2026 年度　一教科入学試験問題

英　　語　(60分)

注　　意

1. この問題用紙は、試験開始の合図で開くこと。
2. 解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入すること。
3. 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 印刷がわからない場合は申し出ること。
5. **大問4　7.は必答論述問題です。必ず解答すること。**
6. 解答用紙は裏面もあります。
7. 試験終了の合図でやめること。

東京都市大学等々力中学校

1 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. He had no difficulty in getting along with his son-in- (　　), who shared the same cultural framework.
ア law　　イ low　　ウ raw　　エ row

2. The discovery was groundbreaking at the time as it proved that dinosaurs (　　) eggs, just as birds do today, and birthed a theory that birds are descendants of dinosaurs.
ア lie　　イ lay　　ウ lain　　エ laid

3. The weather report has more (　　) to my life than business news.
ア relevant　　イ relevance　　ウ tolerant　　エ tolerance

4. Our company's sales in the U.S. alone (　　) about one third of the total revenue.
ア insist on　　イ put off　　ウ account for　　エ long for

5. Fraud detectives are investigating the company, three of (　　) senior executives have already been arrested.
ア whose　　イ which　　ウ who　　エ what

2 次の日本文の意味を表すように、【　　】内の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、英文を完成させなさい。解答は(　a　)(　b　)(　c　)に入れる記号のみを書くこと。ただし、文頭にくるべき語も小文字にしてあります。

1. 砂漠が美しいのは、それがどこかに井戸を秘めているからだ。
【 ア a well　イ beautiful　ウ hides　エ is　オ it　カ makes　キ that　ク the desert　ケ what 】

(　a　)(　　)(　　)(　b　)(　　)(　c　)(　　)(　　)(　　) somewhere.

2. 歯磨きするときはなるべく水を使わないでって言わなかった？
【 ア as little　イ as possible　ウ to use　エ I　オ didn't　カ to try　キ tell you　ク water　ケ while 】

(　　)(　a　)(　　)(　b　)(　　)(　　)(　c　)(　　)(　　) brushing your teeth?

3. あなたが参加するか否かは私にはどうでもいいことだ。
【 ア difference　イ it　ウ makes　エ me　オ no　カ to　キ us　ク whether　ケ you join 】

(　　)(　　)(　a　)(　　)(　　)(　b　)(　　)(　　)(　c　) or not.

4. 福岡へ引っ越した後も確実に連絡を取り合うよう、彼は彼女を説得した。
【 ア even　イ her　ウ in　エ kept　オ persuaded　カ sure　キ that they　ク touch　ケ to make 】

He (　　)(　　)(　a　)(　　)(　　)(　b　)(　　)(　　)(　c　) after he moved to Fukuoka.

5. 彼に勇気がなかったため、真実は語られなかった。
【 ア because　イ courage　ウ he didn't　エ it was　オ show　カ that　キ the truth　ク told　ケ wasn't 】

(　　)(　a　)(　　)(　　)(　b　)(　　)(　c　)(　　)(　　).

6. こういった重要な事柄にこそ十分注意が払われるべきだ。
【 ア are　イ attention　ウ be　エ careful　オ paid　カ should　キ the important items　ク to which 】

These (　a　)(　　)(　b　)(　　)(　　)(　c　)(　　)(　　).

3 次の【A】【B】の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

【A】

Mei Did you just use PayPay to buy that drink?

Taro Yeah. You know, I honestly can't remember the last time I used actual cash to pay for something. These days, I just tap my phone or card and go. It's become second nature.

Mei Wow. I'm a little surprised to hear that. I still carry cash, actually. I know it's not the fastest option, but I feel more in control when I can physically see and handle the money I'm spending.

Taro I used to feel the same way, but over time, the convenience just started to outweigh everything else. You don't need to fumble with change, and it's just more hygienic and efficient.

Mei Sure, it's efficient, but aren't you worried it makes us overly dependent on our phones and tech? What happens if your battery dies or the network is down? There's a kind of vulnerability there.

Taro I see what you mean, but those are pretty rare situations, especially now. And honestly, I think Japan's been a little too slow to embrace digital payments. We're (1).

Mei It may be true that other countries are moving ahead of us, but there's something to be said for the cultural mindset here. People trust cash. It feels real and secure. There's a level of comfort in the physical exchange of money that digital payments don't offer.

Taro I don't disagree, but I also think clinging to that mindset is holding us back. Cashless systems can improve efficiency, reduce crime, and help small businesses grow if used wisely.

Mei Those are good points, actually. Maybe it's not about giving up cash entirely, but rather about finding a balance that respects tradition while also (2).

Taro Exactly. It doesn't have to be all or nothing. We can modernize without losing touch with our values.

1. Which phrase best fits into (1)?
   ア falling behind other countries
   イ refusing to spend money
   ウ becoming cash-only again
   エ ignoring online shopping altogether

2. Which phrase best fits into (2)?
   ア focusing only on the risks
   イ making space for innovation
   ウ banning cash completely
   エ going back to older system

【 B 】

Mai Hey Masa, have you noticed how lots of students at our university now use AI to help them with their homework and essays? It's like these tools have become the standard study partner overnight!

