

2026年度 入学試験問題

一般選抜A日程 統一

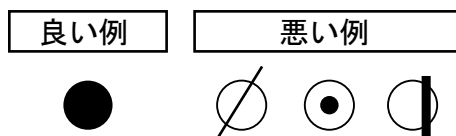
全学部・全学科

英語

注意事項

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答時間は60分です。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の不備に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙のマーク・シートの部分は、正確にぬりつぶすこと(記入例参照)
5. 英語のつづりは減点になる場合があるので、はっきり丁寧に書くこと。

〈マーク・シート記入例〉



東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

How to Lower Your Risk of *Dementia Starting in Middle Age

New research {Ex}suggests the risk^{Ex} of Americans {A}developing dementia over a lifetime may be much higher than once thought^a. A new study {B}predicts about one million Americans will likely develop the disease each year by 2060. That is about twice the number of people estimated in earlier studies. The new {C}finding is based on a large study involving a {D}team from major^b U.S. medical centers and other research organizations^c. It recently appeared^d in the publication *Nature Medicine*. The study found that after age 55, people face up to a 42 percent chance of developing dementia, if they live long enough.

The research showed the risk of dementia is highest after age 75. But the good news is that there are {E}steps people can take to reduce the risks. One of them is controlling high blood pressure and other conditions, such as *diabetes or being severely overweight. Health experts advise everyone, even those in middle age, to take steps to avoid such problems. Dr. Josef Coresh of NYU Langone Health was a lead writer^e of the study. He told the *Associated Press, “All of our research suggests what you do in midlife really matters.”

Dementia has many {F}forms, the most common being *Alzheimer’s. Because the disease is linked to silent changes in the brain, signs or symptoms of dementia might not start showing until many years later. Other kinds include *vascular dementia, when heart disease or small *strokes limit blood flow to the brain. Many people also have mixed causes, meaning vascular problems could worsen existing dementia.

Dr. James Galvin is an Alzheimer’s specialist^f at the University of Miami. He noted that aging by itself is “not a guarantee that someone will develop dementia.” Galvin was not involved in the new study. But he said the {G}latest findings on that support previous research.

Earlier studies estimated about 14 percent of men and 23 percent of women would develop some form of dementia during their lifetime. Since women live longer than men, they are more likely to get it. But the latest research {H}examined more recent data from a U.S. study that followed the heart health and *cognitive abilities of about 15,000 older adults from 1987 until 2020. In that group, the risk for dementia averaged 35 percent for men and 48 percent for women.

One reason for the different rates is that the group of people studied lived longer. The study shows how the risk changes with additional years of life. Only 4 percent of people developed dementia between the ages of 55 and 75. Coresh describes^g this difference as an important 20-year window for protecting brain health. For people surviving^h common health threats until 75, the dementia risk then jumped to 20 percent by age 85 and 42 percent between the ages of 85 and 95.

There are some health risks people cannot control. Besides age, people can inherit a *gene called APOE4. This can raise the risk of getting Alzheimer’s later in life. But medical researchers have identified some things people can do to delay, or possibly even prevent developing dementia. Galvin advises people to exercise, avoid *obesity and control blood pressure. He noted that, “What’s good for your heart is good for your brain.”

Galvin recommended staying socially and cognitively active. He urges people to try hearing aids if age brings hearing loss, which can create social *isolation. He added, “There are things that we have control over, and those things I think would be really, really important to build a better brain as we age.”

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Glossary: *dementia 認知症 *diabetes 糖尿病 *Associated Press AP通信
*Alzheimer’s アルツハイマー型認知症 *vascular 血管の *stroke 脳卒中
*cognitive 認知の *gene 遺伝子 *obesity 肥満 *isolation 孤立

- [1] 下線部{A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～9 より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}suggests → 7 (indicates)

{A}developing {B}predicts {C}finding {D}team

1. club 2. forecasts 3. having 4. group 5. growing
6. guesses 7. indicates 8. result 9. searching

下線部{E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～8 より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}steps {F}forms {G}latest {H}examined

1. actions 2. looked at 3. newest 4. slowest 5. stairs 6. styles 7. tested 8. types

- [2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に 1～10 から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. Previous research indicated that _____ people every year would develop some form of dementia.
- b. The reason men have a lower risk for dementia than women is because men usually live _____ lives than women.
- c. Newer research suggests that _____ of women will develop dementia.
- d. The oldest groups have the _____ chance of developing dementia.
- e. Inheriting the gene APOE4 means a person is _____ to develop dementia in the future.
1. 500,000 2. greatest 3. least 4. longer 5. more likely 6. shorter 7. sure
8. nearly half 9. nearly one quarter 10. two million

- [3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. How does vascular dementia affect a person's ability to think clearly?
1. Small strokes directly damage parts of the brain, causing cognitive decline.
2. The heart stops sending blood to the brain, causing dementia.
3. Poor blood supply to the brain causes problems with brain function.
- b. What is the connection between aging and dementia?
1. Getting older always leads to some form of dementia.
2. Getting older greatly increases the chances of developing dementia.
3. Aging leads to dementia more often for men than for women.
- c. What factors can a person not control in relation to dementia?
1. A person cannot control genetic factors.
2. A person cannot control social factors.
3. A person cannot control physical fitness related factors.

- d. Why does Galvin advise people to exercise?
 1. There is always a connection between heart health and dementia.
 2. Heart health is closely connected to brain health.
 3. Galvin believes the heart is the most important part of the body.
- e. Galvin recommends people using hearing aides because...
 1. hearing loss is one of the first signs of dementia.
 2. they help a person control their physical fitness.
 3. they help decrease the chances of missing out on social connections.

