

令和8年度入学者選抜学力検査追試験問題

英 語

(配 点)

1	10点	2	15点	3	15点	4	24点	5	15点	6	21点
----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----	----------	-----

(注 意 事 項)

- 1 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題は1ページから10ページまでである。検査開始の合図のあとで確かめること。
- 3 検査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汚れ等に気づいた場合は，静かに手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
- 4 解答用紙に氏名と受験番号を記入し，受験番号と一致したマーク部分を塗りつぶすこと。
- 5 解答には，必ず**HBの黒鉛筆**を使用すること。なお，解答用紙に必要事項が正しく記入されていない場合，または解答用紙に記載してある「マーク部分塗りつぶしの見本」のとおりにマーク部分が塗りつぶされていない場合は，解答が無効になることがある。
- 6 一つの解答欄に対して複数のマーク部分を塗りつぶしている場合，または指定された解答欄以外のマーク部分を塗りつぶしている場合は，有効な解答にはならない。
- 7 解答を訂正するときは，きれいに消して，消しくずを残さないこと。

- 1** 次の各組の英文の意味がほぼ同じ内容となるような (A) と (B) に入るものの最も適した組み合わせを、それぞれア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. It rained hard, (A) they played outside anyway.
(B) it rained hard, they played outside anyway.

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ but} \\ (B) \text{ Although} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ or} \\ (B) \text{ When} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ and} \\ (B) \text{ If} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ so} \\ (B) \text{ Before} \end{cases}$

2. I (A) have any books to read.
I have (B) books to read.

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ can't} \\ (B) \text{ many} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ will} \\ (B) \text{ good} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ don't} \\ (B) \text{ no} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ am going to} \\ (B) \text{ a few} \end{cases}$

3. My school in America (A) breakfast every morning before classes start.
We (B) breakfast at our school in America every day.

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ serves} \\ (B) \text{ get} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ stays} \\ (B) \text{ have} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ comes} \\ (B) \text{ take} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ goes} \\ (B) \text{ eat} \end{cases}$

4. I have a dog (A) loves to play with a ball in the park.
My dog (B) playing with a ball in the park.

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ and} \\ (B) \text{ loves} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ he} \\ (B) \text{ is} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ that} \\ (B) \text{ enjoys} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ this} \\ (B) \text{ with} \end{cases}$

5. I haven't (A) the right place to buy the things we need for the party.
I don't know (B) to go shopping for the things we need for the party.

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ found} \\ (B) \text{ where} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ had} \\ (B) \text{ how} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ decided} \\ (B) \text{ when} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ got} \\ (B) \text{ which} \end{cases}$

2 次の各会話文について、場面や状況を考え、()に入る最も適したものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. A : Mr. Yamada, learning as a team is great.
B : That's right. It is helpful for students to be able to talk to each other in every class.
A : I really think ()
B : Yes, it helps you learn better.
- ア it builds walls between us. イ we can enjoy our classes more.
ウ it makes all of us weaker. エ it puts us in a hotel.
2. A : Our class has already started, but Tom is not here yet. I think he is sick.
B : Well, I don't think so. He was fine when we were playing video games last night.
A : I see. Then, ()
B : He is probably still in his bed.
- ア let's visit the hospital. イ he is not going to be late for class.
ウ when did you sleep? エ where is he now?
3. A : Wow, you have borrowed many books from the library again. You really like reading books.
B : Yes, I do. () How about you?
A : Well, I don't go to the library very often.
- ア I don't like reading books. イ The bank closes at 3:00 p.m.
ウ I get books there twice a week. エ A new supermarket was built last year.
4. A : Tom, I hope you will come to our town festival next Saturday.
B : Oh! I haven't heard of your festival. Let's go together. I love festivals.
A : Our festival is held in Green Park at night, and it is very beautiful with many lanterns.
B : OK. () I don't know where Green Park is.
- ア You know that the festival will start at three in the afternoon. イ Every year, there are so many shops in Green Park!
ウ But can you take me with you? エ I met you there at five.
5. A : You don't have to drive to school to take me home today.
B : Really? () It takes only ten minutes by car.
A : Thanks, but I want to come home by bus with my friends.
- ア You don't have school today. イ It's no problem.
ウ I can't come to school. エ My car is broken.

