

2026年1月31日

入学試験問題

英 語

- (9) () of the three restaurants in the hotel looked appealing, so we decided to eat out in the downtown area. **9**
 ① None ② Neither ③ Not ④ Nothing
- (10) A community clean-up event is going to be held () the banks of the river next month. **10**
 ① in ② along ③ with ④ through

問2. 次の問い(1)～(10)の英文を①～④の語や語句を使って完成するとき、
 [] 内で3番目に来るものをそれぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。
 ただし、文頭に来るものも小文字で示してある。

- (1) 彼はかなり重要な会議に遅れたようだ。 **11**
 [① he ② that ③ seems ④ it] was late for a fairly important meeting.
- (2) 何千年も前、人々が家を建て始める以前は、乾いた洞窟が安全な住処だった。 **12**
 Many millennia ago, before people started to build houses, a dry cave was a [① to ② place ③ safe ④ live].
- (3) ポケットに手を突っ込んだまま発表しないで。 **13**
 Don't give your presentation [① your pockets ② your hands ③ in ④ with].
- (4) すごく暑かったので、泳ぎに行った。 **14**
 [① hot ② being ③ it ④ very], we went swimming.
- (5) 彼女はいわゆる本の虫だ。 **15**
 She [① we ② is ③ call ④ what] a bookworm.
- (6) もう1時間休めば気分が良くなりますよ。 **16**
 Another [① will ② rest ③ make ④ hour's] you feel better.

- (7) これは日本製の時計です。 **17**
 [① this ② a watch ③ made ④ is] in Japan.
- (8) 嵐のために、その船は出航できなかった。 **18**
 The storm [① leaving ② the ship ③ prevented
 ④ from] port.
- (9) 空港についてすぐ、荷物を受け取りタクシーを呼んだ。 **19**
 [① the airport ② arriving ③ on ④ at], I picked up
 my luggage and called a taxi.
- (10) もう遅いよ。出かける方がいい。 **20**
 It's too late. You [① go ② had ③ not ④ better] out
 now.

問3. 次の問い(1)～(10)の空所に入るのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- (1) 天気が良ければ、来週鶴舞公園で予定通り屋外フードフェスティバルが開催されます。 **21**
 () the weather permits, the outdoor food festival will proceed
 as planned next week at Tsuruma Park.
 ① After all ② So that
 ③ As long as ④ Whereas
- (2) 私たちは渋滞を避けるために早めに出発することにしました。 **22**
 We decided to start () to avoid the traffic.
 ① fast ② early ③ short ④ briefly
- (3) 彼女は電車に乗っている間は本を読むことにしている。 **23**
 She makes it a () to read a book while she is on the train.
 ① rule ② choice ③ occasion ④ decision

- (4) 私は彼の言うことがほとんど理解できない。 **24**
 I can () understand what he says.
 ① mostly ② never ③ almost ④ hardly
- (5) このフィットネスクラスは疲れるかもしれないけど、心身ともに良い効果がある。 **25**
 Although you may find this fitness class (), it offers both physical and mental benefits.
 ① exhaust ② exhausted
 ③ exhausting ④ exhaustingly
- (6) スポーツと言えば、あなたは何が好きですか。 **26**
 () sports, what kind of sports do you like?
 ① Thinking ② Speaking of
 ③ Generally speaking ④ Talking to
- (7) そろそろ帰る時間です。 **27**
 It is about time we ().
 ① to leave ② are leaving
 ③ will leave ④ were leaving
- (8) 彼は始発電車に乗るために急いだ。 **28**
 He hurried () catch the first train.
 ① so as to ② so that ③ in order ④ into
- (9) お客様からのメールには24時間以内に返信することが大切です。 **29**
 It's important to () to a customer's email within 24 hours.
 ① answer ② send ③ respond ④ proceed

- (10) 当社は国際市場への拡大を目指すよりも、国内顧客に重点を置いています。 30

Our company is focusing on its domestic customers () trying to expand into international markets.

- ① by means of ② in contrast
③ far from ④ rather than

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、下の問い（問1～4）に答えよ。

As living things, bonsai require care, dedication, and a long-term commitment. Kaori Yamada, one of Japan's few female bonsai masters, says she feels the same way toward her bonsai as pet owners may feel toward their furry friends. “There is a feeling we can experience simply from caring for the tree,” she says. ^(ア) “When a flowering bonsai blooms, even if it's one flower, we thank it. We water it, love it, and it rewards us.”

Yamada, 46, lives and works at Seikouen Bonsai Garden in Saitama Prefecture. She grew up surrounded by bonsai and was expected to carry (A) her family's 170-year-old legacy. She is now a fifth-generation bonsai master with a mission to share her family's accumulated ^(イ) knowledge with the world and make the practice more accessible.

Interest in bonsai has grown alongside rising global curiosity about Japanese crafts and culture. The art form originated in China in the 7th or 8th century and is distinct from ordinary potted plants. “A bonsai depicts a great natural landscape, such as Japan's mountainous scenery,” Yamada explains. “By using this tiny tree and tiny pots, we can enjoy the beauty of nature on a small scale.” She adds that another distinction is whether the bonsai conveys a sense of personal expression. “A bonsai contains the intention of the grower, so we distinguish it as having been shaped by someone. This is the great difference.”

