

2026（令和8）年度

3月6日 [60分] ◎

## 外国語（英語）

### 注 意

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を見ないこと。
2. 声を出して問題を読まないこと。
3. 問題は25ページ、**1** から **5** までである。
4. 問題や解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、汚損あるいは印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答は必ず**鉛筆を使用し、解答用紙に記入すること。**
6. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。
7. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムで**きれいに消すこと。**
8. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙を**折ったり汚したりしないこと。**
10. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

1

意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。[各1点]

1. Julia and Joe ( ) upon a hidden cave where they found stone tools dating back approximately 200,000 years.  
A. stumbled  
B. dragged  
C. wondered  
D. glanced
2. When you ( ) your mistakes in the past, you can learn something from them.  
A. catch up on  
B. fall back on  
C. come up to  
D. look back at
3. Because they quarreled last night, Rebecca didn't help Ed ( ) this morning.  
A. with the car washed  
B. for washing the car  
C. wash the car  
D. washing the car
4. The company held a press conference to try to ( ) its reputation after the scandal but was unsuccessful.  
A. gain  
B. refrain  
C. affect  
D. mend
5. Maya works out three times a week to ( ) her strength and flexibility.  
A. hang on  
B. come up with  
C. keep up  
D. get along with







2

語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。[各2点]

1. Students ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) pamphlets to visitors at the school festival.

- A. out                      B. were                      C. to  
D. hand                      E. asked                      F. these

2. A book worth reading is ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 ) ( 6 ) differently and learn more.

- A. you                      B. see                      C. one  
D. that                      E. makes                      F. things

3. These cosmetic ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 ) ( 6 ) bottles, even though they're different brands.

- A. much                      B. alike                      C. products  
D. are                      E. their                      F. in

4. My mother sent me four parcels, ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) ( 5 )( 6 ).

- A. have                      B. two                      C. arrive  
D. to                      E. yet                      F. but

5. Mr. Smith ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) he loses his temper easily.

- A. because                      B. to                      C. deal  
D. difficult                      E. with                      F. is

6. Hilda's interest in sculpture ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )  
( 5 )( 6 ) recent visit to the museum.

- A. do                      B. with                      C. to  
D. has                      E. something                F. her

7. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) to getting rich quickly, but ( 4 )  
( 5 )( 6 ) such a temptation.

- A. attracted                B. the                      C. many  
D. wise                      E. resist                    F. are

8. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) yesterday ( 5 )( 6 ) noticed  
the roses in the garden were blooming.

- A. not                      B. that                      C. it  
D. I                          E. until                      F. was

9. The device is sold out. Do you know ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )  
( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) ?

- A. buy                      B. else                      C. I  
D. where                    E. can                      F. it

10. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) to karaoke after  
school to celebrate Hiroko's birthday?

- A. you                      B. do                      C. to  
D. what                      E. say                      F. going

- 3 次の文章を筋の通ったものにするために、枠内にあるA～Dからもっとも適切なものを選び ( ) の中に入れなさい。( \*印の語 (句) は注を参考にする ) [各3点]

(A)

- A. Unlike other sandstones, the grains of quartz\* are not bound tightly together, and the presence of mica\* may loosen the quartz even more.
- B. A rubber-like rock is unusual and entertaining but does not make for good construction material.
- C. It is a form of sandstone, a rock consisting of many different materials but mostly tiny grains of quartz.
- D. They can be cracked apart by hammers and chisels\* or by electric drills, but they do not bend.

As everyone knows, rocks are hard and heavy. ( 1 ) A person cannot pick up a rock and twist it about in his or her hands — except, that is, for one kind of rock, the flexible sandstone called itacolumite\*.

This substance takes its name from the area where it was first discovered, Itacolumi, which is a mountain in southeastern Brazil. Since that 19th century discovery, it has been found in India, the United States and a few other countries, yet it is still considered rare. ( 2 ) In the case of itacolumite, the quartz is mixed with mica. While quartz is known for being hard, mica can be split apart relatively easily.

