

2026年度

第1回

# 入学試験問題 英語

試験時間 50分

## 注 意

- 試験開始の合図があるまでは、この問題冊子を開いて見てはいけません。
- 問題は①から⑥まであり、全部で12ページです。足りないページや、印刷が不鮮明な箇所があった場合は、手をあげて監督者に申し出てください。
- リスニングテストは、監督者の指示に従って解答してください。
- 問題冊子と解答用紙の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください。
- 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
- 問題の内容に関する質問は受け付けません。
- 試験終了後、監督者の指示に従い問題冊子と解答用紙を提出してください。

佼成学園女子高等学校

受験番号

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**1** リスニングテスト (放送による指示に従って答えなさい。)

[問題 A]

対話を聞き、最後の文に対する答えとして最も適するものを選択肢 1～4 から1つ選びなさい。対話は1度だけ放送されます。

(1)

- 1 Yes, I have seen it on TV many times.
- 2 Yes, I did. I will go there in the future.
- 3 No, I haven't. I really want to go there someday.
- 4 No, I didn't. I'm interested in it.

(2)

- 1 You're right. You can enjoy dinner.
- 2 I'm happy to see you.
- 3 Thank you very much. We'll wait for you on Sunday.
- 4 No problem. How many people will come?

(3)

- 1 Sure, I can easily make them on my iPad.
- 2 Of course. I can show you how to make them on the iPad.
- 3 It's OK. I will do my best on the English test.
- 4 Sorry, I can't speak English well.

(4)

- 1 I like it. Let's go there next Sunday.
- 2 I agree with you. It'll be a lot of fun.
- 3 Don't worry. We have more time to think about it.
- 4 I don't think so. It is better than a dance performance.

(5)

- 1 Yes, it will be rainy, so I should bring an umbrella.
- 2 Yes, I will carry my heavy luggage for a long time.
- 3 Yes, the bus that I will take is at 6 am.
- 4 Yes, I will be home earlier than usual.

[問題B]

Lukaは日本の中学生の女の子です。今日は、Lukaの学校にシンガポールからの留学生が一日学校体験に来ます。Lukaは留学生のパートナーとして、一緒に過ごします。一時間目は習字（calligraphy）です。2人の会話を聞き、英文の内容が合っていれば○、間違っていれば×を解答欄に書きなさい。会話は2回放送されます。

- (1) They have social studies today.
- (2) It is very important to write quickly.
- (3) Jane notices that calligraphy is like art.
- (4) Jane didn't know that Japanese words are often written from left to right.
- (5) The kanji "RIVER" symbolizes three lines that are from an image of water.

- 2 中学校3年生のAyakaは、ニュージーランドでホームステイをする予定です。以下の英文はAyakaがホストファミリーに送ったメールの本文ですが、下線部(1)～(7)は誤りがある箇所です。正しい形に直したときに、最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Subject: Greetings from Japan

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Williams,

Hello. My name is Ayaka Mochizuki. Thank you very much for being my host family this time.

I'm so happy to stay at your home.

Before we meet in New Zealand, I (1) want to you know about me, so let me introduce myself in this email. I am 15 years old now and live in Tokyo with my family. I have a little sister. She was born last year. She is really cute and often touches my ear while I (2) sleeps. In my family, there is a dog. He (3) calls Buchi. I like (4) walk Buchi every weekend.

I have learned English since I was six, but I (5) have never go to any foreign countries. However, I have an aunt (6) live in New Zealand. She recommended many places. I hope (7) learn many things from your family. I am looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Ayaka Mochizuki

