

令和8年度東京都立西高等学校（進学指導重点校）
入学者選抜学力検査問題 出題の方針等

英 語

1 出題の方針

簡単な英語を聞いたり読んだりして、話し手や書き手の意向などを理解するとともに、自分の考えなどを表現するコミュニケーション能力をみる。

2 各問のねらい

- 1 自然な口調で話される英語を聞いて、その具体的な内容や大切な部分を把握したり、聞き取った事柄について英語で表現したりする能力をみる。
- 2 まとまりのある対話文を読み、その流れや大切な部分を把握したり、読み取った事柄について適切に英語で表現したりする能力などをみる。
- 3 説明文を読み、それぞれその概要や要点を把握したり、読み取った事柄について適切に英語で現したりする能力などをみる。
- 4 説明文を読み、それぞれその概要や要点を把握したり、読み取った事柄について適切に英語で現したりする能力などをみる。

英 語

問題冊子 1

注 意

- 1 問題は「問題冊子 1」と「問題冊子 2」の 2 分冊になっています。
- 2 「問題冊子 1」には、問題 **1** のリスニングテスト（1 ページ）が印刷してあります。「問題冊子 2」には、問題 **2** 以降（2 ページ以降）が印刷してあります。
- 3 解答用紙は 1 枚で「問題冊子 1」と「問題冊子 2」共通です。
- 4 検査時間は 2 冊合わせて 50 分で、終わりは午後 0 時 10 分です。
- 5 最初に「問題冊子 1」のリスニングテストを行います。
- 6 声を出して読むではいけません。
- 7 答えは全て解答用紙に HB 又は B の鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）を使って明確に記入し、**解答用紙だけを提出しなさい。**
- 8 答えは**特別の指示**のあるもののほかは、各問の **ア・イ・ウ・エ** のうちから、最も適切なものをそれぞれ**一つずつ**選んで、その記号を書きなさい。
- 9 答えは解答用紙の決められた欄からは**み出さないように**書きなさい。
- 10 答えを直すときは、きれいに消してから、消しくずを残さないようにして、新しい答えを書きなさい。
- 11 **受検番号**を解答用紙の決められた欄に書き、その数字の **○** の中を正確に塗りつぶしなさい。
- 12 解答用紙は、汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

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〕 次のア～エの中から適するものをそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

<対話文1>

- ア Using a dictionary.
- イ Reading picture books.
- ウ Taking lessons.
- エ Watching Japanese movies.

<対話文2>

- ア Ms. Tanaka.
- イ Kota.
- ウ Shun.
- エ Ayaka.

<対話文3>

- ア New soccer shoes.
- イ A soccer ball.
- ウ A Great Rabbits' T-shirt.
- エ A Great Rabbits' cap.

〔問題B〕 <Question 1> では、下のア～エの中から適するものを一つ選びなさい。

<Question 2> では、質問に対する答えを英語で書きなさい。

<Question 1>

- ア For two months.
- イ For a month.
- ウ For ten months.
- エ For three months.

<Question 2>

(15 秒程度、答えを書く時間があります。)

英 語

問題冊子 2

注 意

「問題冊子 2」に印刷されている問題は、 から までで、2 ページから 18 ページまであります。

2 次の対話の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

*Mr. Lee is an *art conservator from the United States, and he is in Tokyo on a business trip. Ms. Ito is the teacher of a high school art club, and she is visiting him with two club members, Taro and Yuki. They are talking with Mr. Lee to learn about *art conservation.*

Mr. Lee: I'm Mr. Lee, an art conservator. I take care of old paintings and keep them safe for the future.

Ms. Ito: I'm Ms. Ito, an art teacher. These are my students, Taro and Yuki. They don't know much about your job yet, so we're happy to learn about it.

Taro: I love painting pictures, but I never really thought about how people take care of paintings. Do paintings change over time?

Mr. Lee: Good question. Yes. Colors can become lighter, paint can *crack, and sometimes the *canvas gets weak. These changes tell us things, for example, how the painting was taken care of.

Yuki: That's interesting. I drew many pictures at home when I was little, and most of them have *faded. Only a few of them are still beautiful. If I show the faded pictures to you, is it easy for you to guess why they have changed?