Itacolumite is yellowish in color and, if cut into thin sections, will bend. In fact, if a thin section is placed on a stool, the overhanging ends will bend down. If it is then turned over, the ends will hang down in the opposite direction. It acts somewhat like rubber, although there is

a limit to its flexibility. If bent too far, it will snap apart, not unlike a piece of wood.

Itacolumite's flexibility is a result of its construction. ( (3) ) This results in itacolumite being far more porous\* than other types of sandstone, and that allows it to bend when modified into strips or bars.

Because of its flexible properties, itacolumite is a favorite of rock collectors around the world. It's fun to display a stone that friends and visitors can move about with their fingers. Beyond that, however, it has no practical applications, at least at present. It is studied for its unique qualities but not for engineering purposes. ( (4) )

[注] quartz: 《鉱物》石英

mica: 《鉱物》雲母

chisel: のみ、彫刻刀

itacolumite: 《鉱物》イタコルマイト、こんにゃく石

porous: 多孔質の

(B)

- A. One major reason for water shortages in many countries is the inefficient use of water.
- B. Such new technologies offer quick and easy solutions to increase the amount of drinking water.
- C. Indeed, more than 800 million people worldwide have to travel for at least 30 minutes to obtain safe, drinkable water.
- D. Technologies today make it possible to eliminate harmful chemicals and toxins\* from such water so that it can be safely reused.

Easy access to clean water should be a basic right, but unfortunately that is not always the case. ( (5) ) In order to overcome this problem, it is vital for countries to introduce effective technologies for securing adequate supplies of water for their citizens.

( (6) ) This is particularly a problem with regard to agriculture, which consumes an enormous amount of water. A lot of water is wasted from sprinkler systems used to water vegetable fields. When farms can introduce more efficient ways to water plants, such as advanced irrigation\* systems, a great deal of water can be saved.

Another important way to increase the amount of clean water is to make better use of wastewater produced by human activities. ( (7) ) Engineers have developed a number of ways to treat wastewater. One method involves using natural forces like gravity to separate harmful substances from water. Another approach is to use chemical solutions to clean the water.

In countries that cannot afford to build systems to clean wastewater,

there are other short-term options available. For example, one company has developed a water-purification product that uses a powder which is capable of turning ten liters of dirty water into clean drinking water. Another example is a water-purification tablet that cleans water by removing harmful bacteria or viruses. ( (8) )

In countries located near the ocean, desalination technologies can also increase the quantity of drinking water. This is a method to remove salt from seawater. Over the past few decades, technologies have advanced to the point where it is now possible to purify huge amounts of salt water to meet people's consumption needs.

[注] toxin: 毒素

irrigation: 灌漑 (かんがい)

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（\*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ  
と）[各3点]

(A) The entertainment industry has long used the term “gig” in reference to individual performances, typically for musicians or comedians. For example, a comedian might say that he or she has a gig in San Francisco next month. This means the comedian will give a single performance, perhaps at a theater or nightclub. Or a band might state they had a three-day gig in Boston last year, meaning they gave three performances there. In recent years, however, the meaning of the word gig has expanded to include task-based jobs in any field. In fact, there are now numerous smartphone applications that connect people with individuals seeking single, short-term hire. The labor market for such hiring has expanded greatly over recent years and is now commonly called “the gig economy.”

In a broad sense, the gig economy includes any type of temporary job. If a tax office hires extra accountants for one month during the busy spring tax season, that month of employment fits under the definition of a gig. Yet, more and more, the gig economy is being associated with quick and convenient online hiring applications. Food-delivery services, car-ride services, and design services are just a few samples of the gig-type assistance now being offered in places around the world.

Here is an example of how it works: Say a man needs a ride from Spot A to Spot B. Rather than summon a taxi, he can connect with an individual driver through a car-ride service smartphone app. The app will notify the man needing a ride as to how soon a driver will appear, what kind of car he or she uses and the cost. A driver will arrive at

Spot A in his or her own vehicle and drive the man to Spot B, receiving payment through a digital account set up in advance by the application user, that is, the man needing the ride. The driver receives a large part of the payment and the company gets the rest. Everything is digital; no cash changes hands.

