な福祉を実現する国内政策を実行する必要がある。
   The leader (ア．domestic policies　イ．enough welfare　ウ．actualize　エ．to　オ．carry out　カ．needs to).
3. 優れた教育と経済を実現する国家が安定します。
   The state (ア．is stable　イ．and　ウ．economy　エ．realize　オ．to　カ．excellent education).
4. その学校は、国際的な機関に多数の優秀な若者を提供しています。
   The school (ア．organizations　イ．excellent　ウ．many　エ．gives　オ．international　カ．young people).
5. 人びとが国際的安定を実現するためにできる可能なことは、文化交流の推進です。
   The possible thing (ア．to　イ．can　ウ．actualize the international stability　エ．implement　オ．people　カ．is) promoting cultural exchange.

【3】次の(a)から(e)に該当する語句を 1～5 から選び、その番号を解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。

(a) a written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary
(b) the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used
(c) an important official who represents his and her government in a foreign country
(d) the money that is available to an organization or person, or a plan of how it will be spent
(e) politics, business matters etc that affect or concern the relationship between your country and other countries

1. budget	2. ambassador	3. foreign affairs	4. economics	5. novel

【4】次の英文は、国連高等難民弁務官として活躍した緒方貞子氏に関する記事である。以下の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。答えはすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。

As the first woman, the first academic and the first Japanese person [1] serve as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ogata led the UN Refugee Agency's efforts in Iraq, the Balkans, Africa's Grear Lakes region and Afghanistan.

<omission>

Ogata was working as a professor of international relations and dean at Sophia University in Tokyo [2] the General Assembly approved her appointment as UNHCR in 1991. Her new job provided the opportunity to test her theoretical knowledge of foreign policy decision-making in the real world.

The post-Cold War refugee crises of the 1990s required that she act differently [3] her predecessors and presented her with tough decisions. Should the UN Refugee Agency collaborate with military forces, [4] the U.S.-led coalition in Iraq and NATO in Yugoslavia, inviting an accusation of the militarization of humanitarianism? Should they help civilians leave their homes in the former Yugoslavia, thereby facilitating ethnic cleansing, or force them to remain in the midst of conflict? Should they provide humanitarian aid to refugees in camps [5] on the borders of Rwanda, even if perpetrators of the genocide were among the recipients of that aid?

Ogata was the first commissioner to brief the Security Council, [6] she urged member states to act more decisively in devising political solutions to conflict, thereby reducing the number of refugees and the stateless. She also believed that policymakers working for humanitarian agencies and developmental bureaucracies needed to seek solutions from the ground up. She herself spent more time in the field than any of her predecessors, with her ears open to local solutions.

<omission>

One of the most dramatic moments during Ogata's decade as high commissioner took [7] on February 17, 1993, when she abruptly announced that the UNHCR would suspend the delivery of aid to desperate refugees in Bosnia-Herzegovina, suffering as they were in the violence that accompanied the breakup of Yugoslavia. She made this decision because all three warring parties —the Bosnian Serbs, the Croats and the Muslim-led Bosnian government—had prevented the delivery of the aid to civilians who needed it. The Bosnian Serbs in particular harassed relief officials, ultimately killing several European and Bosnian aid workers.

The media covered Ogata's decision to suspend the humanitarian mission as a showdown [8] Ogata and the secretary general of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali. As Ogata herself put it, " no decision that I took in my ten years as high commissioner caused as much havoc. "

She later explained that although she was very concerned about the civilians in dire need of relief, the level of politicization of relief work had crossed a threshold that she was no [9] able to tolerate. Aid deliveries resumed five days later, but her decision to call out the politicization of humanitarian efforts, and to seek safety guarantees for humanitarian workers, earned her the respect of people within the agency. Her personal aide, Kazuo Tase, recalls Ogata [10] a speech at the UN Refugee Agency after she had left her post. When she entered the auditorium, the 200 staffers rose and gave her a two-minute standing ovation. People throughout the United Nations spoke about her with great affection and respect.

出典：Washington University in St. Louis, Arts & Sciences, Center for the Humanities, Japan's "five-foot giant" of international relations, 4.25.24, Human Ties Features, Faculty Fellow Projects https://humanities.wustl.edu/news/japans-five-foot-giant-international-relations, accessed on January 7, 2026.

設問　文中の[1]から[10]に入れる最も適切な語を、下の(a)～(d)の中からひとつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。

[1]　(a) of　(b) to　(c) at　(d) on

[2]　(a) when　(b) where　(c) which　(d) whose

[3]　(a) with　(b) along　(c) for　(d) from

[4]　(a) includes　(b) including　(c) included　(d) inclusive

[5]　(a) locate　(b) locating　(c) located　(d) location

[6]　(a) where　(b) which　(c) how　(d) whose

[7]　(a) point　(b) posture　(c) position　(d) place

[8]　(a) against　(b) between　(c) where　(d) how

[9]　(a) longer　(b) long　(c) longest　(d) length

[10]　(a) given　(b) gave　(c) gives　(d) giving