令 和 8 年 度 学 力 検 査 問 題

英 語 〔学校選択問題〕 $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 14 時 40 分～15 時 30 分 \\ \langle 50 分間\rangle \end{smallmatrix}\right)$

注　意

1　解答用紙について

⑴　解答用紙は1枚です。

⑵　係の先生の指示に従って，表と裏の所定の欄2か所に受検番号を書きなさい。

⑶　答えはすべて解答用紙のきめられたところに，はっきりと書きなさい。
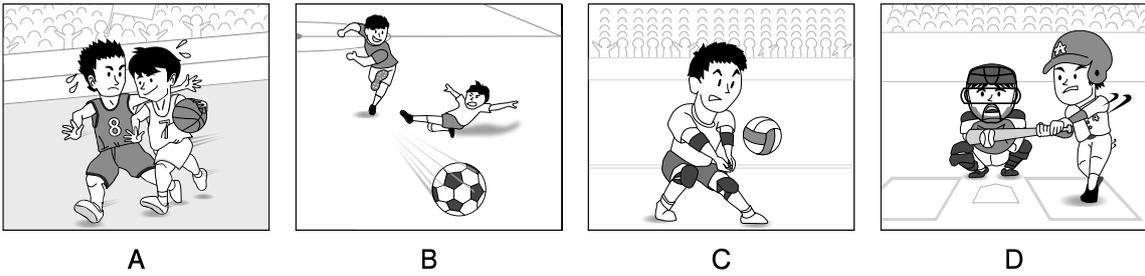
⑷　解答用紙の※印は集計のためのもので，解答には関係ありません。

2　問題用紙について

⑴　係の先生の指示に従って，表紙の所定の欄に受検番号を書きなさい。

⑵　問題は全部で4問あり，表紙を除いて9ページです。

○　最初に「放送を聞いて答える問題」を行います。
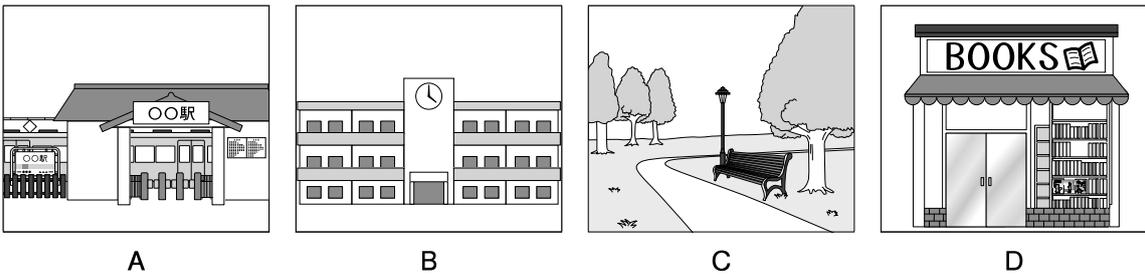
○　印刷のはっきりしないところは，手をあげて係の先生に聞きなさい。

1 放送を聞いて答える問題(28点)

