

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18日（日）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 What flavor did the man get?

- ア Strawberry and caramel
- イ Caramel and peanut butter
- ウ Cheese, chocolate, and peanut butter
- エ Strawberry, chocolate, and peanut butter

No.2 Why is the man angry?

- ア Because the big rock doesn't look like a monkey.
- イ Because he isn't going to meet any monkeys.
- ウ Because he couldn't buy bananas.
- エ Because he lost his boat ticket.

No.3 Why does she think the bear attacked the man?

- ア Because the man was washing his car.
- イ Because bears lost their place to live because of people.
- ウ Because bears in Hokkaido are very violent.
- エ Because the man had food outside his house.

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 does Mimi look like?

- ア She is a very long yellow cat.
- イ She is a small and dangerous green snake.
- ウ She is a big yellow snake.
- エ She is a dog that eats yellow birds.

No.2 Where does Mimi spend most of her time?

- ア In the jungle
- イ On the island beach
- ウ On the family sofa
- エ In her glass cage



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 large body of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface
【例文】 We went swimming in the (o).
- (2) 【定義】 to make a picture using a pencil, pen, or crayon
【例文】 Children love to (d) pictures of animals.
- (3) 【定義】 in a way that is not slow
【例文】 He ran very (q) to catch the bus.
- (4) 【定義】 a place where airplanes take off and land
【例文】 We arrived at the (a) two hours before our flight.
- (5) 【定義】 feeling like you want to close your eyes and rest, especially at night
【例文】 I was very (s) after the long trip.

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。

In life, there are times when we lose our way — in both real and non-real ways. We might get lost when walking in the forest or sailing on the sea. These are real ways of getting lost. But we can also feel lost in our job or in life. This is a non-real, *figurative way of getting lost.

If you are really lost and do not have a compass, you can look at the stars in the night sky to find your *direction. The North Star is especially helpful. NASA, the space *agency in the U.S., says this about the North Star: “If you’re in the Northern *Hemisphere, it can help you find your direction, because it is in the sky above true north.” They also say that the North Star is not the brightest star, but it is usually easy to see — even from a city.

The North Star can also help when you feel lost in life. As the world around you changes and becomes more difficult, you can look to your “North Star” to help you. It helps you stay focused and move forward. It helps you remember what is important.

Some people call their North Star their “guiding light.” It is something that is very important to them and helps them stay on the right path. Your North Star can also be your own life goal or personal mission. It includes your values and beliefs. It gives your life meaning and direction. For some people, their North Star is religion. For others, it might be helping a friend or doing their best in a school club. It can also be a mix of important things — like friendship, dreams, or personal goals.

A similar idea is a “moral compass.” Like the North Star, it helps you know what is right and wrong. Another word that is like North Star is “lodestar.” Long ago, it meant a star that helps people find their way. It can also mean a person who is a guide, role model, or someone who gives you hope. The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary says that this word was used in the 1300s. The English poet *Geoffrey Chaucer used both meanings in his poems. By the 1600s, the star meaning was not used much. But today, we still use “lodestar” to talk about something or someone that helps guide us.

At difficult times, many things can be your North Star or lodestar. For example, when a music teacher moved to a new city, he didn’t know anyone. He felt lonely and lost. But music became his North Star. It gave him work, kept him busy, and helped him make new friends.

So, what is your North Star? Take a moment to think about what helps you, and let it guide you.

出典：Anna Matteo. (2024). *What is your North Star?* VOA Learning English. 改編

注) figurative : 比喩的な direction : 方向 agency : 機関 Hemisphere : 半球
Geoffrey Chaucer : ジェフリー・チョーサー

(1) What are examples of real ways to get lost?

- ア Getting lost in your job and your life
- イ Getting lost in the forest or on the sea
- ウ Forgetting your dreams
- エ Being confused about your future

(2) What does NASA say about the North Star?

- ア It is very hard to find.
- イ It is the brightest star in the sky.
- ウ It is easy to see, even from a city.
- エ It can only be seen in summer.

