

令和 8（2026）年度

中期 一般選抜

英 語

【注 意 事 項】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 落丁、乱丁または印刷不鮮明の箇所があったら、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
3. 解答用紙は 1 枚です。解答用紙の指定欄に受験番号を記入してください。
4. 解答は、解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入してください。また、解答用紙には解答以外何も書いてはいけません。
5. 試験終了後、解答用紙のみ回収します。問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

[1] 次の各組の中で、下線部の発音が他の語と違うものを一つ選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ア <u>o</u> cean | イ <u>m</u> onthly | ウ <u>n</u> otice | エ <u>g</u> lobal | オ <u>o</u> verall |
| 2. ア <u>s</u> cholar | イ <u>ch</u> orus | ウ <u>st</u> omach | エ <u>a</u> chieve | オ <u>ch</u> emical |
| 3. ア <u>a</u> ccuse | イ <u>u</u> niform | ウ <u>p</u> unish | エ <u>u</u> nion | オ <u>u</u> sual |
| 4. ア <u>gh</u> ost | イ <u>th</u> rough | ウ <u>n</u> ight | エ <u>f</u> ight | オ <u>s</u> igh |
| 5. ア <u>br</u> ead | イ <u>in</u> stead | ウ <u>h</u> ealth | エ <u>s</u> weat | オ <u>r</u> each |

[2] 文中の () 内から最適な語句を選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. Fukuoka City (whose, which, what, who) population is growing, continues to attract new businesses and families.
2. Many international tourists are delighted (of, by, to, with) visit the historic Dazaifu Tenmangu Shrine in spring.
3. Some scientific experiments (look, show, watch, talk) that ants are better than humans at working as teams.
4. Tom played a lot of video games as a child, so it's not surprising that he now (work, working, worked, works) in IT.
5. Local farmers are looking forward to (sell, sales, sold, selling) their fresh organic vegetables at the Tenjin Marche.

[3] 次の会話を読んで、各々の問いに答えなさい。

Two KIT students are talking between classes.

- Asha: Hey, Taka, I saw you eating a Kit Kat earlier. We have those in Nepal too, but they seem more popular here in Japan.
- Taka: Yeah, Kit Kat is really popular! But did you know the chocolate bar was created by Rowntree's, a British company? When it was first launched in 1935, it was called "Rowntree's Chocolate Crisp."
- Asha: I didn't know that! When did it become "Kit Kat"?
- Taka: Two years later. The name came from an 18th-century London club called the Kit-Cat Club.
- Asha: Interesting. I always thought it was first produced by an American company.
- Taka: Well, it's made by Nestlé in almost every country in the world. But in the U.S., H.B. Reese Candy Company makes it. They got the license in 1970.
- Asha: I see. The types of Kit Kat sold here are so different from what we have in Nepal. I've seen matcha, strawberry, and even wasabi!
- Taka: Yeah, hundreds of different flavors have been introduced in Japan since 2000. By the way, Asha, have you noticed that many students in Japan eat Kit Kat before exams?
- Asha: Yes! I was confused about that. Is it supposed to bring luck or something like that?
- Taka: (_____)! "Kit Kat" sounds like the Japanese expression, "Kitto katsu", which means "you will surely win." Students eat them for good luck before tests, like entrance exams.

Notes: Rowntree's ・ ラウントリー(イギリスのお菓子会社) Nestlé ・ ネスレ(スイスの食品・飲料会社)
H.B. Reese Candy Company ・ H.B. リース(アメリカのお菓子会社)

問1 何についての会話ですか? A) ~ D) の選択肢の中から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- A) Various Japanese traditional snacks and sweets. B) A chocolate bar's history and cultural meaning.
C) How to prepare for university entrance exams. D) Different candy-producing companies in England.

問2 適切な答えを A) ~ D) の選択肢の中から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. When did Rowntree's change the name of their product?
A) 1800s B) 1930s C) 1970s D) 2000s
2. Select the answer that best fits into the underlined space (_____).
A) Once B) Never C) Exactly D) Really
3. Which statement is TRUE?
A) The same company makes Kit Kat products in every country in the world, including the U.S.
B) The flavors of Kit Kat that are available in Nepal are exactly the same as those found in Japan.
C) A traditional Japanese club from the 18th century is what influenced the product's name.
D) Kit Kat's popularity among Japanese students is connected to how its name sounds in their language.