Mr. Lee: (a) Art conservators look closely at paintings to find *clues about their past.

Yuki: That's amazing. What kind of *knowledge do you need to find those clues?

Mr. Lee: Our job needs a lot of knowledge. We use *chemistry to understand paints and *varnishes. *Physics helps us make sure *frames are strong enough. And we study art history to know about the messages the artist tried to express.

Taro: Your job needs a lot of knowledge! Now I can understand that just loving art is not enough. What are the main things that cause paintings to get damaged? Like *oxygen, for example?

Mr. Lee: (b) Also, paintings can be hurt by *sunlight and water, so museums keep careful control of these things.

Yuki: We can easily protect paintings from water in daily life, but I think it's harder to protect them from sunlight. By the way, museums don't have much sunlight inside. Is that maybe to protect the paintings?

Mr. Lee: Nice thinking! We usually don't put paintings near windows or direct sunlight. Museums also use special lights that don't damage paintings so much.

Ms. Ito: I can see we need to think about many things to keep a painting in a good condition for a long time. Taro and Yuki, can you think of art in Japan that gets damaged easily?

Taro: Hmm.... Maybe *ukiyo-e prints?

Mr. Lee: Yes, ukiyo-e prints get damaged easily. Light and water can easily damage them, so I try to be careful when I work on them.

Yuki: It's interesting that art from different places needs similar care.

Mr. Lee: All art has similar needs because it can be damaged by things around it.

Ms. Ito: You've told us how paintings can get damaged. So, how do you choose the best way to repair a painting?

Mr. Lee: We carefully look at paintings by using *microscopes, special lights, and cameras. This helps us make careful decisions without hurting the painting.

Yuki: I understand it's important to look carefully because we don't want to damage the painting. When I paint, I also check the canvas and tools to make sure there are no *scratches. What do you pay attention to when you work?

Mr. Lee: A very important thing is the tools we use. We choose *glues and paints that can be removed safely. If we find better ways of repairing in the future, we can easily remove them.

Taro: That reminds me of some old buildings in Japan. I heard art conservators do the same things there, too. This will help people in the future take better care of them.

Mr. Lee: That's right. For a building or a painting, using ways that can be changed later is good for people in the future.

Ms. Ito: Earlier, you talked about microscopes. Has technology changed the way you work?

Mr. Lee: Yes, it has. Technology is very helpful in our work. *Lasers can clean paintings carefully, and cameras can show us small problems we can't see easily. But I don't think technology can do everything.

Yuki: What do you mean by that? Lasers can clean paintings better than people can, and cameras can show things that are hard to see with our eyes.

Mr. Lee: That is true, but we must always think about the messages the artist wanted to express and the history of the painting.

Taro: You told us that earlier, too. Humans can understand the artists' feelings behind the work. Technology may not do the work well.

Mr. Lee: (c) Human care and understanding are very important. Each piece of art has a story and there are sometimes no clear answers. When I am working, I always wonder: "Should I clean the painting or leave some signs of age? Should I *fix a crack or leave it to show the art's history?" These are difficult decisions, and they need human understanding. I am proud of my difficult but important job.

Ms. Ito: That's a beautiful way to think about it. We understand that both technology and human understanding are important. By the way, paintings have many different styles and they depend on the country and culture. Are there also different ways of art conservation?

Mr. Lee: Yes. In the past, many art conservators tried to make art look new again. Now, we often choose to show its history more.

Taro: That's like Horyuji Temple in Japan. We visited it during our school trip to Nara. It's the world's oldest building made of wood, and its history is shown clearly.

Yuki: Yes, I remember our guide told us about its history. I 【ア people イ was ウ have 工 moved オ that カ hard キ been ク to ケ working コ hear】 to keep its history. It's a nice way to respect the past.

Mr. Lee: You're right. I think many countries now want to show the history of things more clearly.

Ms. Ito: The way of art conservation is different now.

Taro: That shows me art conservation isn't only about making things better. It also must be about learning new things!

Mr. Lee: You're right. Each art conservation project teaches us something new about art and history. Because of this, keeping records is important.

Ms. Ito: What kind of information do you keep?