This sort of labor market benefits companies, workers and users. First, it allows companies to provide services at very competitive costs. Gig workers receive no benefits other than their pay-per-job. Yet, they receive the freedom of working only when they wish. They can apply their own resources, like their automobile, or personal skills, for instance in website design, to add quick extra income to their regular jobs. For app users, the benefits are convenience and affordability. Online gig specialists can be contacted quickly and work at prices lower than that of established professionals while still providing quality service. The reason the gig economy is expanding is because everyone wins.

The gig economy is already a feature of everyday life and will grow more from now. Never has it been so easy for single-task workers and employers to get in touch.

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。
  - A. ギグエコノミーにおける配車サービスの仕組み
  - B. 現在、拡大を続けているギグエコノミー
  - C. ギグエコノミーがミュージシャンやコメディアンから始まった経緯
  - D. さまざまな意味で使用される「ギグ」という用語の由来

2. ギグエコノミーに参加する労働者のメリットについて、本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。
- A. 会社でより多くの福利厚生が利用できる。
  - B. 給料の受け取りに現金を使用しなくて済む。
  - C. 自分の仕事のスケジュールを自分で決められる。
  - D. 自分のスキルに対して可能な限り高い報酬を受け取れる。
3. ギグエコノミーについて、本文から推測できるものは次のどれか。
- A. 人件費が削減され、企業のメリットとなっている。
  - B. デジタル社会の発展による生活の質の向上と関係がある。
  - C. タスクベースのサービスに対する期待の高まりをもたらした。
  - D. スマートフォンのアプリの多様化につながっている。

次のページに進みなさい

(B) Palmistry — the so-called “science” of reading people’s personality through the study of their hands — is a form of superstition and nothing more. Though palmistry has an ancient history and remains popular worldwide, there is no scientific proof to support it. Sketching a person’s past life and predicting their future by reading their hands is merely creative guesswork.

No one knows where and when palmistry began, but historians generally place its origins in India, perhaps more than five thousand years ago. The practice evolved as it spread, with Indian, Chinese and Western versions being the three main approaches today. Though different in many respects, these three bear similarities. Some say that this unity hints at fundamental truths, but being similar does not result in credibility. The greater logic is that if one method is mistaken, they all are.

All three approaches place emphasis on multiple aspects, not just the lines on a person’s palm. Finger-length is important, as is the overall shape of the hand. All see the thumb as a projection of willpower. All view the right hand as projecting the active self, with the left hand showing inner personality. The left hand might also be tied to family history and karma\*. All three also focus on mounts, which are the areas on the palm just below each finger. Two approaches tie the size and position of mounts to the movement of the stars. This last feature connects palmistry with astrology\*, another doubtful means of prediction. Having one unreliable practice support another such practice emphasizes the false nature of both.

The best-known feature of palmistry is the reading of the lines that cross each person’s palm. There are many such lines, but the most famous are perhaps the life line, the head line, the heart line and the

fate line. The life line, which curves through the center of the palm, is said to reflect an individual's vitality. The head line, which crosses horizontally through the center of the palm, is said to show thinking process and decision-making. The heart line, a horizontal line above the head line, is said to show a person's emotional state. Crossing vertically through the center of the palm is the fate line, which is believed to project a person's destiny.

Yet, why these lines stand for these features has no reasoning behind it. The life line could just as well be the head line, and so on. Furthermore, all of the lines are unique to every individual, similar to fingerprints. Like fingerprints, they might show a person's identity, but they do not reflect anyone's past or future, and that some people are able to "read" them is a silly notion. The fact that they do so for payment is sillier yet.

True science is based on hypothesis-testing experiments. Palmistry has no such basis. It is completely absurd.

