

受験番号

2026年度入試

神戸国際高等学校

英語

(2026年2月10日実施、90分、150点満点)

(注意)

- 1 解答用紙と問題冊子の両方に、必ず受験番号を記入してください。
- 2 全ての問題に解答してください。
- 3 解答は全て解答用紙に記入してください。記入方法を誤ると得点にはならないので、十分に注意してください。
- 4 試験終了後、解答用紙と問題冊子の両方を提出してください。

A 放送を聞いて、リスニングテスト1、2、3の問題に答えなさい。英文はそれぞれ2度放送されます。

リスニングテスト1 英文を聞き、下線部1～3に聞き取った英語を書き入れなさい。

リスニングテスト2 会話文を聞き、その質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

リスニングテスト3 英語を聞き、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

### リスニングテスト1

Linda likes jogging very much, but the shoes she uses are in bad (1 ).  
She phoned a few shoe stores and found that (2 ) the shoes would be quite  
expensive so, on the weekend she went to the (3 ) outlet mall near her  
house to buy some new ones.

## リスニングテスト2

### No. 1

- 1 France.
- 2 Japan.
- 3 Australia.
- 4 Canada.

### No. 2

- 1 While he's at work.
- 2 During Sarah's dance lesson.
- 3 While he's on the way home.
- 4 When he gets home.

### No. 3

- 1 The boy will drink more water than usual.
- 2 His team will play in a different field than usual.
- 3 His practice will be longer than usual.
- 4 His father usually picks him up after the soccer practice.

### No. 4

- 1 He doesn't have to buy a ticket for his daughter.
- 2 He is going to go to New York.
- 3 His daughter will be four years old next month.
- 4 His daughter can go to New York with him.

### No. 5

- 1 Go shopping for food.
- 2 Make dinner.
- 3 Work hard at his office.
- 4 Have dinner with the woman.

### リスニングテスト 3

#### No.1

- 1 Last year.
- 2 Last week.
- 3 Two years ago.
- 4 A few months ago.

#### No.2

- 1 He entered a cooking contest.
- 2 He got a recipe from his grandmother.
- 3 He created a lot of YouTube videos.
- 4 He started his new hobby.

#### No. 3

- 1 Peter won first prize.
- 2 Peter won second prize.
- 3 Peter won third prize.
- 4 Peter didn't win any prize.

#### No. 4

- 1 Practice cooking with his grandmother.
- 2 Win more prizes in cooking contests.
- 3 Work in a restaurant.
- 4 Enter more cooking contests.

問題は次のページに続きます

- B 次の1から10の英文の( )に当てはまる最も適切なものを、ア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- 1 A: Shall we ( ) some dessert, Kate?  
B: That sounds great.  
ア raise      イ order      ウ stand      エ know
- 2 A: Do you have ( ) time for breakfast, Peter?  
B: Sorry, Mom. I have to leave now.  
ア all      イ enough      ウ full      エ right
- 3 A: Was this picture ( ) in New Zealand?  
B: Yes. My father sent it to me when he was working there.  
ア take      イ took      ウ taking      エ taken
- 4 There were so many people at Mike's birthday party that I didn't have a ( ) to talk to him.  
ア horizon      イ grade      ウ chance      エ fact
- 5 A: Thank you for ( ) me English, Mr. White.  
B: You're welcome, Keiko.  
ア teach      イ to teach      ウ teaches      エ teaching
- 6 A: Have you ( ) Turkish food before?  
B: Yes. I really like it.  
ア eating      イ eat      ウ ate      エ eaten
- 7 A: Oh, I forgot my pen. May I ( ) yours?  
B: Sure. Here you are.  
ア introduce      イ help      ウ borrow      エ lend
- 8 Mary was born in Britain, but she is now a ( ) of the United States. She has lived there for over 20 years.  
ア tourist      イ citizen      ウ member      エ relative
- 9 Bill says that next month he plans to ( ) Mt. Fuji and watch the sunrise from the top.  
ア raise      イ climb      ウ discuss      エ taste
- 10 A: Edward said that he got to meet his favorite soccer player at the game last night.  
B: Yeah, but it was a ( ). His mother said he didn't even go to the game.  
ア detail      イ habit      ウ victory      エ lie

C 次の文が正しい英文になるように、空所に入る語を選びなさい。解答欄には( A )～( L )  
に入る語句の記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

- 1 This ( ) ( A ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) ( ) a letter in English.  
ア tells イ how ウ write エ you オ to カ book
- 2 There ( ) ( C ) ( ) ( D ) ( ) ( ) evening.  
ア Saturday イ a soccer ウ be エ game オ on カ will
- 3 Jane ( ) ( E ) ( ) ( F ) ( ) ( ).  
ア what イ said ウ not エ understand オ did カ her teacher
- 4 I ( ) ( G ) ( ) ( H ) ( ) ( ) right now.  
ア a meeting イ in ウ am エ afraid オ is カ Mr. Kimura
- 5 The plan ( ) ( I ) ( ) ( J ) ( ) ( ) out.  
ア carry イ to ウ for エ difficult オ us カ is
- 6 He ( ) ( K ) ( ) ( L ) ( ) ( ) many people.  
ア in イ of ウ speech エ made オ front カ a

D 次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。

Rice, called *kome* in Japanese, is more than just food. It is a ( 1 ) of Japanese culture and history. For over two thousand years, rice has been the main staple in Japan. It represents life, prosperity, and harmony.