Mr. Lee: We keep notes and photos about the things we did at every step. This helps future art conservators know exactly the things we did. We should do our best to help people enjoy paintings for a long time.

Yuki: I didn't realize your job was so difficult.

Taro: And now I can think more about how to care for art and history.

Yuki: Maybe there are things not only art conservators but also we can do. We can keep things like old photos and letters safe.

Ms. Ito: Taro and Yuki, what can we do at school or home to protect things?

Taro: At school, we can protect paintings from sunlight and water.

Yuki: At home, we can carefully *store important family pictures in frames to help them last longer.

Mr. Lee: Those are great ideas. Simple actions can help protect our history and art.

Ms. Ito: Thank you very much, Mr. Lee. This was very helpful and interesting.

Mr. Lee: You're welcome! I'm happy you've learned a lot. Keep learning about art and history!

[注]	art conservator	美術品の保存や修復をする人				
	art conservation	美術品の保存や修復		crack	割れる	
	canvas	油絵用の画布	fade	色あせる	clue	手がかり
	knowledge	知識	chemistry	化学	varnish	ニス
	physics	物理学	frame	額縁	oxygen	酸素
	sunlight	日光	ukiyo-e print	浮世絵	microscope	顕微鏡
	scratch	かき傷	glue	接着剤	laser	レーザー
	fix	修理する	store	保管する		

[問1] 本文の流れに合うように、 ~ の中に英文を入れるとき、最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものは二度使えません。

- ア That's an interesting change.
- イ Humans and technology have different roles.
- ウ Yes, that's one of them.
- エ You have a big responsibility.
- オ I think examples are important.
- カ I think it is.

[問2] (2) 【ア people イ was ウ have エ moved オ that カ hard キ been ク to ケ working コ hear】 とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、【】内の単語を正しく並べかえるとき、1番目と4番目と7番目にくるものは、それぞれア～コの中ではどれか。

〔問3〕 次の(A), (B)について、本文の内容に合っている英文を全て選ぶとき、最も適切なものは、それぞれ下のア～コの中ではどれか。

(A)

- ① Mr. Lee says some changes in paintings can give clues which tell art conservators how the paintings were taken care of.
- ② Yuki still has many pictures which she drew at home when she was little, and a few of them have faded.
- ③ Before Mr. Lee explains what knowledge his job needs, Taro understood that just loving art is not enough.
- ④ Yuki thinks that protecting paintings from water in daily life is easier than protecting them from sunlight.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

(B)

- ① Mr. Lee agrees that *ukiyo-e* prints get damaged easily and says he tries to be careful to keep them safe from light and water.
- ② Mr. Lee says that microscopes are useful and help him make careful decisions without checking the canvas and tools.
- ③ When Mr. Lee works, he thinks his job is difficult because there are sometimes no clear answers to his questions.
- ④ Mr. Lee thinks that an action like protecting paintings from sunlight and water at school is too simple to keep them safe.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

[問4] 次の文章は、本文で述べられている内容についてまとめたものである。

(a) ~ (d) の中に、それぞれ適切な英語 1 語を入れなさい。

Mr. Lee explains paintings change over time and knowledge of chemistry, physics, and art history is (a) for his job. Also, he tells the students paintings can be (b) by sunlight, water, and oxygen, so museums control these things carefully. Art conservators can learn about a painting's past by using microscopes, special lights, and cameras and then choose (c) of repairing. Technology, such as lasers, has helped art conservators, but Mr. Lee believes human care and understanding are very important because art conservators have to think about the (d) artists wanted to express. Today, art conservators often try to show the history of paintings clearly. Finally, Mr. Lee says it is important for art conservators to keep a record of each step for future art conservators.

3 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

We are now living in the age of AI, *artificial intelligence, and it is changing our lives in many ways. Although we don't often notice, AI is used in many things. For example, when you travel, a smartphone *app can quickly find ways to get to the *destination. When you buy something on the internet, shopping websites will also recommend other things that you may like.

(1) In a travel app, AI looks at all public *transportation services and sees how they are running, and then it chooses the best way to the destination. On shopping websites, AI checks your shopping history and then guesses what you may want to buy next. These AI *abilities come from machine learning, and AI is improving every day because of it.

