

矢板中央高等学校
令和 8 年度入学試験問題

英 語

注 意

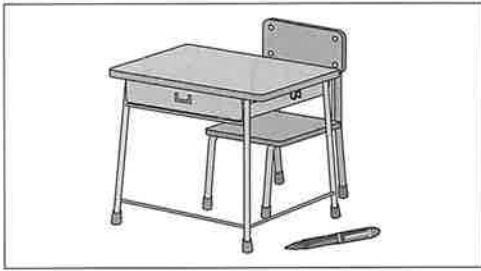
- 1 監督者の「始め」の合図があるまでは、開いてはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は、14 時 20 分から 15 時 10 分までの 50 分間です。
- 3 大きな問題は全部で 5 問で、表紙を除いて 9 ページです。
また、別に解答用紙が 1 枚あります。
- 4 監督者の「始め」の合図があったら、すぐに受験番号をこの表紙に、受験番号と氏名を解答用紙のきめられた欄に書きなさい。
- 5 答えは、必ず解答用紙のきめられた欄に書きなさい。
また、特に指示のあるもののほかは、各問いの **ア**、**イ**、**ウ**、**エ**のうちから最も適当なものをそれぞれ一つ選んで、その記号を解答欄の()の中に書きなさい。
- 6 監督者の「やめ」の合図があったら、すぐやめて、筆記用具をおきなさい。

受 験 番 号						番
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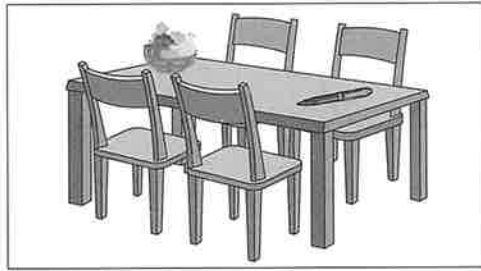
1 これは聞き方の問題である。指示に従って答えなさい。

1 [英語の対話とその内容についての質問を聞いて、答えとして最も適切なものを選ぶ問題]

(1) ア



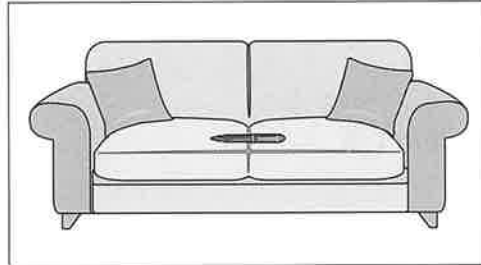
イ



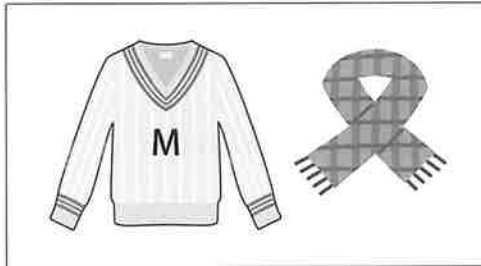
ウ



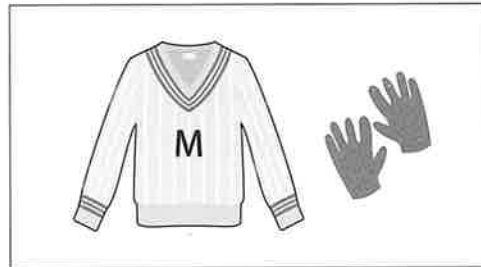
エ



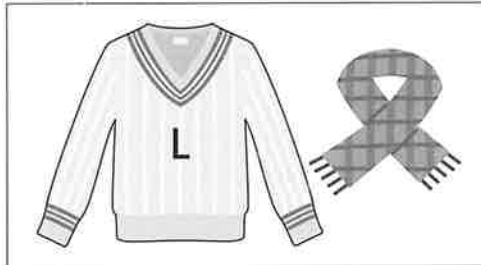
(2) ア



イ



ウ



エ



(3) ア At the library.

イ English and math.

ウ On Saturday.

エ With her family.

(4) ア At about eight.

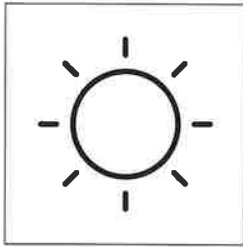
イ At about seven.

ウ Dan will.

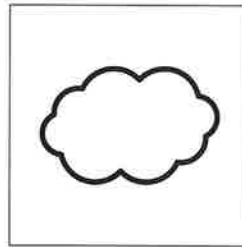
エ Kevin will.

