

2026年度

入 学 試 験 問 題

(A 日 程)

英 語

注 意

- 1 試験官の開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 開始の合図で、1 ページから 13 ページまで問題が印刷されていることを確かめなさい。
- 3 解答用紙はこの表紙の裏にあります。
- 4 解答用紙に受験番号を書きなさい。名前を書いてはいけません。
- 5 答えはすべて解答用紙の指定された解答欄に書き、必ず欄内に収めなさい。
- 6 リスニング試験(6)は、試験開始 10 分後に放送します。問題に目を通しておきなさい。
- 7 試験官の終了の合図で、すぐに筆記用具を置きなさい。
- 8 問題および解答用紙は机の上に置き、持ち帰ってはいけません。

(問題は次ページから始まります)

1 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

We have access to large amounts of information thanks to social media, and it spreads faster than ever before. However, it has brought us challenges. Is the news you are watching or reading true or not true?

The news which is not true is often called “fake news.” If we look deeper into fake news, you may find misinformation and disinformation. These words may be long, and you could be confused, but no need to *panic! They’re just words used to describe two different types of fake news that can spread *mainly on social media and in real life.

Misinformation is fake news that is created and spread by mistake. In other words, it is spread by someone who doesn’t realize that it’s wrong. (1) This is the main thing about misinformation. It happens when facts or news are given to someone without being checked. These *posts often can include part of the truth because they are stories or opinions that may be connected to real events that the people who posted them ① hear or experienced in their real lives. While they are making the post, the details can be changed little by little, or something unclear may be added because of his or her opinions or feelings. Because of these, it is very difficult to know how wrong misinformation is.

Here are some examples of misinformation:

- 1) A TV program introduced a post by a doctor which said, “Oranges helped me recover from *COVID-19,” but it was not COVID-19 but a cold.
- 2) A magazine introduced a scientist who said *natto* helps people lose weight, but in fact, it was wrong.

On the other hand, disinformation is fake news that is created and spread with bad ideas. In other words, it is spread by someone who knows that it’s not true. (2) The purpose is often to () people (あ)() them (い) in a certain way or to make money from someone’s *clicks on a post. These days, hate speeches and some campaigns in *elections can be shown as examples.

Here are some examples of disinformation:

- 1) A Japanese politician talked on TV about foreign people visiting Japan, “Foreigners are destroying our culture with their bad manners. They should be kicked out from Japan!”

- 2) A woman introduced the ring she wears on the Internet, “This ring is said to bring the wearer happiness. If you want to be happier, click HERE!”

Because videos about the news can be shared or liked so quickly on apps such as *TikTok, *Instagram and *X, posts with misinformation or even disinformation can easily spread. Some of these social media services provide both misinformation and disinformation. In many cases, videos posted on these *platforms are about one to three minutes long, (3) so there isn't much time to provide full context. A report published in 2022 (2) find that about one-fifth of TikTok videos have wrong information in them. Also, we can find posts with very strong words which can surprise, excite, or even make users angry. The users can be (3) lead by such posts to a click without thinking deeply.

How can we find fake news? Well, it can be very hard. Sometimes, many people around you are saying the same thing. Also, it is a lot of fun to talk about common topics which are exciting and interesting. In (4) such a situation, you may forget to think carefully about the things you say and that it can be a big problem if the “news” you’re sharing with your friends is not true. It is getting more important for us to have the habit of (4) check the facts with two or three trusted *sources in order not to say something wrong. Even if you notice it’s wrong after you said it, (5) (遅すぎてフェイクニュースになるのを止められないかもしれない).

(6) The Japanese have a famous saying, “().” It means that information spreads easily, and sharing information is not simple. This is important in a world with fake news. Now, (7) it is getting more and more important to think about how we share things online.

〔*脚注〕

panic パニック(状態) mainly 主に post(s) (ネット上に)投稿(する)

COVID-19 新型コロナウイルス感染症 click(s) (画面上などで)クリック(する)

election(s) 選挙 TikTok/Instagram/X いずれもソーシャルネットワーキングサービス(SNS)の名称

platform(s) システムやサービスを稼働させるための土台, 基盤 source(s) 情報源

問 1 本文中の下線部(1)の説明として適当になるように、下の日本語文の空所に 15 字以内の言葉を入れなさい。

“misinformation”は、() を自覚しない発信者によって広められるということ。

問 2 本文中の二重下線部①～④の語を適する形にしなさい。

問 3 本文中の下線部(2)の空欄に入るものを次のア～エから選んだとき、空所(あ)(い)に当てはまるものをそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。

The purpose is often to () people (あ)() them (い) in a certain way or to make money from someone’s clicks on a post.

ア by イ control ウ think エ making

問 4 本文中の下線部(3)とほぼ同じ内容の英文になるように、下の英文の空所(1)(2)に適する語をそれぞれ入れなさい。

so there isn’t much time to provide full context.

= so they are not long (1) (2) provide full context.