問題は，No. 1 ～ No. 7 の全部で 7 題あり，放送はすべて英語で行われます。放送される内容についての質問にそれぞれ答えなさい。No. 1 ～ No. 6 は，質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを， A～D の中から一つずつ選び，その記号を書きなさい。No. 7 は，それぞれの質問に英語で答えなさい。放送中メモを取ってもかまいません。各問題について英語は 2 回ずつ放送されます。
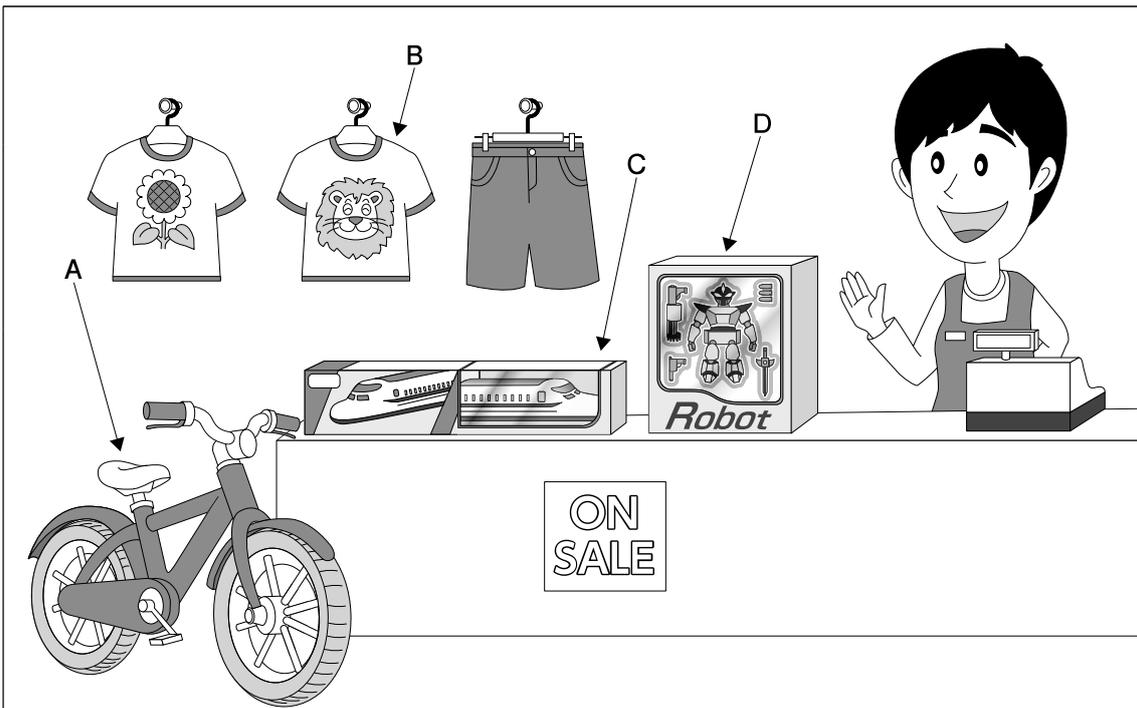
【No.1 ～ No.3】（各 2 点）

No.1

| A | B | C | D |

No.2

| A | B | C | D |

No.3

【No.4，No.5】（各2点）

No.4

A Can I go for lunch?   **B** How about going by ship?

C I'm sorry, but I can't go.   **D** I know a good zoo to visit.

No.5

A Excuse me, what's the most popular gift here?   **B** Excuse me, where is the restroom?

C Here you are.   **D** Can I get a ticket to Japan?

【No.6】（各3点）

(1) Question 1

A She went to a school for tea ceremony teachers.

B She went to a place different from Kamakura.

C She went to a Japanese temple in Kamakura.

D She went to a shop that sells tea.

(2) Question 2

A Because she walked a lot.

B Because she became relaxed.

C Because Kamakura is far away from her house.

D Because she was sitting *seiza* on the tatami for a long time.

(3) Question 3

A She feels *matcha* is too bitter to drink.

B She says they should try tea ceremony.

C She says they should walk through the garden in the evening.

D She thinks eating sweets with *matcha* together doesn't taste good.

【No.7】（各3点）

(1)	Question 1：	When will Taro's family open a new restaurant?
	Answer：	They will open the restaurant (　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　).
(2)	Question 2：	What kind of food will Taro's family use in their restaurant?
	Answer：	They will use the vegetables (　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　) Taro's grandparents.
(3)	Question 3：	How will Taro make the curry and dessert at his family's restaurant famous?
	Answer：	By (　　　　　　　　　　　　　) of the restaurant and dishes on the website.

2 次の ①〜④ は，中学生の Miku，Keita と Tom の roadside station（道の駅）についての会話です。これらを読んで，問1〜問8に答えなさい。＊印のついている語句には，本文のあとに〔注〕があります。（32点）

①　⟨*One day, Miku, Keita, and Tom are talking in the classroom.*⟩

Miku： I went to a roadside station in Nagano with my family last week.

Keita： A roadside station? What is that?

Miku： ①It is a place (　　　　　　　　　　　　　) rest facilities and *regional development facilities. It also *offers information about *roads and the local area. It is built by local governments and road *administrators in Japan. Have you ever seen ②this *symbol?

Keita： No, I've never seen it before. What does it *stand for?

Miku： On the left side, there are two trees and a parking space. On the right side, there are a building and a human *figure. The human figure looks like the "*i*" for information. Also, the trees, parking space, and road are drawn to look like "*shinnyo*." It is part of the *kanji* for "road."

Tom： That's interesting. So, what did you do at the roadside station?

Miku： I went to the hot spring, had lunch, and bought some local fruits and vegetables.