[4] 以下のa～hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

- [例] risk^{Ex} The new treatment is still untested, so it is a little risky.
- a. thought^a Dementia makes _____ clearly much more difficult.
 - b. major^b The _____ of residents in the nursing home have some form of dementia.
 - c. organizations^c The researchers _____ the subjects by age before they began their analysis.
 - d. appeared^d His condition caused a change in his _____ so we didn't recognize him at first.
 - e. writer^e If you look closely, you will see the conclusions are _____ at the end of the paper.
 - f. specialist^f Julia is planning to _____ in the treatment of Alzheimer's patients.
 - g. describes^g If you read the _____ in the textbook, you will see there are many types of dementia.
 - h. surviving^h Our hope of _____ depends on our cooperating to solve these medical problems.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①～⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| a. A-mer-i-can | b. de-vel-op | c. or-gan-i-za-tion |
| 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| d. pub-li-ca-tion | e. im-por-tant | |
| 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 | |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. double 2. trouble 3. sound 4. young 5. enough
b. 1. judge 2. language 3. game 4. giant 5. page
c. 1. said 2. maid 3. paid 4. laid 5. wait
d. 1. king 2. singer 3. length 4. wrong 5. hanger

[7] 日本語の意味になるように以下の語句を並べ替えて、英語として最も適切な文を作り、**カッコ外の語句も含めて全文**を解答用紙に書きなさい。その際、別の語句やピリオド、コンマ等を加えてはいけません。

- a. マックスは娘が穏やかに眠っているのを見てとても嬉しかった。
Max (calmly / daughter / his / pleased / see / so / to / was) sleeping.
b. メアリーは友人と何かをするよりも一人で過ごすことを好んでいる。
Mary (alone / doing / her / prefers / rather / spending / than / things / time / with) friends.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語（句）を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. _____ his injured shoulder, he could still hit the baseball.
1. Although 2. Even though 3. However 4. Despite
b. Tired _____ the same routine task every day, he's decided to apply for a different job.
1. to do 2. doing 3. of doing 4. with having done
c. No one at this school can teach English _____ as Mr. Kubota.
1. as well 2. better than 3. as better 4. as well than
d. If you come by our place around 8 tonight, we _____ dinner and be ready to go out.
1. finish 2. finished
3. have finished 4. will have finished
e. A: How much was the entrance _____ for the new amusement park?
B: Only 3,000 yen! They had a special discount for their grand opening.
1. pay 2. fee 3. price 4. cost
f. _____ makes me feel better than a warm cup of tea.
1. Something 2. Anything 3. Nothing 4. Everything
g. Can I have _____ slice of pizza? I finished mine and am still hungry.
1. another 2. other 3. some 4. more
h. James lives in a house _____ everyone thinks is unique.
1. where 2. in which 3. whose 4. that

2026年度 入学試験問題

一般選抜 A 日程 分割

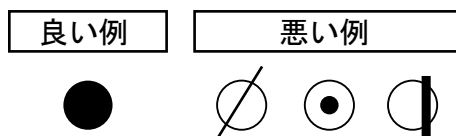
社会福祉学科・教育学科 中等教育専攻
保健看護学科・リハビリテーション学科 作業療法学専攻
医療経営管理学科

英語

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〈マーク・シート記入例〉



東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

Researchers Study Gentler Cancer Treatments

Reduced treatment for three {Ex}kinds of cancer can make life easier^{Ex} for patients without {A}hurting results, doctors reported recently at the world's largest cancer conference. The findings are part of a long-term move toward studying whether doing less surgery, *chemotherapy, or *radiation therapy can help^a patients live longer and feel better^b. The latest studies {B}involved *ovarian and *esophageal cancer and *Hodgkin lymphoma.

Thirty years ago, cancer research was about doing more, not less. In one {C}example, women with advanced breast cancer were pushed to the edge of death^c with large doses of chemotherapy and *bone marrow transplants. The treatment did not {D}work any better than chemotherapy alone and patients suffered.

Now, in an effort to improve^d cancer care, researchers are asking: “Do we need all that treatment that we have used^e in the past?” Dr. Tatjana Kolevska of the Kaiser Permanente National Cancer Excellence Program, who was not involved in the new research, said that it is a question, “that should be asked over and over again.” Often, doing less works because of improved drugs.

Dr. William G. Nelson of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, who was also not involved in the new research, said, “The good news is that cancer treatment is not only becoming more effective, it's becoming easier to *tolerate and associated with less short-term and long-term complications.” The term complications means to make a medical problem worse or to cause new medical problems to appear.

Studies showing the effects of reduced treatments were {E}discussed recently at an *American Society of Clinical Oncology conference in Chicago. In one study, French researchers {F}found that it is safe^f to avoid removing *lymph nodes that appear healthy during surgery for advanced ovarian cancer. The study compared the results for 379 patients. Half had their lymph nodes removed and half did not. After nine years, there was no difference in how long the patients lived^g. Those with less-extreme surgery had fewer complications, such as the need for *blood transfusions. The research was financed by the National Institute of Cancer in France.

In other research, a German study looked at 438 people with a kind of cancer of the esophagus, the tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach, that can be treated with surgery. Half received a {G}common treatment plan^h that included chemotherapy and surgery on the esophagus. Half got another treatment that included radiation, too. Both {H}techniques are considered standard. Which one patients get can depend on where they get treatment. After three years, 57 percent of those who got chemotherapy and surgery were alive, compared to 51 percent of those who got chemotherapy, surgery and radiation. The German Research Foundation financed the study.

