

# S

2026(令和8)年度入学試験 英一S一問

## 英 語

(注意：解答はすべて所定の解答用紙に記入すること)

1. この問題冊子は、12 ページあります。

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、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。

2. 解答はすべてマークシート解答用紙 **数学以外共通** に記入すること。

記入にあたっては、次のことに注意すること。

- ① マークはHB、又はBの鉛筆(シャープペンシル可)を使うこと。ボールペン、サインペン等はたとえ黒であっても使用しないこと。
- ② マークシート解答用紙は電算機にかけるので、折りまげたり汚したりしないこと。
- ③ 間違っ てマークした場合は、消しゴムできれいに消してからマークしな おすこと。
- ④ マークは次に示すように枠内を黒く塗りつぶすこと。

※ マークのつけ方の正しい例 (3を解答する場合)

① ② ● ④ . . . . .

※ マークのつけ方の悪い例

⊗ ⊙ ⊖ ⊗ . . . . .

3. マークシート解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、それぞれ正しく記入すること。正しく記入されていない場合、又は正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことや0点になることがあります。

- ① 受験科目欄：「英語」にマークすること。
- ② 氏 名 欄：氏名・フリガナを記入すること。
- ③ 座席番号欄：受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークすること。

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読み、設問 1～23 に答えよ。解答はマークシート解答用紙にマークせよ。

Air quality differs from place to place and day to day. But about 99 percent of the world's population breathes air at some point that does not meet the pollution guidelines set (\_\_\_\_\_) the World Health Organization (WHO). Different forms of air pollution kill about 7 million people each year, the U.N. health agency estimates. But health experts say (some actions / there / can / individuals / take / are) to protect themselves, even in the world's most polluted cities.

The first step is to start with the understanding (\_\_\_\_\_) air is not only polluted when it looks smoky or smoggy, said Tanushree Ganguly. She is an air quality expert with the Energy Policy Institute of Chicago's India program. "Blue skies can't guarantee you clean air," Ganguly told The Associated Press.

Air pollutants often come from people burning things. Examples include fuels as well as clearing operations involving crops or trees. Pollutants can also be released from wildfires. Some of the most dangerous particles we can breathe in are called particulate matter\*<sup>1</sup>. The smallest of these are known as PM 2.5. This is because they are less than 2.5 microns in diameter. These particles can travel deep inside human lungs and are mostly created by burning fuels. Larger particles, (know) as PM 10, are linked to agriculture, roadways, mining or wind-blown dust. Other dangerous pollutants include gases like nitrogen dioxide or sulfur dioxide\*<sup>2</sup>, (\_\_\_\_\_) are also produced from burning fuels. This information comes from Anumita Roychowdhury, an air pollution expert at the Center for Science and Environment in New Delhi.

The American-based Health Effects Institute says air pollution is the second-largest risk factor for early death worldwide, behind high blood pressure. Short-term exposure can cause asthma attacks and increase the risk

of heart attacks and stroke, especially in older people and (those / medical /<sup>(10)</sup>  
with / problems / existing). Long-term exposure can cause serious heart and  
lung problems that can lead to<sup>(11)</sup> death. A recent study by the U.N. children's<sup>(12)</sup>  
agency UNICEF found that more than 500 million children in East Asia and  
Pacific countries breathe unhealthy air. The pollution is linked to the deaths of  
100 children under age 5 every day. June Kunugi, UNICEF's Regional  
Director for East Asia, said the polluted air limits growth, harms lungs and<sup>(13)</sup>  
affects thinking abilities. "Every breath matters, but for too many children  
every breath can bring harm," she said.

Over 6,000 cities in 117 countries now record and follow air quality levels.  
Many mobile apps include air quality information as well. But it can be  
difficult to know how bad the air is by looking at these numbers.<sup>(14)</sup> To help<sup>(15)</sup>  
people better understand air quality levels, many countries have established  
an air quality index, or AQI. Larger numbers on this index mean worse air.  
Different countries have different air quality standards. For example, India's  
daily PM 2.5 limit is more than 1.5 times higher than in Thailand and 4 times  
higher than WHO standards. For individuals, experts say the goal should be  
to limit exposure when air quality is bad, by staying indoors or wearing a  
mask. This is not always possible, though. Danny Djarum is with the World  
Resources Institute. He told the AP there are many people (\_\_\_\_\_)<sup>(16)</sup> live or  
work outside and "can't really afford" to stay indoors. People also need to  
watch indoor air pollution that can be caused by common household<sup>(17)</sup> activities  
like cooking or burning incense.

