

2026年度 一般入試後期日程試験問題 (3月3日)

英語

注意事項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及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知らせなさい。
- 解答用紙には、解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。

① 受験番号欄

受験番号(英字及び数字)を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。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。

② 氏名欄

氏名を記入しなさい。

③ 解答科目欄

解答する科目を1つ選び、科目の下の○にマークしなさい。マークされていない場合又は複数の科目にマークされている場合は、0点となります。

- 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄に1つマークしなさい。例えば、

5

と表示のある問いに対して○と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号5の解答欄の○にマークしなさい。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄
5	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

英語

(解答番号

1

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[I] 次の文章を読み、問いに答えよ。

If you're a regular at specialist coffee shops in the UK—the kind where baristas carefully weigh out your grounds on tiny hypersensitive scales—you may have noticed that americanos have become unpopular. In these fancier coffee spots, everyone's dependable, unfussy go-to is being eclipsed by a newer import from Australia and New Zealand: the long black.

Conducting an unofficial survey of coffee spots, I noticed nearly every barista had a slightly different explanation of the drink. "It's basically the same as an americano," one whispered conspiratorially. "It's a shorter black coffee, the same size as a flat white," explained another. The final barista I spoke to just shook her head in quiet disappointment when I asked if long black was just a more pretentious way of asking for an americano.

What is the difference between a long black and an americano? Last year, 2.1 million people watched a viral Instagram reel from the coffee shop Tamp, in Chiswick, west London, which asked that exact question.

(2) its name, a long black is shorter than an americano, but some baristas also swear by adding the espresso second, on top of the hot water. This ensures that "the hot water is slightly cooler in the cup and closer in temperature to the espresso that's coming out of the machine," explains Ollie Simon, of the New Zealand-founded specialty roaster Allpress. "If you're pouring hot water straight on to (3), you're agitating the drink, and losing some of the more delicate aromas

and flavors."

A specialty coffee shop called Laynes, in Leeds, also adds the espresso second. "It's a faster way to do it, and espresso is meant to be quick," says owner Dave Olejnik. "When you pour a load of hot water on to an espresso, you also start to break down some of the structure, the texture, and the crema, which sits across the top. Honestly, you just get a better-looking drink if you brew coffee into water."

Sales of the long black have been steadily rising in the UK. In 2023, according to one small survey, it was London's fifth most popular coffee order, and accounted for 9% of all sales in the capital. Kaffeine, in Soho, has been selling long blacks since it opened in 2009. Owner Peter Dore-Smith was born in Melbourne, but is a long-term Londoner. Along with nearby Flat White (founded by Australians and New Zealanders, and widely credited with first popularizing flat whites in the UK), his shop is a key fixture in London's Oceanian coffee scene. He also reckons that he was among the very first people to sell long blacks in London. "I should open a shop called Long Black, shouldn't I?" he laughs. "That's what everyone comes to this place for."

Dore-Smith ushers me behind the bar to watch Katarina, one of his senior baristas, in action. She uses an upturned espresso mug to bring everything nearer to the spout, and brews into a 5oz cup with hot water: the same size you would typically use for a flat white. Aside from size, most of these things don't have much effect on taste, she explains, but it all helps to make your cup look nicer at the end. This is important when you don't have the canvas of flashy latte art to play with.

"You'll see there's quite a remarkable (5) in the flavor profile," Dore-Smith says. He's right; with a long black, the flavor of the beans is clearer and much more vibrant, with notes of blackberry, caramel and

nuttiness all coming through. In comparison, the americano feels weak and watery.

“Everybody is basically like: whoa, that’s so much better,” Dore-Smith says. “I’ve noticed, working behind the bar, that the long black is increasing in popularity, and it’s much more prevalent.” Sales of the drink at Kaffeine crept up by 4% from November to mid-January, while black coffee in general is also proving more popular.

“I’d compare it to people moving from big lattes down to flat whites,” says Olejnik. “Moving from big americanos down to long blacks feels like (6).”

Like the flat white, the long black originated in Australia or New Zealand, depending on who you ask. The two countries are renowned for their high-quality brews; if a spot is owned by an Australian or a New Zealander, it’s usually a pretty reliable indicator that the coffee will be delicious.