3 次の各会話文において、場面や状況を考え、() 内の語(句)を最も適した順に並べ替え、() 内において3番目と5番目にくるものを記号で答えなさい。

1. A : Good morning. Welcome to our shop. Can I help you?
B : Yes, please. I lost my favorite hat, so I want to buy a new one.
A : Well, we have many kinds of hats. What (ア of イ you ウ this エ think
オ do カ black) one?
B : It looks nice. I like black.
2. A : I really enjoyed her presentation. In my opinion, it was the best presentation
this year.
B : Yes, it really was. I'm looking (ア results イ forward ウ seeing エ the
オ to カ of) the contest.
A : I think she will win the first prize.
3. A : Can you tell me how to get to your school? I need to go there this weekend.
B : Sure! Take the bus and get off at the bus stop next to the main gate.
A : Is the gate open on weekends?
B : Yes. It is always open (ア around イ if ウ is not エ it オ end カ the) of
the year.
4. A : I'm going to go to America this spring.
B : Oh, that's great. Where will you go?
A : New York. But I (ア because イ nervous ウ have エ very オ am カ I) to
take a long flight.
B : Don't worry. You can have fun on the flight.
5. A : I had a delicious meal at that new restaurant yesterday.
B : Really? I've never been there. What did you eat?
A : Pizza and spaghetti. They had fresh fish and octopus on them.
B : Oh, I like pizza and spaghetti very much. Let (ア when イ go ウ know
エ you オ to カ me) the restaurant again. I want to join you.

4 次の英文をよく読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

Each year, many people from various areas in Japan and around the world visit Japan's most famous tourist sites. This has some good points, but there are also some problems.

One good thing is that visitors (1) money to these towns and cities. They pay for hotels, food, and gifts. For example, in cities like Tokyo and Kyoto, tourists often enjoy many types of food and buy souvenirs for their friends. This helps local shops and restaurants.

Another good point is that people visiting historic cities can learn about Japanese history and traditions, like castles, the tea ceremony, and summer festivals. They can understand Japanese culture better and make many wonderful memories.

At the (2) time, people from different places can meet each other. This is helpful not only for Japanese people (3) also for visitors from other countries because they can understand each other better and become friends.

However, there are also some problems. One problem is that some places become too crowded. Many people visit popular tourist sites, (4) some famous temples and shrines in Kyoto. When there are too many people, it is sometimes hard to walk around.

Another problem is that some tourists get too excited. For example, people are usually (5) in hotels and on buses and trains. However, some tourists talk very loudly, and this may be a problem for other people.

In addition, some visitors throw away empty bottles and other types of litter in the wrong places. This makes streets and parks dirty and damages the environment. Also, the local people have to clean up this garbage.

Many foreign visitors and Japanese people travel to popular areas for (6). So we should try to find more effective ways to help these tourists enjoy their vacations and also protect local areas.

(注) historic 歴史的に有名な the tea ceremony 茶道 loudly 声高に
throw away 捨てる litter ゴミ damage 害する clean up ～ ～を片付ける

問1 本文中の(1)～(6)に入る最も適したものを、ア～エの中からそれぞれ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| (1) ア break | イ eat | ウ find | エ bring |
| (2) ア scary | イ same | ウ some | エ many |
| (3) ア but | イ if | ウ than | エ so |
| (4) ア these days | イ in need | ウ such as | エ lots of |
| (5) ア renewable | イ useful | ウ tall | エ quiet |
| (6) ア choosing | イ making | ウ removing | エ sightseeing |

問2 次の(1)と(2)につき、同様な意味で使われている語を、本文中の下線部ア～カからそれぞれ選びなさい。

- (1) having nothing inside
(2) to communicate by saying things

5 次の問題に答えなさい。なお、計算等は、それぞれの問題のページの余白で行うこと。

A 次の英文と図表を読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

Takeshi is a junior high school student. As part of a school project, he researched how students spend their weekends. Takeshi's school has 500 students, and all of them took part in the research.

First, Takeshi asked all of the students, "How do you usually spend your weekends?" Students could select only one answer from five options: **Using the Internet**, **Playing sports**, **Going shopping**, **Reading books**, or **Studying**. The results are shown in Table 1. Takeshi thought that **Playing sports** would be the most popular activity because he likes sports. However, it was chosen by only 75 students. **Using the Internet** was selected by the most students, and **Studying** was the second most popular option. Only 40 students chose **Going shopping**.

