

## 2026年度入学試験問題

# 英 語

### 注 意

- 1 問題冊子は1冊（13ページ）、解答用紙は4枚です。
- 2 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より解答できない場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 すべての解答用紙に、それぞれ2箇所受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 4 解答は、すべて解答用紙の指定されたところに書きなさい。
- 5 試験終了後、問題冊子は必ず持ち帰りなさい。

問 1 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

### **Living in tree-filled neighborhoods may reduce risk of heart disease**

Researchers at the University of Louisville designed a clinical trial that followed hundreds of people living in six low- to middle-income neighborhoods in South Louisville, Kentucky. “We are trying to see if we can decrease the rates of heart disease in a community,” said Aruni Bhatnagar, a professor of medicine at the university, who led the project. The researchers used blood and other samples to better understand how the participants’ heart risks changed before and after the team planted thousands of mature trees near their homes. Results from the Green Heart Louisville Project’s HEAL Study showed that people living in neighborhoods with twice as many trees had lower levels of a blood marker associated with heart disease, diabetes and some types of cancer, compared with those who lived in neighborhoods with fewer trees.

Most previous studies showing the effects of nature on mental and physical health are observational and can’t answer whether people who live in green communities are healthier because they’re wealthier and have access to better health care. The HEAL study was set up with a control group and an intervention, which means introducing a measurable condition that some of the participants are exposed to during the study but not before.

Bhatnagar and his team recruited about 750 people living in a 6.4-kilometer area of South Louisville on either side of a highway. The residents were 25 to 75 years old. Nearly 80% were white, and 60% identified as female. Half reported average household incomes of \$50,000. The researchers collected blood, urine, nail and hair samples, as well as health data, from each person before they began their intervention. Then, from 2019 to 2022, they planted nearly 8,500 evergreen trees, 630 deciduous trees — the type that lose leaves in

問 4 次の英文を読んで、指示に従って英語で答えなさい。

Some schools allow the use of technology in the classroom, such as calculators for math or machine translation for language classes. Other schools restrict the use of technological tools, preferring that students learn skills on their own first. Do you think schools should allow the use of technology in class? When and how should schools allow it? Discuss the topic in well-organized paragraphs. Clearly state your opinion and support it with specific reasons. Write approximately 12 lines.

1. (1)に話の流れに合う適切な英文を書きなさい。
2. (2)に本文中の図が示す全体的な傾向を、時系列の情報を含めて、英語で説明しなさい（数値に言及する必要はありません）。
3. (3)に Ismail が言及している“correlation”について理解できないことを英語で表現しなさい。
4. (4)に話の流れに合う適切な英文を書きなさい。

the fall — and 45 different types of shrubs in some parts of the study area, leaving others untouched. Last year and this year, they took new samples from residents living in both areas. People living in the intervention areas had 13% lower levels of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, a blood marker associated with heart disease, including stroke and heart attack. The drop was similar to starting a regular exercise routine.

“There is no sort of ultimate proof of the effect of the trees,” Bhatnagar said. “But this is the strongest evidence of any study that’s ever been done on trees and their relationship to health.”

As part of the study, the project planted trees only in the parts of South Louisville that had the worst air quality. The team took air quality samples before the project, and it is still analyzing how the new tree cover has affected pollution. It’s a complex undertaking, because air quality changes based on the weather — a windy day might increase or decrease air pollution in certain areas, depending on the direction of the wind, and air pollution is worse on hotter days.

### **How trees can improve physical health**

Previous studies have shown that spending time in green spaces boosts mental health. This new study showed the connection between living among more trees and physical health. There are several possible theories why this is the case. Trees provide shade and cool the areas where they’re planted, helping lower the urban heat effect that disproportionately affects low-income neighborhoods. Hot weather worsens heart disease and can cause heatstroke in people without pre-existing conditions. Trees also reduce noise, which is linked to higher rates of cardiovascular disease, according to Peter James, a researcher at the University of California, who was not involved in the study. “They provide areas for people to relax, exercise, and probably more importantly, socialize,” said Joan Casey, an associate professor at the University of

Washington. One of the city's major highways runs through the study area. Trees' ability to filter air pollution and shelter neighborhoods from constantly breathing in harmful particles could be a primary way the tree-planting intervention appeared to lower blood marker levels in people living in the greened areas.

If the intervention neighborhoods continue to show positive results, the team involved in the study plans to plant trees in the control group neighborhoods in another three or four years. It also plans to determine whether tree cover improves sleep or children's immune systems by encouraging outside play.

Growing evidence shows the importance of ensuring green spaces are equally distributed around cities, which is currently not the case. Casey said it's important that city planners be careful not to create "green gentrification" when they create more access to green spaces in cities — that is, when spaces such as water fronts are improved and housing prices increase as a result, making it unaffordable for current residents to continue living there once a green space is completed. "The take-home message here is that nature is not an amenity; green spaces are not only for the wealthy. They are essential for us all as human beings," James said.