In another study, a comparison of two chemotherapy treatments for advanced Hodgkin lymphoma found the gentler treatment was more effective for the blood cancer and caused fewer side effects. After four years, the gentler chemotherapy kept the disease in control in 94 percent of people, compared to 91 percent of those who had the more powerful treatment. The trial included 1,482 people in nine countries — Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Australia and New Zealand. The study was financed by Takeda Oncology, the maker of one of the drugs used in the gentler chemotherapy that was studied.

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Glossary: *chemotherapy 化学療法 *radiation therapy 放射線治療 *ovarian 卵巣の *esophageal 食道の
*Hodgkin lymphoma ホジキンリンパ腫 *bone marrow transplant 骨髄移植 *tolerate 許容する
*American Society of Clinical Oncology アメリカ臨床腫瘍学会 *lymph node リンパ節
*blood transfusion 輸血

- [1] 下線部{A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～9 より 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}kinds → 8 (types)

{A}hurting {B}involved {C}example {D}work

1. connected 2. included 3. injuring 4. instance 5. labor
6. perform 7. sample 8. types 9. worsening

下線部{E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～8 より 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}discussed {F}found {G}common {H}techniques

1. daily 2. discovered 3. argued 4. located
5. methods 6. typical 7. styles 8. talked about

- [2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に 1～10 から最も適切なものを 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. In one example from the past, some breast cancer patients almost _____ from their treatments.
- b. With modern cancer treatments, smaller amounts of drugs are needed because modern medicines are _____ in the past.
- c. _____ cancer treatments are connected with more health problems for patients than recent treatments.
- d. In the study in France, the group with less extensive surgery lived _____ the group with more surgery.
- e. In a German study, a _____ number of the patients who did not receive radiation survived more than three years.
1. as long as 2. better than 3. died 4. greater 5. modern 6. not as effective as 7. older
8. recovered 9. longer than 10. smaller

- [3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. What do Dr. Kolevska's statements imply about cancer treatment?
1. Often, less treatment is better for patients.
2. Past treatment methods were often better for patients.
3. Doctors often do not know the best treatment for patients.
- b. How have cancer treatments improved, according to Dr. Nelson?
1. They stop cancer better, but patients' lives are still very difficult during treatments.
2. They have improved patients' quality of life, but haven't become much more effective.
3. They are both better at stopping the cancer and making the lives of the patients easier.
- c. In the French research, how were the two groups of patients different?
1. One group lived much longer than the other after treatments.
2. One group had their lymph nodes removed and one group did not.
3. The group with less extreme treatment had more complications connected to their treatment.

- d. In the study in Germany, what is mentioned as a major factor in which treatment patients are likely to receive?
 1. The location of the treatment facility.
 2. The type of cancer the patients had.
 3. The location of the disease in their bodies.
- e. What do the results of all the research in the article suggest about patients who get less severe or intense treatment?
 1. They have slightly worse results than patients with more intense treatments.
 2. The results are nearly identical, so either treatment method is good for most patients.
 3. They have similar or better results than patients with more intense treatment.

[4] 以下のa～hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

- [例] easier^{Ex} This is probably the easiest treatment option available. Everything else is a lot harder.
- a. help^a When she is having a hard time with treatment, Susan finds it _____ to think of her cute pets. That makes her feel happier.
 - b. better^b This is the _____ possible result from the chemotherapy. The doctors can't find any sign of the cancer now.
 - c. death^c Usually, this cancer is very _____; only about 10 percent of patients live for more than a year.
 - d. improve^d After the radiation therapy, Bill saw a great _____ in his health. He felt better and was much happier.
 - e. used^e This is our most _____ tool in the fight against cancer. It helps so many people in so many ways.
 - f. safe^f The surgery was completed _____, and the patient is now recovering in good health.
 - g. lived^g Hannah decided to enjoy her _____ as much as possible, even though she was battling cancer.
 - h. plan^h When I was invited to join the research project in Germany, I began _____ my trip immediately.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①～⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| a. con-fer-ence | b. ad-vanced | c. com-par-i-son |
| 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 |
| d. foun-da-tion | e. can-cer | |
| 1 2 3 | 1 2 | |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. south 2. ground 3. foul 4. proud 5. cousin
b. 1. honor 2. happy 3. horror 4. hot 5. head
c. 1. alive 2. risen 3. polite 4. prize 5. precise
d. 1. energy 2. generation 3. game 4. region 5. judge

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- a. 彼女がこの選挙に勝つには3分の2の票が必要だ。
She (needs / of / the / thirds / this / to / two / votes / win) election.
b. 多くの人は、仙台がこの地域の経済的な中心であると考えている。
Many (be / center / consider / financial / of / Sendai / the / this / to) area.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語（句）を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. The girl smiled at me as she came _____ into the room.
1. walk 2. walking 3. to walk 4. in walking
b. George feels nervous _____ his phone rings.
1. due to 2. usually 3. whenever 4. always
c. If he doesn't interfere, I _____ the task by noon tomorrow.
1. could have finished 2. will have finished
3. hadn't finished 4. won't finish
d. Even _____ you can't join the party this time, we're having another one next week.
1. if 2. without 3. how 4. then
e. A: May I talk to Mr. Takahashi?
B: I'm sorry. He's not available right now. He's speaking with a client _____ another line.
1. in 2. on 3. from 4. by
f. I don't know _____ these devices are used _____.
1. how/to 2. why/by 3. where/to 4. what/for
g. Coming to school is one thing; learning something is _____.
1. another 2. other 3. the other 4. different
h. Jim is a fashion lover. He has _____ as I do.
1. as twice many clothes 2. as many twice clothes
3. twice as many clothes 4. twice many as clothes