Next, Takeshi became interested in their reasons for using the Internet. He asked the students who chose **Using the Internet**, "Why do you use the Internet?" They could choose one or more reasons. The results are shown in Graph 1. The number of students who chose **To use social media** is half of the number of students who chose **To search for information**. The highest percentage of the students answered **To search for information**. **To watch movies** was selected by 70 percent of the students. This equals 140 students. The lowest percentage of the students who chose **Using the Internet** selected **To read news**. This equals (E) students.

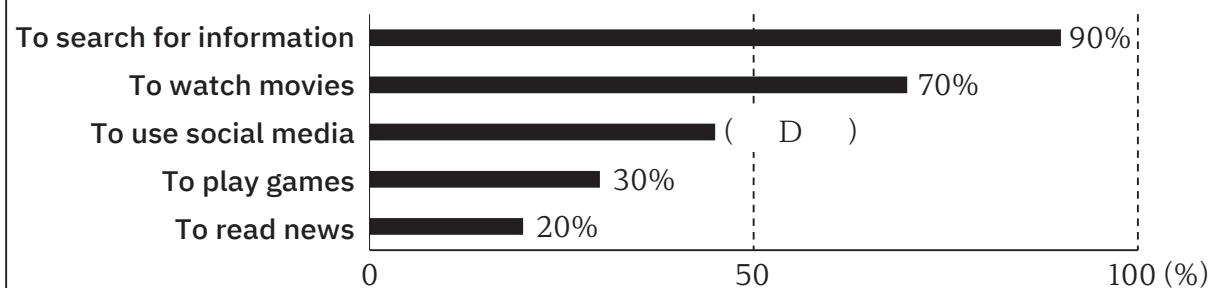
These results show that many junior high school students use the Internet on their weekends, mainly to search for information or watch movies. While physical activities like playing sports are still enjoyed by some, online activities are more popular.

(注) research ～ ～を調査する take part in ～ ～に参加する option 選択肢
table 表 social media 登録者同士が交流できるインターネットの会員制サービス
search for information 調べ物をする percentage 百分率, 割合
equal ～ ～に等しい mainly 主に physical 身体的な online オンラインの

Table 1: Weekend Activities

Activity	Percentage
Using the Internet	40%
(A)	25%
(B)	15%
Reading books	12%
(C)	8%

Graph 1: Reasons for Using the Internet



問1 Table 1の(A), (B), (C)に対応する活動の組み合わせとして正しいものを, ア~エの中から選びなさい。

	ア	イ	ウ	エ
(A)	Studying	Going shopping	Playing sports	Going shopping
(B)	Playing sports	Studying	Going shopping	Playing sports
(C)	Going shopping	Playing sports	Studying	Studying

問2 本文 (passage) と図表から考えて, 次の(1)と(2)の英文の()に入る適切なものを, ア~エの中からそれぞれ選びなさい。

(1) The percentage in (D) in Graph 1 is ().

ア 35% イ 45% ウ 50% エ 55%

(2) The number in (E) in the passage is ().

ア 10 イ 20 ウ 30 エ 40

B 次の英文は、問題Aのインターネット利用状況に関する調査を行った生徒 Takeshi が担任の Mr. Tanaka と行った会話です。会話文を読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

Takeshi : Mr. Tanaka, I discovered something interesting when I was preparing for this Friday's presentation.

Mr. Tanaka : Oh, really? What did you find?

Takeshi : In my research for the school project, I found that three of the reasons for **Using the Internet** were very different depending on the school year. These three reasons were: **To watch movies**, **To use social media**, and **To read news**.

Mr. Tanaka : I see. Could you tell me more?

Takeshi : Sure. First-year students mostly used the Internet to watch movies. The percentage was very high. But fewer first-year students used it for social media or to read the news.

Mr. Tanaka : How about second-year students?

Takeshi : The percentage for watching movies was still high, and that for reading the news was still low. But the percentage for using social media was a little higher than that of the first-year students.

Mr. Tanaka : Interesting. Can I guess the results for the third-year students? I think the percentages for social media and news are higher.

Takeshi : You are right! The percentage for social media was the highest of all of the three reasons in the third year. But how did you know that?

Mr. Tanaka : Well, they always talk about social media. Also, some students start watching the news more often to study for their entrance exams.

