

2026 年度入学試験問題

英 語

(60 分)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子は開かないでください。
2. この問題冊子は 8 ページあります。試験中、ページの脱落等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
解答用紙(マークシート)の汚れなどに気づいた場合も、同様に知らせてください。
3. 解答用紙(マークシート)は折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙(マークシート)に記入し、解答用紙(マークシート)の枠外には、なにも書かないでください。
5. 試験問題は、1. ～ 40. まであります。
解答用紙(マークシート)には、問題番号が 1 ～ 50、選択肢が①～⑩まで印刷されていますが、解答にあたっては、1. ～ 40. までの各設問に指示された選択肢の数の中から選んで解答してください。
6. マークは必ず HB の黒鉛筆を使用し、訂正する場合は、完全に消してからマークしてください。
7. 監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙(マークシート)に解答する科目・受験番号をマークするとともに、受験番号および氏名を記入してください。
8. 解答する科目、受験番号、解答が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I. 次の英文を読んでA. ～C. の問いに答えなさい。

Stonehenge is perhaps the world's most famous prehistoric monument. It was built in several stages. The first monument was built about 5,000 years ago, and the unique stone circle was founded in the late New Stone Age about 2500 BC. In the early Bronze Age, many burial mounds were built nearby. Today, Stonehenge forms the heart of a World Heritage Site, with a unique (1)concentration of prehistoric monuments.

The earliest structures known are four or five holes. Three of (4)them seem to have held large "totem-pole like" (2)posts founded in the Middle Stone Age between 8500 and 7000 BC. It is not known how these posts relate to the later monument of Stonehenge. At this time, when much of the rest of southern England was largely covered by woodland, the area of Stonehenge may have been an unusually open landscape.

The stone settings at Stonehenge were built at a time of great change in prehistory. New styles of pottery and metalworking techniques were introduced from the Continent. Because of the introduction of these techniques, the custom of burying individuals with grave goods*¹ was becoming more common. From about 2400 BC, well-furnished graves began to be built nearby.

In the early Bronze Age, a lot of round mounds*² were built in the area around Stonehenge. Many round mounds seem to have been deliberately placed on the hills visible from Stonehenge. Examples include the round mounds at King Barrow Ridge and the particularly rich burial sites at Normanton Down. From the middle of the Bronze Age, there was a (3)decline in collaborative efforts to construct ceremonial monuments such as Stonehenge, while activities such as agriculture became more important.

In the Roman period (from AD 43), Stonehenge seems to have been frequently visited, since many Roman objects have been found there. Recent discoveries raised the possibility that it was a place of ritual importance to the people.

Since 1897, when the Ministry of Defence*³ bought a vast land around Stonehenge for army training exercises, the activities of the military have had an impact on the area. Military facilities, field hospitals, airfields*⁴ and railways were established. Some of these, such as the Stonehenge Airfield, were destroyed after World War I. However, some buildings still stand and are important in the history of early military air industry.

Meanwhile, the introduction of roads and the railway to Salisbury brought many more visitors to Stonehenge. From the 1880s, various stones had been supported by

wooden poles, but in 1900, the collapse of a stone arrangement raised concerns for visitor safety. In the following year, Sir Edmund Antrobus, the then owner, organized the reconstruction of the tallest leaning stone setting with the support of the Society of Antiquaries*⁵.

Stonehenge remained in private ownership until 1918. That year, a local man named Cecil Chubb, who had bought it from the Antrobus family at an auction three years earlier, gave it to the nation. After that, the government became responsible for conserving the monument. Today, this work is done by a group called English Heritage*⁶.

From 1927, the National Trust*⁷ began to acquire the land around Stonehenge to preserve it and restore it to grassland. Large areas of the Stonehenge landscape are now in their ownership.

*¹ grave goods : 副葬品

*² round mounds : 円形墳墓

*³ the Ministry of Defence : 国防省

*⁴ airfields : 飛行場

*⁵ the Society of Antiquaries : ロンドン考古協会。考古学を研究する英国の学術団体

*⁶ English Heritage : イングランドの歴史的建造物保護のため英国政府により設立された組織

*⁷ the National Trust : イングランド・ウェールズ・北アイルランドの史跡・自然美保存のための民間団体

A. (1)～(3)の下線が付された語に最も近い意味の語を①～③から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. (1) concentration ① focus ② collection ③ condensing

