

2026年2月1日

入学試験問題

英 語

I 次の問い（問1～2）に答えよ。

問1. (1)～(20)の空所に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- (1) In an effort to () reading, the school decided to build a new library.
- ① encouraged ② encouraging
③ encourage ④ encouragement
- (2) Steven has published a number () books on baseball.
- ① from ② by ③ off ④ of
- (3) The text of the interview is no () on the website.
- ① long ② longer ③ short ④ shorter
- (4) I've lost the pen () my mother gave me!
- ① that ② who ③ when ④ where
- (5) My sister visited Paris rather () Rome.
- ① of ② as ③ than ④ from
- (6) This video game is simply (), and I think everyone should play it.
- ① amaze ② amazing ③ amazed ④ amazingly
- (7) I have to postpone () a new phone.
- ① buying ② to buy
③ to buying ④ bought
- (8) I visit my grandparents () time to time.
- ① on ② in ③ from ④ for
- (9) () is the population of Nagoya?
- ① How many ② How far
③ When ④ What

II 次の英文を読み、下の問い（問1～4）に答えよ。

Air quality differs from place to place and day to day. But approximately^(ア) 99 percent of the world's population breathes air at some point that does not meet pollution guidelines set by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Different types of air pollution kill roughly 7 million people annually^(イ), the U.N. health agency estimates. But experts say there are some actions individuals can take to protect themselves. The first step is to start with the understanding that the air isn't polluted only when it looks smoggy^{注1)}. "Blue skies can't guarantee you clean air," one expert told The Associated Press (AP).

Pollutants^{注2)} and their sources

Air pollution is frequently^(ウ) produced when people burn fuels, or when they burn crops^(エ) and trees to clear land. Pollutants can also be (あ) from wildfires^{注3)}. Among the most dangerous particles^{注4)} we can breathe in is particulate matter (PM). The smallest particles are known as PM2.5. This is because they are less than 2.5 microns^{注5)} in diameter. These particles can travel deep inside human lungs and are mostly created by burning fuels. Larger particles, known as PM10, are linked to farming, traffic on roads, mining, or dust carried by the wind.

Health effects

The American-based Health Effects Institute says air pollution is the second-largest risk factor^(オ) for early death worldwide^(カ), after high blood pressure.

Short-term exposure can cause asthma^{注6)} attacks and increase the risk of heart attacks and strokes^{注7)}, especially in older people and those with existing^(ク) medical problems. Long-term exposure can cause serious heart and lung problems that can (い) death.

A recent study by the U.N. children’s agency UNICEF found that more⁽⁷⁾ 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. UNICEF’s Regional Director for East Asia said the polluted air limits growth, harms lungs, and negatively affects thinking abilities. “Every breath matters, but for too many children every breath can bring harm,” the director said.

How to know if air is safe

More than 6,000 cities in 117 countries now record and monitor 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. To help people better understand air quality levels, many countries have established⁽⁸⁾ an air quality index (AQI). Larger numbers on this index mean worse air.

Different countries have different air quality standards. (う), India’s daily PM2.5 limit is more than 1.5 times higher than Thailand’s and 4 times higher than WHO standards.

How can you protect yourself?

Experts say that when air quality is bad, people should stay inside or wear a mask. This is not always possible^(A), though. According to the World Resources Institute, many people live or work outside and these people cannot just stay inside all the time. People also need to be aware of indoor air pollution that can be caused by common household activities like cooking.

What are the benefits — and limitations — of air purifiers^{注8)} ?

While air purifiers can help reduce indoor air pollution, experts say they do have limitations. The devices take in air from a room, and then clean it by passing it through a filter that catches air pollutants. The filtered air is then

sent back into the room.

Air purifiers work best when used in small spaces. ^(B) This is because they can only clean a certain amount of air, said one expert from the National University of Singapore. He added, “If we have a tiny air purifier in a large room, it won’t be effective.”
^(A)

- 注1) smoggy スモッグのかかった
 注2) pollutant 汚染物質
 注3) wildfire 山火事
 注4) particle 微粒子
 注5) micron ミクロン (100万分の1メートル)
 注6) asthma ぜんそく
 注7) stroke 脳卒中
 注8) air purifier 空気清浄機

問1. 下線部(ア)~(オ)の意味として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(ア) **31**

- ① only ② about ③ just ④ early

(イ) **32**

- ① twice a year ② twice a month
 ③ each month ④ each year

(ウ) **33**

- ① 個人 ② 仲間 ③ 団体 ④ 利用者

(エ) **34**

- ① never ② seldom ③ often ④ always

(オ) **35**

- ① 残骸 ② 作物 ③ 落ち葉 ④ 肥料

(カ)

- ① 物質 ② 能力 ③ 燃料 ④ 要因

(キ)

- ① locally ② regionally ③ globally ④ nationally

(ク)

- ① 既存の ② 共通の ③ 特定の ④ 重度の

(ケ)

- ① below ② close to ③ over ④ up to

(コ)

- ① set up ② relied on ③ maintained ④ violated

(サ)

- ① 代替的な ② 効果的な ③ 決定的な ④ 革新的な

問2. 空所 ~ を埋める語または語句として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(あ) ① reused ② reversed
 ③ registered ④ released

(い) ① be caused by ② care about
 ③ lead to ④ take the place of

(う) ① However ② In spite of this
 ③ Instead ④ For example

問3. 下線部(A)と(B)が示す具体的な内容として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～

④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(A) 45

- ① 外出の際に、マスクを着用することを義務化することは簡単ではない。
- ② 誰もが常に室内にいたり、マスクを着用したりすることができるわけではない。
- ③ 外出を控えるかどうかを、個人の判断に委ねることは現実的ではない。
- ④ 在宅勤務を推奨して、出社人数を制限することは得策とはいえない。

(B) 46

- ① 空気清浄機は、静音性の高いものを使うのが最も効果的であること
- ② 空気清浄機は、狭い空間で使うのが最も効果的であること
- ③ 空気清浄機は、高価なものの方が性能がよいこと
- ④ 空気清浄機は、加湿機能の付いているものの方が性能がよいこと

問4. 本文の内容から判断して、下記の英文(1)～(4)の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) Why does one expert say that “blue skies can’t guarantee you clean air”? 47

- ① Because air pollution is always visible in the sky.
- ② Because blue skies mean that there is no pollution.
- ③ Because the expert likes the color of the sky.
- ④ Because air pollution can still exist even if the sky looks clear.

(2) Which of the following statements is true about PM? 48

- ① PM2.5 can go deeply into the lungs.
- ② The amount of PM10 is as much as that of PM2.5.
- ③ PM10 is more widespread than PM2.5.
- ④ PM2.5 has decreased more rapidly than PM10.

(3) According to UNICEF, what is one serious effect of air pollution on children? 49

- ① Less interest in physical activities
- ② Changes in sleep patterns
- ③ A decline in the ability to think
- ④ Daily headaches

(4) Which of the following statements is true? 50

- ① AQI helps people understand how polluted the air is.
- ② Every country uses the same standard for AQI.
- ③ Higher AQI numbers mean that the air quality is better.
- ④ AQI numbers show temperature and humidity.

MEMO
