

令和 8 年度  
第 1 回 入 学 試 験

英 語

令和 8 年 1 月 6 日 (火)

時間 11 時 40 分～12 時 30 分 (50 分間)

「はじめ」の合図があるまで、この問題用紙の中を開いてはいけません。

**注意事項**

1. 問題用紙と解答用紙が配付されます。
2. 問題用紙は 1 ページから 10 ページまでです。
3. 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙の注意事項にそって必要事項を記入しなさい。
4. 監督者の「はじめ」の合図で始め、「やめ」の合図ですぐにやめなさい。
5. 解答はマークシート方式です。解答用紙にていねいにマークしなさい。
6. 問題は ① から ⑦ までです。
7. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じません。それ以外のことがらについて尋ねたいことがあれば、手をあげて監督者に聞きなさい。

**1**

ただ今からリスニングテストを行います。テストは短い会話を聞いて答える問題です。それぞれの会話の後に質問が続きます。その質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1～4より1つ選びなさい。会話と質問は2回読まれます。

問1

1. English homework
2. Science project
3. Math homework
4. Social Studies project

問2

1. The yellow dress
2. The blue shoes
3. The white purse
4. None of the above

2

次の(1)～(8)の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

- (1) Australia is (        ) larger than Japan.  
1. many            2. much            3. more            4. most
- (2) These are the pictures (        ) he took in Nikko.  
1. who            2. how            3. why            4. that
- (3) This electric dictionary (        ) by many students.  
1. uses            2. used            3. has used        4. is used
- (4) I'm going to visit Canada this summer. I'm really (        ) forward to it.  
1. taking        2. looking        3. making        4. giving
- (5) I wanted (        ) to the party last night, but she didn't.  
1. her come        2. her came        3. her coming    4. her to come
- (6) My jacket is (        ) from yours. Yours has two pockets.  
1. difficult        2. different        3. easy            4. busy
- (7) "Could you show (        ) ?" "Sure. Here you are."  
1. me your passport            2. your passport for me  
3. your passport me            4. me to your passport
- (8) She ran to the station (        ) the train.  
1. catch            2. catches        3. caught        4. to catch

3

次のメッセージのやり取りを読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

July 7th

Father

What is our plan next week?

Mother

Why do you ask?

Father

My friend Edward told me about a cruise tour in London.  
How about going next week?  
Here is the information on the cruise.

**RIVER CRUISE in LONDON**

You can have a fun and exciting evening on London Star Boat Cruises. On the boat, you will enjoy good food, good music, and dancing. You will also enjoy a wonderful view of London. A tour guide will talk about the famous places you see, in both English and Japanese.

**CRUISE**

December, January, and February	Saturday only	£50.00*
March, April, and May	Thursday to Saturday	£70.00
June, July, and August	Wednesday to Sunday	£80.00
September, October, and November	Tuesday and Sunday	£60.00

\* Children aged 10 and under: Free

**TIME**

Starts at 5 p.m. — Meet the bus in front of the First Park Hotel.

Finishes at 9 p.m. — The bus will take you back to the First Park Hotel.

\* No pets allowed on the boat.

Mother

The cruise looks great. Takashi wants to go, too.  
Let's go after we pick him up at kindergarten next  
Wednesday.

(注) £ ポンド (イギリスの通貨単位)

問1 父親と母親、子どもの3人がやり取りの通りに RIVER CRUISE に参加する場合、料金は全部でいくらになるか。1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. £100.00      2. £140.00      3. £160.00      4. £240.00

問2 次の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

Which is the cheapest month if you join the cruise on Sunday?

1. April      2. August      3. November      4. December

問3 本文の内容と合う最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. The tour guide only speaks English.
2. To take the cruise, they must meet at the First Park Hotel.
3. Only in winter, the bus takes them to the tour because it is very cold then.
4. They can enjoy the cruise with their pets.

