

英 語

〔実施時間50分〕

注 意

- 1 開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
- 2 解答は、全て解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 3 英語は、活字体または筆記体とします。
- 4 解答を選択肢から選ぶ問題は、記号で書きなさい。
- 5 問題用紙は、冊子の形になっています。
- 6 問題は、表紙の裏を1ページとし、7ページまであります。開始の合図で問題用紙の各ページを確認し、始めなさい。
- 7 1は、リスニングテストです。試験開始までに、右の二次元コードを各自のスマートフォン等で読み取り、リスニング画面を開き、準備しておいてください。

実施時間は、リスニングテストを含め「50分」です。

※公開期間：2026年1月16日(金)18:00～2026年3月31日(火)19:00



転売禁止
転載禁止

転売・無断転載を禁じます

1 放送を聞いて答えなさい。

《その1》 話される英語を聞いて、それぞれの後の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、アからエまでの中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

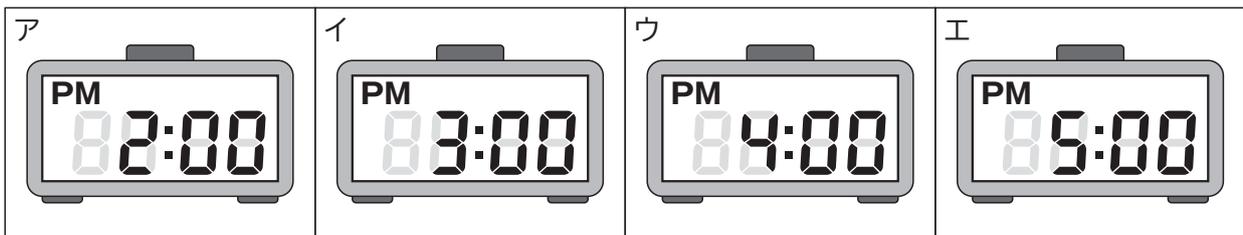
1

- ア Bread.
- イ Rice.
- ウ Bread and rice.
- エ Bread and salad.

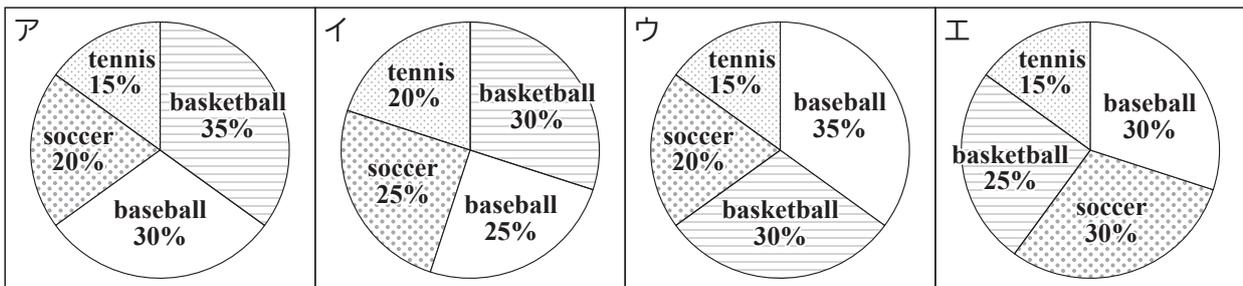
2

- ア Ask about her mother's plan to John.
- イ Talk with John on the phone.
- ウ Read an e-mail from John.
- エ Ask her mother to call John.

3



4



《その2》 ミラー先生 (Ms. Miller) は英語の授業で話をしています。ミラー先生は何について話していますか。最も適当なものを、アからエまでの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア The number of the colors in a rainbow.
- イ Different colors of the sun in some other countries.
- ウ An important thing to see the world.
- エ How to learn right ways of thinking in other countries.

《その3》 綾(Aya)さんは、アメリカ合衆国のミシガン(Michigan)出身の英語のホワイト先生(Mr. White)と夏休み前に話しています。放送を聞いて、会話の後の1から3までの質問に対する最も適当な答えを、アからエまでの中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

また、あなたも二人と一緒に話しているとして、あなたなら最後の綾さんの質問にどのように答えますか。綾さんとホワイト先生のやり取りの内容をふまえて、4の解答欄に8語以内の英語で書きなさい。

1

- ア For three months.
- イ For four months.
- ウ For five months.
- エ For six months.

2

- ア In 1968.
- イ In 1989.
- ウ In 1998.
- エ In 2012.