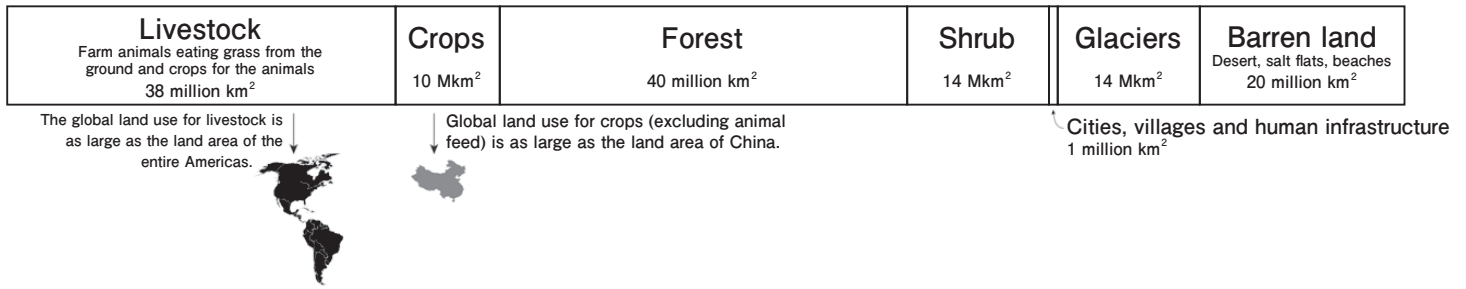
- |                   |                     |                  |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (1) 1 you want to | 2 don't want to you | 3 want you to    | 4 don't want you to |
| (2) 1 am sleeping | 2 sleeping          | 3 have slept     | 4 slept             |
| (3) 1 calling     | 2 is called         | 3 to call        | 4 are called        |
| (4) 1 walks       | 2 is walking        | 3 walking        | 4 walked            |
| (5) 1 have not go | 2 have never went   | 3 have never was | 4 have never been   |
| (6) 1 which live  | 2 which lives       | 3 who live       | 4 who lives         |
| (7) 1 learns      | 2 learned           | 3 learning       | 4 to learn          |

- 3** Mikaが環境問題専門家のProfessor Sumire Hasebeにインタビューをしています。次の会話を読み、以下の間に答えなさい。

### The Future of Eating Meat

- Mika : Professor Hasebe, thank you for agreeing to talk with me for my school project. I want to learn about environmental issues. Which problem are you most interested in?
- Hasebe : The future of eating meat. As the global population grows, we have already changed half of the land where people can live into farmland. We need more farmland for food, so we cut down trees in forests. Cutting trees causes<sup>\*1</sup> the greenhouse effect<sup>\*2</sup> and global warming<sup>\*3</sup>.
- Mika : Please tell me more.
- Hasebe : If we make more farmland, farming becomes harder because there will be more natural disasters<sup>\*4</sup>. These disasters cause<sup>\*1</sup> even more problems for growing enough food. There is a ① “vicious circle.”
- Mika : Then, what is the connection between farms and eating meat?
- Hasebe : Please have a look at this bar chart [1] and you can see the problem; we use a lot of land to grow food for animals instead of<sup>\*5</sup> for people. Also, livestock like cows, pigs, and sheep need a lot of land to live. As the world has more people and there are more people who can buy and eat meat, meat eating is growing. In 40 years, meat eating will double. Beef needs much more land. It needs 28 times more land than pork or chicken.
- Mika : So what can we do to solve this problem?
- Hasebe : We can eat less meat.
- Mika : You mean no meat?
- Hasebe : I don't say stop 100%. I say eat less. This is good for health and good for the Earth. It also helps with the food waste problem.
- Mika : So eat less steak and hamburgers... It is hard, even though<sup>\*6</sup> it helps the Earth. Hamburgers are tasty. Many people like fast food. Also, beef has good nutrition<sup>\*7</sup> and is part of the culture in some countries.
- Hasebe : If we continue eating as much meat as we do now, meat could become a luxury in the near future because only rich people will be able to eat it. We can also try foods like plant-based meat instead.
- Mika : Plant-based meat? That sounds interesting. What is it exactly?
- Hasebe : It is made from crops such as rice, wheat, peas, and soybeans. It looks and tastes like meat.
- Mika : Is it expensive?
- Hasebe : There are a few high-cost versions but most plant-based meats are actually cheaper than beef. These days, you can eat them at burger shops or buy them in lots of stores.
- Mika : I didn't know that! Now I really want to try them. Thank you, Professor Hasebe. I learned a lot from this interview.
- Hasebe : You're welcome, Mika. I hope this helps you with your project and maybe even changes how you think about your meals in the future.