〔注〕 regional development　地域振興　　　　　offer 〜　〜を提供する
　　　 road　道路　　　　　　　　　　　　　　administrator　管理者
　　　 symbol　シンボルマーク　　　　　　　　stand for 〜　〜を表す
　　　 figure　像

問1　下線部①が「それは休憩施設と地域振興施設の両方がある場所です。」という意味になるように，（　　　　）に適切な3語の英語を書きなさい。（4点）

問2　下線部②this symbol のさすものとして最も適切なものを，次のア〜エの中から一つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。（3点）

ア
掲載許諾申請中

イ
掲載許諾申請中

ウ
掲載許諾申請中

エ
掲載許諾申請中

⟨*The students continue talking.*⟩

Tom： I watched the news about roadside stations on TV. It said roadside stations are very popular now. But, why are they popular?

Miku： Actually, I had ③the same question. According to a website I found, some roadside stations offer cultural experiences to people who visit. For example, people can try making *soba* or Japanese paper at some roadside stations.

Tom： That's really nice. So, roadside stations are not just places for rest. They are like small tourist spots.

Miku： Some people like the special products that they can only buy there.

Keita： You mean local fruits and vegetables?

Miku： That's right. In fact, my uncle grows vegetables on his farm and sells them at the roadside station.

Keita： Really? Please tell me more.

問 3　下線部③ the same question のさす質問の具体的な内容を，日本語で書きなさい。（4点）

3 〈*Miku talks about her uncle.*〉

Tom： I have bought fruits and vegetables at roadside stations a few times. I like buying them
there because they have a *label with the name and picture of the farmer.

Keita： I've seen those labels. They tell us about the people who grew the fruits and vegetables
sold there. Thanks to those labels, we can feel that the products are safe.

Miku： You're right. My uncle says he sometimes meets the people who buy his vegetables and
enjoys talking with them, and some customers have become his fans. He also says that
the roadside station 〔 of / has / him / his / made / work / proud 〕.

Tom： I think roadside stations are not just places to buy local products.

Keita： There are roadside stations all over Japan, aren't there? That's wonderful.

Miku： The roadside station staff and the local people are working very hard to make their
hometowns more *appealing.

〔注〕 label ラベル   appealing 魅力的な

問 4 〔   〕内のすべての語を，本文の流れに合うように，正しい順序に並べかえて書きなさい。

(4点)

問 5 本文 3 の内容と合うものを，次のア～エの中から一つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。(3点)

ア Customers can buy local products only at the roadside station.

イ Thanks to the labels, Tom likes buying the fruits and vegetables at roadside stations.

ウ People want to learn from the farmers how to make their hometowns more appealing.

エ Miku said her uncle goes to the roadside station every day to meet and talk with his
fans.

4 ⟨*The students talk about the problems that roadside stations have.*⟩

Keita： Now I understand why roadside stations are good places.
Tom： Me, too. But, I heard there are problems with roadside stations.
Miku： Well, it has been about thirty years since the roadside station *system started. Some of the facilities have become old, and a lot of money is needed to *repair them. Also, the farmers are getting older, and the *amount of fruits and vegetables they can grow is decreasing. When there are not many fruits and vegetables, some people don't go to roadside stations. So, younger farmers are necessary.
Keita： Is there any way to solve these problems?
Miku： Some roadside stations are working together to sell more products. They also try to sell products on the internet and have events *so that more people will come. The *proceeds will help them repair the facilities. In addition, they are also working with universities. For example, some university students work at the farms or help to develop new products. Through these experiences, the farmers hope they will work at the farms after graduation.
Keita： Oh, I see.
Tom： We should visit roadside stations more often and buy local products. That would be good for the roadside stations.

〔注〕 system　制度　　　　　　　　　　　　repair〜　〜を修理する
　　　amount　量　　　　　　　　　　　　so that〜　〜するために
　　　proceeds　売り上げ

問 6　本文 4 の内容に関する次の質問に，英語で答えなさい。（４点）
　　Why are some roadside stations working together?

問 7　本文 1 〜 4 の内容と合うように，次の(1)，(2)の英語に続く最も適切なものを，ア〜エの中から一つずつ選び，その記号を書きなさい。（各３点）
　(1)　Miku says that
　　ア　tourists offer local road information to local governments and road administrators.
　　イ　her uncle enjoys talking with people who buy his vegetables at the roadside station.
　　ウ　roadside stations are so popular that the staff don't have time to think about new events.
　　エ　it is difficult for most of the farmers to start something new because they have a lot of work to do.

　(2)　According to the three students,
　　ア　roadside stations have already had enough money to repair the facilities.
　　イ　one of them has already been to a roadside station and tried making *soba* there.
　　ウ　letting the university students work at the farms is one of the ways to help farmers.
　　エ　people can learn how to grow the fruits and vegetables by looking at the labels on them.