[Kaitlin Sullivan and Anne Thompson, Living in tree-filled neighborhoods may reduce risk of heart disease, study shows. *NBC News*, August 27, 2024 より抜粋, 一部改変]

**Ismail:** No! It doesn't mean ice cream CAUSES water-related accidents.

**Yuki:** Then, what's the point of the figure?

**Ismail:** Just because two things are correlated doesn't mean one causes the other, right? It's a funny way of showing that correlation doesn't always equal causation.

**Yuki:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ismail:** In Japanese, "correlation" means — Actually, I don't know how to say that in Japanese. Let me check. Just a second... Oh, it means *soukan*.

**Yuki:** Okay. I get it now. So, eating ice cream doesn't cause accidents after all. What a relief! I was just now heading to the convenience store to buy some ice cream! I'll be right back.

**Ismail:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_

**Yuki:** Sure! One chocolate for you and one vanilla for me.

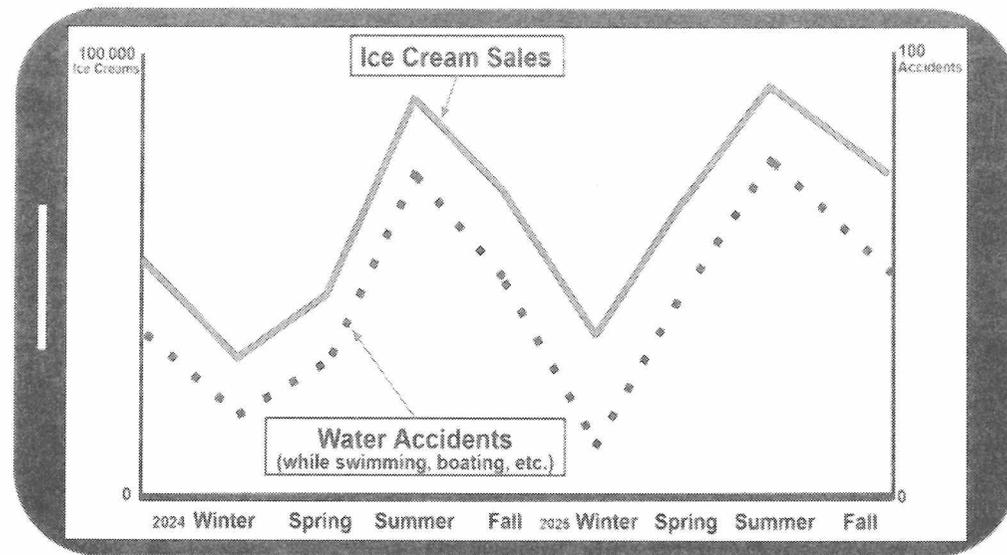
**Ismail:** Great! Let me give you some money.

**Yuki:** It's okay. It'll be my treat this time!

**Ismail:** Thanks, Yuki!

問 3 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に英語で答えなさい。

Ismail, an international student from Malaysia, and Yuki, a Japanese student, are having a conversation on campus. They are talking about the following figure that Ismail sees on his smartphone.



Ismail: *Hahaha!* This is hilarious!

Yuki: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Ismail: Because my Australian friend just sent me a funny figure. It's great!

Yuki: What does the figure show?

Ismail: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Yuki: Huh? Why's that funny? I'm confused. Doesn't it mean ice cream is dangerous?

1. So far, how has the HEAL Study research team examined the effect of urban trees and plants on people's health? Circle the best answer.
  - A) They compared middle class neighborhoods with poorer neighborhoods.
  - B) They compared neighborhoods that previously had different noise levels.
  - C) They compared neighborhoods with different kinds of trees and plants.
  - D) They compared recently greened neighborhoods and those without new trees.
2. According to the article, which of the following is NOT true about the study area? Circle the best answer.
  - A) It was a city in Kentucky.
  - B) It was a high-income area.
  - C) More than half of the residents were female.
  - D) None of the residents were older than 75.
3. Which of the following best describes the HEAL study research team's future research plan on greening neighborhoods? Circle the best answer.
  - A) Determine the effects of trees on sleep quality
  - B) Examine how highways can be distributed in green areas
  - C) Investigate whether green spaces improve housing prices
  - D) Observe if exercise improves children's mental health
4. HEAL プロジェクトにおいて、すでに明らかになっている主な成果を、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

5. 木々に囲まれて暮らすことが身体の健康に良い影響を与える, と述べられている。本文に即して, その理由について日本語で説明しなさい。

1. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason that people enjoy the broadcast? Circle the best answer.
  - A) Spotting moose can be like a game.
  - B) They are delighted by the forests and rivers.
  - C) They enjoy discussing the migration in the chat.
  - D) They frequently see the moose feeding.
  
