

令和8年度入試

前期選抜試験入試問題

英 語

[令和8年1月17日（土）実施]

〈注 意〉

- 1) 試験開始までこの冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2) 答えは、すべて解答用紙に記入してください。
* 解答用紙の中にはさんであります。
- 3) 解答用紙には、受験番号のみを記入してください。
- 4) 試験時間は50分です。
- 5) **リスニングテストは開始5分後に実施します。**
- 6) この冊子を持ち帰ることはできません。
* 試験終了後に回収します。

昭和学院高等学校

リスニング問題

1

Part 1

Part 1 は Question No.1 から No.3 までの 3 問です。1 つの会話につき 1 問ずつ答えます。会話を聞き、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、対話はそれぞれ 2 回放送します。

No.1 How do they choose to go home?

- ア Take a bus back home
- イ Take a train back home
- ウ Ride some bikes back home
- エ Walk back home

No.2 What is the problem with the movie?

- ア The movie was too old.
- イ The movie was too long.
- ウ She didn't have time to use the bathroom.
- エ She couldn't finish eating her popcorn.

No.3 What is the man having trouble with?

- ア He cannot find the answer to the game.
- イ He cannot find the game he wants to play.
- ウ He cannot find the four words.
- エ He cannot find his classroom.

Part 2

Part 2 はやや長い 1 つの英文を聞き,そのあとに続く 2 つの質問に答える問題です。それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを,ア～エの中から 1 つずつ選び,記号で答えなさい。なお,英文は 2 回放送します。

No.1 What is NOT part of ‘moving *Ukiyoe*’ ?

- ア A swimming Hokusai whale
- イ A smiling Utamaro
- ウ A season changing Mount Fuji
- エ A raining Hiroshige print

No.2 How can people enjoy Ukiyoe at this art display?

- ア By drawing their own Ukiyoe with a brush.
- イ By watching Ukiyoe prints move on the walls with projection mapping.
- ウ By touching Ukiyoe prints and changing their colors.
- エ By buying Ukiyoe prints and taking them home.



本 QR コードより音声を
開くことができます。

筆記問題

- 2 ある英単語の定義と、その英単語が空欄になっている例文がそれぞれ与えられています。
それらを読み、空欄に当てはまる英単語を答えなさい。ただし、与えられた文字で始めること。
(解答用紙には最初の文字も記入すること。)

- (1) 【定義】 a piece of furniture with a flat top and one or more legs
【例文】 She put the book on the (t).
- (2) 【定義】 to get to the place you are going to
【例文】 What time does the plane (a) in New York?
- (3) 【定義】 in a way that is not hard or firm
【例文】 The pillow is very (s).
- (4) 【定義】 a period of time when a person stops working or going to school, usually to rest, travel, or enjoy leisure activities
【例文】 We are planning a trip during the summer (v).
- (5) 【定義】 having a lot of light, not dark
【例文】 The room is very (b) in the morning.

このページに問題はありません。

3 次の英文を読み、後の設問に対する答えを、ア～エの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Many schools in the United States are now using mindfulness in the classroom. Mindfulness means paying attention to the present moment. It helps students become calm, *focused, and *aware of their thoughts and feelings.

Every day, some students take a short break to practice mindfulness. They sit quietly at their desks. They close their eyes and take deep breaths. A teacher may say, “Breathe in slowly. Breathe out. Focus on your body. Notice how you feel.” These *sessions usually *last five to ten minutes.

After the COVID-19 *pandemic, many students began to feel more stress and sadness. Some had trouble sleeping or *concentrating in class. In 2023, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said that more than one-third of teenagers felt hopeless or very sad for a long time. Schools started looking for ways to support students’ mental health. Mindfulness became one helpful tool.

Mindfulness helps students manage their emotions. When students feel angry, worried, or upset, mindfulness teaches them how to calm down. It gives them space to think before they act. This can reduce fighting and help students get along better with others.

Many teachers also say that mindfulness helps students focus better on schoolwork. When students feel calm, they listen more carefully and remember more from class. Some students say they enjoy learning more because they feel less stress.

One example of a school using mindfulness is Roberta T. Smith Elementary School in Georgia. There, students and teachers use a program called *Inner Explorer*. This program plays short *audio lessons during the day. The lessons guide students through breathing and quiet thinking. The school started this program because many students were feeling stress at home and in school.

A student named Aniyah, who is 9 years old, said the program helped her feel peaceful. Another student, Malachi, also 9, said he uses the breathing exercises at home too. His father helps him with mindfulness. Malachi said, “When I calm myself down, I realize I am an excellent student.”

Mindfulness can help all students, but it is especially helpful in schools in poor communities. These students may have more problems outside school. Mindfulness gives them a quiet, safe moment in the day.

Even a few minutes of mindfulness each day can make a big difference. It helps students feel better, learn better, and grow stronger inside and out.