[注] karma: 《ヒンドゥー教・仏教》カルマ、業（ごう）

astrology: 占星術

4. この英文の主旨は次のどれか。
- A. 手相占いには様々な流派がある。
  - B. 手相占いの基本は手のひらにある4つの線である。
  - C. 手相占いには科学的根拠がない。
  - D. 手相占いの基本的な考え方は世界共通である。

5. インド版、中国版、西洋版の手相占いについて、本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。
- A. どの占いも普遍的な真実を示唆していると言う人がいる。
  - B. どの占いにも論理性があると信じる人がいる。
  - C. 3つの占いの方法はそれぞれ信頼度が異なる。
  - D. 占いの対象とする手のひらの場所がそれぞれ異なる。
6. 手相占いに対する筆者の態度について、推測できるものは次のどれか。
- A. 科学的ではないとしても、文化として興味深いと考えている。
  - B. 手相占いは占星術よりも信頼に値すると考えている。
  - C. 客観的な立場からその効果を検証すべきだと考えている。
  - D. 手相占いは広く行われているが、信頼すべきではないと考えている。

次のページに進みなさい

5

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（\*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ  
と）[各3点]

(A) It is no surprise that crime rates are usually higher in cities than in rural areas, and every city has a so-called bad part of town, where crime is most common. One controversial approach to urban crime is the “broken windows” theory, which argues that the appearance of a neighborhood has a big impact on how much crime takes place there. Rather than having the police spend a lot of time chasing criminals and patrolling the streets, an easier, cheaper, and more effective solution might be to fix the small things, like repairing windows, cleaning garbage from the streets, painting houses or clearing up graffiti.

The idea is that these improvements change the overall atmosphere of a neighborhood. In a bad neighborhood, people are more likely to think they can get away with a crime because residents simply won't care about one more broken window, one more stolen car, etc. But improving the overall appearance of a neighborhood gives the impression that the community cares about stopping crime, and this leads criminals to assume that they are likely to get caught. In other words, it is not that fixing broken windows is important; rather, giving the psychological impression that a community is safe will actually lead to a more secure environment.

This theory has been tested in several places across the United States, Latin America, and Europe, but most famously in New York City in the 1990s, and the results have been controversial. New York City did see a decrease in crime, indicating the theory is correct, but some argue that this is just a coincidence, since crime rates went down in other cities as well, even though they did not apply the broken windows

strategy. According to critics, this theory is too simple a solution for a complicated problem; people commit crimes due to several social factors that have nothing to do with the appearance of a neighborhood, and crime does not stop just by fixing things on the surface. Others say that fighting neighborhood crime should be the responsibility of authority figures like the police and not ordinary citizens with no training.

Another issue is that successful attempts at “improving” a neighborhood mean creating better houses, stores and schools, with the result being more businesses will invest in the area, and more people will want to move there. This may sound positive because it certainly raises the quality of the community, but it also makes things more expensive, forcing some residents to leave. Because of this, some view the broken windows theory as having an economic bias that actually ends up hurting people in poor neighborhoods, many of whom are racial minorities. For this reason, the Black Lives Matter movement\*, for instance, is against the broken windows policy.

[注] the Black Lives Matter movement: 警官による無抵抗の黒人への暴力や殺害に端を発した人権運動

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
  - A. An idea for how to reduce crime in dangerous neighborhoods
  - B. Differences in crime rates between urban and rural areas
  - C. The political position of the Black Lives Matter movement
  - D. The lack of resources for neighborhood improvement

2. Which of the following is true about New York City in the 1990s?
- A. It was the only city in America to attempt the broken windows strategy.
  - B. It experienced a reduction in crime, but the reasons are debated.
  - C. It fixed broken windows in most parts of the city but did not clean up any trash.
  - D. It saw an increase in crime, indicating that the broken windows strategy failed.
3. What can be inferred from this passage?
- A. Criminals will not enter a house with broken windows.
  - B. Police officers are unwilling to work in rural areas.
  - C. The broken windows strategy isn't always ideal for local people.
  - D. The broken windows strategy worked in Europe, but not in America.