Dore-Smith attributes the influence of Australian coffee to the wave of Italians who immigrated to Australia in the 1950s and 60s and brought their knowledge of espresso-brewing with them. He also thinks the country’s geography and “very strong anti-drink-driving culture” play their part. “If you want to go out and meet a mate in London, you go to the pub, have a few pints and get the train home,” he says. But in many parts of Australia with poorer public transport, “you have to drive home,” he says. “So you go out and get a really good cup of coffee instead.”

New Zealanders think along the same lines. “Public transport is not a big thing, so you catch up over coffee rather than a pint,” says Simon, who is originally from Auckland. He also offers up the theory that the coffee scene in the two countries has developed in relative isolation. “I don’t want to say it evolved in a bubble, but being so far away, it has

— 3 —

5 (3.3E)

kind of done its own thing.”

“They’re far less influenced by what I would consider American cafe culture,” says Olejnik, “the Starbucks-ification of coffee, and putting a huge drink in your hand with a great big comfortable sofa. That culture didn’t land down there in quite the same way.” Instead, it’s about “fine-tuning⁽⁷⁾ the original Italian espresso bar menu, and the notion that there’s value in high quality, as opposed to high quantity,” he says. “It has had huge implications for global coffee-drinking culture.”

問 1 下線部(1)の内容として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。 1

- ① a coffee spot ② an official survey
③ a barista ④ a drink

問 2 空所 (2) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。 2

- ① Despite ② Due to ③ Before ④ Thanks to

問 3 空所 (3) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。 3

- ① a cup ② an espresso
③ the roaster ④ the texture

問 4 下線部(4)の内容として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。 4

- ① the UK ② Long Black
③ London ④ Kaffeine

— 4 —

6 (3.3E)

問 5 空所 (5) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。 5

- ① size ② barista ③ difference ④ similarity

問 6 空所 (6) を満たすものとして最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。 6

- ① a typical reaction ② a good relationship
③ a small action ④ a mirror movement

問 7 下線部(7)の内容として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。 7

- ① adjusting ② blending ③ vanishing ④ shaking

問 8 本文の表題として最も適切なものを①～③の中から一つ選べ。 8

- ① Can We Identify the Brand of the Bean in the Long Black?
② Will the Long Black Soon Be the UK’s Favorite Coffee Order?
③ Do Those Who Know the Difference in Size Prefer the Long Black?

— 5 —

7 (3.3E)

問 9 本文の内容と一致するものを①～⑥の中から三つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。 9 ～ 11

- ① A long black is not as large as a flat white.
② Leeds owns the specialty coffee shop called Laynes and also adds the espresso second.
③ A small study showed the long black accounted for around ten percent of all coffee sales in London in 2023.
④ Baristas typically make a long black by filling a 5oz cup with espresso.
⑤ It is likely that the coffee will taste good if the shop owner is a New Zealander.
⑥ Public transport options are limited in Australia, so Australians chat over coffee rather than beer.

— 6 —

8 (3.3E)

〔Ⅱ〕 次の文章を読み、問いに答えよ。

In only two decades, China has grown to be the dominant player in shipbuilding, claiming more than half of the world's commercial shipbuilding market, while the U.S. share has fallen to just 0.1%, posing serious economic and national security challenges for the U.S. and its allies, according to a report released Tuesday by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

In 2024 alone, one Chinese shipbuilder constructed more commercial vessels by tonnage than the entire U.S. shipbuilding industry has built since the end of World War II. China already has the world's largest naval fleet, the Washington-based think tank, representing U.S. policies, said in its 75-page report.

"The erosion of U.S. and allied shipbuilding capabilities poses an urgent threat to military readiness, reduces economic opportunities, and contributes to China's global power-projection ambitions," the report said.

Concerns about the poor state of U.S. shipbuilding have been growing in recent years, as the country faces rising challenges from China, which has the world's second largest economy and has ambitions to reshape the world order. At a congressional hearing in December, 12 .

Last week, President Donald Trump told Congress that his Republican administration would "revive" the American shipbuilding industry for commercial and military vessels, and he would create "a new office of shipbuilding in the White House."

"We used to make so many ships," Trump said. "We don't make them anymore very much, but we're going to make them very fast, very soon. And, 13 ."

In February, the heads of four major labor unions called on Trump

to boost American shipbuilding and enforce import taxes and other "strong penalties" against China for its increasing dominance in that sector.