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一般選抜 A 日程 分割

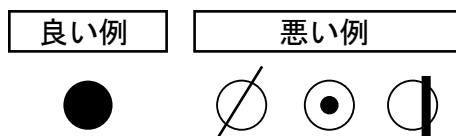
福祉心理学科・福祉行政学科
共生まちづくり学科・教育学科 初等教育専攻
リハビリテーション学科 理学療法学専攻

英語

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〈マーク・シート記入例〉



東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

Rise in ADHD Cases Raises Questions

Allison Burk's daughter was struggling. The American teenager had uncontrolled emotions^{Ex}, a {Ex}decreased ability to pay attention and {A}trouble completing work on time. A family doctor suggested testing for *attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD. This led to an {B}unexpected discovery^a: the teen had ADHD, and her mother, Allison Burk, did too. During her daughter's testing, Burk thought, "Wait a minute. This sounds familiar." She said, "I was able to {C}piece together that this might be something I was experiencing^b." She sought testing for herself and was *diagnosed with ADHD at 42 years old.

More adults are being diagnosed with ADHD. Diagnoses have been rising for at least 20 years but seem to have increased sharply in the {D}last few years. A recent government study^c {E}suggested that more than 15 million adults in the United States — about 1 in 17 — have been diagnosed with ADHD. The condition starts in childhood, but about half of adults with ADHD are diagnosed when they are 18 or older. Some doctors say the number of people seeking^d ADHD testing is sharply increasing. "Just in our clinic, requests for *assessments have doubled in the last two years," said Justin Barterian, a psychologist based at Ohio State University.

ADHD has been called the most {F}commonly diagnosed mental health^e disorder in American children. More than 7 million children in the U.S. have been diagnosed. The disorder was once thought to be something that resolved as children became adults. Now, experts say they believe that many people are not diagnosed as kids and that the disorder continues into adulthood. Adults with ADHD talk about having trouble focusing on immediate responsibilities^f and planning their time.

Diagnoses have been increasing in both kids and adults. The recent government report also found adult ADHD was more common than {G}earlier estimates had suggested. Angelika Claussen, a researcher who was one of the study's writers, said that there were signs of the rise. Increasing demand for ADHD *medication led to severe shortages after the COVID-19 pandemic hit in March 2020. A 2023 study showed the rise in prescriptions was *notable in adults, especially women.

ADHD diagnoses and medication were increasing before the pandemic. This is partly because of a change in general *diagnostic measures in 2013. Those changes expanded the definition of ADHD and reduced^g the number of symptoms required for diagnosis. But cases really seemed to increase in 2020, when schools closed and many adults were forced to work from home. "It's very difficult to {H}focus when you are home and you have kids," Claussen said. She said such conditions may have worsened ADHD symptoms in people with less severe cases.

Experts say that it was long believed that ADHD was *underdiagnosed in adults. Now, experts debate about whether it has become over-diagnosed. There is no blood or brain test for the disorder. Experts say it is diagnosed when symptoms cause ongoing problems in more than one area of life, and when those symptoms began in early childhood. Experts say the best way professionals diagnose ADHD is by getting careful histories^h from patients and from people who know them. They also might test a patient's memory and ability to focus.

However, getting an appointment with a mental health professional can take months, and assessments can cost thousands of dollars, so many people turn to family doctors. People also take online diagnostic tests, some of which are linked to health companies that *prescribe medications. "There is a wide *variability in this country in how people diagnose, how strict they are, and who they diagnose," said Margaret Sibley, a psychologist at the University of Washington.

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Glossary: *attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder 注意欠如・多動性障害 *diagnose 診断する
*assessments 評価・判断・診断 *medication 薬物治療 *notable 注目に値する
*diagnostic 診断上の *underdiagnosed 過小診断された *prescribe 処方する
*variability 変わりやすさ・変異性

- [1] 下線部 {A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～9 より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}decreased → 5 (lowered)

{A}trouble {B}unexpected {C}piece {D}last

1. accidental 2. danger 3. difficulty 4. final 5. lowered
6. part 7. put 8. recent 9. surprising

- 下線部 {E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～8 より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}suggested {F}commonly {G}earlier {H}focus

1. aim 2. concentrate 3. faster 4. frequently
5. implied 6. popularly 7. previous 8. recommended

- [2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に 1～10 から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. About _____ adults with ADHD are diagnosed as children.
b. At Justin Barterian's clinic, _____ people are now asking for ADHD testing compared with two years ago.
c. During the COVID-19 pandemic, _____ ADHD medication was available.
d. After a change in 2013, _____ symptoms were needed to be seen to diagnose a case of ADHD.
e. Because appointments with specialists can be hard to get and expensive, many people go to _____ with ADHD questions instead.

1. 15 million 2. 50% more 3. fewer 4. half of 5. mental health professionals 6. all
7. not enough 8. their family doctors 9. too much 10. twice as many

- [3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. Why did Allison Burk first begin to think she had ADHD?
1. When her daughter was diagnosed with ADHD, the doctor said Allison should also be tested.
2. When her daughter was diagnosed, the symptoms of ADHD sounded like symptoms she herself had.
3. She decided to get tested because she was having difficulty controlling her emotions and concentrating.
b. In the past, it was widely believed that...
1. adult and childhood ADHD were different conditions.
2. childhood ADHD always continued into adulthood, causing adult ADHD.
3. childhood ADHD would go away on its own as the person got older.