Rice came to Japan from China and Korea about 2,000 years ago. Before that, people hunted and gathered food, but rice farming changed everything. Farmers built \*irrigation systems and worked together to plant and harvest rice. This ( 2 ) became an important part of Japanese village life and shaped the way communities developed.

For centuries, rice was very valuable. People paid taxes with rice, and samurai were paid in rice called *koku*. One *koku* could feed one person for a year. Rice was also used to make sake, a traditional drink. In the Edo period, rice was not only food but also a measure of wealth. The amount of rice a \*domain produced showed its power and status.

Today, rice farming in Japan uses advanced technology. Farmers use machines for planting and harvesting. They also use drones and sensors to check water levels and soil conditions. These technologies help produce high-quality rice while protecting the environment. Japan grows many famous varieties, such as *Koshihikari*, known for its taste and texture. However, rice farming faces serious challenges. The number of farmers is decreasing because many are elderly, and young people often choose other jobs. Rice consumption is also falling because people eat more bread and pasta now. This makes it hard for farmers to earn enough money.

Rice farming also faces various problems. Climate change causes heavy rain and floods, which damage rice fields. At the same time, long periods of heat can reduce the quality of rice. Farmers need to find ways to adapt, such as developing new rice varieties that can survive extreme weather. There is another environmental problem. Rice fields produce methane, a greenhouse gas, so researchers are looking for methods to reduce emissions. In addition, Japan imports some rice and exports high-quality rice to other countries, which creates competition and economic pressure.

Even today, rice is central to Japanese meals. It is used in sushi, mochi, and sake. Rice is also important in *Shinto* rituals, where it is offered to gods. These traditions show how rice connects the past and the present. It is not only food but also a symbol of respect and tradition.

Rice in Japan is more than an agricultural product. It reflects history, technology, and culture. At the same time, it faces new challenges such as aging farmers, climate change, and changing diets. Understanding these issues helps us see how Japan is trying to protect its traditions while adapting to the future.

注) \*irrigation : 灌漑、水を引くこと      \*domain : 領地

- 1 空所（1）に入る最も適切な語を1つ選びなさい。  
ア symbol      イ measure      ウ lot      エ tradition
  
- 2 空所（2）に入る最も適切な語を1つ選びなさい。  
ア technology      イ advantage      ウ product      エ teamwork
  
- 3 本文の内容に合うものを1つ選びなさい。  
ア Rice became less valuable during the Edo period and was rarely used for trade.  
イ Rice was used as a form of tax payment and measured wealth in Japanese history.  
ウ Samurai received money instead of rice as their main payment in ancient Japan.  
エ Rice was only eaten by common people and never by the ruling class.
  
- 4 本文の内容に合うものを1つ選びなさい。  
ア Farmers in Japan still plant and harvest rice completely by hand without technology.  
イ Rice consumption in Japan is growing because people prefer rice over bread and pasta.  
ウ Modern rice farming in Japan uses machines, drones, and sensors to improve efficiency.  
エ Young people are returning to farming, solving the problem of aging farmers.
  
- 5 本文の内容に合うものを1つ選びなさい。  
ア Climate change causes floods and heat waves that affect rice quality and production.  
イ Rice farming in Japan is not influenced by weather conditions or global warming.  
ウ Methane emissions from rice fields are not considered a problem for the environment.  
エ Japan exports no rice and relies only on domestic production for its economy.
  
- 6 本文の内容に合うものを1つ選びなさい。  
ア Rice has disappeared from Japanese culture and is no longer used in ceremonies.  
イ Bread has completely replaced rice in Japanese meals and traditions.  
ウ Rice is only used for export and has no cultural significance today.  
エ Rice is still central to Japanese meals and is offered in Shinto rituals.
  
- 7 本文の内容に合うものを2つ選びなさい。  
ア Farmers built irrigation systems and worked together to plant and harvest rice in early Japan.  
イ Samurai imported rice from China and Korea for the first time in Japanese history.  
ウ Modern rice farming technologies in Japan makes it too difficult for farmers to create new varieties of rice.  
エ Rice has not only been a food product but has played an important role in Japanese history.  
オ Japan grows only one variety of rice, which is exported to many countries.