"What we are seeing now is a recognition of the strategic significance of shipbuilding and port security, and the related challenges posed by China," said Matthew Funaiole, a senior fellow in the China Power Project at CSIS and a co-author of the report. Funaiole said concerns over shipbuilding are "a fairly non-controversial issue in U.S. politics."

The report said that China's shipbuilding sector went through "a striking change" in the past two decades, transforming from a "marginal player" to the dominant player on the global market, with efforts centered on one state-owned enterprise: China State Shipbuilding Corporation (CSSC).

At the same time, 14 . Last year, a CSIS assessment found that China was operating 234 warships, compared with the U.S. Navy's 219, although the U.S. continued to hold an advantage in guided missile cruisers and destroyers.

In developing recommendations for the U.S. to compete with China, the researchers zoomed in on CSSC's use of Beijing's "military-civil fusion" strategy, which blurs the lines between the country's defense and commercial sectors. They found that CSSC, which builds both commercial and military ships, sells three-quarters of its commercial production to buyers outside China, including to the U.S.-allied Denmark, France, Greece, Japan and South Korea. These foreign firms are thus paying billions of dollars to Chinese shipyards that also make warships, advancing China's modernization of its navy and providing Chinese defense contractors with key dual-use technology, the report said.

The CSIS researchers suggested that, as a long-term fix, the U.S.

— 7 —

9 (3.3E)

— 8 —

10 (3.3E)

should invest in rebuilding its shipbuilding industry and work with allies to expand shipbuilding capacities outside China. For the near term, they recommended actions to level the playing field and "disrupt China's unclear dual-use ecosystem," such as by charging docking fees on Chinese-made vessels and cutting U.S. financial and business ties with CSSC and its subsidiaries.

The Trump administration has proposed new fees on China-linked vessels calling on U.S. ports. A BlackRock-led alliance last week agreed to acquire stakes in 43 ports across the globe, including the two ports on either side of the Panama Canal, from a Hong Kong-based conglomerate.

問1 下線部 12 ～ 14 を補うものとして最も適切なものを①～③の中から一つ選べ。

- ① senior officials and lawmakers urged action
- ② China has greatly expanded its navy
- ③ it will have a huge impact

— 9 —

11 (3.3E)

問2 以下の設問の答えとして最も適切なものを①～③の中から一つ選べ。

1. What does the most recent CSIS report say? 15

- ① The U.S. navy has fifteen more naval ships than China.
- ② Developing shipbuilding in the U.S. is a hotly debated issue in the U.S.
- ③ China has become the dominant shipbuilder over the past twenty years.

2. What action does the CSIS recommend the U.S. take based on their report? 16

- ① They should put money toward the shipbuilding industries outside China.
- ② They should charge fees on any non-American ships that come to U.S. ports.
- ③ They should not do any business with Chinese companies in the future.

問3 本文の表題として最も適切なものを①～③の中から一つ選べ。 17

- ① Shipbuilding Technology Advancing Rapidly
- ② U.S. Think Tank Emphasizes Importance of Shipbuilding
- ③ CSSC and CSIS Compare Research on Shipbuilding Industry

— 10 —

12 (3.3E)

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを①～④の中から二つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

18 ～ 19

- ① Shipbuilding capacity has become a national security issue for the U.S.
② Donald Trump made a room for building ships in the White House.
③ The CSSC sells about 75% of all their ships to non-Chinese entities.
④ The U.S. administration wants to charge fees on China-linked ships.

— 11 —

13(3.3E)

〔Ⅲ〕 次の問いに答えよ。

問1 各文の空所 (20) ～ (23) に入る最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選べ。

1. We have problems such as (20) to theft or damage.

- ① loss of goods due ② loss goods of due
③ goods loss of due ④ due loss of goods

2. Some items sell well at Christmas. We should do (21).

- ① check a stock ② stock a check
③ a stock check ④ a check stock

3. We have to (22) management.

- ① look at inventory take a ② take inventory a look at
③ inventory take look at a ④ take a look at inventory

4. Sorry, we have those trousers (23).

- ① on order back ② on back order
③ back order on ④ order on back

— 12 —

14(3.3E)