- c. Why did the COVID-19 pandemic lead to an increase in ADHD diagnoses?
 1. The pandemic made specialists change the definition of ADHD, making diagnoses easier.
 2. Being required to stay home to work and study made concentrating difficult, leading to worsening symptoms.
 3. COVID-19 caused more people to develop ADHD because people were forced to stay indoors.
- d. What do specialists say is the best way to diagnose adult ADHD?
 1. Asking patients and the people who know them well about their lives.
 2. Blood tests and brain scans are the best way to identify ADHD.
 3. Online diagnostic tests are the best way for individuals to diagnose themselves.
- e. What does the writer imply is the best way for a patient to get a reliable diagnosis for ADHD?
 1. The patient's family doctor is best, because they know the patient better.
 2. Online tests are best because they are linked to companies that prescribe medicine for ADHD.
 3. Mental health professionals are the best, despite the difficulties getting an appointment.

[4] 以下のa～hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

[例] emotions^{Ex} Sarah became very emotional when she learned about the diagnosis.

- a. discovery^a The doctors _____ a new problem when they conducted more tests.
- b. experiencing^b Going through the treatment was a difficult _____.
- c. study^c The professor asked all the _____ to help run the experiment.
- d. seeking^d Researchers _____ more information about what causes ADHD before they started the experiments.
- e. health^e To help their patients, doctors try to identify _____ behaviors that need to be stopped because they are bad for the patients well-being.
- f. responsibilities^f I am _____ for recording the results of these medical tests.
- g. reduced^g Doctors expect to see a(n) _____ in the number of new cases as fewer people are getting sick now.
- h. histories^h The _____ data say that there is likely to be an increase in cases during the winter.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①～⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. tee-na-ger
1 2 3 | b. dis-cov-er-y
1 2 3 4 | c. def-i-ni-tion
1 2 3 4 |
| d. pro-fes-sion-al
1 2 3 4 | e. his-to-ry
1 2 3 | |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. dangerous 2. labour 3. nature 4. matter 5. favour
b. 1. booked 2. played 3. studied 4. stayed 5. trained
c. 1. minor 2. file 3. risen 4. write 5. while
d. 1. examine 2. exihibition 3. exahaust 4. exist 5. example

[7] 日本語の意味になるように以下の語句を並べ替えて、英語として最も適切な文を作り、**カッコ外の語句も含めて全文**を解答用紙に書きなさい。その際、別の語句やピリオド、コンマ等を加えてはいけません。

- a. ベンは一度決心すると誰の言うことも聞かない。
Ben (anyone / he / his / listens / makes / never / once / to / up) mind.
b. 日本に行った際、エイミーは会う人誰にでも日本語で話そうとした。
When she (Amy / Japan, / Japanese / she / speaking / to / to / tried / went / whomever) met.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語（句）を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. These days, we can access _____ easily through the Internet.
1. many informations 2. a lot of information
3. all informations 4. a few information
b. Samantha is _____ her new job next Monday, and she is very excited about it.
1. start 2. will start 3. to start 4. started
c. My father always seems happy when my mother is _____.
1. around 2. next 3. by 4. with
d. Aya spends _____ money on clothes than she used to because she wants to save for a new car.
1. few 2. more 3. much 4. less
e. **A:** I can't figure out the best way to organize the data.
B: _____ you do it, make sure to double-check.
1. Maybe 2. What 3. Although 4. However
f. _____ in the middle of the desert, the ancient ruins attract many tourists from all over the world.
1. Found 2. Founded 3. To find 4. Finding
g. Peter _____ the office before the meeting started because he wasn't feeling well.
1. leaves 2. will leave 3. has left 4. had left
h. James didn't want to live in the noisy city _____, so he moved to the countryside.
1. more 2. any longer 3. no longer 4. always

2026年度 入学試験問題
一般選抜B日程 統一
(面接型)

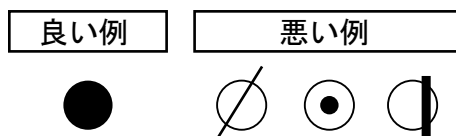
全学部・全学科

英語

注 意 事 項

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答時間は60分です。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の不備に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙のマーク・シートの部分は、正確にぬりつぶすこと(記入例参照)
5. 英語のつづりは減点になる場合があるので、はっきり丁寧に書くこと。

〈マーク・シート記入例〉



東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

AI Tools Often Used for Fake Product Reviews

Artificial intelligence (AI) tools that {Ex}permit people to produce online reviews are {A}presenting a new challenge for sellers, service providers and buyers, public^{Ex} protection groups and researchers say.

Fake reviews have long been found across a wide {B}range of industries, from *e-commerce and travel to services such as home repairs, medical {C}care and music^a lessons, including popular websites such as Amazon and Yelp. The reviews are often traded on private^b social media groups between fake review dealers^c and businesses willing to pay. Sometimes, businesses get good reviews in exchange for offering buyers rewards^d such as gift cards.