[1] How is the world's land used?



参照：Our World in Data, *Global Land for Agriculture*, <https://ourworldindata.org/global-land-for-agriculture> (accessed August 12, 2025).

- \*<sup>1</sup>cause 引き起こす      \*<sup>2</sup>greenhouse effect 温室効果      \*<sup>3</sup>global warming 地球温暖化  
 \*<sup>4</sup>natural disasters 自然災害      \*<sup>5</sup>instead of ~ ~の代わりに  
 \*<sup>6</sup>even though ~ 例え~であったとしても      \*<sup>7</sup>nutrition 栄養

問1 下線部① “vicious circle” とはどのようなことを意味しているか、正しい答えを一つ選び番号で答えなさい。

- 1 農地を作るために森林伐採をすることで環境問題を引き起こし、農業をさらに難しくすることになる。
- 2 自然災害がより多くの農地の開拓を難しくし、少なくなった農地がさらに食物生産を困難にする。
- 3 森林を伐採することで農業用地を拡大することができ、そのことが地球環境をより良くする。
- 4 農地を拡大することで自然災害が減少し、人口増加した世界の食料を生産することができるようになる。

問2 地球の土地利用の問題について正しい答えを一つ選び番号で答えなさい。

- 1 一番多くの土地が作物に使われており、その作物は人間のための作物である。
- 2 一番多くの土地が作物に使われており、その作物が家畜用の作物である。
- 3 かなり多くの土地が家畜用の土地であり、そこには家畜の食料生産用の農地が含まれる。
- 4 かなり多くの土地が家畜用の土地であり、そこには家畜の食料生産用の農地が含まれない。

問3 今と同じ量の肉を食べ続けた場合、肉食の未来はどうか、正しい答えを一つ選び番号で答えなさい。

- 1 多くの人々が植物性代替肉を食べるため、本物の肉は必要なくなる。
- 2 技術が発達して、植物性代替肉がより本物の肉ようになる。
- 3 肉食の文化が薄れ、人々は代替肉にも本物の肉にも興味がなくなる。
- 4 環境が悪化して、一部の裕福な人しか肉を食べられなくなる。

問4 次のうち、植物性代替肉とは言えないものを一つ選び番号で答えなさい。

- 1 豆腐や小麦粉を使ったハンバーガー
- 2 人工培養肉を使ったソーセージ
- 3 豆類やお米を具にした餃子
- 4 雑穀や小麦を使ったミートボール

問5 Which statement is true about the expert's view of eating less meat?

- 1 The expert wants us to stop eating meat because if we don't, the Earth will be in danger.
- 2 The expert wants us to stop eating meat because if we don't, farmland will become smaller.
- 3 The expert understands that people's appetite is a big problem because it is hard for many people to eat less beef.
- 4 The expert says food traditions stop people from eating less beef because beef is good for our health.

**4** 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Jody Williams was born in the United States on October 9, 1950. She grew up in a small town in the state of Vermont. When she was young, she liked reading books and learning about other countries. She also wanted to help people.

In 1972, she finished college at the University of Vermont. She studied languages. Then, in 1976, she studied again to learn how to teach Spanish and English as a second language. She liked helping people learn new things. Later, in 1984, she got a master's degree<sup>\*1</sup> in international relations<sup>\*2</sup> from a school in Washington, D.C.

In the 1980s, Williams worked in Central America. She spent many years helping people in Nicaragua and El Salvador. These countries had wars. Many people were in danger. Some lost their homes. Some were hurt or killed. Williams worked hard to help them. Her job was very dangerous, but she did not stop. She wanted to protect people's rights<sup>\*3</sup> and make their lives better.

In 1992, Williams helped start a big group called the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL). She worked as the leader. At first, she was the only worker. She had no office, but she had a big goal.