問2 以下の英文には、誤りがそれぞれ一か所ある。下線部(1)～(4)の中から一つ選べ。

1. Human error can ⁽¹⁾ cause imperfections in ⁽²⁾ products, and this often lead ⁽³⁾ companies to recall ⁽⁴⁾ them. 24

2. Designers are often considered to the ⁽¹⁾ most creative ⁽²⁾ members of a ⁽³⁾ manufacturing ⁽⁴⁾ company. 25

3. We are planned to employ ⁽¹⁾ several new ⁽²⁾ graduates this year to support ⁽³⁾ our expansion ⁽⁴⁾ efforts. 26

— 13 —

15(3.3E)

〔Ⅳ〕 次のそれぞれの会話文の下線部 27 ～ 36 を補うのに最も適切な英文を①～④の中から一つ選べ。英文はすべて使用し、同じ英文を二度使うことはない。

1. Rory: 27

Tyler: Nothing special. I have my lunchbox, computer, and books for my classes today. That's about it.

Rory: 28

Tyler: 29

Rory: 30

Tyler: 31

Rory: Okay, I guess that makes sense. Why don't you join me at the cafeteria tomorrow? Then at least you can leave your lunchbox behind.

- ① I find it much easier to concentrate with a paper version.
② You must have some pretty big books in there. Are you carrying a dictionary or something?
③ You're so old-fashioned! Can't you just get an app for your phone?
④ Well, actually, two. I have Latin this morning and then Japanese after lunch.
⑤ What are you carrying in that bag? It looks really heavy.

— 14 —

16(3.3E)

2. Toby: Sorry, but it looks like I'll be working late again tonight. I volunteered to prepare some extra documents for a meeting tomorrow morning.

Anne:

Toby:

Anne: Trying to please people isn't a bad thing. But you make promises you can't keep and then you end up losing trust.

Toby:

Anne:

Toby:

Anne: Make a plan and stick to it.

- ① Well, what do you suggest I do then?
② What? Again? You need to get better at saying no. It's an important skill, you know.
③ I can't do anything else. It's my personality.
④ I know. I'm just too much of a people-pleaser.
⑤ You can change it if you try. It's also kind of lazy to just say yes all the time.

— 15 —

17(3.3E)

- 〔V〕 次の各文の意味内容に合うように、与えられた語①～⑤をすべて用いて英文を完成させた際に、空所 () ～ () に入る最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

1. 広くてきれいな駐車場を用意しています。

We have (), () () () ().

- ① ample ② beautiful ③ cars
④ for ⑤ parking

2. 冗談はさておき、この仕事を続けるべきだよ。

All () (), () () () this career.

- ① aside ② jokes ③ pursue
④ should ⑤ you

3. 逆走は厳禁です。

Do not drive () () () () () the road.

- ① direction ② in ③ on
④ the ⑤ wrong

4. 有名になることは難しいよ。

It is () () () () () will be famous.

- ① many ② of ③ that
④ unlikely ⑤ us

— 16 —

18(3.3E)