But AI tools permit^e people to produce reviews faster and in greater {D}numbers, technology industry^f experts say. The Transparency Company is a technology company and public protection group that uses software to detect^g fake reviews. The company said it started to see AI-produced {E}reviews appear in large numbers in mid-2023. These reviews have^h increased quickly ever since. For a recently {F}released report, the company examined 73 million reviews in three areas: home, legal and medical services. Nearly 14 percent of the reviews were likely fake, and 2.3 million were almost certainly partly or entirely AI-produced.

*The U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) banned the sale or purchase of fake reviews in 2024. In the same year, it accused the company Rytr of offering an AI-based service that could *pollute the marketplace with fake reviews. The FTC said some of Rytr's buyers used the tool to produce hundreds and perhaps thousands of reviews in support of garage door repair companies, sellers of fake designer handbags and other businesses.

The FTC's rule permits the agency to *fine businesses and individuals dealing in fake reviews. But tech companies hosting such reviews are protected because {G}they are not considered *legally responsible for content outsiders post on their websites. Although protected, these companies are developing {H}policies for handling AI-produced content. Some already employ special teams and software (including AI tools) to find and remove fake reviews, but still allow users some ability to use AI. Amazon and Trustpilot, for example, said they would permit buyers to post AI-assisted reviews as long as the reviews represent their true experience. Yelp has taken a more *cautious approach, saying its rules require reviewers to write their own reviews.

Tech companies like Amazon, Yelp and Google have *sued dealers for selling fake reviews on their sites. The companies also say their technology has blocked or removed a large number of *suspect reviews and suspicious accounts. However, some experts say they could be doing more. "Their efforts thus far are not nearly enough," said Kay Dean, a former federal criminal *investigator who runs a public protection group called Fake Review Watch. If these companies are working hard to stop fake reviews, she wonders why it is still so easy to find hundreds of them anytime she looks.

Consumers can often find fake reviews by watching out for a few possible warning signs, researchers say. Overly good or bad reviews are suspect. Highly specialized terms that repeat a product's full name or model number are another possible clue. Panagram Labs says reviews written with AI are often longer, highly structured and include general *descriptive language—*modern, thoughtful, stylish*—that doesn't actually reveal much about the product. The writing also often includes *overused phrases or opinions like "the first thing that struck me" and "game-changer."

© Voice of America, January 1, 2025; by Halleluya Hadero for The Associated Press; adapted by John Russell for VOA Learning English. Adapted. Used by permission.

Glossary: *e-commerce 電子商取引 *The U.S. Federal Trade Commission 米国連邦取引委員会
*pollute 汚染する *fine 罰金を課す *legally 法的に *cautious 注意深い *sue 訴える
*suspect 疑わしい *investigator 捜査官 *descriptive 記述的な *overused 使い古された
*game-changer 大きな影響を与えるもの

- [1] 下線部 {A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～9 より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}permit → 1 (allow)

{A}presenting {B}range {C}care {D}numbers

1. allow 2. amounts 3. creating 4. distance 5. speaking
6. monitoring & treatment 7. digits 8. variety 9. worry

- 下線部 {E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～8 より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}reviews {F}released {G}they {H}policies

1. assessments 2. companies 3. judges 4. let go
5. detectives 6. published 7. rules 8. outsiders

- [2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に 1～10 から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. For many years buyers and sellers of products and services have had to consider whether product reviews were _____ or made up.
- b. One technology company reported that reviews created with AI tools have become much more _____ in the last few years.
- c. Since 2024, _____ fake product reviews has been banned in the U.S.
- d. In the U.S., if your company posts fake reviews on its website, your company could _____.
- e. Some companies are _____ to find reviews produced with AI tools.
1. asking for customers' help 2. be in legal trouble 3. buying (and selling)
4. difficult to detect 5. genuine 6. human/fake 7. sell fake reviews to other companies
8. making 9. numerous 10. using AI tools

- [3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. Some dishonest reviews are produced by people who...
1. have been offered benefits in exchange for good reviews.
2. enjoy tricking other customers using AI tools.
3. want more customers to buy their products on sites like Amazon.
- b. The Transparency Company estimates that...
1. a little over 2 million fake reviews are posted online each year.
2. more fake reviews are posted online than real reviews.
3. over 10 percent of online reviews are fake.
- c. Some companies allow customers to use AI tools to write reviews...
1. when age or disabilities/handicaps make it difficult to write the reviews themselves.
2. if the resulting reviews accurately describe the customers' opinions of the products.
3. about products as long as they actually bought the products themselves.

- d. One expert on fake reviews said that...
1. tech companies are doing everything they practically can to block or remove fake reviews.
 2. tech companies should have to pay penalties when fake reviews are found on their websites..
 3. the large number of fake reviews shows that tech companies are not making a serious effort to eliminate them.
- e. This article is based on the idea that...
1. fake reviews make it difficult for consumers to judge the quality of goods and services.
 2. businesses should not be able to buy and sell products created with AI.
 3. using AI tools to produce reviews is dishonest and shouldn't be allowed.