問 8　次は，後日の Tom と Keita の会話です。自然な会話になるように，（　　　　）に適切な３語以上の英語を書きなさい。（４点）
　　Tom： I went to a roadside station last weekend with my family. I took part in an event to learn how to make soup with local vegetables. The soup （　　　　　　　　　　　　） my favorite.
　　Keita： Great! Can you tell me how to make the soup?
　　Tom： Sure. How about this Sunday? Do you have time?
　　Keita： Yes, I do.

3 次は，高校１年生の Yuzuki が，UN Secretary-General Guterres（グテーレス国連事務総長）の発言した global boiling（地球沸騰化）について調べ，書いた英文です。これを読んで，問１〜問６に答えなさい。＊印のついている語句には，本文のあとに〔注〕があります。(30点)

In 2023, UN Secretary-General Guterres said that the *era of global warming has ended, and the era of global boiling has arrived. People were surprised by his words. He used the word "global boiling" because global warming is becoming more serious. He said that the world's *average temperature in July of that year was the highest ever. It was about 17℃, about 0.3℃ higher than in 2022.

You may think that is not a big issue. However, this small increase in average temperature will cause *climate change and *natural disasters. For example, if the average temperature 　A　 by 2℃, the risk of water damage from rain will increase.

The world has set a goal of limiting the world's average temperature from rising more than 1.5℃ above the average temperature in the 18th century. However, some people say that it will rise more than 1.5℃ in a few years.

Global boiling happens because of *greenhouse gas *emissions. The news says *carbon dioxide is the most common greenhouse gas. Of course, many countries around the world know that, but they continue to burn *fossil fuels to get the large *amount of energy needed for *economic growth.

Many countries are trying to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, especially carbon dioxide emissions, and *offset them in several ways to *achieve "*virtually zero carbon dioxide emissions." "Virtually zero carbon dioxide emissions" means that there are still carbon dioxide emissions, but they are offset in some ways. So, 　①　 I found some articles explaining how we can help. Here are two main ways.

The first way is to stop using fossil fuels and use other kinds of energy, such as *solar or wind power. These kinds of energy are clean and cause almost no carbon dioxide emissions.

However, there are other greenhouse gases, such as *methane from rice paddies and cattle burps. Because of these other gases, it is difficult to achieve "virtually zero greenhouse gas emissions" just by reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

The second way is carbon dioxide *removal. It is called CDR. For example, planting trees is a type of CDR. It increases *photosynthesis and removes carbon dioxide. The amount of carbon dioxide emissions in the world was about 35.5 *billion tons in 2024. About 2 to 10 billion tons of it is expected to be removed by all types of CDR including planting trees. However, CDR by planting trees cannot be used everywhere because 　②　 It can damage the land. So, we need to think about the bad effect CDR may have on nature.

These days, a new technology called Direct Air *Capture (DAC) is becoming popular. This technology 〔 first time / sold for / product / was / the / as / a 〕 in Europe in 2017. A huge machine captures carbon dioxide directly from the air. A large fan collects air, and carbon dioxide is captured in other parts of that machine. The captured carbon dioxide is used for plane fuel or farms. DAC can keep capturing large amounts of carbon dioxide over a large area. For example, there is a company building a DAC machine which can capture 0.5 million tons of carbon dioxide a year. There is an international group that wants to capture 2 billion tons of carbon dioxide a year by using DAC by 2050. However, to achieve this, many DAC machines will be needed around the world. One researcher says, "It is important to develop technologies for reducing greenhouse gases. However, it is difficult to develop those technologies due to high cost. So, the government should support the companies and groups developing those technologies."

How do people feel about the effect of global boiling? There is a *survey asking how they feel about global climate change. According to the survey 　B　 in ten countries, the number of people in each country who said they were "not worried about climate change" was 1.4% in the Philippines, 2.9% in Brazil, and 3.9% in India. In Japan, when people were asked the same questions, 14.6% of people answered that 　③　 This was higher than the ten countries in the survey. It shows that Japanese people don't think climate change is a very serious issue. I think it is important to change how Japanese people think about climate change.

There are new technologies to reduce greenhouse gases, but global boiling has not stopped yet. It is time for us to think more carefully about this issue.