(3) How can the North Star help when you feel lost in life?

- ア It makes your dreams come true.
- イ It helps you focus and move forward.
- ウ It shows you where your family is.
- エ It gives you money and power.

(4) What is a “lodestar”?

- ア A place to eat
- イ A star that falls from the sky
- ウ Something or someone that guides you
- エ Something or someone that tells you about stars

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

- ア The History of Stars in the Sky
- イ How to Travel Without a Compass
- ウ Finding Your Way with a North Star
- エ The Life of a Music Teacher

4

デイヴィット(David)とエミリー(Emily)がサッカーの試合の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。

SOCCER GAME

SCHEDULE & TICKET INFORMATION

Date

Sunday, April 26th, 2026

Teams

Blue Stars vs. Red Eagles

Place

Central Stadium



Ticket Types & Prices

Seat Type	Price	Notes
Reserved Seat S	\$50	Best view, center section
Reserved Seat A	\$40	Good view, side sections
Unreserved Seat	\$25	First-come, first-served seating

Access to Central Stadium

By Train: 5-minute walk from Green Station

By Bus: Get off at the "Stadium Front" bus stop

Parking: Limited space, \$10 per day.

David : Hey Emily, would you like to go watch the soccer game between Blue Stars and Red Eagles this weekend?

Emily : That sounds exciting. I'd love to go. What time does the game start?

David : It starts at 2:00 PM. The weather forecast says it will be fine.

Emily : Perfect! How about the tickets? I see there are different types of seats.

David : Yes, maybe (1) is a bit too expensive?

Emily : I agree. But with (2), we might not get a good spot... How about (3)?

David : That sounds good. Let's go with that. Now, how do we get to the stadium?

Emily : The access information says it's a 5-minute walk from Green Station, or we can take a bus to the "Stadium Front" stop.

David : We can get to Green Station without changing trains, so taking the train seems convenient.

Emily : I agree. Let's meet at Green Station on Sunday then.

David : OK! I'll book the tickets for Seat A.

問 1 2人が観戦する予定の試合で対戦するチームの名前を2つ英語で答えなさい。

問 2 本文中の空欄 (1) ~ (3)に入るものとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Reserved Seat S
- イ Reserved Seat A
- ウ Unreserved Seat

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) How long does it take to get to the stadium from Green Station?
- (2) How will David and Emily go to the stadium?

5 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

We cannot be sure what will happen in the future but we do know that things are changing now. In many countries of the world people are saying, 'We must do something about our *rubbish. We don't want our world to become (1)one big landfill site.'

In Germany when people go to the supermarket they usually leave all the *packaging in the shop when they pay for their shopping. They only take the packaging that they need, which is not very much.

In Ireland the government were very worried about plastic bags so (2)they decided to make people pay for them. Since 2002 Irish people have been paying for any plastic bags they take home from the shops. Of course, they soon stopped buying new bags and started taking bags with them when they went to the shops. Many other countries are now doing the same thing.

Some countries have made even bigger changes. In 2006 the people of Zanzibar decided to stop making plastic bags. They were worried because the plastic bags looked ugly and they were killing fish and sea animals. They also said that nobody could bring plastic bags into the country. Soon there were no plastic bags in Zanzibar.

A city in Brazil has made some very exciting changes. (3)In Curitiba two-thirds of the city's rubbish is recycled. Poor people bring their rubbish to a recycling place and they are given bus tickets and food. The rubbish is taken to a special factory which is made of recycled *materials. The workers at this factory are people who have had big problems in their lives but now they have jobs. They sort the rubbish into cans, glass, plastic, and paper, and everything is recycled. Curitiba is a poor city but it is also a clean city. Perhaps in the future other cities will be as clean as Curitiba.

Sometimes changes come from ordinary people, not from governments. One of the most exciting recycling ideas is Freecycle. This is a big idea that has grown around the world. People join a Freecycle group because they are looking for things or have things that they want to give to other people. Perhaps they have a chair that they do not need any more, or they want a camera. They leave a message on the computer to tell people what they want or what they are going to give. Nobody buys or sells anything - people give things to other people who want them. It is a good idea because it recycles useful things and helps people to give away things that they do not want.

