

著作権に関する注意

本校の入試問題は著作権の対象となっており、著作権法で保護されています。
「私的使用のための複製」や「引用」など著作権法上認められた場合を除き、無断で複製・転用することはできません。

2026（令和8）年度
東北学院高等学校入学試験問題
〈一般 B日程〉

英 語

2026（令和8）年2月2日（月）

12：50～13：40（50分間）

注意事項

1. 受験番号・氏名を解答用紙にはっきり記入しなさい。
2. 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 解答用紙だけを提出しなさい。

I リスニング (試験開始から5分後に放送を開始します)

問1 これから、3人の生徒 (Kanao, Haruka, Minami) による会話を放送します。会話を聞いて、問題用紙に書かれている No.1 と No.2 の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれア～ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。No.3 は英語で書かれた質問の答えになるよう、①～④に入る語を書きなさい。会話は2回放送します。

No.1 What is Kanao's dream?

- ア To be a mayor.
- イ To be a ballet dancer.
- ウ Not decided yet.

No.2 What are Minami's parents worried about?

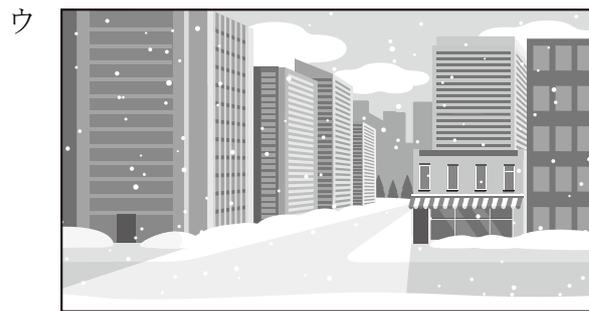
- ア Going to a foreign country is dangerous.
- イ It's too early for Minami to find her dream.
- ウ Minami might feel out of place.

No.3 What advice did Kanao and Minami give to Haruka?

Haruka doesn't need to worry now about (①) she (②) to be because everyone (③) their dream at (④) times.

問2 これから放送する Jason の話を聞いて、問題用紙に書かれている No.1 の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。No.2 は英語で書かれた質問の答えになるよう、①と②に入る語を書きなさい。話は2回放送します。

No.1 Jason が北海道で見かけた地上の様子と地下の様子を表すイラストをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。



No.2 質問の答えが適切なものになるよう、①と②に入る語を書きなさい。

質問 Why do people in Sapporo spend most of winter underground?

答え Because it is (①) for everyone to (②) around underground in heavy snowy winter.

Ⅱ (A), (B) に入る最も適切な英語をそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。

(1) *Aya* : Hi, Ken. How was your vacation?

Ken : It was wonderful! I visited many temples in Kyoto. And I have just come back.

Aya : That's nice. How long (A) Kyoto?

Ken : For four days with my family. We wanted to see famous places, so we visited Kiyomizu-dera Temple and Fushimi Inari Shrine.

Aya : Sounds great. I think Kyoto is (B) than Tokyo in spring.

Ken : Yes, but I'm sure Tokyo is more exciting because there are so many events.

(A) ア did you stay イ did you stay in ウ have you stayed エ have you stayed in

(B) ア most beautiful イ the most beautiful ウ more beautiful エ as beautiful

(2) Last Sunday Mika went to the city library. She (A) the library many times, but that time was special. She was looking for a book about world history. When she entered the library, she met her old friend. He was kind and he told her (B) find the book. Mika was happy to see many books about history on the shelf. She decided to borrow one of them.

(A) ア visited イ has visited ウ visits エ visiting

(B) ア when to イ the time ウ where to エ the place

Ⅲ 次の () 内の語 (句) を並べ替えて日本語に合う英文を完成させるとき, () 内で 2 番目と 5 番目に来るものを記号で答えなさい。ただし, 不要な語 (句) が 1 つ含まれています。

1 彼女は毎朝 6 時に起きてジョギングをします。

She (ア gets / イ goes / ウ every / エ morning / オ up / カ do / キ at six / ク and) jogging.

2 私は海外に行くために, 授業中に一生懸命英語を勉強した。

I (ア hard / イ while / ウ to / エ class / オ English / カ during / キ studied / ク go) abroad.