出典：Sharon Johnson. (2024). More US Schools Are Taking Breaks for Meditation. *VOA Learning English*. 改編

注) focused：集中した aware：気づいている session(s)：会期,一連の流れ last：続く
pandemic：全国的流行 concentrating：集中すること audio：音声の

(1) What is mindfulness?

- ア Paying attention to the past
- イ Sleeping during class
- ウ Paying attention to the present moment
- エ Running and playing outside

(2) Why did schools start using mindfulness more?

- ア Because students had more homework.
- イ Because many students felt stress after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ウ Because teachers wanted to take breaks.
- エ Because students liked sports.

(3) What does mindfulness help students do?

- ア Control their feelings and feel calm
- イ Play games better
- ウ Sleep better and stay healthy
- エ Eat healthier food

(4) Why is mindfulness especially helpful in poor communities?

- ア Because students have more free time.
- イ Because students face more problems and stress.
- ウ Because schools have more money.
- エ Because students don't like to study.

(5) What is the best title for this article?

- ア Mindfulness at School: Only Useful for Students in Poor Communities
- イ Mindfulness at School: The Merits and Demerits of Mindfulness
- ウ Mindfulness at School: How Mindfulness Caused Problems After COVID-19
- エ Mindfulness at School: Helping Students Feel Calm and Focused

- 4 チャド(Chad)とダリア(Daria)がファッションストアのオンライン広告を見ながら会話をしています。これを読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

Online Fashion Store

STYLE HUB



PRODUCT LIST			
Item	Price	Available Colors	Available Sizes
T-Shirt	\$15	White Black	S M L
Hoodie	\$30	Gray Black	S M L
Jeans	\$40	Blue Black	S M L



SHIPPING INFORMATION

Standard Shipping: \$5
Free Shipping: On orders \$50 or more.

COUPON INFORMATION

First-time customer?
Use code 'NEW10' to get
10% off your order total
(before shipping cost).
Offer* valid until May 31st, 2026.



注) valid : 有効な

Chad : Hey Daria, check out this online store. Looks like they have a sale going on.
 Daria : Oh, cool! I need a new T-shirt. I like white or black.
 Chad : T-shirts are \$15. They have both white and black. What size do you need?
 Daria : Probably M size. Are you getting anything, Chad?
 Chad : I'm thinking about getting a hoodie. I'm looking for a gray one in L size.
 Daria : They are \$(1). Yes, they have gray and L size is available too.
 Chad : Alright, I'll get the gray hoodie. Which T-shirt are you choosing, white or black?
 Daria : I think I'll go with the white one.
 Chad : So, the total for the items is \$45. What about shipping?
 Daria : It says shipping is free for orders \$50 or more. As our total is \$45, we have to pay the \$(2) shipping fee.
 Chad : Wait, look here! There's a coupon code for (3)% off for first-time customers! This is our first time using this store, so we can use it.
 Daria : Awesome! Let's order then!

問1 Daria が購入することにした T シャツの色とサイズを英語で答えなさい。

解答欄にあうようにそれぞれ 1 単語で答えなさい。

問2 会話文中の空欄(1) ～ (3)に当てはまる語を数字で書きなさい。

問3 以下の質問に主語と動詞を含む英文で答えなさい。

(1) If Daria buys not a T-shirt but a pair of jeans, how much will they pay in total with the coupon?

(2) Can they use the coupon on June 1st, in 2026?

5 Stephen Hawking (スティーブン・ホーキング) に関する次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

In February 2016, some *cosmologists discovered what happens when two *black holes meet. Stephen was not one of these scientists, (A) people wanted to know what he thought about the news. 'What does it mean?' they asked. 'How important is this?' Stephen explained the cosmologists' work, and why it was important, in a way that ordinary people could understand. People around the world were always interested in Stephen's ideas. We listened to Stephen Hawking (B) he was one of the greatest *thinkers of our time.

When Stephen began his work on black holes, many people asked, 'Are black holes real or not?' But today, scientists think that there are black holes everywhere in space. There is even a black hole in the centre of our *galaxy, and it is bigger than a million suns! Are Stephen's other *theories right, too? We still do not know, and we will not know for many years.

Cosmologists know that we live on an ordinary planet near an ordinary star in an ordinary galaxy. They say that our galaxy is one of billions out there in space. Perhaps life is 'ordinary', too, but Stephen thought that people are not ordinary, because we have science. Because of science, we have learned how to look at the world around us and ask questions. We have begun to understand what the universe is, how it began, and why we are here. And because of this, Stephen thought that (1)we are very special.

(2)Science has changed the lives of everyone on Earth, and Stephen thought that it is very important for our future. But science can also bring dangers, he said. We are building robots that are better and better all the time, and Stephen thought that perhaps one day, somebody will use robot *soldiers which can kill millions of people in a war. Scientists are also trying to make computers which can think. But when we build them, will these computers become cleverer than us? We must be careful and learn how to use these computers, Stephen thought — before they learn how to use us!