[4] 以下のa～hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

- [例] public^{Ex} The problem of fake reviews has been getting a lot of publicity on social media recently.
- a. music^a Haruka is a very _____ person. She plays three instruments, and writes songs, too.
- b. private^b If you want to discuss personal matters, please speak with me _____.
- c. dealers^c I got a great _____ on this guitar on an online shopping site.
- d. reward^d My years of work in consumer protection have been very _____. I feel that we helped a lot of people.
- e. permit^e You need _____ to post reviews on this website.
- f. industry^f I majored in _____ technology at university.
- g. detect^g Hiro has been working for many years as a _____ for the local police department.
- h. have^h _____ used her new PC for three months, Eri felt ready to write a product review.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①～⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. in-du-stry
1 2 3 | b. me-di-cal
1 2 3 | c. tech-no-lo-gy
1 2 3 4 |
| d. busi-ness
1 2 | e. in-di-vid-u-al
1 2 3 4 5 | |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. tooth 2. foot 3. school 4. room 5. moon
b. 1. think 2. thin 3. that 4. three 5. thought
c. 1. head 2. bear 3. dead 4. thread 5. bread
d. 1. chemistry 2. check 3. cheese 4. chair 5. child

[7] 日本語の意味になるように以下の語句を並べ替えて、英語として最も適切な文を作り、**カッコ外の語句も含めて全文を**解答用紙に書きなさい。その際、別の語句やピリオド、コンマ等を加えてはいけません。

- a. 彼はプロの歌手になる自分自身をほとんど想像できなかった。
He (a / being / could / hardly / himself / imagine / professional) singer.
b. ポールは3日間スマホなしで過ごせるか確信がない。
Paul (could / do / for / he / his / if / isn't / smartphone / sure / three / without) days.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語（句）を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. The man _____ a baseball cap is a famous comedian.
1. wears 2. wearing 3. to wear 4. wore
b. Peter won't be able to pass the exam _____ he makes much more effort.
1. if 2. when 3. because 4. unless
c. With Alex _____ here now, the meeting should go much smoother.
1. be 2. being 3. is 4. were
d. The _____ the temperature gets, the _____ water you should drink.
1. more/more 2. more/much 3. higher/more 4. higher/much
e. A: By what time do we need to arrive at the station?
B: You know what? I don't actually know _____.
1. the train leaves what time 2. what time the train leaves
3. what time does the train leave 4. what the train leaves time
f. Lynn should clean up the room. She is the one _____ left the dirty clothes on the floor.
1. who 2. whom 3. which 4. whose
g. _____ of my high school classmates graduated from the same junior high school as I did.
1. Almost 2. Most of all 3. Much 4. Almost all
h. _____ he knows nothing about computers, he acts _____ he were a specialist.
1. Although/as if 2. Because/like
3. However/how 4. When/because

2026年度 入学試験問題
一般選抜B日程 統一
(3科目型)

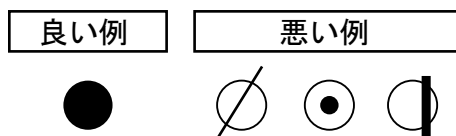
全学部・全学科

英語

注 意 事 項

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答時間は60分です。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の不備に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙のマーク・シートの部分は、正確にぬりつぶすこと(記入例参照)
5. 英語のつづりは減点になる場合があるので、はっきり丁寧に書くこと。

〈マーク・シート記入例〉



東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

How Does Drinking Alcohol Affect Your Health?

Past {Ex}research suggested^{Ex} drinking alcohol in moderate {A}amounts could be good for the heart. But a growing number of public health experts now advise people to limit alcohol intake as much as possible^a to improve health. One of those experts^b is Dr. Timothy Naimi. He is with the Canadian Institute for *Substance Use Research at the University of Victoria in British Columbia. Naimi told *the Associated Press, “Drinking^c less is a great way to be healthier.”

Earlier this month, U.S. *Surgeon General Dr. Vivek Murthy {B}called for changing his agency’s existing health warning on alcoholic drinks to include cancer risks. The Surgeon General’s proposed change is linked to research suggesting that drinking alcohol raises the risk of several types^d of cancer – including *colon, liver, breast, mouth and throat. Alcohol breaks^e down in the body into a substance called *acetaldehyde. This chemical can {C}damage cells and stop them from repairing themselves. The process can {D}create conditions for cancer to grow.

Naimi said estimates show thousands of U.S. deaths^f could be prevented each year if people followed government *dietary guidelines on drinking alcohol. The guidelines advise men to limit themselves to two drinks or fewer per day and women to one drink or fewer per day. An example of one drink would be equal to one 350 milliliter can of beer, one 150 milliliter glass of wine or one serving of liquor.

U.S. Surgeon General Murthy noted there are about 100,000 alcohol-related cancer cases in the United States each year. Additionally, about 20,000 alcohol-related cancer deaths are reported yearly. “As you consider whether or how much to drink, keep in mind that less is better when it comes to cancer risk,” Murthy wrote on the social media service X.

Medical experts say the idea that moderate drinking can cause health benefits came from imperfect studies. The research compared groups of people based on how much they drank, with amounts usually measured^g at only one point in time. As some {E}earlier studies did not follow rules about what groups were measured, researchers say they did not effectively {F}prove cause and effect.

Naimi said people who report drinking moderately generally have higher levels of education, higher earnings and better resources for health care. He explained that when those elements are considered, “The benefits {G}tend to disappear.” Another problem, Naimi noted, was that most studies did not include younger people. Almost half of people who die from alcohol-related causes do so before the age of 50. Naimi said the studied groups did not effectively represent all drinkers. This likely created “an appearance” of a benefit for moderate drinkers that is not real, he added.

Health guidelines related to alcohol intake have wide differences^h from country to country. But the overall message today is that drinking less is better for health. Britain, France, Denmark, Holland and Australia recently examined new evidence and lowered their guidelines for safe amounts of alcohol. Ireland plans to begin {H}requiring cancer warnings on alcohol *containers starting in 2026.