How big is Freecycle? It is *extraordinarily large. It started in 2003 and there are now groups in more than 50 countries all around the world, from Finland to Argentina, from Ethiopia to Venezuela, from Korea to Kuwait. Look on the Internet to find out if your country has Freecycle groups.

Businesses are beginning to have new ideas as well. Factories are making more and more things from recycled materials. They are also making new kinds of supermarket bags which are not made of plastic. They are made of *natural materials, which look like plastic but are better for the Earth.

The big supermarkets are also starting to change their ideas. In the UK in 2005 the thirteen biggest supermarkets and shops made a promise. They said that in the next five years they will stop using so much packaging.

Will they keep (4)their promise? Perhaps they will because the government also made a new law. If businesses use too much packaging, they will have to pay a lot of money.

Recycling is important and sometimes it is exciting too, but it is only one part of the answer. Using less and reusing are also important answers to the problem of rubbish.

In the twentieth century we saw the beginning of the throwaway world. Perhaps (5)in the twenty-first century we will see the end of it.

出典 SUE STEWART. *Recycling* OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2008

注) rubbish : ごみ packaging : 包装 (材) material(s) : 材料
extraordinarily : 非常に,驚くほどに natural material(s) : 自然素材

問 1 下線部 (1) の意味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 世界中のスーパーで使われているごみ袋のウェブサイト
- イ ひとつの大きなごみの埋立地
- ウ ひとつの国でごみをすべてリサイクルする計画
- エ ごみを使って新しい建物を作るための土地

問 2 下線部 (2) の後,どのようなことが起こったか。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 People in Ireland stopped shopping.
- イ People in Ireland brought their own bags.
- ウ Shops in Ireland gave free bags again.
- エ Plastic bags became more popular in Ireland.

問 3 本文から適切な語を抜き出して,下線部に英語 1 語を入れなさい。

In Zanzibar, people were worried that plastic bags were _____ sea creatures.

問 4 以下に,下線部 (3) で行われた対策をまとめた文があります。空欄 (A) ～ (D) に当てはまる日本語を答えなさい。

都市のゴミの (A) がリサイクルされており,貧しい人々がそれをリサイクル施設に持っていくと, (B) と食べ物に交換してもらえる。ごみはリサイクル素材で作られた (C) に運ばれ,缶・ガラス・プラスチック・紙に分別して全てがリサイクルされる。ブラジルの都市,クリチバは貧しいながらも (D) であり,将来は他の都市もクリチバのようになれるかもしれない。

問 5 フリーサイクルの例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 Paying money every time you get a plastic bag at the supermarket.
- イ Posting online to give away an old chair to someone who wants it.
- ウ Taking your rubbish to a recycling center and getting food in return.
- エ Leaving packaging at the supermarket and only taking what you need.

問 6 下線部 (4) が指すものの本文中から 5 語で抜き出しなさい。

問 7 下線部 (5) を it の内容を明らかにして日本語にしなさい。

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) His name is Kenshiro. His nickname is Ken.

= We usually () him Ken.

(2) No other student is as smart as Ken.

= Ken is the () of all the students.

7 与えられた日本語の意味に合うように,()内の語を並べかえなさい。

解答欄には並べかえた部分のみ記入すること。

(1) 彼女がいつここに来たか知っていますか。

Do (she / when / here / know / you / came)?

(2) もし私が鳥だったら,空を飛べるのに。

If (I / fly / I / could / a / bird, / were) in the sky.

(3) 私はあなたにまた会えてとてもうれしいです。

I (happy / am / see / very / to / you / again).

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 : What's your opinion about using smartphones in class?

B : I think teachers need to set rules.

A : Why do you think so?

B : ()

(2) A : It's our mother's birthday next week, right?

B : Yeah, why don't we have a party in the garden?

A : Sounds great! What can I do to help?

B : ()