2 〔英語の対話とその内容についての質問を聞いて、答えとして最も適切なものを選ぶ問題〕

(1) ア



イ



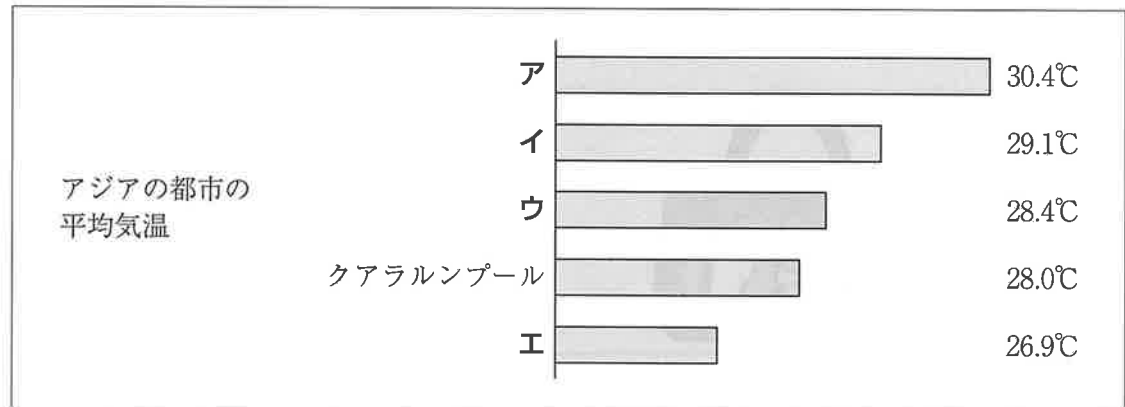
ウ



エ



(2)



(国土交通省 気象庁「世界の主な地点の平年値」により作成)

(3) ア Schools in Vancouver.

イ Olympics in Tokyo.

ウ Food in Asian cities.

エ Weather in Asian cities.

3 〔英語の対話を聞いて、メモを完成させる問題〕

Talking About Dancing	
Lina	She told her brother to (1) () dancing.
Shota	He needs to practice dancing because he has a contest (2) () month.
Tim	Dancing helps people (3) () their minds to each other.

2 次の1, 2, 3の問いに答えなさい。

1 次の英文中の (1) から (6) に入る語句として、最も適切なものはどれか。

Today, I (1) going to talk about my school trip. How was your trip? (2) did you go? We went to Kyoto and Nara. I was very nervous before leaving Tochigi, (3) it was very fun. We went to Kinkaku-ji Temple and Nara Park. The guide (4) was very interesting said, "Please try giving the deer some *shika senbei*." That was so exciting for me. On the last day, we bought *nama yatsuhashi* and enjoyed (5) it on the bus.

I visited these places and I ate interesting food (6) the first time. This became one of my good memories in junior high school.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| (1) ア is | イ will be | ウ are | エ am |
| (2) ア What | イ When | ウ Where | エ Who |
| (3) ア but | イ and | ウ or | エ so |
| (4) ア that | イ who | ウ which | エ whose |
| (5) ア ate | イ eaten | ウ to eat | エ eating |
| (6) ア on | イ at | ウ for | エ in |

2 次の(1), (2), (3)の () 内の語句を二人の会話が成り立つように適切に並べ替え、左から順にその記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で記してある。

(1) A: I heard that Mike got some special news.

B: Yes, it's true. One (ア him イ of ウ them エ surprised) .

(2) A: (ア that イ bought ウ I エ the car) last month is very fast.

B: How cool!

(3) A: You look tall. Are you the tallest in your family?

B: No, I'm not. (ア is イ me ウ than エ my brother オ taller) .

- 3 あなたは今年の夏休みに学校の留学プログラムでイギリスのロンドンへ行きます。現地の友人ハリー (Harry) が SNS に彼のおすすめする現地の食べ物について投稿しました。次の英文中 (1) から (4) に入るものとして最も適切なものはどれか。

<ハリーの投稿文>

Today, I would like to recommend my favorite food in London in the U.K. It (1) “fish and chips.” You can eat it at *The Golden Hind*. My best friend, Oliver and I (2) there many times because we love it, and the waiters are very kind. So, when you go to London, you will enjoy it. You can find the restaurant if you get (3) at the Bond Street station. But, be careful! (4) you miss the station, you will have to pay some more money!