E 次の会話文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。

Ann: Hi, Yuka. Are you writing a report on something?

Yuka: Oh, this paper? No, I'm not. I'm organizing a party for our class.

Ann: A party! That sounds fun.

Yuka: Yes, but tell me—are you going to join the English Speech Contest next month?

Ann: Yes, I am. The theme is “My Country and My Life in Kobe,” right?

Yuka: That's right. So, you'll talk about Canada and Kobe?

Ann: Exactly. ( 1 )

Yuka: Well, start with your hometown. Where in Canada are you from?

Ann: I'm from Toronto. It's the largest city in Canada and one of the most multicultural cities in the world. People speak many languages there.

Yuka: Wow! I didn't know that. What's famous in Toronto?

Ann: The CN Tower is very famous. It used to be the tallest free-standing structure in the world. And near Toronto, there's Niagara Falls. It's one of the most beautiful waterfalls I've ever seen.

Yuka: Sounds amazing! What about Canadian culture?

Ann: Canada is known for diversity. We have people from all over the world, so you can eat food from many countries. And of course, ice hockey is our national sport. Canadians are crazy about it.

Yuka: I've heard that! What about food?

Ann: Maple syrup is very popular. We put it on pancakes. And there's poutine—French fries with cheese and gravy. It's delicious.

Yuka: I'd love to try that someday. Now, what will you say about Kobe?

Ann: I really like Kobe. It's smaller than Toronto, but it feels very comfortable. I've visited Harborland and Kitano Ijinkan, which are two of the most famous tourist spots in Kobe.

Yuka: Have you tried Kobe beef yet?

Ann: ( 2 ), but I really want to. People say it's the best in the world.

Yuka: You could also mention the Great Hanshin Earthquake. It shows how strong Kobe is and how the people rose from the disaster.

Ann: That's a good idea. If I include that, my speech will be more meaningful.

Yuka: I'm sure it will be great. If you need someone to listen to your practice, I'll help.

Ann: Thank you, Yuka. You've been so helpful.

Ann felt more confident. She knew her speech would show the beauty of Canada and the charm of Kobe.

- 1 空所（1）に入る最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。
- ア I plan to speak louder so everyone can hear me clearly.
  - イ I've almost finished writing my report.
  - ウ But I'm not sure how to make it interesting.
  - エ But I am so busy that I cannot join the party.
- 2 空所（2）に入る最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。
- ア Go ahead      イ Not yet      ウ Never again      エ Help yourself
- 3 次の4つの文のうち、会話の内容に沿って正しいものを1つ選びなさい。
- ア Toronto is larger than Kobe and has very few languages spoken.
  - イ The CN Tower is the tallest free-standing structure in the world.
  - ウ Ann had never seen Niagara falls before she came to Japan.
  - エ Ice hockey is the national sport in Canada because they love it so much.
- 4 What does Ann say about Canadian culture?
- ア It is mostly traditional and not influenced by other countries.
  - イ It is similar to Japanese culture in many ways.
  - ウ It is diverse because people from many countries live there.
  - エ It is focused only on sports like ice hockey.
- 5 Why does Yuka suggest mentioning the Great Hanshin Earthquake?
- ア To explain why Kobe is dangerous.
  - イ To show Kobe's strength and recovery.
  - ウ To compare it with earthquakes in Canada.
  - エ To make the speech shorter and easier.
- 6 Which of the following best describes Ann's attitude at the end of the conversation?
- ア She feels nervous and unsure about her speech.
  - イ She decides not to join the contest.
  - ウ She wants Yuka to write the speech for her.
  - エ She feels confident and ready to write her speech.

F 次の各文の日本語の意味に合うように、それぞれの英文の ( ) 内に適切な語を1語ずつ解答欄に書きなさい。

- 1 彼女は試験に合格するために熱心に勉強した。  
She worked hard in ( ) ( ) pass the examination.
- 2 彼は私に笑いかけ、私と握手をした。  
He smiled at me and ( ) ( ) with me.
- 3 驚いたことに、彼女は私の車を洗うのを手伝ってくれた。  
To ( ) ( ), she helped me with washing my car.
- 4 まもなく母は帰宅するだろう。  
It won't be ( ) ( ) my mother comes home.

G 次の英文を読み、質問に答えなさい。

Overtourism happens when too many visitors come to one place at the same time. This makes life hard for local people and can damage nature and culture. In recent years, overtourism has become a big problem in Japan and many other countries.

