

2026 年度

一般入学試験（前期日程）問題

< 英 語 >

2026 年 2 月 7 日（土）

《受験上の注意について》

1. 問題（解答用紙）が配布されても、指示があるまで絶対に手を触れないでください。
2. 受験票は机の通路側に置いてください。
3. 受験生は鉛筆（シャープペンシル）、消しゴム、腕時計以外、机の上に置いてはいけません。鉛筆（シャープペンシル）は HB 以上を使用し、濃い字で書いてください。シャープペンシルはできるだけ使用しないでください（特に薄いものは読みづらく、採点に不利になる場合があります）。それ以外の手荷物は机の下など邪魔にならないところに置いてください。また、腕時計、携帯電話などについてはアラーム、ベルなど鳴らないように解除しておいてください。
4. 下敷きは使用してはいけません。
5. 試験中、物の貸借は一切できません。
6. 試験監督者の開始・終了の合図を厳守してください。
7. 開始の合図で、まず、解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を必ず記入してください。終了の合図の後、問題用紙は表向きにして左側、解答用紙は裏向きにして右側に置いてください。
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9. 試験問題の内容に関する質問には一切答えません。
10. 途中で気分の悪くなった人は監督者に申し出てください。
11. 時間終了まで教室からの退場は認めません。
12. 不正行為を発見した場合は、その程度に関わらず、即座に受験資格を取り消します。

I 次の問い（問 1～10）の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問 1 I'm not very thirsty, so I'll have () coffee.

- ① a few ② a little ③ many ④ much

問 2 She has been in Canada () three months.

- ① during ② for ③ from ④ since

問 3 She is looking forward to () you again soon.

- ① be seen ② have seen ③ see ④ seeing

問 4 I () to the station when I met my old friend.

- ① am going ② go ③ was going ④ went

問 5 The teacher told us () quiet during the test.

- ① be ② being ③ to be ④ to being

問 6 If it () tomorrow, we will stay home.

- ① rained ② rains ③ will be raining ④ will rain

問7 There is a restaurant near here () you can eat very well.

- ① how ② what ③ where ④ which

問8 () the train, he hurried to take a taxi.

- ① Being missed ② Having been missed
③ Having missed ④ Not having missed

問9 I've never been to Nara, () I have visited Kyoto many times.

- ① because ② but ③ if ④ so

問10 My sister () the piano every day when she was a child.

- ① play ② played ③ plays ④ was playing

Ⅱ 次の問い（問1～5）において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を日本語の意味に合うように並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は空所に入れるものの番号で答えよ。

問1 彼女はすでに2回京都を訪れています。

She () () () () ().

① already ② has ③ Kyoto ④ twice ⑤ visited

問2 大雨が降っていたので、私たちは家の中にいました。

We stayed () () () () () heavily.

① because ② inside ③ it ④ raining ⑤ was

問3 その報告書はチームによって完了されています。

The report () () () () ().

① been ② by ③ finished ④ has ⑤ the team

問4 この本は、先週読んだ本より面白いです。

This book is () () () () () last week.

① interesting ② I read ③ more ④ than ⑤ the one

問5 もしもっと自由な時間があれば、私は海外旅行をするでしょう。

If () () () () () abroad.

① had ② I would ③ I ④ more free time ⑤ travel

III 次の問い（問1～5）の会話中の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問1 It's really cold today, isn't it?

B : ()

- ① No, it's sunny.
- ② I haven't seen it.
- ③ I don't think so. It's quite late.
- ④ Yes, it's freezing.

問2 A : Could you help me carry these boxes?

B : ()

- ① I'm afraid I can't swim.
- ② I'll take a seat.
- ③ Certainly.
- ④ Yes, please.

問3 A : I missed the last train last night.

B : ()

- ① That must have been tough.
- ② I miss you.
- ③ Not at all.
- ④ I'm sure you do.

問 4 A : We're going to have a barbecue this weekend.

B : Sounds great!