Machine learning is a way to build *models that can learn from *data. These models can improve their performance by studying data. For example, if you show many pictures of cats and dogs to a computer that has the model, it can learn to see the differences between them. Later, if you show it a new picture, the computer can say, "This is a cat." or "This is a dog." Like this, machine learning models learn by finding *patterns in data, and this is how they improve their performance.

The idea of machine learning started in the 1950s with a question by a British scientist: "Can machines think?" To try to answer this question, he made a test which would check the ability of a computer to act like a human. In the test, a person had to decide which *response was from a human and which was from a computer. ア Scientists discussed how machines could become like humans, and they started to use the words artificial intelligence in 1956. Three years later, an American computer scientist explained machine learning as a way for computers to learn without people telling them what to do. イ He made a computer game, and its program could learn patterns and play the game better each time. ウ People were excited that computers were able to do this and hoped that this technology would help solve problems in society. エ In the 1980s and 1990s, computers developed so much and became faster. オ The faster computers could *process more data, and that made machine learning better in the 2000s. Now, machine learning has become very popular and an important part of AI.

Today AI is used in many ways, and one common way is language communication. Many AI systems use a technology called *natural language processing. Natural language processing helps computers *respond to human language. For example, if you have ever chatted with AI online, you may (3) ア gives イ as ウ the answers エ are オ the computer カ almost as キ feel ク natural human ones. AI is getting better and better at answering questions, writing emails and stories, translating languages, and having *conversations with people through *text and

voice. It can do many things that usually need human language skills. So, how does AI learn languages? Does AI learn to use languages in a different way from people?

A type of AI system known as *large language models may help us find answers to these questions. It works like this: First, a lot of *sentence data is fed into an empty model. Through *training, the model learns to find patterns among words and sentences. Then, when people ask questions, the model can create *human-like answers from its learning. For example, if you ask AI to think of the last word in the sentence “The cat sat on the _____,” it quickly looks at a lot of (4)-a. After checking, it can see which words are often used with “cat,” “sat,” and “on.” From this, it finds some (4)-b that show which words are most common. Then it gives (4)-c such as “sofa,” “mat,” or “chair.” When AI does this, it doesn’t think about the meaning of each word. It just knows patterns — how some words appear with other words in sentences.

Humans learn languages by listening, watching, and talking with other people. We connect words to things we see, do, feel, and imagine. For example, we hear the word “apple” and see an apple. Then we know what the word “apple” (5). Some words are not about things we can actually see or touch, but we still learn them through experience. For example, we may hear the word “happy” when other people talk about something nice that has happened to them or celebrate good news. From these moments, we begin to understand the meaning of being “happy” because we feel it, and this kind of experience means that we understand languages by connecting words to our own experiences.

⁽⁶⁾For humans, learning languages is more than just learning words and sentence rules. AI has improved its language skills and it can create natural sentences, but it may not have experiences as we do. When we learn languages, we also learn to understand other people’s feelings and communicate with others. In the age of AI, by studying how AI and humans learn, we may find the importance of learning languages.

〔注〕 artificial intelligence	人工知能	app	アプリ
destination	目的地	transportation	交通機関
model	モデル (入力データを元に目的に応じた出力を行う数式)	ability	能力
data	データ	pattern	パターン
process	処理する	response	応答
respond	応答する	natural language processing	自然言語処理
large language model	大規模言語モデル	conversation	会話
training	訓練	text	文字データ
		sentence	文章
		human-like	人間のような

〔問1〕 本文の流れに合うように、の中に英文を入れるとき、最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア How can these services be possible?
- イ Why are these services necessary?
- ウ What do you do with these services?
- エ Which service is enjoyed most?

〔問2〕 次の英文は、～のいずれかに入る。この英文を入れるのに最も適切な場所を選びなさい。

However, this technology was not used in many other situations and the ability of computers was not developed enough.