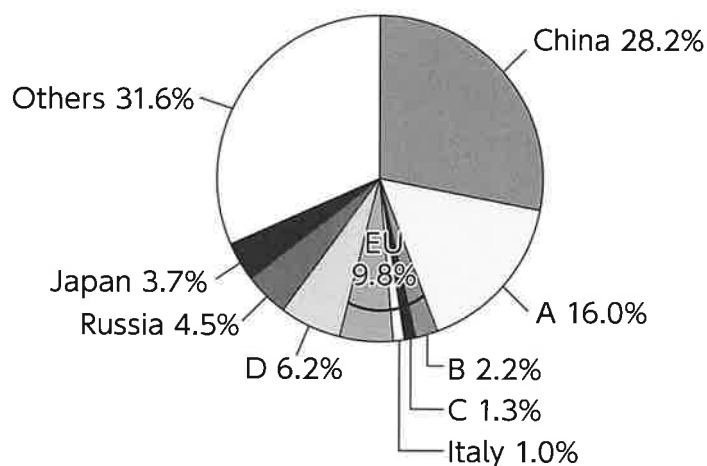
4

次の 2016 年の円グラフ ( a pie chart ) と英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

This is a pie chart which shows CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion\* in various parts of the world. This chart says that China releases CO<sub>2</sub> more than any other country. The country with the second most CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is the U.S., and the percentage\* is about 12% less than that of China. Among EU countries, Germany has the most CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and the next is England. The total percentage of these two countries is almost the same as the percentage of Japan. And then, the percentage of India is bigger than that of Japan by 2.5%, and the percentage of Russia is ( ア ) % more than that of Japan.

(注) emissions from fuel combustion 燃料燃焼による排出量      percentage 割合

CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION



問1 グラフの A に当てはまる国名として最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. India                      2. England                      3. Germany                      4. the U.S.

問2 グラフの B に当てはまる国名として最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. India                      2. England                      3. Germany                      4. the U.S.

問3 グラフの C に当てはまる国名として最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. India                      2. England                      3. Germany                      4. the U.S.

問4 空所（ ア ）に入る数字として最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. 0.8                      2. 1.7                      3. 2.5                      4. 5.3

問5 本文やグラフの内容と合う最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. Germany released more CO<sub>2</sub> than Japan.
2. China released about the half of all the CO<sub>2</sub> in the world.
3. Russia released more CO<sub>2</sub> than India.
4. China released more CO<sub>2</sub> than that of the total of the U.S. and EU countries.

5

次の英文を読み、文中の空所(1)～(5)に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の1～4より1つ選びなさい。

A woman had three daughters. When they left home, they all became very successful. Each one wanted to give their mother a wonderful ( 1 ). The first daughter gave her a big house. The second daughter gave her a diamond necklace. The third daughter said, "You know, Mom loves Shakespeare's\* poems. She can't see very well anymore. I sent her a special parrot\* that ( 2 ) all of Shakespeare's poems. He can say them for her anytime\*." A few months later, the woman wrote a letter to each of her daughters. To the first she said, "Thank you, Sandy, for the big house, but I only use one room and have to ( 3 ) the whole thing." To the second, she said, "Thank you, Judy, for the necklace, but when can I ever ( 4 ) such a thing?" To the third daughter, she said, "Thank you, Susan. You know what your mother ( 5 ). The chicken was delicious."

(注) Shakespeare's シェイクスピアの parrot オウム anytime いつでも

- |     |                |            |            |           |
|-----|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (1) | 1. explanation | 2. money   | 3. present | 4. film   |
| (2) | 1. remembers   | 2. forgets | 3. regrets | 4. solves |
| (3) | 1. break       | 2. build   | 3. buy     | 4. clean  |
| (4) | 1. wear        | 2. get     | 3. choose  | 4. find   |
| (5) | 1. reads       | 2. likes   | 3. listens | 4. sings  |



- 6 次の英文中の(1)～(4)の〔 〕内の語句を、前後関係を考慮して、意味が通るように並べかえなさい。解答は例にならって、正しい順にマークしなさい。(ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。)

例題 彼はサッカーがうまい。〔 1. is 2. soccer 3. a good 4. he 〕 player.

( 解 答 )	①	②	③	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	②	③	④
	①	②	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	④
	①	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	③	④

この例では He is a good soccer player. とするために、上から順に④、①、③、②のところにマークしてある。

An interesting house was invented by a Japanese architect. It is a paper house.

Can people really live in a paper house? The answer is "Yes." A paper house is built with paper tubes\*. They are used for walls, doors, and windows. (1)〔 1. rolled 2. paper 3. when 4. is 〕 into tubes, it becomes strong. So (2)〔 1. enough 2. a paper house 3. strong 4. is 〕. The heat doesn't go out of the paper house quickly because the paper tubes have air in them.