問3 A、B の質問に対する自分自身についての答えを、解答欄に英語で記入しなさい。

- A. Do you have a lucky charm or something you consider lucky? Explain your answer.
B. Do you like to eat any snacks in your daily life? Why or why not?

[4] () 内の語を並べ替えて英文を完成し、解答欄に記入しなさい。

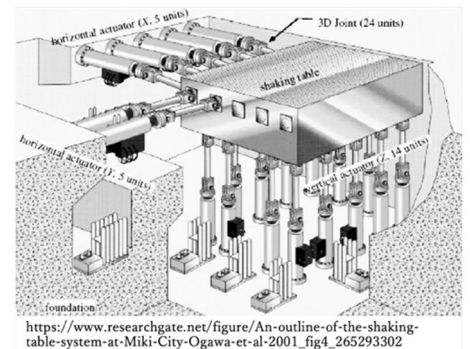
1. Robotic arms made in America (in / space / satellites / can / repair), which help cut costs and reduce space waste.
2. China successfully tested a high-speed train (reach / of / that / can / speeds) one thousand kilometers per hour.
3. In modern buildings, computers that (the / control / air / of / flow) can also detect leaks early and save energy.
4. Many students are adopting AI teaching programs to help them (foreign / learn / in / languages / their) free time.
5. At a meeting in Davos, Switzerland, IT (plans / upgrade / to / companies / announced) their mobile networks to 6G.

[5] 次の英文を読んで、問1～問4までの各々の問いに答えなさい。

On January 17, 1995, Kobe, Japan, was hit by a destructive earthquake that resulted in over 6,400 deaths and caused numerous buildings, including some considered earthquake-resistant, to collapse. This tragedy made it clear that Japan needed more reliable methods for testing and improving building safety. A decade later, Japan established E-Defense, a testing facility where researchers can evaluate the earthquake resistance of full-sized buildings in controlled environments.

At E-Defense, experiments are conducted on a platform called a shaking table. It measures about 20 meters long by 15 meters wide and can support a building weighing up to 1,200 tons. Its enormous size allows researchers to test complete structures such as wooden houses, concrete apartment buildings, and bridge sections. The tests help them understand how buildings will perform during a real earthquake. The shaking table produces realistic earthquake motion using 24 powerful hydraulic actuators. These devices work like huge mechanical arms pushing and pulling the platform in three directions: side-to-side, front-to-back, and up-and-down.

Using data from real events, such as the 1995 Kobe earthquake, scientists can program the shaking table to reproduce the earthquake's movements. During experiments, structures may crack or even collapse. Almost 900 sensors record detailed information about force, movement, and stress throughout the test. By analyzing exactly how buildings fail, researchers can design safer structures and improve technologies. In this way, E-Defense helps engineers learn from failure. For a country like Japan, where earthquakes are common, such research plays a vital role in protecting lives and property.



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Notes: earthquake-resistant ・ ・ 耐震の evaluate ・ ・ 評価する full-sized ・ ・ 実物大の
hydraulic ・ ・ 油圧式の actuator ・ ・ 駆動装置

問1 下線部を和訳して、解答欄に記入しなさい。

問2 E-Defense ではどのような構造物を試験できますか。解答欄に日本語でまとめなさい。

問3 E-Defense ではどのように揺れを再現し、何を記録しますか。解答欄に日本語でまとめなさい。

問4 次の1～5の英文が本文の内容と一致していればTを、そうでなければFを解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. The Kobe disaster showed that even buildings previously thought to be safe could fall down.
2. About ten years after the terrible earthquake, the research facility E-Defense was established.
3. The giant platform can be moved from side to side, but it can't be moved in any other direction.
4. E-Defense's shaking table is not strong enough to support objects weighing more than 1,000 tons.
5. This research helps engineers to design safer buildings by studying exactly how they fail in tests.

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英語 解答用紙

[解答上の注意]

1. 問題用紙は2枚ある。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
3. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定の場所に記入すること。

[1]

1	2	3	4	5

[2]

1	2	3	4	5

[3]

問 1	問 2
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1	2	3

問 3

A	
B	

[4]

1	Robotic arms made in America (), which helps cut costs and reduce space waste.
2	China successfully tested a high-speed train () one thousand kilometers per hour.
3	In modern buildings, computers that () can also detect leaks early and save energy.
4	Many students are adopting AI teaching programs to help them () free time.
5	At a meeting in Davos, Switzerland, IT () their mobile networks to 6G.

[5]

問 1

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問 2

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問 3

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問 4

1	2	3	4	5

受験番号	点数