〔問3〕 ⁽³⁾【ア gives イ as ウ the answers エ are オ the computer カ almost as キ feel ク natural】とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、【】内の単語・語句を正しく並べかえるとき、3番目と5番目と8番目にくるものは、それぞれア～クの中ではどれか。

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、, , の中に単語を入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～カの中ではどれか。

	<input type="text" value="(4)-a"/>	<input type="text" value="(4)-b"/>	<input type="text" value="(4)-c"/>
ア	answers	patterns	data
イ	answers	data	patterns
ウ	patterns	answers	data
エ	patterns	data	answers
オ	data	answers	patterns
カ	data	patterns	answers

〔問5〕 本文の流れに合うように、(5) の中に入る同じ段落中の適切な英語 1 語を書きなさい。

〔問6〕 ⁽⁶⁾For humans, learning languages is more than just learning words and sentence rules. について、その内容を表している英文として最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア Humans need to know how AI improves its language skills and why it may not have experiences.
- イ It is more natural for humans to learn languages from a lot of data and patterns than from experiences and communication.
- ウ Humans learn to understand other people's feelings and communicate with others when they learn languages.
- エ AI is better not only at learning words and sentence rules but also at translating languages than humans.

[問7] 次の(A), (B)について、本文の内容に合っている英文を全て選ぶとき、最も適切なものは、それぞれ下のア～コの中ではどれか。

(A)

- ① AI is improving every day because we notice that it is used for various services.
- ② In the 1950s, a British scientist tried to see a computer's ability to act like a human.
- ③ Machine learning developed because more data was processed by faster computers.
- ④ Natural language processing helps humans understand and respond to human language.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

(B)

- ① AI is getting better and better at answering questions, but not at having conversations with people.
- ② AI uses words without thinking about their meanings and without knowing how they appear with other words in sentences.
- ③ Humans learn words about things they cannot actually see or touch through the experience of understanding their meanings.
- ④ AI can learn languages and create natural sentences with experiences as humans do.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

〔問 8〕 下の英文を読み、それに対して、40 語以上 50 語以内の英語の文章を 1 つの段落にまとめて書きなさい。「.」「,」「!」「?」などは、語数に含めません。これらの符号は、解答用紙の下線部と下線部の間に入れなさい。

When you study a foreign language, what is a good way for you to learn new words?
Give one example, and explain how it helps your learning.

- 4 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。
(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Alice is from Canada and is now studying at a junior high school in Tokyo. She is in the science club and today she is giving a presentation to the club members about her research during the summer vacation.

What is the tiny flying insect that bites humans and makes their skin *itchy? As you can imagine, it's a *mosquito. I am often bitten by mosquitoes and I have always wondered why that happens. So, I decided to do research on mosquitoes. Some of you may not like them. However, I have learned in my research that mosquitoes are amazing and have many different *abilities. Today, I want to share some interesting facts about them.

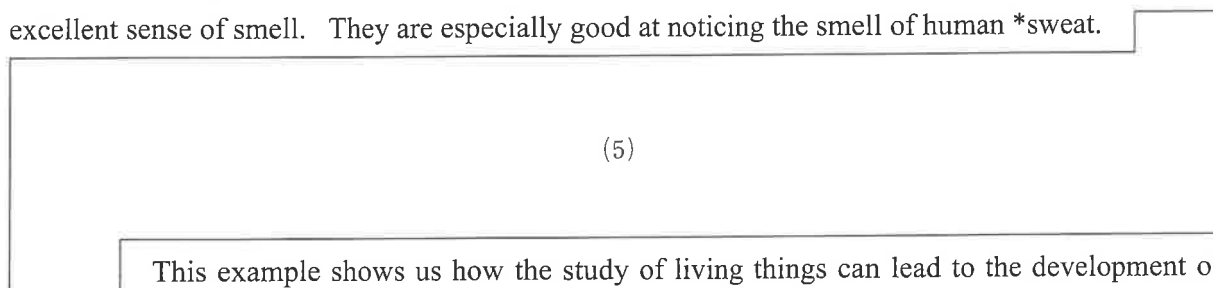
Let's start with this simple question: "Why do mosquitoes bite humans and take their *blood?" Because they need *substances in blood to produce eggs, as many of you may already know. They take blood from humans until they are full. The *weight of the blood they take can be the same as their own body weight. Of course mosquitoes need blood for their eggs, but . This raises another question: "How can mosquitoes bite and take blood safely before humans notice them?" The key to this question is in the substances in their *needles. While mosquitoes are biting and taking blood, people don't feel *pain or notice them because one substance from the needles works like *anesthesia and it is effective for about 3 minutes. After they finish taking blood, people start to feel itchy because of another substance from their needles. As a result, people ⁽²⁾ are / mosquitoes / this / notice / bitten by / don't / until / they happens. How amazing!