What are the benefits — and limitations — of air purifiers? While air  
purifiers can help reduce indoor air pollution, experts say they do (have)<sup>(18)</sup>  
limitations. The devices (air / work / by / a room / pulling / from)<sup>(19)</sup> and then  
pushing it through a filter that<sup>(20)</sup> traps pollutants. The filtered air is then sent  
back into the room. Air purifiers work best when used in small spaces and  
when people are nearby. This is because they can only clean a certain amount

of air, said Rajasekhar Balasubramanian of the National University of Singapore. He added, "If we have a tiny air purifier in a large room, it won't be effective."

VOA(AP)

(注) <sup>1</sup>particulate matter : 粒子状物質

<sup>2</sup>sulfur dioxide : 二酸化硫黄

1. 下線部(1)の空所に入る適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は[1]。  
① of                      ② for                      ③ by                      ④ into
2. 下線部(2)“(some actions / there / can / individuals / take / are)”を並べ替えたとき、3番目と5番目にくる組み合わせは次のどれか。解答番号は[2]。  
① 3番目 : are                      5番目 : take  
② 3番目 : some actions                      5番目 : can  
③ 3番目 : there                      5番目 : individuals  
④ 3番目 : take                      5番目 : can
3. 下線部(3)の空所に入る適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は[3]。  
① that                      ② which                      ③ how                      ④ what
4. 下線部(4)“guarantee”の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。解答番号は[4]。  
① overcome                      ② work                      ③ promise                      ④ succeed
5. 下線部(5)“breathe”のeaと同じ発音を含むものは次のどれか。解答番号は[5]。  
① steak                      ② creature                      ③ great                      ④ threat
6. 下線部(6)“diameter”の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。解答番号は[6]。  
① 宝石                      ② 図表                      ③ 直径                      ④ 診断

7. 下線部(7) “know” の適切な形は次のどれか。解答番号は[7]。

- ① know                      ② knew                      ③ known                      ④ knowing

8. 下線部(8)の空所に入る適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は[8]。

- ① which                      ② who                      ③ what                      ④ whose

9. 下線部(9) “exposure” の反意語は次のどれか。解答番号は[9]。

- ① breath                      ② touch                      ③ release                      ④ protection

10. 下線部(10) “(those / medical / with / problems / existing)” を並べ替えたとき、適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は[10]。

- ① existing those medical problems with  
② those medical problems existing with  
③ those with existing medical problems  
④ with those medical problems existing

11. 下線部(11) “lead to” の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。解答番号は[11]。

- ① guide as                      ② lose to                      ③ win by                      ④ result in

12. 下線部(12) “children’s agency” の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。解答番号は[12]。

- ① gathering of students                      ② laboratory in a university  
③ meeting of parents                      ④ organization for children

13. 下線部(13) “the polluted air limits growth, harms lungs and affects thinking abilities” の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。解答番号は[13]。

- ① 空気の汚染に対する制限は広がり、肺や思考力にも影響を与える  
② 汚染された空気は広がり、心臓と肺、思考能力に影響を及ぼす  
③ 空気の汚染には限界があるが、肺と思考力には影響を与える  
④ 汚染された空気は成長を妨げ、肺を傷つけ、思考力に影響を及ぼす

14. 下線部(14) “looking at these numbers” の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

解答番号は14。

- ① counting air-polluted cities
- ② paying attention to air quality information
- ③ solving some math problems
- ④ downloading mobile apps

15. 下線部(15) “To” と同じ用法の to を含むものは次のどれか。解答番号は15。

- ① Miho is studying hard to do her best on the exam.
- ② My father wanted to become a teacher when he was a child.
- ③ He was the first person to come to the party.
- ④ Computers make it easy to do our work.