But Stephen had (3)a lot of hope for the future, too. He thought that one day, people will build wonderful new machines and travel through the galaxy. They will discover new worlds, and will perhaps decide to live far away from Earth.

Stephen always wanted to go into space himself. He never did this, but in 2007, he flew in a special plane from the Kennedy Space Center in the USA. The plane climbed high into the sky above Florida, then suddenly came down very fast. The people inside were falling to Earth, but the plane was flying down just as fast — so the *passengers felt no *gravity for about twenty-five seconds. It was like being in space! Stephen loved the feeling of 'zero gravity'. He smiled from ear to ear while helpers turned his body around and around.

Stephen died on 14th March 2018 — he was born on the day when *Galileo Galilei died, and he died on the day when another great thinker, *Albert Einstein, was born. Only two weeks before his death, Stephen finished his last important *scientific work. In it, he wrote about the end of our universe, and how we will perhaps find other universes one day, too.

For many years, Stephen could not move his body or speak. Life was very difficult for him, but he never stopped working, thinking, and asking big, important questions. He was one of the greatest scientists of his time. But more importantly, perhaps, he helped non—scientists to understand *physics, *cosmology and the world around us. Stephen Hawking opened our eyes to the universe — and (4)because of him, we know how wonderful it is to be here.

出典 Alex Raynham. *Stephen Hawking* OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2018

注) cosmologist(s) : 宇宙論者 (宇宙の起源や構造を研究する科学者)

black hole(s) : ブラックホール thinker(s) : 思想家 galaxy: 銀河 theory(ies) : 理論

soldier(s) : 兵士 passenger(s) : 乗客 gravity : 重力 Galileo Galilei: ガリレオ・ガリレイ

Albert Einstein : アルベルト・アインシュタイン scientific : 科学の physics : 物理学

cosmology : 宇宙論

問 1 次の英文の (A) (B) に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|
| ア | (A) but | (B) so |
| イ | (A) but | (B) because |
| ウ | (A) and | (B) so |
| エ | (A) and | (B) because |

問 2 次の文は、スティーブン・ホーキングが下線部 (1) のように考えるに至った理由です。空欄 (A) ～ (D) に当てはまる日本語を答えなさい。

人間は (A) の力を使い、それを使って (B) や (C) を学ぶ。そして、人間は (D) が何であるか、どのように始まったのか、なぜ自分たちがそこにいるのかを理解し始めているからである。

問 3 下線部 (2) に対するスティーブン・ホーキングの解釈として正しくないものはどれか、ア～エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Science had changed how people live all over the world.
イ Scientists are trying to make computers smarter.
ウ Science can bring both importance and danger to people's future.
エ Science had no risks in the future.

問 4 下線部 (3) とあるが、スティーブン・ホーキングはどのようなことを望んでいたか、日本語でまとめなさい。

問5 次の文はスティーブン・ホーキングの生誕日と死亡日をまとめたものです。(A) (B) に入る言葉の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを,ア～エの中から1つ選び,記号で答えなさい。

スティーブンの生誕日は (A) と同じ日。

スティーブンの死亡日は (B) と同じ日。

ア A: ガリレオ・ガリレイの生誕日

B: ガリレオ・ガリレイの死亡日

イ A: アルベルト・アインシュタインの生誕日

B: アルベルト・アインシュタインの死亡日

ウ A: ガリレオ・ガリレイの死亡日

B: アルベルト・アインシュタインの生誕日

エ A: アルベルト・アインシュタインの死亡日

B: ガリレオ・ガリレイの生誕日

問6 下線部(4)を和訳しなさい。

問7 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを,ア～エの中から1つ選び,記号で答えなさい。

ア How black holes work

イ Stephen Hawking's life, his ideas, and his hope

ウ The dangers of robots and computers in the modern world

エ How science explains space travel in the future

6 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように,空欄に入る語を答えなさい。

(1) It isn't necessary for you to come early.

= You () () to come early.

(2) My uncle went to Spain last May, and he is still there.

= My uncle has () in Spain since last May.

7 与えられた日本語の意味に合うように,()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

解答欄には並べかえた部分のみ記入すること。

(1) 彼女がお金持ちだったら,簡単に海外に旅行できるのに。

If (could / were / she / rich, / she / travel abroad) easily.

(2) そこで本を読んでいる女性は私の母です。

The (book / my / a / reading / there / mother / is / woman).

(3) 電車に間に合うように早起きました。

I (train / the / to / catch / up / got / early).

8 以下の各組の会話が成立するように,空欄に5 語以上の英文を書きなさい。

(1) A : I started taking online English lessons recently.

B : That's great. Do you enjoy them?

A : ()

B : That's good. I want to try them too.

(2) A : I visited Kyoto with my family last weekend.

B : Nice! What did you do there?

A : ()

B : Wow, that sounds amazing! I've never been there, so I want to go.