A : ()

- ① Who's going with you?
- ② Why don't you join us?
- ③ What's the weather like?
- ④ How do you do?

問 5 A : Did you watch the soccer game last night?

B : Yes, it was really exciting.

A : I missed the beginning.

B : () I started watching after halftime.

- ① Which part did you see?
- ② Who won the game?
- ③ What made you so excited?
- ④ Where was it played?

IV 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a useful tool in many classrooms. It refers to computer systems that can learn from data and give answers or advice, much like a human. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, schools have increasingly adopted online tools, making AI more common in education.

In Japan, some schools are using AI to help students learn English. These AI programs listen to how students speak and tell them if their pronunciation is good or not. One program also shows students how to move their mouths to make the correct sounds. A study by a university in Tokyo found that students using these tools improved their speaking skills more than those who only studied with a teacher. Some students also said they liked talking to AI because they didn't feel embarrassed.

In the United States, teachers use an AI system called SmartStudy. This system looks at students' test results and gives special tasks to help each student with their weak points. For example, if a student has trouble understanding science words, the system will provide short readings and questions about those words. Teachers say this helps them use their time better in class.

In Germany, a 2023 report showed that 74% of teachers said AI helped them with jobs like making tests or checking homework. However, about half of them also said they were worried. They felt that AI cannot understand students' emotions like a real teacher can. They also said that using AI too often might make students rely on technology instead of thinking on their own.

Another problem is that not all students around the world have the same

access to technology. In Japan, for example, most schools have good internet and digital tools. But in some other countries or regions, many schools still lack reliable computers or internet connections. This difference is called a “digital gap,” and it can make learning with AI more difficult for those students.

In conclusion, AI is helping many students and teachers. It makes learning more personalized and can save teachers’ time. But it cannot replace teachers, who give care, support, and understanding that machines cannot. The best education comes from using both AI and human teachers together.

問1 次の(1)～(10)の文が、本文の内容に合っていればTを、本文の内容と異なっていればFを、それぞれ解答欄に記しなさい。

- (1) AI is described as a system that can learn and respond in ways similar to a human being.
- (2) Before the COVID-19 pandemic, AI was already widely used in schools.
- (3) One AI program in Japan helps students see how to move their mouths to pronounce English words correctly.
- (4) Some Japanese students said they liked using AI because it didn’t make them feel shy.
- (5) SmartStudy helps teachers in the U.S. by creating tests for every subject.
- (6) Teachers say that SmartStudy allows them to use classroom time more effectively.
- (7) In Germany, almost all teachers said they had no worries about using AI in schools.
- (8) German teachers are concerned that students might rely too much on AI and stop thinking independently.

- (9) In most parts of the world, students now have equal access to the internet and digital tools.
- (10) The article says AI can take the place of teachers in every way.

2026 年度

一般入学試験（中期日程）問題

< 英 語 >

2026 年 2 月 21 日（土）

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I 次の問い（問 1～10）の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問 1 Let's go for a walk, () we?

- ① aren't ② don't ③ shall ④ will

問 2 This book is much more interesting () that one.

- ① as ② from ③ like ④ than

問 3 When I was a child, there () a big park here.

- ① is ② used to ③ was ④ were

問 4 The room was so dark that I couldn't see () at all.

- ① anything ② everything ③ nothing ④ something

問 5 By the time we arrived, the movie ().

- ① had started ② has started ③ started ④ was starting

問 6 The balloon flew () the lake.

- ① above ② at ③ of ④ out

問 7 She is not () to lift this heavy box.

① enough strong

② so strong

③ strong enough

④ too strong

問 8 I don't know the man () is talking to Mary.

① what

② which

③ who

④ whose

問 9 I () my keys. Can you help me look for them?

① am losing

② am lost

③ have lost

④ lose

問 10 He asked me where () from.

① coming

② did I come

③ I came

④ I come

Ⅱ 次の問い（問1～5）において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を日本語の意味に合うように並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は空所に入れるものの番号で答えよ。

問1 ハイキングに行く前に天気予報を確認すべきです。

You should () () () () ().