Have a nice day!

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) ア call | イ calls | ウ is called | エ is calling |
| (2) ア visit | イ will visit | ウ has visited | エ have visited |
| (3) ア in | イ off | ウ up | エ over |
| (4) ア But | イ So | ウ If | エ And |

- 3 日本について書かれた次の英文を読んで、1 から 4 までの問いに答えなさい。なお、本文中の【1】から【4】は段落番号を表す。

【1】 Have you ever thought about what makes Japan [] ? Japan has many things that interest people from other countries. But Japanese people don't always notice them. When visitors come to Japan, they often find surprising or *unusual things in *daily life.

【2】 The first example is *manners in *crowded places. In Japan, people usually *wait in line, even in busy places like stations or popular shops. In some countries, however, people may not line up. Visitors are often surprised when they use a Japanese train for the first time. Trains in Japan come and go on time, but in some countries, trains are often late. Because of this, visitors feel that people in Japan respect others and think that time is important. They also like this kind of culture.

【3】 Another example is Japan's *safety. In Japan, many elementary and junior high school students walk to school, and their parents do not worry. This way of going to school is very different from other countries. In many of those places, students go in their parents' car or take a school bus because walking to school is not safe. For this reason, people think Japan is a safe country. That is why many visitors from other countries feel relaxed and enjoy their stay in Japan *without worry.

【4】 Finally, a beautiful thing about Japan is its *changing nature. Spring has cherry blossoms, summer has *fireworks, autumn has colorful leaves, and winter has snow. These changes are normal for Japanese people, but they are *exciting for visitors. What other things in Japan do you think are surprising or unusual?

- [注] *unusual = めずらしい *daily life = 日常生活 *manners = マナー
 *crowded = 混雑した *wait in line = 列に並ぶ *safety = 安全
 *without worry = 心配なしで *changing nature = 変わりゆく自然
 *fireworks = 花火 *exciting = わくわくさせる

- 1 本文中の [] に入る語として、最も適切なものはどれか。

ア expensive イ difficult ウ unique エ young

- 2 本文の内容に合うように、次の質問に対する答えを英語で書きなさい。

質問：What are visitors surprised about by trains in Japan?

- 3 次の [] は、本文中の下線部が示している内容をまとめたものである。①に 15 字以内、②に 20 字以内の適切な日本語を書きなさい。ただし、句読点も字数に加えるものとする。

- ・日本では多くの (①) ことが、保護者に心配されない。
 ・他の国々では、(②) 姿がよく見られる。

- 4 次の表のように本文の各段落に見出しをつけたとき、表中の段落【1】、【2】、【4】の () に入るものとして、それぞれ最も適切なものはどれか。

段落	見出し
【1】	()
【2】	()
【3】	Why is the way of going to school different?
【4】	()

- ア What makes each season special?
 イ What do visitors find in Japan?
 ウ How to use chopsticks in Japan.
 エ How to show respect to others.

- 4 中学生の和也 (Kazuya) が夏休み中の体験をもとに書いた作文です。次の英文を読んで、1 から 5 までの問いに答えなさい。

Last summer, I went camping in the mountains with my family. It was my first time camping, and I was very excited. We walked for hours carrying water, food, and clothes in our bags. There were no shops or restaurants in the mountains, so we had to cook our own meals. My father taught me how to cook fish that we caught in the river. I had never cooked before, but it wasn't as difficult as I thought. I enjoyed cooking with my father very much. My mother and sister picked wild vegetables and added them to our meals, which made the meals even more delicious.

At night, the stars in the sky were very beautiful and much (A) than in my town. My father told us stories about stars and about his own camping experiences when he was a student. Sitting by the fire, I listened to him and looked up at the sky. I felt (B) and relaxed. At first, my sister was *scared because it was so dark, but after listening to our father's stories, she began to smile. We laughed together and *roasted *marshmallows over the fire. It was a special time for our family.

While we were walking in the forest, we sometimes found trash like *plastic bottles and bags on the ground. My father always and said, "When you visit the mountains, take your trash away with you. If you don't, animals may eat it, or it might *pollute the river. Let's protect nature together." I learned how important it is to take care of the environment. We also saw some animals and birds in the forest. Seeing them made me feel happy and also think more about how we need to learn to live with nature.

After the trip, I felt *closer to my family. I also became more interested in nature and protecting the environment. My father's words stayed in my heart. I want to go camping again, and next time, I want to cook something special for my family and make sure to keep the forest clean. I also want to learn more about plants and animals in the mountains. I think that camping is not just fun but also a great way to learn about life and the world around us.