Let me tell you more about how mosquitoes take blood from humans. In fact, mosquitoes have seven needles and they are very thin. The top needle is about 0.03 mm in *diameter. There are three needles below to support the top one. One of the three needles gives anesthesia before the top one takes the blood. These four needles are supported by two other needles from below and can move up and down a little bit and also enter the skin. The lowest needle stays on the skin while the other six needles are in the skin. It is amazing that this tiny mosquito has such a smart system, right?

The smart system mosquitoes have is used in our lives. About 20 years ago, Japanese researchers studied mosquitoes very carefully and found out how to make an *injection needle which did not . The needle needed to be thin but also able to into the body without breaking. Japanese researchers and engineers worked to together. In 2005, after their efforts, they succeeded in creating the needle they wanted. This was the thinnest needle in the world, only 0.2 mm in diameter! The needle was very thin but could hold enough medicine. Also, it was safe for the human body. If the needle broke, it would *dissolve in the body. The pain of an injection was greatly reduced. The lives of millions of patients became more comfortable thanks to this development. Even now, researchers continue to study and develop thinner needles.

There are other examples of technology inspired by mosquitoes. Nowadays, some researchers are developing drones, small flying machines, by using ⁽⁴⁾ the mosquito's flight system. Mosquitoes can fly, even in the dark, without hitting things because they can notice *airflow *turbulence. By moving their wings up and down very fast, 800 times every second, they can cause airflow by themselves. When their airflow *bounces off walls, floors, and other things, they can notice the airflow turbulence and can fly while avoiding those things. It is surprising that they can notice airflow turbulence 3 to 4 cm away; their body is only about 4 mm long! If humans had this ability, it would mean we could notice airflow turbulence about 15 to 20 meters away! If we can *mimic the special abilities of mosquitoes, we may develop drones which can produce enough airflow by themselves to avoid hitting things. Future drones may no longer need to carry cameras or special *sensors. What an amazing idea!

I will show you one last example of a helpful ability mosquitoes have. Mosquitoes have an excellent sense of smell. They are especially good at noticing the smell of human *sweat.



This example shows us how the study of living things can lead to the development of human science and technology.

Today, I showed you some surprising facts about mosquitoes. Research shows that mosquitoes have lived on Earth for more than 100 million years. They have survived a long time by using their abilities and people have learned about their abilities for science and technology. There are other examples of using the special abilities of living things to make our lives better. One example is a *termite mound which keeps the air inside cool when it is hot outside. People mimic this design to make buildings that use less energy. Another example is *spider silk which is light but very strong. By studying it, people have designed stronger ropes. There are still many more things in nature we don't understand or haven't discovered yet. We should learn more about living things and respect their abilities. Then, we may be able to broaden our ways of seeing the world and get more hints for improving our lives. Thank you for listening.

〔注〕 itchy かゆい

blood 血

needle 針

diameter 直径

airflow 気流

mimic 模倣する

termite mound シロアリの巣

mosquito 蚊

substance 物質

pain 痛み

injection 注射

turbulence 乱れ

sensor センサー

ability 能力

weight 重さ

anesthesia 麻酔

dissolve 溶ける

bounce off 跳ね返る

sweat 汗

spider silk クモの糸

〔問1〕 本文の流れに合うように、の中に英語を入れるとき、最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア biting humans does not make mosquitoes full because their eggs need almost all of the substances from the blood
- イ biting humans is not necessary when mosquitoes have babies and do not need to produce more eggs
- ウ biting humans gives mosquitoes substances because humans feel itchy after they take blood
- エ biting humans doesn't seem safe for mosquitoes because they may be found by humans while taking blood

〔問2〕 ⁽²⁾【are / mosquitoes / this / notice / bitten by / don't / until / they】とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、【】内の単語・語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、, , の中に語句を入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～カの中ではどれか。