Masa Well, to be honest, I'm one of those students. I've started to use AI a bit as well. It can be really useful, so why not take advantage?

Mai I understand how tempting it is, but I worry that if students use AI for every answer, they'll never build the mental muscle needed to solve problems on their own. They might never develop those problem solving skills that you can only build by struggling through the hard parts yourself.

Masa Sure, but isn't the point of technology to make life easier? Why force yourself to repeat boring steps when AI can handle them instantly, freeing you up for other things?

Mai I know technology is meant to help. But think about exam season when there's no chatbot in the test room. If you've spent the whole term relying on AI for your answers, you could struggle with a similar question in the exam.

Masa Oh… wow. I never really thought about it like that. It's been so handy, I guess I never considered what would happen during exams.

Mai Exactly. And there's the issue of originality. Imagine you have to write an essay. If you use AI, then you're not learning how to express your own unique point of view. That messy first draft, full of early ideas and mistakes, is where the real creativity kicks in.

Masa But, I mean, everyone's doing it, right? Who cares if a few essays sound similar? As long as you get a good grade, does originality really matter?

Mai It does if you want to develop your own voice and critical thinking in your class essays.

Masa Well, how about this? Maybe the best approach would be for me to write my own messy and unpolished first draft, and then I could ask the AI for targeted feedback on specific parts.

Mai That's actually a pretty solid idea. And if teachers needed it, you could show them how you used AI to improve different parts of the original work. It would show them that you had thought about the process and you weren't totally reliant on AI.

Masa You know, Mai, after talking this through, I'm starting to get it. AI's a great tool, but if we use it for everything we're not really learning anything.

Mai Yeah. It's all about balance. Use AI to support your thinking, not replace it. That way, we still grow as learners.

1. Which concern about relying on AI too much is NOT mentioned in the conversation?

   ア　Students might struggle to develop problem-solving skills if they depend too much on AI.

   イ　Students could lose their own creative voice by using AI-generated drafts.

   ウ　AI might generate incorrect or misleading information, causing students to learn the wrong concepts.

   エ　Students may underperform on exams when AI assistance isn't available.

2. Which statement best summarizes the progression of Mai and Masa's views on using AI for schoolwork?

   ア　Mai starts off doubtful of AI's value but ultimately becomes very enthusiastic after seeing how much time it saves.

   イ　Masa initially strongly supports AI as an essential study tool, but after hearing Mai's worries, he starts to agree that students need independent practice.

   ウ　Mai insists that there is no reason to use AI in essays whereas Masa thinks students should only be allowed to use it in exams.

   エ　They discuss AI's benefits and drawbacks in depth, but they can't agree on how students should use it.

4 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Lots of everyday objects are designed to prevent errors—saving clumsy and forgetful humans from our own mistakes or protecting us from worst-case scenarios. Sometimes designers make it impossible for us to mess up; other times, they build in a back-up plan for when we inevitably do. But, regardless, the solution is baked right into the design.

This concept has a lot of names: defensive design, foolproof, mistake proof, fail-safe. None is as delightful as the Japanese poka-yoke.

The idea of the ①**poka-yoke** (which means literally, "avoiding mistakes") is to design something in such a way that you couldn't mess it up even if you tried. For example, before type-C cables became popular, most standard USB cables could only be plugged into a computer the correct way. Not to say you would never attempt to plug it in upside down, but if you did, it simply wouldn't fit. On the other hand, it's easy to reverse the + and – ends of a battery when you replace them in your television remote. The remote's design provides other clues about the correct way to insert the batteries (like icons), but it's still physically possible to mess it up. Not so with the old type USB cable. It only fitted one way, by design.

Many consumer coffee grinders are another example of a design that physically prevents you from messing up. Even if you wanted to, you could not cut your fingers on the blade, because the "on" switch for the grinder is triggered by closing the lid.

[Ⅰ]

Foolproof design can also save your life. The mechanical diver's watch is designed with a *bezel that spins in only one direction. It functions as a simple timer that a diver can use to know how much oxygen is left in the tank. If the ring gets bumped and the setting changes so it shows less time, that's just annoying. But if it shifts the other way and makes you think you have more time than you actually do, that could be deadly. You don't even need to know how it works. （ ② ）

[Ⅱ]

A water dispenser that makes you push an extra button or pull up a lever to dispense hot water makes it harder for you to accidentally scald yourself. Child-resistant safety caps on medicine bottles, for example, keep kids from accidentally overdosing. Neither of these designs are as foolproof as the coffee grinder. But they do put an additional step between you and disaster.

Most of these examples work by forcing your attention to the task at hand, breaking your autopilot behavior and making you really consider what you are about to do. Design details don't make it impossible to screw up, but they certainly make it a little bit harder.

[Ⅲ]

Let's say it's too late to prevent the error: The mistake has occurred; the failure has happened. What now? This is where fail-safe design comes in. Fail-safe design prevents failure from becoming absolute catastrophe.