[注] *scare = 怖い *roast = 焼く, あぶる *marshmallow = マシュマロ
*plastic bottles and bags = ペットボトルやビニール袋 *pollute = 汚染する
*closer = より近づく

- 1 本文の内容に関する次の質問に、英語で答えなさい。

質問: Why was cooking in the mountains not difficult for Kazuya?

答え: It was not difficult because_____.

- 2 本文中の (A), (B) に入る語の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものはどれか。

ア A: darker — B: kind

イ A: brighter — B: peaceful

ウ A: colder — B: happy

エ A: clearer — B: boring

3 本文中の に入るものとして、最も適切なものはどれか。

- ア keep your trash with you
- イ drink river water
- ウ cut down some trees
- エ feed wild animals

4 次の 内の英文は、本文中の下線部のように和也が言ったときの彼の思いを表したものである。() に入る適切な英語を、本文中から 6 語で抜き出して書きなさい。

If I go camping again, I want to ().

5 本文を通して、筆者が最も伝えたいことはどれか。

- ア When you go to the mountains, you should always pick up trash.
- イ Camping helps us learn important lessons and feel close to nature.
- ウ It is easy to cook when someone teaches you how to do it.
- エ You should go camping with friends, not just family.

5 次の英文は、ALT のスコット先生 (Mr. Scott) と、高校生の大翔 (Hiroto) の対話の一部である。また右図の 1, 2, 3 は大翔が作成していた発表用スライド (slide) である。これらに関して 1 から 7 までの問いに答えなさい。

Mr. Scott : Hi, Hiroto. Did you have a good weekend? How did you spend it?

Hiroto : Hello, Mr. Scott. I went to my grandfather's house and had a good time.

Mr. Scott : Where is your grandfather's house?

Hiroto : In *Nikko.

Mr. Scott : That's a nice place. I love Nikko and go there often. (A) that your grandfather's house is there.

Hiroto : What do you usually do when you are there?

Mr. Scott : I go hiking, and take pictures of plants. I also enjoy fishing, and like to visit hot springs.

Hiroto : That sounds fun! I would like to take you to my grandfather's house sometime. I'd love to introduce you to him. He has lots of hobbies and is a fun person. By the way, I received some old money from him. Here it is. Please, take a look. It's much smaller than the *current money and almost looks like a toy.

The (B) of the money has a bird, which is a sign of peace, and the (C) has *the Kokkaigijido Building, which is a sign of *democracy. I heard that it was printed between 1947 and 1953, right after the War.

Mr. Scott : I've never seen such a small *banknote in my country. By the way, Hiroto, you said you are going to give a presentation on the history of money in our English class. did you choose that topic?

Hiroto : Because I felt a little sad. Many countries including Japan are moving toward a *cashless society now. On the other hand, Japan has such amazing skills and technology for making banknotes and coins. I think those should not be lost. That's what made me want to do the presentation about money history.

Mr. Scott : I think Japanese banknotes are really beautiful. Also, I've heard they are made using the world's first technology for banknotes. On the other hand, there are also many good points to *going cashless. (D), Japan is trying to become a *tourism-oriented country. If *cashless payments spread more in Japan, it will be more convenient for travelers from abroad.

Hiroto : Actually, that's a good point. Please, look at *chart 2 that shows seven countries. Of those, Japanese most often use *cash instead of cashless payments. Next, please look at chart 3. It shows the number of visitors to Japan by country in June 2024. The first and second place countries in both charts are the same.

Mr. Scott : It's surprising that only a small number of people use cash in the first place country. If Japan becomes like this, I am sure it will be more convenient. I've heard that the three people printed on the current Japanese banknotes *led big social changes over 100 years ago in each of their fields.

Hiroto : Yes, that's true. They may suggest to us now that we should not be afraid of change.

I want to follow them. Talking with you has helped me think clearly about this issue. Thank you.

Mr. Scott : Great, my pleasure!

[注] *Nikko = 日光
*current = 現在の
*democracy = 民主主義
*banknote = 紙幣
*going cashless = キャッシュレス化する
*cashless payments = キャッシュレス決済
*led = lead の過去形

*the Kokkaigijido Building = 国会議事堂
*cashless society = キャッシュレス社会
*tourism-oriented country = 観光立国
*chart = 図
*cash = 現金