入試	日程	科目	大問	執筆者名	書名	発行所	クレジット
公募	1/19	国語		佐倉 統	科学とはなにか 新しい科学論、いま必要な三つの視点	講談社	
公募	1/20	国語		小堀 謙一郎	死を生ける 訪問診療医がみた709人の生老病死	朝日新聞出版	
公募	12/13	国語	甲乙	立川 昭二	病気の社会史	岩波書店	
一般	前期 1/26	国語	甲乙丙	廣野 由美子	シンデレラはどこへ行ったのか 少女小説と『ジェイン・エア』	岩波書店	
一般	前期 1/26	日本史	I-D	一瀬上人	『新撰日本史』所収 一遍上人聖絵「福圓の市」	浜島書店	清浄光寺(遊行寺)蔵
一般	前期 1/26	日本史	I-F ①	葛飾 北斎	『浮城二十七年書』山下白画	山川出版社	山口県立美術館・浦上記念館 所蔵
一般	前期 1/26	日本史	I-F ②	歌川 広重	『詳説日本史』所収 「名所江戸百景 亀戸屋敷」	山川出版社	出典: ColBase (https://colbase.nich.go.jp/)
一般	前期 1/26	日本史	I-F ③	歌川 国芳	『詳説日本史』所収 「船中若小入 巻五」	山川出版社	たばこと塩の博物館所蔵
一般	前期 1/26	日本史	I-F ④	菱川 師宣	『詳説日本史』所収 「見渡り美人図」	山川出版社	出典: ColBase (https://colbase.nich.go.jp/)
一般	前期 1/26	世界史	I	古田 元夫	世界史リブレット42 アジアのナショナリズム	山川出版社	
一般	前期 1/26	政治 経済	Ⅲ	青木 真兵	『西洋史の扉をひらく』(上)田耕造・入江幸二・比佐篤 編 著	晃洋書房	
一般	前期 1/27	国語	甲乙	今井 むつみ	学力喪失 認知科学による回復への道筋	岩波書店	
一般	前期 1/27	日本史	I-L	渡辺 崋山	『詳説日本史』所収 「産皇石像」	山川出版社	出典: ColBase (https://colbase.nich.go.jp/)
一般	前期 1/27	世界史	I	木谷 勤	『詳説日本史』所収 「世界史リブレット40 帝国主義と世界の一体化」	山川出版社	
一般	前期 1/27	政治 経済	I-問5		朝日新聞 2025年5月3日 (天声人語)「個人」の重さ	朝日新聞社	朝日新聞 2025年5月3日 天声人語「個人」の重さ 朝日新聞社に無断で転載することを禁じる。 承諾番号:28-0898
一般	前期 1/27	政治 経済	Ⅲ		日本経済新聞 2025年1月6日 社説 多様な生き方へ社会の幅を広げよ	日本経済新聞社	日本経済新聞 2025年1月6日 社説 多様な生き方へ社会の幅を広げよ 利用許諾番号:No.002374
一般	前期 1/28	国語	甲乙丙	松永 伸司	雑誌「広告」Vol.417所収 「まじめな遊び、ふざけた遊び」	博報堂	
一般	前期 2/5	国語	甲乙	イェンヌ・ダムベリノ著 久山葉子ノ訳	脂肪と人類 渴望と嫌悪の歴史	新潮社	Fett : En historia om smak, skräk och starka begär by Jenny Damberg. © Jenny Damberg 2019. Reproduced with permission of Ordfront förlag.
一般	前期 2/5	日本史	I-C		『詳説日本史図録』所収 本朝(皇朝)十二銭	山川出版社	日本銀行金融研究所貨幣博物館
一般	前期 2/5	日本史	I-C		『詳説日本史』所収 寛永銭	山川出版社	出典: ColBase (https://colbase.nich.go.jp/)
一般	前期 2/5	日本史	I-F		『詳説日本史』所収 「南蛮屏風」	山川出版社	「南蛮屏風」神戸市立博物館所蔵 o神戸市立博物館イメージ・ガイド/DNPart.com 許可なく複製することを禁止する。
一般	前期 2/5	世界史	I	山本 文彦	神聖ローマ帝国 「強国なる大國」の牽役	中央公論新社	
一般	前期 2/5	世界史	Ⅱ	三浦 徹	アジア人物史 第7巻近世の帝国の繁栄とヨーロッパ 巻頭言	集英社	
一般	前期 2/5	政治 経済	I		日本経済新聞 2025年1月1日 社説 変革に挑み次世代に希望をつなごう	日本経済新聞社	日本経済新聞 2025年1月1日 社説 変革に挑み次世代に希望をつなごう 利用許諾番号:No.002374
一般	前期 2/5	政治 経済	Ⅲ	平野 克己	経済大陸アフリカ 資源・食糧問題から開発政策まで	中央公論新社	
一般	前期 2/6	国語	甲乙	溝井 裕一	動物園の文化史 ひとと動物の5000年	勉誠社	
一般	後期 3/3	国語	甲乙	山極 壽一	共感革命 社交する人類の進化と未来	河出書房新社	
公募	11/19	英語	I	Élia Borrás	The Guardian Thu 6 Feb 2025 "We water, rest, water": the green belt of vegetable plots cooling a city	Guardian News & Media	Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2026
公募	11/20	英語	I	Albert Stumm	VOA Learning English November 26, 2024 Group Helos People Exercise Outdoors	VOA News →Associated Press	
公募	12/13	英語	I	JoNel Aleccia	VOA Learning English December 23, 2024 New US Food Guidelines: Eat Less Meat, More Beans	VOA News →Associated Press	
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