① before ② check ③ forecast ④ going hiking ⑤ the weather

問2 私たちは昨年オープンした博物館を訪れました。

We () () () () ().

① last year ② opened ③ that ④ the museum ⑤ visited

問3 こんなに美しい夕日を見たことがありません。

I () () () () ().

① a beautiful sunset ② have ③ never ④ seen ⑤ such

問4 天気が悪化すれば、その計画は変更されるでしょう。

The plan () () () () () worse.

① be changed ② gets ③ if ④ the weather ⑤ will

問5 昨日までその話を聞いたことが全くなかった。

Never () () () () () yesterday.

① had ② heard ③ that story ④ until ⑤ we

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問1 A : I'm so sorry. I broke your mug.

B : ()

- ① Don't worry about it.
- ② Yes, please.
- ③ No, you can't.
- ④ No, it's broken.

問2 A : Would you mind opening the window?

B : ()

- ① I'm fine, thank you.
- ② Not at all.
- ③ It's very kind of you.
- ④ Yes, I am.

問3 A : I was told you went to Hokkaido. What interested you most?

B : ()

- ① It was wonderful.
- ② I'm afraid I can't.
- ③ I enjoyed delicious dishes.
- ④ Yes, I have been interested.

問 4 A : I heard you passed the exam. Congratulations!

B : Thanks!

A : ()

- ① What's wrong?
- ② Who is going to take it?
- ③ Can I help you?
- ④ How did you prepare for it?

問 5 A : Do you know where Lisa is?

B : She's in the library. Is there something you need from her?

A : ()

B : Wait here while I go get her.

- ① She will leave from the library.
- ② Sorry to hear that.
- ③ I have no reason.
- ④ I have something I want to ask her.

IV 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

Tourism is an important industry that supports many communities around the world. It creates jobs, brings money to local businesses, and helps people learn about different ways of life. However, if tourism is not managed carefully, it can also harm the local cultures and the environment.

In 2023, a global study by the Travel and Culture Research Group showed that 62% of travelers chose a destination because of its cultural heritage, such as traditional festivals, historic sites, and local food. The same study found that in areas with large numbers of tourists, over 40% of local businesses changed their products to match tourist preferences — often replacing hand-made crafts and local goods with mass-produced items.

In a small town in northern Spain, a traditional bakery that had been run by the same family for three generations closed after too many tourist-oriented cafés opened nearby. The bakery owner said that most visitors wanted quick snacks and coffee, not traditional bread that takes hours to prepare.

Another problem is over-tourism. When too many people visit a site, it can damage important cultural areas. A famous temple in Southeast Asia had to build a wooden walkway to protect its ancient stone floors, which were being worn down by tourist traffic.

To solve these issues, some cities and villages are turning to sustainable tourism. In Luang Prabang, Laos, tourists are invited to join traditional weaving classes taught by local women. This gives travelers a deeper understanding of the culture, and the money goes directly to the community.

In 2022, this program led to a 25% increase in income for participating families, according to a local tourism report.

Some cities also create rules for visitors. For example, in parts of Amsterdam, tourists must now watch a short video about local etiquette before entering popular neighborhoods. Early results show that 70% of tourists said they became more aware of how to behave respectfully after watching the video.

Tourism can help protect culture, but only if it is thoughtful and respectful. Supporting local traditions, limiting harm, and encouraging education can turn tourism into a positive force for communities.

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- (1) Tourism helps local communities by creating jobs and supporting businesses.
- (2) Over 40% of local businesses in high-tourism areas kept selling traditional handmade items.
- (3) A traditional bakery in Spain closed because tourists thought the bread was too expensive.
- (4) A temple in Southeast Asia installed a walkway to protect its floors from damage.
- (5) In Luang Prabang, tourists learn weaving in schools as part of a government program.
- (6) The weaving program in Laos increased income for some families.
- (7) In Amsterdam, tourists must watch a video about local customs before visiting certain areas.