She worked with the United Nations<sup>\*4</sup>, the Red Cross, and many other organizations<sup>\*5</sup>. Slowly, more and more people joined. In just a few years, the group grew very big. It had 1,300 groups from over 90 countries. They all worked together to stop landmines<sup>\*6</sup>.

In 1997, many countries met in Oslo, Norway. They signed a treaty<sup>\*7</sup> to stop the use of landmines. This was a big success. Just three weeks later, Jody Williams and the ICBL won the Nobel Peace Prize. She became the third American woman to win this prize. She was very proud, but she said the prize was for everyone in the campaign, not just for her.

In 2006, Williams started a new group called the Nobel Women's Initiative<sup>\*8</sup>. She worked with five other women who also won the Nobel Peace Prize. One famous member is Aung San Suu Kyi from Myanmar. These women want to help other women who work for peace. They speak about justice<sup>\*9</sup>, women's rights, and fair treatment.

Since 2007, Williams has worked as a teacher at a university in Texas. She teaches students about peace and justice. She likes helping young people think about the world.

Williams has won many awards. She also has 15 honorary degrees<sup>\*10</sup>. In 2004, Forbes magazine said she was one of the 100 most powerful women in the world. Many people still listen to her today. She says peace is not easy, but we must keep trying.

- \*<sup>1</sup>master's degree 修士号 (大学院を卒業した際に得られる学位のこと)
- \*<sup>2</sup>international relations 国際関係論                      \*<sup>3</sup>people's rights 人々の権利
- \*<sup>4</sup>the United Nations 国際連合、国連                      \*<sup>5</sup>organizations 団体、組織
- \*<sup>6</sup>landmines 地雷    \*<sup>7</sup>treaty 条約
- \*<sup>8</sup>initiative (新たな) 取り組み                              \*<sup>9</sup>justice 正義、公平
- \*<sup>10</sup>honorary degrees 名誉学位

**問1** Which of the following is true about Jody Williams?

- 1 She was born and raised in North America.
- 2 She spent her childhood in Washington, D.C.
- 3 When she was little, she enjoyed learning Spanish in Central America.
- 4 She learned international relations before she studied languages.

**問2** Which of the following is true about Jody Williams?

- 1 When she worked in Central America, her job was not too difficult.
- 2 She had a job in a dangerous place during the 1980s.
- 3 In 1992, she gave up her goal of stopping landmines.
- 4 In America, she won the Nobel Prize three times.

**問3** Which of the following is true?

- 1 Aung San Suu Kyi did not win the Nobel Peace Prize in the past.
- 2 Williams worked with five other famous women to stop landmines.
- 3 In 2020, many people in Ecuador were healthy thanks to the dirty oil.
- 4 Williams has been working as a university teacher in Texas since 2007.

**問4** Which of the following is true about Jody Williams?

- 1 She still works for Forbes magazine as a journalist.
- 2 She strongly believes that peace is easy enough to achieve.
- 3 Her voice is influential on a global scale.
- 4 She is too powerful, so a lot of people are afraid to listen to her.

**問5** Which of the following is not true about Jody Williams?

- 1 She fought for animal rights in Central America.
- 2 She worked hard to stop landmines.
- 3 She helped women working for peace.
- 4 She has won many awards throughout her life.

**5** 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Dogs have lived with humans for a very long time. Many people believe that dogs were the first animals that humans kept as pets. A long time ago, wolves started to come near human homes. Some wolves were friendly and were not dangerous. People began to give food to them and take care of them. These wolves slowly became dogs, and they started living with humans.

Old bones of dogs have been found in places where people lived many thousands of years ago. Some dogs were even buried<sup>\*1</sup> with people. This shows that dogs were already special to humans in the past.

At first, people used dogs to help with hunting. Dogs can run fast and move quickly in the forest. They helped people catch animals. By having dogs as partners, humans became better at hunting. This helped people get more food and increase the population. Later, people started farming and raising animals such as sheep. In this process, dogs like sheepdogs<sup>\*2</sup> became useful.

Dogs also got benefits from living with humans. They could get food and protection from enemies. So, humans and dogs started living together and helping each other.