	<input type="text" value="(3)-a"/>	<input type="text" value="(3)-b"/>	<input type="text" value="(3)-c"/>
ア	put enough medicine	develop the needle	cause pain to people
イ	put enough medicine	cause pain to people	develop the needle
ウ	develop the needle	cause pain to people	put enough medicine
エ	develop the needle	put enough medicine	cause pain to people
オ	cause pain to people	put enough medicine	develop the needle
カ	cause pain to people	develop the needle	put enough medicine

〔問4〕 ⁽⁴⁾the mosquito's flight systemとあるが、このことに関して本文で述べられている内容として最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア Mosquitoes can fly in the dark without hitting walls and floors because they notice drones.
- イ Mosquitoes can cause airflow by themselves by moving their wings up and down very fast.
- ウ Mosquitoes can produce airflow turbulence because their wings can bounce off walls.
- エ Mosquitoes can cause airflow that is about 4 mm long by avoiding things around them.

〔問5〕 (5) の中には、次のA～Cの英文が入る。本文の流れに合うように正しく並べかえるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、下のア～カの中ではどれか。

- A They put it on a robot and when the smell of human sweat was around, the sensor worked and the robot moved.
- B By studying this ability, Japanese researchers developed a small sensor which could notice the smell of human sweat.
- C Now researchers are improving this robot to help search for people when emergencies happen.

ア	A → B → C	イ	A → C → B	ウ	B → A → C
エ	B → C → A	オ	C → A → B	カ	C → B → A

〔問6〕 次の①～⑥について、本文の内容と異なる英文を2つ選ぶとき、最も適切な組み合わせは、下のア～ソの中ではどれか。

- ① Alice did research on mosquitoes because she is often bitten by them and would like to know more about them.
- ② Mosquitoes can become about twice as heavy as their body weight after they take blood from humans.
- ③ Among the seven needles that mosquitoes have, five needles are used for taking blood and two stay on the human skin.
- ④ The thinnest injection needle was safe for the human body because it would dissolve if it broke in the body.
- ⑤ The abilities of mosquitoes have helped them survive on Earth for many years because humans have learned about their abilities.
- ⑥ The designs of a termite mound and spider silk show that mimicking living things can make our lives better.

ア	① ②	イ	① ③	ウ	① ④
エ	① ⑤	オ	① ⑥	カ	② ③
キ	② ④	ク	② ⑤	ケ	② ⑥
コ	③ ④	サ	③ ⑤	シ	③ ⑥
ス	④ ⑤	セ	④ ⑥	ソ	⑤ ⑥

[問7] 次の文章は、Alice の発表を聞いて、科学部の生徒がまとめたメモの一部である。発表の内容と合うように、(a)～(d)に入る最も適切な英語1語をそれぞれ本文中から抜き出して答えなさい。

- Mosquitoes get substances in blood which are necessary to produce eggs by (a) humans.
- The top needle mosquitoes have takes blood (b) anesthesia is given.
- The thinnest injection needle made by Japanese researchers and engineers in 2005 (c) pain for many patients.
- Mosquitoes can fly in the dark and (d) things by feeling the airflow around them, and this is inspiring new drone technology.

令和 8 年度 英語学力検査リスニングテスト台本

開始時の説明

これから、リスニングテストを行います。

問題用紙の 1 ページを見なさい。リスニングテストは、全て放送による指示で行います。リスニングテストの問題には、問題 A と問題 B の二つがあります。問題 A と、問題 B の < Question 1 > では、質問に対する答えを選んで、その記号を答えなさい。問題 B の < Question 2 > では、質問に対する答えを英語で書きなさい。

英文とそのあとに出題される質問が、それぞれ全体を通して二回ずつ読まれます。問題用紙の余白にメモをとってもかまいません。答えは全て解答用紙に書きなさい。

(2 秒の間)

[問題 A]

問題 A は、英語による対話文を聞いて、英語の質問に答えるものです。ここで話される対話文は全部で三つあり、それぞれ質問が一つずつ出題されます。質問に対する答えを選んで、その記号を答えなさい。

では、< 対話文 1 > を始めます。

(3 秒の間)

Becky: Hi, Jim. I started learning Japanese last month.