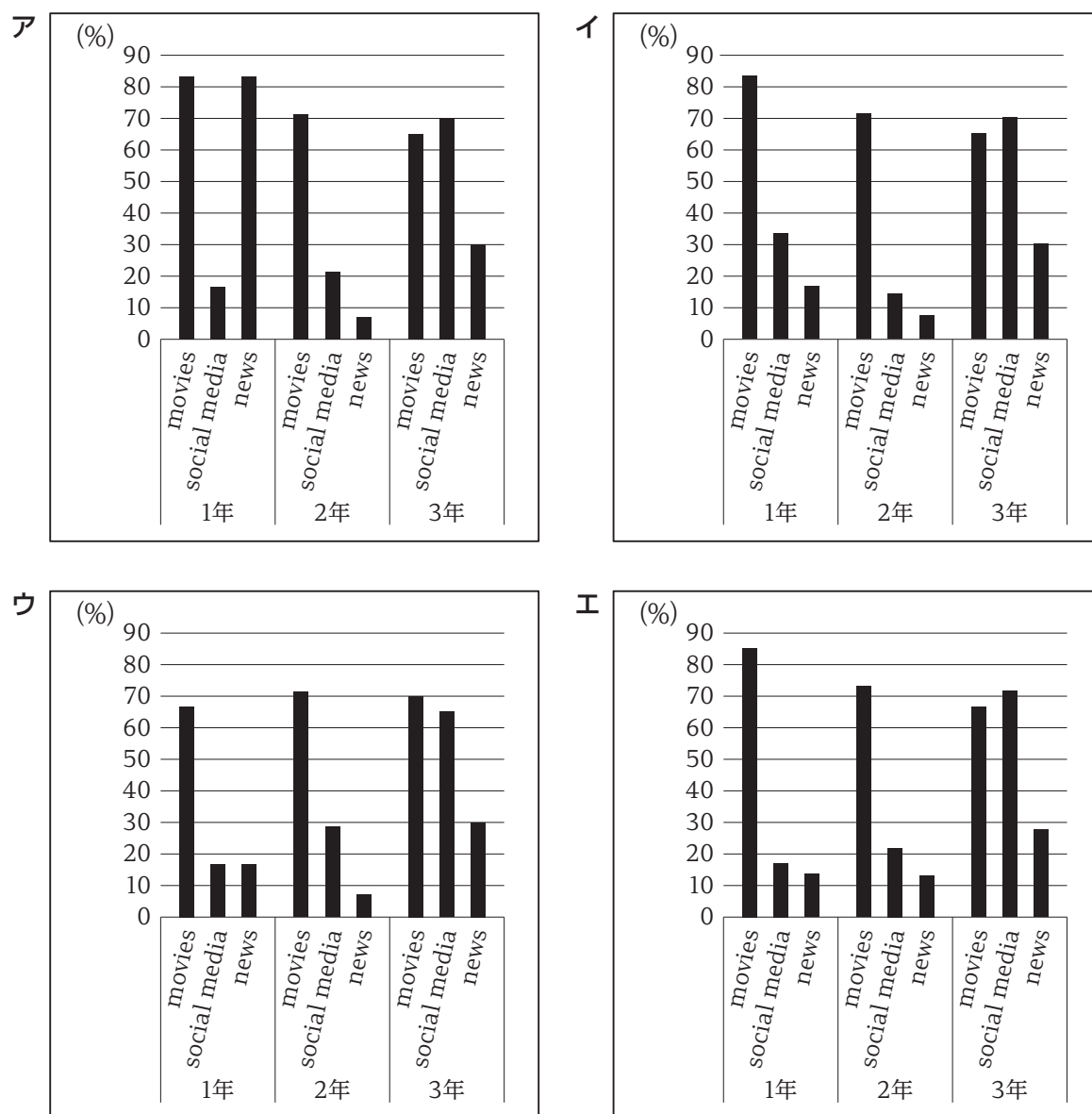
Takeshi : I see. I will add this to my presentation.

Mr. Tanaka : That's a good idea. You still have two days before your presentation on Friday. You are doing a good job!

Takeshi : Thanks.