It is not clear when dogs started to be kept as pets like today. In ancient Egypt, there was a god named Anubis who had the head of a dog. This shows that dogs were respected and treated as special animals.

In Japan, during the Heian period, people already liked keeping dogs and cats. Famous people like Prince Shotoku, Fujiwara no Michinaga, and Tokugawa Tsunayoshi were known to love dogs.

Today, dogs are important friends to many people. Science shows that spending time with a dog helps people feel happy. Touching or being close to a dog helps the body release serotonin<sup>\*3</sup>, a “feel-good” hormone<sup>\*4</sup>. Serotonin is a chemical in the brain that helps people feel calm and relaxed.

Interacting with and looking at dogs also increases oxytocin<sup>\*5</sup>, called the “love hormone.” Oxytocin helps people make close bonds<sup>\*6</sup> and feel love. When oxytocin is released, loneliness and stress decrease, and people feel happier.

Therapy dogs are used in hospitals to help patients get better. In many countries including Japan, the healing power of dogs is well known and is being used more often.

Talking to your dog gives emotional support. Just speaking to your dog can calm your heart. Dogs can feel human feelings and stay near you when you feel sad, reducing loneliness.

Having a dog can also make your social life happier. Dog owners often meet new friends, and family members feel closer. Children learn emotions and social skills from dogs. A dog can bring the family together with more communication.

Dogs give unconditional<sup>\*7</sup> love. They never judge their owners. In human society, we often face criticism<sup>\*8</sup>, but a dog always supports us. This unconditional love is very important because it helps keep our mind stable<sup>\*9</sup>.

For elderly people who live alone, dogs can improve their health. Dogs ease loneliness and help make new friends. They can also lower the risk of dying alone and help people live a fulfilling<sup>\*10</sup> life.

Dogs give us comfort in many ways. By talking to them and spending time with them, we can use their healing power to relieve stress and maintain our mental health.

Live every day happily with your dog, and keep your heart and body healthy.

\*<sup>1</sup>buried 埋葬された

\*<sup>2</sup>sheepdog 牧羊犬

\*<sup>3</sup>serotonin セロトニン

\*<sup>4</sup>hormone ホルモン

\*<sup>5</sup>oxytocin オキシトシン

\*<sup>6</sup>bond 絆

\*<sup>7</sup>unconditional 無条件の

\*<sup>8</sup>criticism 批判

\*<sup>9</sup>stable 安定した

\*<sup>10</sup>fulfilling 充実した

**問1** How do we know that dogs were important to humans a long time ago?

- 1 Some wolves living near human homes became dogs.
- 2 There were some wolves that were not dangerous.
- 3 Some dogs were buried with people.
- 4 Dogs could get food and protection from enemies.

**問2** What merits did dogs a long time ago get from living with humans?

- 1 Dogs could run fast and move quickly in the forest.
- 2 Dogs could help people catch animals.
- 3 Dogs could help people start farming.
- 4 Dogs could get food and protection from enemies.

**問3** How do we know dogs were respected in ancient times?

- 1 Dogs started to be kept as pets a long time ago.
- 2 Humans became better at hunting by having dogs as partners.
- 3 There was a god who had the head of a dog.
- 4 There were famous people who loved dogs.

**問4** Which of the following is true about 'oxytocin'?

- 1 It helps people feel calm and relaxed.
- 2 It helps people make close bonds and feel love.
- 3 It makes people touch and be close to a dog.
- 4 It makes people interact with and look at dogs.

**問5** Which of the following is true about the relationship between dogs and humans?

- 1 The healing power of dogs is well known and will be used in hospitals in the future.
- 2 Dogs really don't catch human feelings, but they can stay near people and reduce their loneliness.
- 3 Dogs can learn emotions and social skills from living with human beings.
- 4 Elderly people who live alone can live a fulfilling life if they are with their dog.

- 6 下記の質問について、50～60語程度の英語であなたの考えを述べなさい。  
また、その考えに対する理由も2つ書きなさい。

Do you think Japanese high school students should learn more foreign languages, such as Korean, Chinese, or French?