In Japan, Kyoto is one of the most popular cities. In 2024, Kyoto had about 56 million visitors. For the first time, foreign overnight stays were higher than Japanese ones. Many tourists use local buses, which causes long lines and crowded rides. A survey showed that more than 90% of residents felt stressed because of this. To solve the problem, Kyoto started special sightseeing buses that stop only at famous spots like *Kiyomizudera* and *Gion*. The fare is 500 yen. The city also stopped selling unlimited bus passes and now promotes subway-and-bus passes. These steps help reduce congestion and protect local life.

Mount Fuji also faces overtourism. In 2023, about 300,000 people climbed the mountain. Many tried “bullet climbs,” starting at night and rushing to the top without rest. This was dangerous and caused accidents. In 2024, Yamanashi Prefecture introduced a 2,000-yen fee and limited climbers to 4,000 per day. The gate at the 5th Station now closes at night. As a result, overnight climbs dropped by about 90%. In 2025, the fee increased to 4,000 yen and rules became stricter. These changes aim to protect safety and nature.

Venice in Italy has similar problems. It has only about 50,000 residents but receives around 20 million visitors each year. In 2024, Venice started charging a 5-euro entry fee on busy days. Visitors must book online and show a QR code. In 2025, the fee increased to 10 euros for last-minute bookings. The program collected millions of euros, but the number of visitors did not fall much. This shows that price alone may not solve the problem.

Why does overtourism happen? There are several reasons. Social media makes some places very popular. Cheap flights and cruise trips bring many tourists at once. In Japan, the weak yen makes travel cheaper for foreign visitors. Some destinations have short peak seasons, like Mount Fuji in summer. Many tourists also choose the same famous spots instead of exploring other areas.

The impacts are serious. Local people suffer from crowded buses and streets. \*Fragile \*heritage sites and nature are damaged. Waste and pollution increase. Safety risks grow when inexperienced visitors try dangerous activities. These problems reduce the quality of life and make tourism less welcome.

Cities use different strategies. One method is pricing, like entry fees or climbing fees. Another is daily limits, such as the \*cap on Mount Fuji. Transport solutions, like Kyoto’s special buses, help keep local buses free for residents. Education and clear rules are also important. Finally, promoting off-season travel and rural destinations can reduce pressure.

Overtourism is a global challenge. It cannot be solved by one simple action. A mix of strategies—pricing, limits, better transport, education, and spreading tourism—is needed to protect local life and nature while keeping tourism sustainable.

注)

\*fragile: 壊れやすい    \*heritage: 文化遺産    \*cap: 制限

- 1 What was special about Kyoto's visitor pattern in 2024?
  - ア Foreign overnight stays were higher than Japanese ones.
  - イ There were fewer visitors than before.
  - ウ No foreign visitors came.
  - エ Unlimited bus passes were free.
  
- 2 Why did Kyoto start special sightseeing buses?
  - ア To reduce crowding on local buses.
  - イ To make travel free.
  - ウ To take foreign visitors to the train stations.
  - エ To increase ticket prices.
  
- 3 What was one result of closing Mt. Fuji's 5th Station gate at night?
  - ア More bullet climbs.
  - イ Overnight climbs dropped by about 90%.
  - ウ No one climbed Mount Fuji.
  - エ Fees were removed.
  
- 4 What does Venice require on busy days?
  - ア A free ticket.
  - イ A QR code and entry fee.
  - ウ A hotel booking only.
  - エ A train pass.
  
- 5 Which is NOT a reason for overtourism mentioned in the passage?
  - ア Influence of social media on the popularity of some sites.
  - イ The low cost of traveling by plane or ship.
  - ウ People's tendency to prefer the well-known spots.
  - エ Environmental pollution caused by illegal activities.
  
- 6 Which solution is NOT mentioned?
  - ア Entry fees.
  - イ Daily limits.
  - ウ Education.
  - エ Building more airports.

- 7 次の各文の下線部に入る最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。
- ① Many cities try to \_\_\_\_\_ visitors to less crowded areas to reduce pressure on popular spots.  
ア limit      イ block      ウ ignore      エ guide
- ② To protect fragile sites, some governments introduce strict \_\_\_\_\_ on visitor numbers.  
ア rewards      イ limits      ウ discounts      エ invitations
- ③ Education campaigns often teach tourists local \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce conflicts with residents.  
ア economy      イ capacity      ウ etiquette      エ heritage
- ④ Overtourism increases waste and \_\_\_\_\_, which harm the environment.  
ア pollution      イ celebration      ウ construction      エ decoration
- 8 次の各文が、本文の内容と一致する場合には○、一致しない場合には×を書きなさい。
- ア Social media is one reason why some destinations become extremely popular.  
イ The passage says overtourism improves the quality of life for local people.  
ウ Education and clear rules are mentioned as part of the solution to overtourism.  
エ The passage suggests that one single action can completely solve overtourism.