次のページに進みなさい

(B) In the long history of notable military figures, few are as unusual as Sir Adrian Carton de Wiart, a decorated\* officer in the British Army and a man with an unusual nickname: The Unkillable Soldier. Born in 1880, Carton de Wiart had an aristocratic\* background and parents with influential connections. Despite this, a life in the military seems to have been his destiny. Even though he was sent off to study at the University of Oxford and was likely headed for a comfortable career as a lawyer or diplomat, he secretly dropped out of school and lied about his age in order to join the army.

It is during his long military career that Carton de Wiart proved, well, unkillable. He first saw battle in South Africa during the Second Boer War, during which he was shot in the stomach. It was while he was recovering that his family learned for the first time that he had abandoned his studies. Later, during World War I, he went on to survive a plane crash and was later shot in the face, losing his left eye and part of his ear; he wore an eyepatch for the rest of his life. As a commanding officer in 1915, he was shot an additional seven times—in the leg, ankle, hip and head—and lost his left hand after pulling off his own damaged fingers when a doctor refused to cut them off. For his service in WWI, he was awarded the Victoria Cross\*, the highest medal given by the British Army for courage in combat.

After WWI, Carton de Wiart was appointed to a high-ranking position in Poland to help negotiate peace between the Polish and Ukrainians. There, he developed strong relationships and lived comfortably until 1939, when the country was invaded by Nazi Germany. At this point, he was brought back into military service for Britain. During the war, he fought in Norway, then Yugoslavia, and was eventually captured in Italy after surviving another plane crash. He was

held prisoner for two years, at one point managing to dig a tunnel and escape, only to be recaptured, before he was eventually released.

Combat in multiple wars neither killed Carton de Wiart's body nor his spirit of adventure. While stationed in India before WWI, he enjoyed hunting and polo. After WWII, he was hand-selected to represent Winston Churchill in Britain's foreign relations with China and traveled also to India and Egypt for various diplomatic missions, putting him in the middle of major historical movements until he retired as a lieutenant colonel\* in 1947. In 1963, and in spite of the remarkable wear and tear to his body, Carton de Wiart finally passed away at the old age of 83 years.

[注] decorated: 勲章を授与された                      aristocratic: 貴族の  
Victoria Cross: ビクトリア十字勲章                      lieutenant colonel: 中佐

4. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The role of Britain in WWI
  - B. The life of a unique military figure
  - C. The dangers of flying in older airplanes
  - D. Britain's relations with China in WWII
5. Which of the following is true about Adrian Carton de Wiart?
- A. He was not of the required age when he first joined the army.
  - B. He declined to participate in diplomatic missions.
  - C. He moved to Ukraine after retiring from military service.
  - D. He came from a lower-class background.

6. What can be inferred from this passage?

- A. Carton de Wiart left school to join the army to fight the Nazis.
- B. Carton de Wiart's parents gave him permission to join the army.
- C. Carton de Wiart served the military well despite his injuries.
- D. Carton de Wiart failed to negotiate peace in China.



1	1	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	2	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	3	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	4	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	5	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	6	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	7	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	8	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	9	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	10	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	11	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	12	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	13	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	14	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	15	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	16	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	17	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	18	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	19	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	20	⊕	⊖	●	⊕

20点

2		( 2 )					( 5 )					
	1	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	●	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
	2	⊕	⊖	⊙	●	⊕	⊕	●	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
	3	⊕	⊖	⊙	●	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
	4	⊕	●	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
	5	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
	6	⊕	⊖	⊙	●	⊕	⊕	●	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
	7	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	●	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
	8	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	●	⊕	●	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
	9	⊕	●	⊙	⊕	⊕	●	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
10	⊕	●	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕	

20点

3	1	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	2	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	3	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	4	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	5	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	6	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	7	⊕	⊖	⊙	●
	8	⊕	●	⊙	⊕

24点

4	1	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	2	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	3	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	4	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	5	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	6	⊕	⊖	⊙	●

18点

5	1	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	2	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	3	⊕	⊖	●	⊕
	4	⊕	●	⊙	⊕
	5	●	⊖	⊙	⊕
	6	⊕	⊖	●	⊕

18点