3

- ア All of the students at Aya's school.
- イ The Japan Center in Hikone.
- ウ To live near a lake.
- エ Old buildings in Michigan.

4

あなたも二人と一緒に話しているとして、あなたなら最後の綾さんの質問にどのように答えますか。綾さんとホワイト先生のやり取りの内容をふまえて、8語以内の英語で書きなさい。

ジョシュアさんは午後のスピーチ発表に向けて、自動販売機(vending machine)についての原稿を作成しました。なお、ⅠからⅣはジョシュアさんが原稿につけた段落の番号を表しています。

【ジョシュアさんの原稿】

[①]

Ⅰ When I came to Japan last year, I was surprised that there are vending machines everywhere. I thought why so many vending machines are in Japan. Now I am interested in vending machines in Japan. I would like to tell you how unique they are.

Ⅱ First, do you know how many vending machines there are in Japan? Now there are about four million. There is one vending machine for about every 30 people. That is the highest ratio per person in the world.

Ⅲ Second, many kinds of goods are sold in vending machines. Beverages such as coffee, tea, and juice are the most common. You can also buy a wide variety of food, such as, snacks, noodles, and ice cream. You can even buy fresh food such as vegetables and cake. That's amazing!

Ⅳ Why are vending machines so popular and (②) in Japan? I haven't found the answers, but so many vending machines show Japan is a safe country. They are rarely broken or damaged. Vending machines may be a symbol of Japanese culture.

(注) million : 100万 ratio : 割合 per : ~につき beverage(s) : 飲み物
rarely : めったに~ない broken : break(壊す)の過去分詞

3 [①]には、【ジョシュアさんの原稿】のタイトルが入ります。最も適当なものを、次のアからエまでの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア Why I Like Japanese Vending Machines イ The Number of Vending Machines in Japan
ウ How Vending Machines in Japan Are Unique エ Amazing Goods Sold in Vending Machines

4 (②)に入る適当な1語を、【ジョシュアさんの原稿】のⅢの段落から抜き出して書きなさい。

発表を聞いたみゆさんはジョシュアさんに話しかけました。

【二人の会話】

Miyu: Your speech was nice and interesting. I visited a vending machine company on our field trip. I learned that there are some vending machines that not only sell goods but help us in case of an accident or an emergency.

Joshua: Oh, really? Please tell me more about that.

Miyu: Some vending machines have AEDs in them.

Joshua: That's good. If someone gets seriously sick, [③].

Miyu: If a disaster happens, some vending machines provide beverages for free. Actually, this service helped many people, for example in 2011.

Joshua: That's great. It ④ 【beverages / harder / to / in / get / is】an emergency.

Miyu: There are some vending machines that have screens. When a disaster happens, the screen gives useful information, such as where and how to get to evacuation areas. You can see one of those machines in front of Fureai Park.

Joshua: Oh, I want to see it. I remember the park is near the station. [⑤] from here?

Miyu: It takes about ten minutes on foot.

Joshua: OK, I'll go there later. Thank you for telling me so many interesting things.

(注) AED(s) : 自動体外式除細動器 seriously : (病気などが)重く for free : 無料で screen : 画面

5 [③]に入る最も適当なものを、次のアからエまでの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア no one will use it イ it will be helpful ウ it will run like a car エ it will need a doctor

6 ④ 【 】内の語を、意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

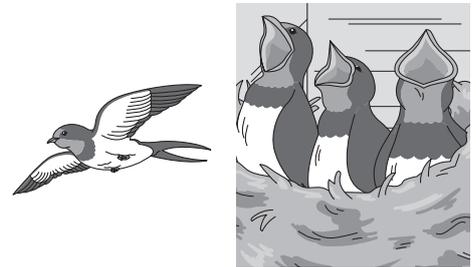
7 [⑤]に入る適当な英語を、5語で書きなさい。

3

陸(Riku)さんは、スピーチコンテストでツバメ(swallow)について発表しました。スピーチを聞いて、海斗(Kaito)さんはコメントを書きました。【陸さんのスピーチ】【海斗さんのコメント】を読んで、後の1から8までの各問いに答えなさい。

【陸さんのスピーチ】

Swallows come to Japan from Southeast Asia at the end of spring and raise chicks during summer. They often build their nests inside and outside people's houses, so they have been one of the most familiar birds to Japanese people. But the number of swallows coming to Japan has been decreasing. Today, I want you to know about the environment swallows live in.