2. (2) posts ① letters ② positions ③ columns

3. (3) decline ① decrease ② refusal ③ dislike

B. 次の 4. ～ 6. の文の空所に入る最も適切なものを①～③から 1 つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

4. 第 2 パラグラフの波線部(4) them とは _____ を意味している。

- ① 中石器時代の人間
- ② 最初期の構造物である穴
- ③ ストーンヘンジの石

5. ストーンヘンジ周辺が軍用地になった後、作られなかったのは _____ である。

- ① 病院
- ② 線路
- ③ 港

6. 1901 年に当時のストーンヘンジの所有者が傾いていた石を直したのは _____ である。

- ① ロンドン考古協会の依頼があったため
- ② 道路や線路を通す必要があったため
- ③ 安全性の懸念があったため

C. 次の 7. ～16. の英文が本文の内容と合致する場合は①を、合致しない場合は②を解答欄にマークしなさい。

7. The unique stone circle at Stonehenge was built around 2500 BC during the late New Stone Age.
8. The area around Stonehenge was undoubtedly covered by forest between 8500 and 7000 BC.
9. From around 2400 BC, well-furnished tombs began to be constructed near Stonehenge.
10. The round mounds at King Barrow Ridge or Normanton Down cannot be seen from Stonehenge.
11. From the middle of the Bronze Age, agriculture became more important.
12. It is supposed that people frequently visited Stonehenge during Roman times because many Roman objects were found there.
13. The military buildings at Stonehenge were broken, but some parts remain today.
14. The opening of roads and railways attracted many tourists to Stonehenge.
15. Cecil Chubb purchased Stonehenge from the Antrobus family at an auction in 1918.
16. A large part of the grasslands around Stonehenge is currently owned by the English Heritage.

※ Susan Greaney, "History of Stonehenge," *English Heritage*. <<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/history-and-stories/history/>> (最終閲覧日 2025 年 9 月 5 日)を参考に作成。

Ⅱ. 次の 17. ～23. の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を①～④から 1 つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

17. My sister usually _____ home from work around 9:00 p.m.

- ① come ② comes ③ is coming ④ will come

18. It was _____ dark inside the cave that I couldn't see anything.

- ① such ② much ③ too ④ so

19. She was suddenly asked to give a presentation, so she had _____ time to prepare.

- ① little ② few ③ a little ④ a few

20. Since taking the professor's class, she seems to have become interested _____ history.

- ① with ② at ③ in ④ for

21. I saw a white cat _____ comfortably on the sofa.

- ① sleeping ② to sleep ③ to be sleeping ④ slept

22. Please calm down. The more you rush, _____ mistakes you'll make.

- ① more ② most ③ the more ④ the most

23. I can't beat that player right now, but I hope _____ skilled enough to beat him someday.

- ① be ② to be ③ being ④ been

Ⅲ. 次の 24. ～33. の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を①～③から 1 つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

24. The firework festival will be postponed if it _____ tomorrow.

- ① rain ② rains ③ has rained

25. It is careless _____ him to forget the password.

- ① of ② for ③ with

26. The police are looking _____ the strange incident which happened in the village.

- ① after ② for ③ into

27. Do you think money can make up _____ psychological suffering?

- ① to ② for ③ with

28. It's no use _____ on luck. You just have to try hard.

- ① rely ② relied ③ relying

29. Don't be shy. Please _____ part in the discussion.

- ① take ② make ③ have

30. She enjoyed learning history, in _____, Japanese history.

- ① detail ② particular ③ secret

31. He is currently taking care _____ his pet hamster.

- ① of ② at ③ with

32. She likes reading, so she read _____ books during the summer holidays.

- ① quite ② quite few ③ quite a few

33. I gave my dog enough food. However, it is asking for more food as if it _____ hungry.

- ① is ② be ③ were

Ⅳ. 次の 34. ～36. の日本語を参考にして、①～⑤の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させ、(34)～(36)の位置に入る語(句)の番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に入る語も小文字で示されている。

34. 驚いたことに、8月にもかかわらず雪が降り始めた。

_____ (34), _____ snowing even though it was August.

- | | | |
|------------|------|-----------|
| ① it | ② my | ③ started |
| ④ surprise | ⑤ to | |

35. あなたが知らない英単語を見つけたら、それをすぐに辞書で調べるべきだ。

If you come across an English word you don't know, you _____
(35) _____ a dictionary right away.

- | | | |
|----------|------|--------|
| ① in | ② it | ③ look |
| ④ should | ⑤ up | |

36. 彼女は水族館の改装プロジェクトの責任者だ。

She _____ (36) _____ project for the aquarium.

- | | | |
|----------|------------------|------|
| ① charge | ② in | ③ is |
| ④ of | ⑤ the renovation | |

V. 次の英文の空所 37. ～40. に入る最も適切な語(句)を①～③から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

Stonehenge is 37. of engineering. It was built using only simple tools and technologies, before the arrival of metals and the invention of the wheel. Building the stone circle would have needed hundreds of people to transport, shape and erect the stones. These 38. would have required others to provide them with food, to look after their children and to supply equipment to build the monument. The whole project would have needed careful planning and organization.

To erect a stone, people first dug a big hole. One side of the hole was made to slope. They put 39. sticks at the back of the hole. The stone was then moved into position and they pulled the stone up using ropes and maybe a wooden frame. Weights may have been used to help make the stone upright. After the stone was standing, they 40. the hole with small stones to hold it in place.

37. ① a masterpiece ② a failure ③ an average

38. ① hunters ② farmers ③ builders

39. ① iron ② bronze ③ wooden

40. ① made ② filled ③ deepen

※ “Building Stonehenge,” *English Heritage*. <<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/stonehenge/history-and-stories/building-stonehenge/>> (最終閲覧日 2025 年 9 月 5 日)を参考に作成。