〔注〕 era 時代　　　　　　　　　　　　average 平均の
　　　climate change 気候変動　　　　　natural disaster 自然災害
　　　greenhouse gas 温室効果ガス　　　emission 排出
　　　carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素　　　　fossil fuel 化石燃料
　　　amount 量　　　　　　　　　　　economic growth 経済成長
　　　offset〜 〜を相殺する　　　　　　achieve〜 〜を達成する
　　　virtually 実質的に　　　　　　　solar 太陽光線を利用した
　　　methane from rice paddy and cattle burp 水田や牛のげっぷから出るメタン
　　　removal 除去　　　　　　　　　　photosynthesis 光合成
　　　billion 10億　　　　　　　　　　capture〜 〜を捕える
　　　survey 調査

問1　空欄　　A　　，　　B　　にあてはまる最も適切なものを，次の中から一つずつ選び，必
　　要に応じて，それぞれ正しい形にかえて書きなさい。（各3点）

arrive	do	rise	spend
be	lose	stand	tell

問2　空欄　　①　　〜　　③　　にあてはまる最も適切な文を，次のア〜カの中から一つずつ選
　　び，その記号を書きなさい。なお，同じ記号を2度以上使うことはありません。（各3点）
　　ア　many companies are trying to make these machines all over the world.
　　イ　they have been thinking how to solve climate change for a long time.
　　ウ　what can we do to reduce carbon dioxide emissions?
　　エ　they are not worried about climate change.
　　オ　we need to know why we should solve it.
　　カ　large areas are needed.

問3　〔　　　　〕内のすべての語句を，本文の流れに合うように，正しい順序に並べかえて書きなさ
　　い。（4点）

問4　本文の内容に合うように，次の英文の(　　　　)にあてはまる適切な英語を，2語で書きなさ
　　い。（3点）
　　The articles Yuzuki found said that solar or wind power should be used (　　　　　　　　　)
　　using fossil fuels.

問5　本文の内容に関する次の質問に，英語で答えなさい。（4点）
　　Why is it difficult to develop technologies for reducing greenhouse gases?

問6　次の(a)〜(d)のうち，本文の内容と合う文の組み合わせとして正しいものを，下のア〜カの中
　　から一つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。（4点）
　　(a)　Carbon dioxide is not the only greenhouse gas.
　　(b)　Yuzuki thinks that CDR by planting trees may be bad for nature.
　　(c)　The world has been trying to decrease the average temperature since the 18th century.
　　(d)　Planting trees is one example of DAC because carbon dioxide can be removed by
　　　　photosynthesis.

　　ア　(a)(b)　　　イ　(a)(c)　　　ウ　(a)(d)　　　エ　(b)(c)　　　オ　(b)(d)　　　カ　(c)(d)

4　次の英文を読んで，下線部の質問に対するあなたの考えを，その理由が伝わるように，〔記入上の注意〕に従って 40 語以上 50 語程度の英語で書きなさい。（10 点）

　　When people from other countries visit Japanese schools, they are often surprised to learn that students clean their classrooms or hallways.　In some countries, schools have cleaning staff and students don't have to clean.　<u>What do you think about this?</u>

〔記入上の注意〕

①　【記入例】にならって，解答欄の下線 ＿＿＿ の上に 1 語ずつ書きなさい。

　・符号（, . ? ! など）は語数に含めません。

　・50 語を超える場合は，解答欄の破線 ……… で示された行におさまるように書きなさい。

②　英文の数は問いません。

③　【下書き欄】は，必要に応じて使ってかまいません。

【記入例】

Hi!	I'm	Nancy.	I'm	from
Canada.	Where	are	you	from?

is	April	2,	2010.	It

50 語

is Ken's birthday, too.

（以上で問題は終わりです。）

【下書き欄】

40語

50語

英　語　〔学校選択問題〕　　**解　答　用　紙** (1)

1

No. 1 ※		No. 2 ※		No. 3 ※	
No. 4 ※		No. 5 ※			

No. 6 ※	(1)		(2)		(3)	

No. 7 ※	(1)	They will open the restaurant (　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　).
	(2)	They will use the vegetables (　　　　　　　　　　　　　　) Taro's grandparents.
	(3)	By (　　　　　　　　　　　　) of the restaurant and dishes on the website.

2

問 1 ※	It is a place (　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　) rest facilities and regional development facilities.
問 2 ※	
問 3 ※	
問 4 ※	He also says that the roadside station 〔　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　〕.
問 5 ※	
問 6 ※	
問 7 ※	(1)　　　　　　　(2)
問 8 ※	The soup (　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　) my favorite.

３，４の計

| 得　点 | | ※ | | 受 検 番 号 | | | |

英 語 〔学校選択問題〕 　解 答 用 紙 ⑵

受検番号

3

問 1 ※	A		B	

問 2 ※	①		②		③	

問 3 ※	This technology 〔 〕 in Europe in 2017.

問 4 ※	

問 5 ※	

問 6 ※	

4

40語

50語

3，4の計