Lifespan is another unique aspect of bonsai. Unlike typical houseplants, which often don't survive more than a few seasons, bonsai can live hundreds of years. The oldest known bonsai, believed to be about 1,000 years old, is housed in Italy. Yamada herself cares for a 350-year-old goyōmatsu (five-needle pine) bonsai handed (B) through her family.

Being the only child in a bonsai family brought pressure. As a teenager,

Yamada struggled with the knowledge that if she doesn't take over, her family's legacy and the bonsai garden would be finished. This has ^㉔unfortunately been the reality for many traditional Japanese crafts, as younger generations walk away from their family businesses, leaving many techniques to die out. For Yamada, the ^㉕expectations were even greater because she was entering a male-dominated field, following in the footsteps of her father, renowned bonsai master Tomio Yamada.

“I love bonsai, but choosing it as a career when I was a young woman was tough,” she says, adding that while few women make a living out of bonsai, even fewer ^㉖achieve the rank of master. “Historically, bonsai culture was (C) to be the hobby of the elderly, especially older men.” While ikebana flower arrangement was also male dominated in the past, the number of female masters has increased in modern times. The bonsai art form, however, has yet to see this kind of growth - something Yamada wants to change. “I strongly feel that, over generations, the art of bonsai will become more accessible to younger people and women,” she says. “Bonsai culture is not only for men.”

In 1999, to encourage more women to (D) involved, Yamada started teaching the art of cultivating Saika bonsai^{.注)} - a much smaller version of the tree that features colorful flowers and grasses. Plants in this style are easier ^(㉗) to create and maintain, making Saika bonsai more approachable for beginners. Many older masters do not consider this to be true bonsai, with traditional bonsai featuring just one tree or a grouping of the same species of tree in a single, shallow pot. But Yamada sees it as a way to represent the Japanese landscape more realistically. Regardless of (E) others may say, Yamada has had success with her Saika bonsai class - it ^㉘currently has 2,300 students across both in-person and online lessons.

Yamada believes that learning the art of bonsai is the perfect solution to today's fast-paced lifestyle. When bonsai was first introduced to Japan through

Chinese Zen Buddhist monks in the Heian Period (794-1185), it has long been associated with Zen principles. “Bonsai can teach us about the flow of time,” she says. “They allow us to be mindful and meditative, which is very (F) for those living in a stressful, digital world.”

Learning bonsai can also allow us to become more aware of our natural surroundings. “It doesn’t have to be Japan,” Yamada notes. “It can be anywhere you connect with. When we grow bonsai, we are inspired by all aspects of the landscape, even rivers or mountains.” Bonsai can serve as a miniature window into a natural world filled with beauty. “This is perhaps the most rewarding part of taking care of bonsai - an escape from the realities of daily life.”

Yamada’s efforts to advance bonsai are far from over - it’s a passion project where not even the sky is the limit. “When we travel to space,” she says, “I think that bonsai should accompany us, bringing a natural and spiritual thing to a place that is regarded as harsh.”

注) Saika bonsai 彩花盆栽 (一本の木ではなく、木々に草花を添えて寄せ植えにしたもの)

問1. 空所 (A) ~ (F) に入るのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|----|
| (A) ① up | ② on | ③ with | ④ over | 31 |
| (B) ① in | ② onto | ③ down | ④ around | 32 |
| (C) ① considered | ② considering | | | |
| ③ consisted | ④ consisting | | | 33 |
| (D) ① take | ② make | ③ have | ④ get | 34 |
| (E) ① that | ② if | ③ what | ④ unless | 35 |
| (F) ① beneficial | ② useless | ③ careless | ④ artificial | 36 |

(イ) 45

- ① このような植物は作ったり飾ったりしやすく、彩花盆栽を作ることは初心者にとってより手軽である
- ② このような植物は作りやすく手入れもしやすいため、初心者にとって採花盆栽はよりとっつきやすい
- ③ このような植物は作りやすいため、初心者はより手軽な彩花盆栽を作り続ける
- ④ このような植物は、初心者にとってより親しみやすい彩花盆栽を作るのに役立つし、簡単に手に入る

(ウ) 46

- ① Yamada氏は盆栽を普及する挑戦をし、一区切りつけた。これは限界さえ超えた情熱にあふれる取り組みである
- ② Yamada氏は盆栽を推進し、その最終段階にある。宇宙を目標とする、情熱にあふれるプロジェクトである
- ③ Yamada氏による盆栽の推進は最終段階にある。これは、空を超えて盆栽を広める熱いプロジェクトである
- ④ Yamada氏の盆栽の普及への挑戦はまだ終わっていない。これは情熱を注ぐプロジェクトであり、限界はない

問4. 本文の内容から判断して、(1)～(3)の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) What is Yamada's view of Saika bonsai? 47

- ① She thinks it should completely replace traditional bonsai.
- ② She believes it offers a more realistic view of nature.
- ③ She feels that it is not real bonsai.
- ④ She dislikes how easy it is to create.

- (2) What kind of change does Yamada hope to see in the art form of bonsai? 48
- ① Bonsai culture will spread not only among older men but also to younger men.
 - ② The number of women involved in bonsai culture will increase.
 - ③ The number of bonsai masters will grow.
 - ④ Bonsai culture will become more widespread overseas.
- (3) What does Yamada say is the most fulfilling aspect of taking care of bonsai? 49
- ① You can recreate and preserve nature in miniature form.
 - ② You can bring Earth's natural beauty into outer space.
 - ③ You can escape from the realities of daily life.
 - ④ You can pass down traditional Japanese crafts to the next generation.