16. 下線部(16)の空所に入る適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は16。

- ① whom                      ② how                      ③ who                      ④ whose

17. 下線部(17) “household” の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。解答番号は17。

- ① 家主の                      ② 召使いの                      ③ 面倒な                      ④ 家事の

18. 下線部(18) “have” の適切な形は次のどれか。解答番号は18。

- ① have                      ② has                      ③ had                      ④ having

19. 下線部(19) “(air / work / by / a room / pulling / from)” を並べ替えたとき、適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は19。

- ① from a room pulling air work by
- ② work by pulling air from a room
- ③ pulling air work from a room by
- ④ work air from a room by pulling

20. 下線部(20) “that” と同じ用法の that を含むものは次のどれか。解答番号は20。

- ① She learned that the Earth goes around the sun.
- ② I like that cap better than this one.
- ③ We heard the news that our teacher got married.
- ④ This is a car that was made in Italy.

▶ 21～23. 本文の内容について、以下の設問に答えよ。解答番号は21～23。

21. What's the biggest factor in early death worldwide?

- ① high blood pressure
- ② asthma attacks
- ③ polluted air
- ④ land clearing for agriculture

22. How should we protect ourselves from poor air quality?

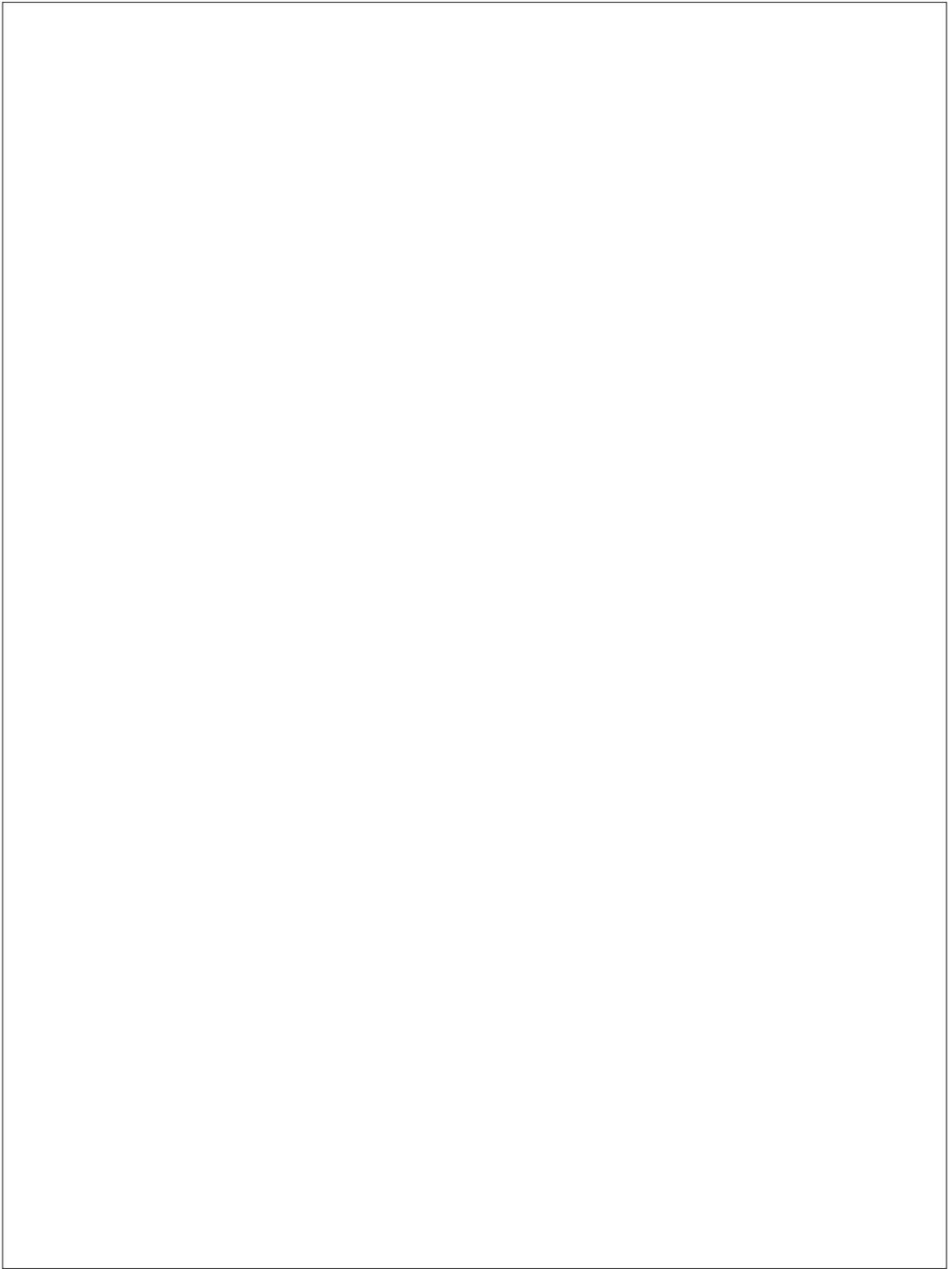
- ① By cooking every meal for ourselves
- ② By avoiding going outdoors in polluted air
- ③ By wearing protective clothing
- ④ By doing regular exercise