Carina Ferreira-Borges is an adviser on alcohol for the World Health Organization in Europe. She said scientists had changed their minds from earlier research. This is because more recent studies suggest drinking alcohol is linked “to over 200 health conditions, including cancers, *cardiovascular diseases and injuries.” Naimi said, “The simple message that’s best supported by the evidence is that, if you drink, less is better when it comes to health.”

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Glossary: *substance 物質・薬物 *the Associated Press AP通信（報道機関）

*Surgeon General 公衆衛生局長官 *colon 結腸 *acetaldehyde アセトアルデヒド

*dietary 食事の *containers 容器 *cardiovascular 心血管の

- [1] 下線部 {A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～9 より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}research → 8 (studies)

{A}amounts {B}called for {C}damage {D}create

1. pain 2. design 3. harm 4. phoned 5. produce
6. quantities 7. recommended 8. studies 9. totals

下線部 {E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の 1～8 より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}earlier {F}prove {G}tend to {H}requiring

1. care for 2. chased 3. demanding 4. faster 5. show 6. test 7. previous 8. usually

- [2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に 1～10 から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. Current research shows that moderate drinking of alcohol has _____ for overall health.
b. The new guidelines suggest men drink no more than _____ of beer a day.
c. People who, in studies, say they drink moderately usually _____.
d. According to Dr. Naimi, the number of young people in earlier studies was _____.
e. Recently, in many countries the suggested safe amount of alcohol is _____.

1. 350 milliliters 2. 700 milliliters 3. are not well educated
4. have enough money to pay for health care 5. little or no benefit 6. lower than before
7. nearly half 8. higher than expected 9. positive benefits 10. too low

- [3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. According to the article, how does alcohol cause cancer?
1. Alcohol directly attacks and damages cells in the body so they cannot repair themselves.
2. Alcohol breaks down in the body into a chemical that can then become a cancer cell.
3. Alcohol in the body becomes a substance that can negatively affect the body's cells.
- b. Why was moderate drinking commonly thought to have some benefits?
1. Previous studies had serious problems with research methods.
2. People drank more heavily in the past, so moderate drinking was rarer.
3. The amounts of alcohol people drank were not actually measured.
- c. What was one major problem with the older research that showed potential benefits of moderate drinking?
1. It did not properly take into account differences in economic status and education.
2. It only included young people as participants.
3. It measured the amount people drank over several periods of time.

- d. What steps are many countries taking to inform the public of the possible dangers of drinking?
1. They plan on labeling alcoholic beverages as dangerous.
 2. They plan to recommend citizens limit the amount they drink.
 3. They plan to increase resources for alcohol related health care.
- e. According to Dr. Naimi, for your health, what is probably the best amount of alcohol to drink?
1. The best amount is one or two drinks per day.
 2. The best amount is still a moderate amount.
 3. The best amount is zero alcohol.

[4] 以下のa～hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

[例] suggested^{Ex} I stopped drinking recently at my doctor's suggestion.

- a. possible^a It was _____ to tell the difference between the alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks. I didn't know which was which.
- b. experts^b She quite _____ mixed the drinks, so they were better than anything I'd had before.
- c. drinking^c Last night, Kenichi _____ too much, and now he doesn't feel well.
- d. types^d How much do you usually drink in a(n) _____ week?
- e. breaks^e Kanna found a _____ glass in her cabinet, so she carefully wrapped it and threw it away.
- f. deaths^f Drinking and driving can be very _____.
- g. measured^g The researchers took many _____ yesterday, so they can compare the participants' health condition before and after they have drinks.
- h. differences^h Rob was behaving very _____ after he had a few drinks at the party.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①～⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| a. mod-er-ate | b. pos-si-ble | c. ap-pear-ance |
| 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 |
| d. gen-er-al-ly | e. con-di-tion | |
| 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 | |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. health 2. break 3. great 4. steak 5. weigh
b. 1. creation 2. sugar 3. shoulder 4. show 5. sea
c. 1. know 2. crow 3. allow 4. flow 5. grow
d. 1. that 2. think 3. thuree 4. thought 5. thin

[7] 日本語の意味になるように以下の語句を並べ替えて、英語として最も適切な文を作り、**カッコ外の語句も含めて全文を**解答用紙に書きなさい。その際、別の語句やピリオド、コンマ等を加えてはいけません。

- a. ジェイソンはあの組織と何か関係があるに違いない。
Jason (do / have / must / something / that / to / with) organization.
b. 大統領が演説で述べたことはどれも道理に叶っていなかった。
None (his / in / made / of / president / said / speech / the / what) sense.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語（句）を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. John had to stop _____ his smartphone for new messages as he was walking to the station.
1. check 2. for checking 3. to check 4. checked
b. My cat is so cute. She follows me _____ I go in the house.
1. whereas 2. wherever 3. places 4. what places
c. I _____ see Jonathan these days. He's been sick for some time.
1. rarely 2. certainly 3. merely 4. likely
d. _____ overtime almost every day, my brother has decided to quit the job.
1. Have to work 2. Having to work 3. Have working 4. Having working
e. A: How long does it take from your house to the train station?
B: It takes about 5 minutes _____ bicycle, or about 20 minutes _____ foot.
1. with/by 2. on/with
3. by/by 4. by/on
f. On a cold evening like this, I feel like having _____ for my dinner.
1. a hot thing 2. hot something 3. a something hot 4. something hot
g. When I entered the kitchen, Jane _____ sandwiches for lunch.
1. makes 2. is making 3. was making 4. has been making
h. I found out he _____ to me when I asked him about where he was the other day.
1. lies 2. lay 3. lied 4. laid