Swallows need insects to live and raise chicks. <あ> Farmers who grow rice live near rice fields, so if swallows build their nests on the farmers' houses, they can easily get insects. <い> The insects in rice fields are bad for growing rice, so that is helpful for farmers. [①] swallows, their enemies like snakes and other birds don't come near their nests because people are near by. <う> Building nests on houses is good both for swallows and farmers. <え>

In the past, there were a lot of rice fields in Japan. Most farmers grew rice. My grandfather was one of them. Sometimes growing rice is hard for elderly people. He stopped ② it when he became old. He doesn't have any rice fields now. Like my grandfather, many farmers have stopped growing rice, so the number of rice fields has been decreasing. Getting insects is more difficult for swallows than before.

The living environment has also changed. Many old Japanese houses have a *doma*. A *doma* is a space inside a house but the floor is like the ground. During the day, people usually open the door of a *doma* to use it like a space outside, so swallows can fly into it. Now most houses don't have a *doma*, so building nests inside houses is more difficult than before.

For these reasons, the number of swallows has been decreasing. [③] in the future. That means the friendly relationship between swallows and people will be lost. I want to see many swallows again because I hope the wonderful relationship will continue.

(注) Southeast Asia : 東南アジア raise : 育てる chick(s) : ひな nest(s) : 巣
familiar : なじみのある insect(s) : 虫 rice field(s) : 田んぼ
enemies : enemy(敵)の複数形 near by : 近くに grew : growの過去形 space : 空間
floor : 床

【海斗さんのコメント】

Thank you for the nice speech. Last week, I went to the museum at Lake Biwa and also learned about swallows. In summer, thousands of swallows sleep in fields of reeds around Lake Biwa. They are adult swallows that finished raising chicks and young swallows that have grown up. They can't live in their nests because the nests are too small. But they need a place to sleep before they go back to Southeast Asia. Fields of reeds are good for them. In Shiga, ④ the living environment for adult and young swallows may be better than for swallows raising chicks. I think the environment is important and we have to protect it. But I don't know what to do. ⑤ Can you tell me what we should do?

(注) reed(s) : ヨシ(水辺に生える背の高い草) adult : 大人の
grown up : grow up(成長する)の過去分詞

1 [①]に入る最も適当なものを、次のアからエまでの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア So far
- イ As for
- ウ According to
- エ Because of

2 次の英文を入れるのに最も適当な場所を、【陸さんのスピーチ】の<あ>から<え>までの中から1つ選びなさい。

There are a lot of insects around rice fields.

3 下線部②と同じ内容を表す英語を、【陸さんのスピーチ】から2語で抜き出して書きなさい。

4 【陸さんのスピーチ】の内容として合っているものを、次のアからエまでの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア Swallows from Southeast Asia spend one season in Japan.
- イ Building nests on houses is good not only for swallows but for farmers.
- ウ Riku has a grandfather who grows rice now.
- エ A *doma* is a space people prepare only for swallows.

5 [③]に入る最も適当なものを、次のアからエまでの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア We may see only a few swallows
- イ We can still see many swallows
- ウ We may increase the number
- エ We should not help swallows

6 【陸さんのスピーチ】の構成を示したものとして、最も適当なものを次のアからエまでの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア

- 1 Introducing swallows coming to Japan
- 2 Relationship between swallows and farmers
- 3 Riku's grandfather and other farmers
- 4 Houses in the past and today
- 5 Riku's message

イ

- 1 Things swallows do in Japan
- 2 How swallows get insects
- 3 Riku's grandfather and other farmers
- 4 A space called *doma*
- 5 Riku's message

ウ

- 1 Things swallows do in Japan
- 2 How swallows get insects
- 3 Rice fields in the past and today
- 4 A space called *doma*
- 5 Riku's message

エ

- 1 Introducing swallows coming to Japan
- 2 Relationship between swallows and farmers
- 3 Rice fields in the past and today
- 4 Houses in the past and today
- 5 Riku's message

7 下線部④と同じ内容を表す英語を、【海斗さんのコメント】から6語で抜き出して書きなさい。

8 下線部⑤について、あなたならどのように答えますか。8語以内の英語で書きなさい。

4

次の問いに答えなさい。

次の英文は、英語のトーマス先生(Mr. Thomas)が問いかけた内容です。これを読んで、あなた自身の考えとその理由を、20語以上35語以内の英語で書きなさい。2文以上になってもかまいません。

【トーマス先生の問いかけ】

I like spending my holidays alone, but my friend likes spending his holidays with someone.
How about you?

(注) someone : だれか