3 ここで友達へのプレゼントを買ってもいいですよ。

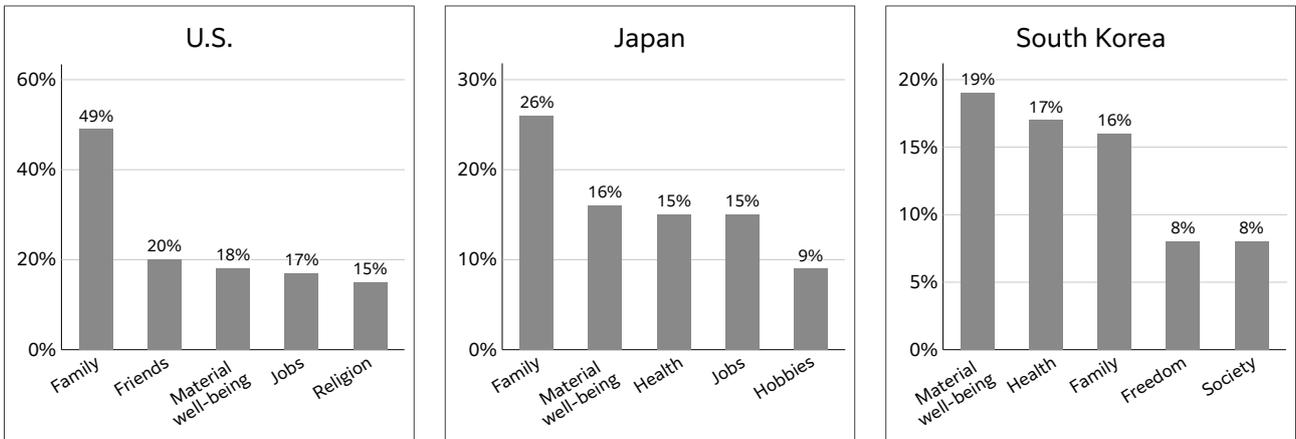
You (ア buy / イ can / ウ for / エ friends / オ presents / カ some / キ to / ク your) here.

IV 次の2つの資料を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。

資料1 The Top Three Features of Meaning in Life by Age Group

Rank	Ages 18 – 29	Ages 30 – 49	Ages 50 – 64	Ages 65 and above
1st	Family	Family	Family	Family
2nd	Friends	Jobs	Jobs	Material well-being
3rd	Jobs	Material well-being	Material well-being	Health

資料2 The Five Most Popular Choices by Country



[参考] Pew Research Center. (2021, November 18). What makes life meaningful? Views from 17 advanced economies. <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2021/11/18/what-makes-life-meaningful-views-from-17-advanced-economies/>
 Pew Research Center. (2021, November 18). Meaning in life. <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/feature/meaning-in-life/>

- 資料から読み取れるものをア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - ア It is amazing that family was chosen by many people across different generations.
 - イ Having a social life is more important in the U.S. than the other two countries.
 - ウ Many people have jobs so that they can earn money to support their families.
 - エ People in Japan spend more time on work than hobbies.
- 資料から読み取れないものをア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - ア The top three answers for Japan are the same as those of the oldest group.
 - イ As people get older, they start to take more care of their health.
 - ウ The U.S. has more varieties of religions than the other two countries.
 - エ Only South Korea picked the different choice for the first place.

V 次の会話文を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Nadja : Hi, Vince. Are you a left-brain thinker or a right-brain thinker?

Vince : Hey, Nadja. Someone has asked me that before. I've also heard about it on TV or read it in magazines. It's a popular idea related to a person's character, isn't it?

Nadja : Yes! That's the one. So, what do you know about this "Left/Right Brain Approach"?

Vince : Well, some people say each side of your brain controls different types of thinking. For example, the left side of the brain is considered to control thinking and problem-solving, while the right side is connected to feelings, imagination, and innovation. They say if one side of your brain is stronger than the other, you'll have specific abilities.

Nadja : I see. Left-brain thinkers are good at clear and careful thinking, and some important jobs for left-brain thinkers are scientists, , and computer engineers, right?

Vince : Definitely. At the same time, right-brain thinkers have more inspiration and are more creative than left-brain thinkers, so they might be good writers, , or artists.

Nadja : That's interesting. So, do you think you're more of a left-brain or a right-brain person?

Vince : That's a good question! I like being organized and making plans, and it sounds a bit left-brain. But I also love art and being creative, and I use the right side of my brain for my favorite things. So, maybe I'm a mix?

Nadja : Me too! I like thinking about something little by little, but I also enjoy playing music. I don't feel like belonging to just one category, either.

Vince : It's true that this approach is really popular, but the latest research suggests that our brains have many layers and details and they are closely connected to each .

Nadja : What do you mean?

Vince : Scientists say that both sides of our brain work together for most things.

Nadja : Wow! Tell me more!

Vince : For example, when you solve a math problem, you use your brain to work with numbers and your brain to recognize shapes or get ideas. In addition, when you understand languages, you don't just know the words — you also use both sides of your brain to understand the situation and feelings.

Nadja : Ah, I get it! It is clear that difficult tasks need more than one side of our brain to handle them. But it's still a cool idea to talk about!

- 1 ・ に入る職業として適切なものを考え，1つずつ英語で書きなさい。

- 2 ～ に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

- 3 本文の内容に合うものにはTを，合っていないものにはFを書きなさい。
 - (1) The number of left-brain thinkers is larger than that of right-brain thinkers.
 - (2) Nadja asked Vince a question about the career he was interested in the most.
 - (3) Vince has some knowledge about how our brain works.
 - (4) Nadja seems interested in talking about the topic.
 - (5) The Left/Right Brain Approach is well-known and the newest.