In fact, paper houses are used as temporary houses\*. After the Hanshin Awaji Earthquake, a lot of people lost their houses and needed temporary ones. The architect built paper houses for those people with a lot of volunteers. He found two good things about his temporary houses. First, it was easy to build them and break them down later. Second, he didn't (3)〔 1. much money 2. build 3. need 4. to 〕 them.

The Japanese architect helped people in Kobe. Now he has more chances to help other people as well. In many countries, a lot of people also need temporary houses. (4)〔 1. lost 2. they 3. their 4. have 〕 houses because some problems happened in their countries. His paper houses can help those people. Paper houses will spread around the world.

(注) paper tubes 紙の管 temporary houses 仮設住宅

7

次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

When you hear the words “aloha shirt,” many of you may imagine Hawaii. There are various opinions about the origin of aloha shirts, but it is said that they were originally worn by Japanese people who immigrated\* to Hawaii in the early 20th century.

From the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, many Japanese ( ア ) their dreams of a better life and left their home country. Before coming to Hawaii, they had lived a very poor and hard life\* in Japan. They hoped for a happier life with new opportunities in Hawaii.

Most of the Japanese immigrants\* in Hawaii worked in sugarcane fields\*. At that time, sugarcane field workers wore open-necked shirts\* called “palaka.” Palaka probably originated\* from the outerwear\* worn by European sailors\*. Japanese people liked to wear palaka during worktime, because its texture was similar to “kasuri,” which was familiar for the Japanese. It helped them feel more comfortable as they worked in the hot and humid fields.

Japanese immigrants brought kimonos to Hawaii from Japan. When these kimonos were worn out\*, they still wanted to ( イ ) them. So they altered\* them into shirts like palaka and had their children wear\* them. After that, these shirts developed into what we now call\* aloha shirts. Hawaiians have worn these shirts ever since. Nowadays\*, aloha shirts have a wide variety of designs, including images from both Japanese and Hawaiian culture. They have become very popular, not only in Hawaii, but also in many other parts of the world.

(注) immigrated 移住した had lived a ～ life ～な生活を送っていた  
immigrants 移民 sugarcane fields さとうきび畑  
open-necked shirts 首元の開いたシャツ originated 生じた  
outerwear 上着 sailors 船乗り worn out 着古された  
altered 仕立て直した had their children wear 自分たちの子どもに着させた  
what we now call ～ 現在のいわゆる～ Nowadays 最近では

問1 下線部(1)について、本文中で述べられている最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. アロハシャツと聞いて、ハワイを想像する人はいない。
2. アロハシャツは、19世紀にはすでに日本でも人気があったと言われている。
3. 日本人が初めてハワイに渡ったときにはすでに、現地の人々はアロハシャツを着用していた。
4. アロハシャツは、20世紀の初頭にハワイへ渡った日本人によって着用されたと言われている。

問2 空所（ ア ）に入る最も適切なものを、1～4より1つずつ選びなさい。

1. became              2. followed              3. broke              4. protected

問3 下線部(2)について、本文中で述べられていないものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. パラカはヨーロッパの船乗り達の着ていた上着が起源である。
2. パラカは湿気の多い気候で着用することに適したシャツである。
3. 日本からの移民は、休日にパラカを着用することを好み、仕事のときに着ることはなかった。
4. パラカに似た質感のものが日本には存在していたため、日本からの移民は好んで着用した。

問4 空所（ イ ）に入る最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. use              2. know              3. throw away              4. figure out

問5 第4段落で述べられていることとして最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

1. 日本の着物は着心地が良いため、ハワイで人気となった。
2. 日本からの移民は、日本から持ち込んだ着物をハワイでも着ていた。
3. アロハシャツはハワイの学校で日本の子ども達がつくった。
4. アロハシャツはサトウキビ畑で働く労働者のためにつくられた。

問6 次の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、1～4より1つ選びなさい。

According to the passage, when did Japanese immigrants make aloha shirts?

1. Before they worked in sugarcane fields.
2. Before they went to Hawaii.
3. After their kimono got too old to wear.
4. After they learned how to make them from people in Hawaii.

問7 次の英文が本文の内容と一致している場合は1、一致していない場合は2をマークしなさい。

1. A lot of European sailors moved to Hawaii and invented aloha shirts there.
2. Sugarcane fields in Hawaii were so hot and humid that Japanese workers wore palaka.
3. Aloha shirts used to be popular around the world, but now they are not.