23. Which situation does an air purifier seem to work best in?

- ① In a tiny space
- ② In a crowded train
- ③ In an empty classroom
- ④ In a large kitchen

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読み，設問 24～43 に答えよ。

大問〔Ⅱ〕の問題文は著作権上の都合により掲載しておりません。  
ご不便をおかけしますことをお詫び申し上げます。



24. 下線部(24)“strange”のaと同じ発音を含むものは次のどれか。解答番号は24。

- ① have                      ② said                      ③ gate                      ④ enlarge

25. 下線部(25)の空所に入る適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は25。

- ① of                      ② for                      ③ to                      ④ at

26. 下線部(26)“want”の適切な形は次のどれか。解答番号は26。

- ① wanting                      ② wanted  
③ to want                      ④ having wanted

27. 下線部(27)“(like / life / is / what)”を並べ替えたとき、最も適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は27。

- ① life what is like                      ② life is like what  
③ what life is like                      ④ what is life like

28. 下線部(28)“subscribers”の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。解答番号は28。

- ① コメントを残す人                      ② 視聴者  
③ 引用する人                      ④ チャンネル登録者

29. 下線部(29)の空所に入る適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は29。

- ① On                      ② Over                      ③ For                      ④ In

30. 下線部(30)“with a talent for turning her life into her work, six days a week”の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。解答番号は30。

- ① ある TV タレントと共に週6日仕事をしている  
② 彼女に仕事を与えたある TV タレントと週6日一緒に居る  
③ 週6日、自分の生活を仕事に変える才能がある  
④ 週6日で出来る作品をより生活要素のあるものに変える才能をもっている



37. 下線部(37)の空所に入る適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は37。

- ① strong            ② strength            ③ strengthen            ④ strengthened

38. 下線部(38)“so you won't get any negative ones”の指す内容は次のどれか。

解答番号は38。

- ① だからあなたはいかなる肯定的なものも受け取らなくなるだろう  
② つまりあなたはどんな消極的な人とも関わりたくない  
③ あなたが少しも消極的な人と出逢わないように  
④ あなたが少しも嫌なコメントを受け取らないように

39. 下線部(39)の空所に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。解答番号は39。

- ① who            ② that            ③ what            ④ whose

▶ 40～43. 本文の内容について、次の問に答えよ。解答番号は40～43。

40. Which of the following is **NOT** true for Jessii?

- ① She started her career as a YouTuber when she was a high school student.  
② She edits her videos by herself.  
③ She replies to messages from her subscribers every week.  
④ She feels glad when she meets her fans in various places.

41. Why did Jessii feel bad before?

- ① Because a salesperson in a coffee shop dropped her coffee.  
② Because anonymous people online made some negative comments about her.  
③ Because she liked her negative points others pointed out.  
④ Because she understood who sent her hate comments.

42. Which of the following is true about DanTDM?

- ① He doesn't care about the problems with his privacy.
- ② His fans know his face now.
- ③ He toured the UK, America and Australia with the Minecraft sales teams.
- ④ He makes videos about his original stories.

43. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the text?

- ① Jessii is sometimes approached by her fans in public.
- ② Jessii was sometimes annoyed about the messages she got from her viewers.
- ③ Jessii strongly recommends that you be a YouTuber.
- ④ DanTDM held a tour in some countries.