- (8) The video in Amsterdam made 70% of tourists feel proud of the city's culture.
- (9) The author thinks tourism is always harmful to local culture.
- (10) The text suggests that education is one way to make tourism more respectful.

2026 年度

一般入学試験（後期日程）問題

< 英 語 >

2026 年 3 月 10 日（火）

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問 1 It's too cold () go swimming today.

- ① for ② of ③ to ④ with

問 2 That was the first time I () sushi.

- ① eat ② had eaten ③ have eaten ④ was eating

問 3 A new library () in our town next year.

- ① has built ② is built ③ will be built ④ will build

問 4 The cake tastes ().

- ① delicious ② deliciously
③ more deliciousness ④ most deliciously

問 5 If I () enough money, I would buy that bike.

- ① am having ② had ③ have ④ will have

問 6 He runs faster than () else in his class.

- ① anyone ② everyone ③ no one ④ someone

問7 The boy () hair is very long is my cousin.

- ① that ② which ③ who ④ whose

問8 We have to finish this work () today.

- ① by ② for ③ since ④ until

問9 I remember () him at the party last year.

- ① meet ② meeting ③ met ④ to meet

問10 She said she () busy the next day.

- ① has been ② is ③ was ④ will be

Ⅱ 次の問い（問1～5）において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を日本語の意味に合うように並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は空所に入れるものの番号で答えよ。

問1 このレストランはあのレストランよりも人気があります。

This restaurant () () () () ().

① is ② more ③ one ④ popular ⑤ than that

問2 家に着いたらすぐ電話します。

I will () () () () () home.

① as soon ② as ③ call you ④ get ⑤ I

問3 私が到着したとき、彼らはテレビを見ていました。

They () () () () () arrived.

① I ② TV ③ watching ④ were ⑤ when

問4 現在、私たちの家の近くで新しい道路が建設中です。

A new road () () () () () our house.

① being ② built ③ is ④ near ⑤ now

問5 ここは私たちが昔よく遊んだ公園です。

This is () () () () () play.

① the park ② to ③ used ④ we ⑤ where

III 次の問い（問1～5）の会話中の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問1 A : You look tired.

B : ()

- ① Yes, I can.
- ② Yes, I stayed up too late last night.
- ③ No, I haven't.
- ④ I'm sure you do.

問2 A : I'm going to the supermarket. Do you need anything?

B : ()

- ① I'd appreciate it if you could get some milk.
- ② Hope everything works out soon.
- ③ No, I'm not.
- ④ I'm afraid so.

問3 A : I can't find my phone anywhere.

B : ()

- ① I already bought one yesterday.
- ② Yes, I have one.
- ③ No, I don't like it.
- ④ Did you check your bag?

問 4 A : I'm thinking of buying a new laptop.

B : Really?

A : ()

- ① Where are you going?
- ② Do you have any recommendations?
- ③ Who told you that?
- ④ How about that shop?

問 5 A: Did you bring the umbrellas?

B: I brought one, but the other one...I couldn't find it.

A: ()

B: Right, we left it in my car yesterday.

- ① So you found it already.
- ② Wasn't it in your car?
- ③ We had heavy rain the other day.
- ④ Why didn't you put it back?

IV 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

In many parts of the world, more people are choosing to live with animals. In countries like the United States, Brazil, and Japan, more than half of all households now have at least one pet. One reason is that people are living alone more often or waiting longer to start families. Pets can provide love, comfort, and companionship in daily life. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many people said that their pets helped them feel less lonely and more relaxed.

But having a pet is not just about love and fun. It also brings responsibility. A recent international survey found that nearly 50% of pet owners today are first-time owners. Many of them do not fully understand how to care for animals. For example, some people feed their pets the wrong foods or forget to take them to the vet. As a result, some pets become sick or develop behavior problems.