Jim: That's nice, Becky. Do you take lessons at school?

Becky: Yes, it's interesting. I also study at home. I often use a dictionary.

Jim: I see. Do you use anything else?

Becky: Yes. I read picture books every day. They help me understand Japanese. That is the best way for me to learn it.

Jim: That's good. I want to learn Japanese, too. What should I do first?

Becky: Taking lessons is good. If you like movies, you should watch Japanese movies.

Jim: Oh, that's nice.

(3 秒の間)

Question : What is the best way for Becky to learn Japanese?

(5 秒の間)

繰り返します。

(2 秒の間)

(対話文 1 の繰り返し)

(3 秒の間)

Question : What is the best way for Becky to learn Japanese?

(10 秒の間)

<対話文 2 >を始めます。

(3 秒の間)

Yumi: Hi, John. Did you finish the math homework from Ms. Tanaka?
John: No, Yumi. Some questions in the homework are very difficult, right?
Yumi: Yes. So I'm going to go to the teachers' room to ask Ms. Tanaka.
John: That's good. But she is talking with Kota and Shun in their classroom now.
Yumi: Oh, really?
John: Well, how about going to ask one of my classmates, Ayaka? She is good at math.
Yumi: Sounds good. Let's ask her to help us.
John: Yes, let's.

(3 秒の間)

Question : Who will Yumi and John ask to help them?

(5 秒の間)

繰り返します。

(2 秒の間)

(対話文 2 の繰り返し)

(3 秒の間)

Question : Who will Yumi and John ask to help them?

(10 秒の間)

<対話文 3 >を始めます。

(3 秒の間)

Mike: Kate, you and my sister are on the same soccer team, right?
Kate: Yes, Mike. Why?
Mike: I want to buy a birthday present for her. What should I buy?
Kate: She said she wanted new soccer shoes.
Mike: My grandfather is going to buy her some new soccer shoes.
Kate: That's nice. Well, does she have a new soccer ball?
Mike: No, but she has some soccer balls.
Kate: How about buying a Great Rabbits' T-shirt? Great Rabbits is a very popular soccer team.
Mike: Oh, she often wears a Great Rabbits' cap. I like your idea. I'll do that.

(3 秒の間)

Question : What will Mike buy for his sister as a birthday present?

(5 秒の間)

繰り返します。

(2 秒の間)

(対話文 3 の繰り返し)

(3秒の間)

Question : What will Mike buy for his sister as a birthday present?

(10秒の間)

これで問題Aを終わり、問題Bに入ります。

[問題B]

(3秒の間)

これから聞く英語は、外国人の Helen 先生が7月のある日に中学校の授業で行ったスピーチです。内容に注意して聞きなさい。

あとから、英語による質問が二つ出題されます。< Question 1 >では、質問に対する答えを選んで、その記号を答えなさい。< Question 2 >では、質問に対する答えを英語で書きなさい。

なお、< Question 2 >のあとに、15秒程度、答えを書く時間があります。

では、始めます。(2秒の間)

Hello, everyone. I enjoy my life in this school. I have worked here for two months. Today, I'll talk about my favorite things about this school.

First, everyone is friendly. Many students always say "Hello" to me. And I have been doing English club activities for a month. The members there try to communicate with me in English.

Second, the view from the fourth floor is beautiful. Some students told me that I could see a beautiful view of the mountains from there. I have lived in Japan for ten months, and I have seen many nice views. The view from this school is the best of all.

Third, students in this school work hard in many activities. I talked about music with students yesterday. Some of them have practiced singing together for three months. They're going to sing songs at the town theater next month. I'm going to go there to listen to the songs.

This school is special for me. Thank you.

(3秒の間)

< Question 1 > How long has Helen worked at the school?

(5秒の間)

< Question 2 > Why is Helen going to go to the town theater next month?

(15秒の間)

繰り返します。

(2秒の間)

(問題Bの英文の繰り返し)

(3秒の間)

< Question 1 > How long has Helen worked at the school?

(5秒の間)

< Question 2 > Why is Helen going to go to the town theater next month?

(15秒の間)

以上で、リスニングテストを終わります。2ページ以降の問題に答えなさい。