In some cases, it's the system that has failed. In the event of a fire, fire doors are required by

law to fail (　③**A**　), so that people can escape a burning building. On the other hand, if you need to protect state secrets or cash in a bank vault, you'd probably want a fail-secure system for those doors, which would fail (　③**B**　).

In other instances, it's our own human error that the fail-safe system is designed for. SawStop is a table-saw safety technology that automatically shuts off a spinning saw blade if it comes in contact with flesh. The blade has a sensor that can detect whether it's a piece of wood or your finger, using the same property (electrical conductivity) that makes a touch screen sensitive to your bare fingers but not to your gloves. In less than one thousandth of a second, the saw blade will shut off, giving you in the worst case only a small nick.

Another well-known fail-safe measure is ④**the dead man's switch.** The dead man's switch kicks in when a human in charge lets go of the controls—or dies, as the name implies. In the event of an accident (say, a train operator has a heart attack), the dead man's switch can prevent harm to all the passengers by stopping the train.

Finally, we have the last-ditch, 11th-hour design solution to keep you safe from the worst of the worst: The back-up.

[　Ⅳ　]

A back-up parachute is perhaps the most dramatic of all back-up devices, but many things in the real world are designed to have similar built-in redundancies. Cars have two sets of brake circuits (not to mention a spare tire). Airplanes have multiple redundant control systems. Emergency stairwells have lights that work on battery power if the building's electricity goes out.

⑤**In the end, nothing humans build or even touch will ever be free from error.** Luckily, designers work tirelessly to save us from our mistakes. And in many cases, we don't have to know how the poka-yoke works. (　②　)

（注）

bezel（時計に取り付けられる）円状の外枠

出典：　How Design Keeps You From Screwing Up—and Prevents Disaster When You Do Anyway（一部改変）
https://psmag.com/news/how-design-keeps-you-from-screwing-up-and-prevents-disaster-when-you-do-anyway/

1. 下線部①**poka-yoke**について正しいものを以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
   ア　旧型USBケーブルはpoka-yokeの考え方を活用している。
   イ　電池はpoka-yokeの考え方を活用している。
   ウ　旧型USBケーブルと電池はpoka-yokeの考え方を活用している。
   エ　旧型USBケーブルも電池もpoka-yokeの考え方を活用していない。

2. 空欄②に共通して入る文を以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア　It just works.　イ　It never works.　ウ　It sometimes works.　エ　It would not work.

3. 空欄(　③**A**　)と(　③**B**　)に入る語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア　③A…locked　③B…locked
イ　③A…unlocked　③B…locked
ウ　③A…locked　③B…unlocked
エ　③A…unlocked　③B…unlocked

4. 下線部④**the dead man's switch**についての説明として正しいものを以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア　操作する人がスイッチを蹴ることで作動する。
イ　操作する人の命を守るために使われる。
ウ　操作する人が亡くなっていても作動する。
エ　急病の乗客を病院に運ぶことができる。

5. 以下の英文が入るところとして最もふさわしいものを本文中のⅠ～Ⅳから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Sometimes, design cannot prevent you from messing up. But it can still make it harder for you to do the wrong thing. This type of design is not exactly foolproof—more like fool-resistant.

6. 下線部⑤について、その内容として最もふさわしいものを以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア　最後に、誤作動が起きるものは、人間が作ったり触ったりしているものではない。
イ　そもそも、人間が作ったり触ったりしていないものが誤作動を起こすのだ。
ウ　ちなみに、人間が作ったり触ったりしたものは自由に誤作動するものだ。
エ　結局は、人間が作ったり触ったりしたものは誤作動する可能性がある。

必答論述問題

7. 本文にある“poka-yoke”、“foolproof”や“fail-safe”などの考え方は、生活の様々な場面で大切なものである。本文に登場するもの以外で、あなたが日常生活を送るうえでこの考え方を活用できる具体的な方法を、300～350字の日本語で述べなさい。ただし、句読点も文字数に入ります。
また、以下の内容を踏まえて答えること。

・なぜその方法が有効だと考えるのか。
・中学校生活で気を付けるべきことは何か。

5 以下の内容について、あなたの意見を英語で書きなさい。語数の目安は80語～100語とします。

Is it okay to quit something if you're not good at it? Why or why not?

評価点	2026年度 英語Ⅰ教科入試　解答用紙
	氏名

受験番号										
		⓪	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
		⓪	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
		⓪	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
		⓪	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

記入例

良い例	●	
悪い例	✓	⬭ ●

≪注意事項≫

・解答は解答欄の枠内に濃くはっきりと記入して下さい。

・解答欄以外の部分には何も書かないで下さい。

用紙タテ 上 こちらを上にしてください

1

1		2		3		4		5	

2

	(a)	(b)	(c)		(a)	(b)	(c)		(a)	(b)	(c)
1				2				3			
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	5	(a)	(b)	(c)	6	(a)	(b)	(c)

3

【A】	1		2		【B】	1		2	

4

1		2		3		4		5		6	

7

300

350

用紙タテ 上 こちらを上にしてください

5

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