Abandoning pets is also a serious issue. In South Korea, about 136,000 animals were abandoned in 2019, but only 36,000 were adopted. Some owners say they give up pets because they are moving, or pet care costs too much. To help reduce this problem, the government has created stricter laws and started campaigns that teach people how to be responsible pet owners. Some shelters even offer short classes before allowing people to adopt animals.

Pets also have an effect on the environment. Feeding a medium-sized dog wet food for one year can create over 6,000 kilograms of carbon dioxide. That's almost the same as taking several airplane flights. Because of this, some companies are trying to make eco-friendly pet food. They are now using

insects or plants instead of meat to lower environmental damage.

In many places, people are also starting to treat pets more like family members. In Japan, it is now common to find pet-friendly cafés, hotels, and even funerals. In 2024, a city in Spain opened its first public pet cemetery, showing growing respect for animals. People also spend more money on pet care, such as clothes, toys, and grooming.

In conclusion, pets can make our lives better, but they also depend on us. To live well with animals, we must understand their needs, consider our environment, and show them kindness and care.

問1 次の(1)～(10)の文が、本文の内容に合っていればTを、本文の内容と異なっていればFを、それぞれ解答欄に記しなさい。

- (1) More people are getting pets today because they want someone to live with.
- (2) Many people got pets during the pandemic because they had more time to take care of them.
- (3) All pet owners already know how to take care of their animals.
- (4) Some pets get sick or act badly if they are not cared for well.
- (5) In South Korea, more than 130,000 pets were abandoned in 2019, but not many of them were adopted.
- (6) Feeding one dog wet food has no effect on the environment.
- (7) Some pet food companies are trying to make food from insects.
- (8) In Japan, people sometimes have funerals for their pets.
- (9) A city in Spain built a park for pets in 2024.
- (10) The author thinks it is enough to just feed and love your pet.

2026年度入試英語解答

2026前期正解		2026中期正解		2026後期正解	
I		I		I	
1	②	1	③	1	③
2	②	2	④	2	②
3	④	3	③	3	③
4	③	4	①	4	①
5	③	5	①	5	②
6	③	6	①	6	①
7	③	7	③	7	④
8	②	8	③	8	①
9	②	9	③	9	②
10	②	10	③	10	③
II		II		II	
1	②①⑤③④	1	②⑤③①④	1	①②④⑤③
2	②①③⑤④	2	⑤④③②①	2	③①②⑤④
3	④①③②⑤	3	②③④⑤①	3	④③②⑤①
4	③①④⑤②	4	⑤①③④②	4	③⑤①②④
5	③①④②⑤	5	①⑤②③④	5	①⑤④③②
III		III		III	
1	④	1	①	1	②
2	③	2	②	2	①
3	①	3	③	3	④
4	②	4	④	4	②
5	①	5	④	5	②
IV		IV		IV	
1	T	1	T	1	T
2	F	2	F	2	F
3	T	3	F	3	F
4	T	4	T	4	T
5	F	5	F	5	T
6	T	6	T	6	F
7	F	7	T	7	T
8	T	8	F	8	T
9	F	9	F	9	F
10	F	10	T	10	F

一般入学試験における出題の意図（前期・中期・後期共通）

外国語（英語）

高等学校で基礎力がどれだけ身についているかを、以下に示すⅠ～Ⅳの問題形式（客観問題）で試す。

Ⅰ 文法問題

英文の空所補充問題を通じて、基本的な文法事項の定着度を測る。

Ⅱ 会話問題

日常生活レベルの会話文を題材に、会話の流れを理解する力や基本的な会話表現の定着度を測る。

Ⅲ 文整序問題

空所補充の語句整序問題を通じて、英文を正しく組み立てる力や構文・文法・慣用表現の定着度を測る。

Ⅳ 長文読解問題

時事テーマを中心とした一定の長さの長文を題材に、基本的な語彙力・文法力・構文力と、文章の論理的な流れを把握する読解力など、英語の総合的な理解力を測る。