(注) depending on the school year 学年によって ~-year students ~年生
mostly ほとんど entrance exam 入学試験

問1 会話文で説明されている学年別のインターネットの利用目的を表すグラフとして最も適したものを、ア～エから選びなさい。



問2 この会話が行われている曜日をア～エから選びなさい。なお、この会話が行われている日と発表日は準備日には含まないこととします。また、会話が行われている日から発表日までに祝日はないこととします。

ア Monday

イ Tuesday

ウ Wednesday

エ Thursday

- 6 高等専門学校(高専 *kosen*)での生活やその他の事柄について4人が意見を述べています。
それぞれの英文を読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

高専教員: More than sixty years have passed since the first *kosen* was founded in Japan, and some countries have made similar *kosens*. The two *kosens* in Thailand use almost the same educational system as Japan, and every year many students from Thailand come here to study (あ) our students in Japan. Japanese students and international students take the same classes, so they [A] talk together and learn more about the cultures of their countries. This is one of the (①) things about this program.

(注) found 設立する the same educational system as ～ ～と同じ教育制度
program プログラム, 課程

中学校教員: I teach (い) a junior high school, and every year some students try to enter the nearest *kosen*. There [B] allows a student to take the entrance exam at the nearest test center to enter a *kosen* in another prefecture. For example, they can take the exam in Okinawa to enter a *kosen* in Hokkaido. This is very (②) because one of my students wants to study architecture but her nearest *kosen* doesn't teach it. She is very happy that she can take the exam for a *kosen* in a different prefecture.

(注) allow ～ to … ～に…するのを許す entrance exam 入学試験
test center 試験会場 architecture 建築

高専生(健太): I am a member (う) the basketball team at my *kosen*, and I'm really happy because we can play together and support each other. I have a lot of good friends on the team, and they are very (③) and always help me study. I am not very good at English, but I want to work abroad in the future. So my friends teach me English grammar before my exams. I still [C] one or two subjects, but for me, every day is great.

(注) grammar 文法

高専生(啓子): When I was a child, I didn't enjoy being (え) others, but I was very interested in machines and computers. At my *kosen*, I often work in a team to do experiments in our laboratory. At first, [D], but because all the students help each other, I now enjoy working with other people. I know that engineers usually work in teams, so they often experience this kind of satisfaction. Working in teams may be (④), but it's important.

(注) experiment 実験 laboratory 実験室 experience 経験する satisfaction 満足

問1 各意見中の空欄〈あ〉～〈え〉に入る語の正しい組み合わせをア～ウから選びなさい。

- ア 〈あ〉 as 〈い〉 at 〈う〉 of 〈え〉 with
 イ 〈あ〉 with 〈い〉 of 〈う〉 at 〈え〉 as
 ウ 〈あ〉 of 〈い〉 at 〈う〉 as 〈え〉 with

問2 各意見中の空欄(①)～(④)に入る語の正しい組み合わせをア～ウから選びなさい。

- ア (①) difficult (②) best (③) kind (④) helpful
 イ (①) best (②) helpful (③) kind (④) difficult
 ウ (①) kind (②) best (③) difficult (④) helpful

問3 各意見中の空欄[A]～[D]に入るものの正しい組み合わせをア～ウから選びなさい。

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
ア	it was a little scary	is a unique system that	are able to	have some trouble with
イ	are able to	have some trouble with	it was a little scary	is a unique system that
ウ	are able to	is a unique system that	have some trouble with	it was a little scary

問4 次の英文を読み、問題に答えなさい。

I am teaching a girl who really enjoys math and science. She wants to build beautiful houses in the future, and it is very interesting to hear her plans. I said that she is excited to know that there is a way to go to a *kosen* far from her home. ()

(1) 内容的に考え、()に入る最も適切な英文をア～ウから選びなさい。

- ア I hope she can study the subjects that she likes.
 イ Some of the people in my family like to read books at home.
 ウ Now he has to speak English every day.

(2) この英文は誰の発言か、ア～ウから選びなさい。

- ア 高専教員 イ 高専生(啓子) ウ 中学校教員

問5 次の英文を読み、問題に答えなさい。

You have many good friends at your *kosen*. That's great! It was difficult for me to talk to other students when I was in elementary school. However, (), I enjoy studying at my *kosen*, too.

(1) 内容的に考え、()に入る最も適切な英文をア～ウから選びなさい。

- ア when I want to talk with a worker in your company
 イ if I never go abroad with my family
 ウ because my classmates and teachers are friendly

(2) この意見は誰が誰に対して述べているものか、ア～ウから選びなさい。

- ア 中学校教員が高専教員に対して述べている。
 イ 高専生(啓子)が高専生(健太)に対して述べている。
 ウ 高専生(健太)が中学校教員に対して述べている。