2. Which of the following is given as what the moose fans do? Circle the best answer.
  - A) They are sometimes too excited to sleep during the migration.
  - B) They do research on details about the lives of moose.
  - C) They monitor the moose migration only on weekends.
  - D) They often visit the woods where moose live.
  
3. スウェーデンの北部地方における“moose migration”(ヘラジカの季節移動)について, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
  
4. “The Great Moose Migration”が他の自然番組と異なると考えられる点を, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

screens into “Where’s Wally?” Could that be one? Or that? They’re keeping score on a piece of paper, with a moose-to-stone spotting ratio. “They are also called ‘near-moose experiences,’” said Dr. Ericsson, the moose expert. “It’s kind of fun,” Mr. Edlund added, shrugging as he looked at the screens. “Keeps you awake.”

For fans, the video feed is both an oasis and a mirage. They sit gazing at Sweden’s forests and rivers, posting their delight online at the same time. Marianne Hauger, 49, turns it on while at home on a small island in northeast Sweden. She loves moose, of course. But the conversation is the real attraction. “When you’re in this chat you forget that there are bad things in the world,” she said. “It’s always sad when it ends each year. It feels so empty,” she said, adding, “Thankfully, it’s in the middle of May so you have summer to look forward to.”

[Amelia Nierenberg and Christina Anderson, The ‘Great Moose Migration’ livestream captivates Sweden. *The New York Times*, April 15, 2025 および Ayana Archie, A moose trek across Sweden pulls in millions of viewers looking for ‘Slow TV.’ *National Public Radio*, April 25, 2025 より抜粋, 一部改変]

(次のページにも問題があります。)

問 2 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Who would spend hours a day watching moose hike through northern Sweden on their annual spring migration? Lots of people, it turns out. “I didn’t really think it would hit,” said Arne Nilsson, 54, speaking of an annual Swedish livestream called “The Great Moose Migration” started in 2019. “I thought it would be ridiculous,” he added. Mr. Nilsson, who grew up in the Swedish woods, was wrong. Now, he devotes six hours a day to moderating a Facebook group of over 77,000 fans, many of whom will spend the next three weeks watching moose on SVT, Sweden’s national broadcaster.

About 300,000 moose live in Sweden, said Goran Ericsson, who leads the moose research group at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. From late April to late May, between 300 and 500 moose migrate from their winter hangout spot by the Bothnian Bay in northern Sweden, to their summer one in the mountains near the Sweden-Norway border. These moose in northern Sweden migrate up to 90 kilometers, much longer than moose in southern Sweden, who migrate less than 10 kilometers, according to the university. The 100 or so that may appear on the livestream are traveling on a path their ancestors have followed since the ice age. “In the summer, they migrate to good places where they can birth the calves, and good places where they can find good food,” Ericsson said. They’ll complete their journey in around one to three weeks, just in time for the nutrients to mature in the vegetation they like.

Last year, millions of people watched the livestream, said Johan Erhag, the executive producer. And the fans are obsessed. “Some people are fanatics,” said Lasse Nasstrom, 59, a member of the Facebook group, who streams it on one of his three monitors while he works on the others. “I don’t believe some of them sleep during those weeks.” Some people, like Lillemor Elfgren, start their days by checking for updates. Ms. Elfgren, 43, lives in Vannasby, in northeast

Sweden, and gets a notification whenever there’s any real action. “Has anything interesting happened?” she said. “Is one of them about to swim?”

This is hardly the only livestream of nature to delight humans. There is “Planet Earth,” of course, and the Dutch “fish doorbell,” where fans help the fish migration. Some fans count down the final seconds at the end of the year on a clock at an oasis in the Namibian desert. There’s even a cheese camera, for people who want to watch Cheddar cheese age in real time. In Sweden, even when no moose are visible (which happens more often than one might expect from a moose livestream), the woods are stunning and awesome. Rivers flow against snowy banks. Light shines through sun-spotted groves. Swans glide in the air, white and wild. These are like cinematic views, set to the sound of birds and wind. “I want it to be like a living painting on the wall,” said Stefan Edlund, the program’s producer.

Mr. Edlund was inspired by similar “slow television” streams from Norway, a center of the tranquil Nordic style. He said he ignored advice to include flashy graphics or use a human presenter. The purity of the woods was the point. Unlike many other nature programs, which may have music and narration, the moose march broadcast is raw. It is also live. The only “edits” are cuts between the 34 cameras along the migration path.

That’s the draw, according to Mr. Nilsson, the Facebook page moderator. The moose do not know they are being watched. They certainly do not know they are being watched by fans live-blogging their minute-by-minute joy of watching the migration. “This isn’t staged,” he said. “This isn’t cut together. This is reality TV at its finest.”

Their cameras will film the moose, undisturbed, until May 4, when the videos are scheduled to end. That is, of course, if they can locate moose to film. “It’s a bit of a sport to find them,” he said. So he and his team make it into a game, at least at the command center. They search the videos, turning the