

⑨8 A 2026年度 英 語

問 題 冊 子 (1～9ページ)

注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見ないこと。
- (2) 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。
- (3) 解答は別に配付する解答用紙の該当欄に正しく記入すること。ただし、解答に関係のない語句・記号・落書き等は解答用紙に書かないこと。
- (4) 解答用紙に、受験番号・氏名を記入すること。

〔 I 〕 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

注 sibling(s) きょうだい
addiction 依存, 中毒

[出典 : Kuhar, Michael (2012). *The Addicted Brain*. Pearson Education に基づく]

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文の内容と合致するものを下の 11 ～ 20 の中から四つ選び, その番号を記入せよ。

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

注 infrastructure インフラ, 基盤施設

Northern Lights 北極光, オーロラ

resilience 回復力

[出典 : Galloway, Lindsey. “Why Icelanders Are Happier Than Ever.” *BBC Online*. 2025.

<https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20250411-why-icelanders-are-happier-than-ever> に基づく]

11. Along with Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Iceland has been climbing the happiness rankings in recent years.
12. Jessica Poteet believes that the government’s actions to protect Iceland’s rich nature contribute to people’s happiness.
13. According to Poteet, employers in Iceland make it possible for their employees to enjoy outdoor activities by providing them with special days off.
14. After Brenna Elizabeth Scheving became unemployed, she was able to find a new job thanks to the country’s generous parental-leave policy.
15. In Iceland, each parent can take parental leave for up to one year, regardless of their marriage status or sexuality.
16. For more than a decade, Iceland has remained the country with the highest gender equality in the world.
17. In her childhood, Hrund Gunnsteinsdóttir saw it as normal for a woman to serve as the country’s president.
18. Tourism has caused various problems in Iceland, and residents are against government policies that promote it.
19. The mentality of the Icelandic people may be a larger contributor to their sense of happiness than government policy.
20. The word “innsæi” refers to a system for consciously planning out a happy life.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文の空所 (A)～(D) を埋めるのに、最も適当なものを下の1～7の中から選び、その番号を記入せよ。ただし、同じ番号は一度しか用いてはならない。

The news media play a key role in shaping our picture of the world. However, many people now regard daily print newspapers and television news bulletins at set times as a thing of the past; they consume the news online at their own convenience. Technology is also revolutionising not only the consumption but also the production of news. While professional journalists (A), their work is often supplemented by user-generated content. With the rise of mobile devices, it is now possible for individuals who are present at news hot-spots to share video clips, photos, and tweets as a story unfolds. Such (B) to have played a particularly important role in the ‘Arab Spring’ uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt in 2011.

Despite these developments, the mainstream news media continue to be central to the production of news. Indeed, it could be argued that only organisations such as the BBC, Al Jazeera and CNN have the resources to investigate and authenticate breaking stories, provide the relevant context and deliver the news to a mass audience. In some countries, however, news outlets are (C), and in others ‘media moguls’—who are in the business of making money—have a disproportionate influence on public opinion. Given this, it is hardly surprising that many people treat the news (D). Sometimes, journalists and politicians cooperate with each other and the latter may be willing to trade access—such as interviews and inside information—for sympathetic coverage. Any journalists who refuse to ‘play the game’ are likely to find themselves cut out of the information loop. Meanwhile, private-sector media giants often have a vested interest in reflecting business priorities. This might explain why the price of cotton is more likely to receive media coverage than the plight of cotton workers.

〔出典：Van de Lagemaat, Richard (2015). *Theory of Knowledge for the IB Diploma*
Second edition. Cambridge University Press に基づく〕

1. closely controlled by governments
2. citizen journalists are said
3. with trust and satisfaction for its objectivity
4. still gather a great deal of news
5. security guards like
6. don't gather news at all anymore
7. with suspicion and question its objectivity

[IV] 次の(a)～(f)の各文の下線部に入れるのに最も適しているものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) I wish I _____ more time to finish the project.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. have | 2. had |
| 3. will have | 4. having |

(b) She worked overtime last week _____ she could complete the assignment before the deadline.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. although | 2. in order to |
| 3. so that | 4. because |

(c) She had trouble _____ the machine without the instruction manual.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. operate | 2. operating |
| 3. to operate | 4. to operating |

(d) He speaks several languages, _____ makes him a valuable team member in international projects.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. who | 2. what |
| 3. that | 4. which |

(e) The train was delayed _____ heavy rain in the area.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. due to | 2. because |
| 3. owing | 4. caused |

(f) There's no point _____ further complaints; the decision has already been made.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. to make | 2. in making |
| 3. to making | 4. about making |

[V] 次の日本語の意味を伝えるように英文の (a) ~ (f) の空欄に 1 ~ 7 の語(句)を入れ, その番号を記入せよ。なお, 使わない語(句)が各問に一つずつある。

A. 自然を守ることが自分たちの利益につながるということが, 多くの人に認識されるようになってきました。

Many people (a) (b) to realize that protecting nature (c) (d) (e) (f) for them.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1. will | 2. have | 3. to | 4. benefits |
| 5. come | 6. make | 7. lead | |

B. 市の中心部から少し南に丘があって, そこから市の全景が見渡せます。

A (a) (b) (c) of the center of the city stands a hill, from which we can (d) (e) (f) of the city.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. shorter | 2. the south | 3. view | 4. little |
| 5. the whole | 6. get | 7. to | |

C. 昔に比べると, 日本人は自然に親しむことが少なくなっています。

The Japanese have fewer opportunities (a) (b) (c) (d) nature (e) (f).

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. with | 2. than | 3. close | 4. before |
| 5. past | 6. for | 7. contact | |

D. 外国に行って日本のことを聞かれると、自分の国についていかに知らないかに驚くことが多いです。

When we are asked questions about Japan (a) (b)
(c), we are often surprised to (d) (e) (f)
we are about our own country.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. ignorant | 2. traveling | 3. how | 4. abroad |
| 5. much | 6. find | 7. while | |