VI 次のオーバーツーリズム (overtourism) についての英文を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Since the end of the ¹coronavirus, more and more foreign people are visiting Japan. This is very good for the country because they spend a lot of money there. But some places are always full of tourists and it causes some problems. They are called “Overtourism.” In January 2025, the number of foreign people who came to Japan was over 3.7 million and this was a new record. It is increasing and we should find a better way soon to accept many tourists without causing big problems.

Overtourism causes (あ) problems for the people who live in Japan. The buses and the trains become very crowded, so near famous tourist spots, the roads and the parking lots are full of cars and buses. Because of it, it takes much more time for the local people to pass through these areas. Also, the local people are concerned about a lot of loud sound of visitors, for example, talking loudly at night or the sound of pulling suitcases on the street. It is sometimes difficult for local residents to take a rest. Some tourists also do not follow the rules. They leave trash on the streets, smoke at public places, and take photos of people or buildings without ²permission. Some people take pictures even in the middle of the street while cars are passing close! These behaviors make the local people feel uncomfortable.

The tourist spots are also in danger. Old temples and shrines are easily damaged by the visitors. They take pictures of ³cultural properties with a flash light. In beautiful natural parks or mountains, some people damage the plants and take wildlife there away without permission. Many foreigners visit Mt. Fuji and leave trash there. In 2025, the government decided that people have to pay more money to climb Mt. Fuji to help protect the environment.

Another big problem is that most famous cities, such as Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka are always full of people. (い) tourists always must wait for a long time to get into popular buildings there. Sometimes it is difficult to make a reservation at hotels. Some people are not happy with these situations. (う), many other regional towns in Japan have very few tourists. These towns really want to attract visitors, but tourists often do not know them very well. This situation creates a gap between famous areas and the others and it makes some parts of Japan much richer and others much poorer.

Now, local governments are working to solve these problems. For example, it may be a good way to introduce the tourist tax on staying at hotels or visiting the facilities. The cities can use it for ⁴maintaining the facilities and improving ⁵infrastructure. Kamakura city made a special online map that shows tourists which places are too crowded, so they can easily find the areas to avoid. Kyoto has a special bus for tourists with large pieces of luggage. Such luggage needs more space, so city buses often became too full.

To solve overtourism problems, everyone must help each other. Governments can build more toilets, put more trash cans, and give people more information in English and other languages. They can also advise tourists to visit ⁶unfamiliar but attractive places in Japan. Visitors must understand what they should do and

what they should not. They can visit tourist spots during the ⁷off-peak season to avoid crowds. They should also follow the rules, and respect the people who live there. By taking these actions, everyone can make tourism in Japan sustainable for both tourists and local residents.

語注 ¹coronavirus : コロナウイルス ²permission : 許可 ³cultural properties : 文化財
⁴maintain : ~を維持する ⁵infrastructure : インフラ
⁶unfamiliar : あまり知られていない ⁷off-peak : 観光シーズンではない

- 1 本文の内容を以下のようにまとめるとき、(①)～(⑤)に入る適切な語を答えなさい。
答えは全て () 内に示された文字で書き始めなさい。

● The number of foreign tourists visiting Japan is growing ①(s) rapidly ②(t)
some areas cannot accept them easily.

→ This is called "Overtourism."

● Overtourism has a bad ③(i) on local residents' daily lives. They sometimes feel
uncomfortable about the visitors.

● Tourist spots are also in a difficult situation because old ④(b) like temples or
shrines and natural areas are damaged by lots of visitors.

● Most tourists visit a few famous cities like Tokyo and Kyoto. As a result, these cities are
always full of visitors because they don't have much ⑤(i) about other unfamiliar
cities.

● Local governments are working on the problem of overtourism.

・ online maps (Kamakura)

・ a special bus for tourists with luggage (Kyoto)

- 2 本文を参考にして、下線部 (あ) の具体的な内容を3つ、それぞれ20～30字の日本語で書きなさい。

3 (い), (う)に入る適切な語句を以下より選び, それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

ア By the way イ On the other hand ウ That's why エ According to that

4 本文の内容に合うものにはTを, 合っていないものにはFを書きなさい。

- (1) Overtourism means that foreign people visiting Japan buy the products too much and the local people can't buy them when they want.
- (2) Some local governments are trying to stop dangerous photo shooting by putting a black screen.
- (3) In 2025, the money that people must pay to climb Mt. Fuji will be used for maintaining its nature.
- (4) Not only the local governments but foreign visitors must learn what kind of tourism we need to keep the natural environment sustainable for a long time.

VII AとBがなぞなぞ遊びをしています。会話が自然なものになるようふさわしいヒントを考え, それぞれの空欄に5～10語の英語を書きなさい。

A: Guess this word! It is large and usually dark green, but it is not a field.

B: Is it a television screen?

A: No, it isn't. ①, but ②.

B: Then, maybe notebooks?

A: No, they're not. ③, and ④.

B: I see! It must be a blackboard!

A: That's right.