問 5 本文中の下線部(4)の説明として適当なものを次の選択肢ア～エから2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 友人と共通の話題について楽しく話をしている状況

イ インスタグラムなどで自身の経験についての投稿を作成している状況

ウ 自分の周りの人たちが一つのことに對して同じようなことを話している状況

エ インターネット上で事実ではないと思われる投稿を見つけた状況

問6 本文中の下線部(5)の意味になるように、下のカッコ内の語を並べかえなさい。

(遅すぎてフェイクニュースになるのを止められないかもしれない).

= (too / stop / late / it / be / to / may) it from becoming fake news.

問7 本文中の下線部(6)の空所に入ることわざとしてもっとも適当なものを次の選択肢ア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 人を呪わば穴二つ

イ 人のうわさも七十五日

ウ 人の口に戸は立てられぬ

エ 人おのおの長短あり

問8 本文中の下線部(7)を日本語にしなさい。

2 AさんとBさんがある小説について話をしています。英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。なお、***で区切られた箇所は小説の内容です。

A: We have to introduce a book in the class after the holidays, don't we?

B: Well, I already chose one and read it. Do you know *Edgar Allan Poe?
I decided to introduce his book.

A: What kind of the story was it?

B: It was a story about a *doppelgänger. A doppelgänger is like, you know, another type of yourself or something like that. I hear everyone has three doppelgängers each in the world.

A: Really? I'm not sure, but I want to (①) mine... or maybe not...

Oh, man, I'm getting scared. Is the doppelgänger doing anything bad in the story?

B: Well, the story is like this. There was a boy who wouldn't listen to anyone and liked to give orders. He always wanted to (②) every game, every fight, and to be first in everything. All the other boys, even those a bit older than himself, were happy to follow and obey him. However, one boy who refused to obey him appeared. Strangely, both of them (③) the same name: William Wilson.

All the other boys, even those a bit older than myself, were happy to follow and obey me. All, that is, *except one. His name was the same as mine, so I shall call him William Wilson, too.

This William Wilson refused to obey me. He *argued with me, both in class and in the playground, and tried to stop the other boys from following me.

Wilson was always calm and cool. I didn't hate him, but neither did I like him. I didn't understand why he *frightened or worried me. I was afraid of him.

We seemed to *look alike as well. We were as tall as one another, we were both thin, and even our faces were alike. After a while, he started to *dress like me, and even to walk like me.

Very often, he used to give advice, and told me quietly what I should do or what I should say. I began to hate him when he did it.

A few years later, I went up to Oxford University, and I forgot William Wilson

and the strange *fear I felt. I spent a lot of my time *gambling at Oxford. I played cards to win money from the other students and became even richer. Of course, I was careful to play only with students who were bad at playing cards. In ④this way, I succeeded in winning every time. In my second year at University, I met a new student called Glendinning. I soon realized he was very *unintelligent and because of this he was, of course, a very *suitable person for me to gamble with! One day, we all played for many long hours. In the end, by my careful plan, I was playing alone against Glendinning, while the others watched our game.

My plan was working excellently. He and I continued playing, and in less than an hour my *winnings were four times as big. Now, あ Glendinning's (as / face / a sheet / white / as / was). Everyone around the table started talking, and I heard the words, "That's the end of Glendinning. He's just lost everything he had!"

As we stood in silence, the doors suddenly opened, and a strong wind filled the room. We noticed that a man entered the room. He was about as tall as I was, and his face and body were hidden by a long *cloak. Then he began to speak. "Gentlemen," he said. “ い I am here because (important / tell / have / I / to / something) you. I am sorry, but you do not really know the man who has just won so much money from Glendinning. Let me tell you how to learn more about him. Please look very carefully inside his left sleeve and at the several little *packets inside the large pockets of his jacket.” Immediately after these words he left the room, as silently as he entered it.

My friends fell on me angrily and searched my clothes. They found the cards hidden carefully inside my left sleeve, and in my pockets, they discovered the packets of special cards which helped me to win every game I played.

The next morning, I left Oxford and escaped to Europe. But bad luck traveled with me. Soon after I arrived in Paris, I met William Wilson again. There, too, he destroyed my *evil hopes. Everywhere I went, he appeared like a ghost and came between me and my plans.

Again and again, I used to ask myself these questions. "Who is he? Where does he come from? What does he want from me?" But I could find no answer. He did not stop my plans all the time, but only when they were evil and dangerous, either to others or to myself. I understood all this, but still I was very angry. Why couldn't Wilson leave me alone?

A: Hmm, interesting.

I know why the doppelgänger Wilson wouldn't leave the real Wilson alone.

It might be because the real Wilson will do something evil unless somebody else stops him. But, I wonder why the real Wilson couldn't stop himself.

B: I don't know....

Perhaps, he couldn't stop doing evil things because he didn't realize some things were evil, I guess. He probably thought he was doing something great or clever, and it was not evil at all.

A: Well, I'm surprised that this doppelgänger is actually kind. I thought it would be something scarier.

B: Well, after reading it to the end, I realized the truth. The scariest thing is not the doppelgänger but ...

A: Wait! Don't tell me! I'm going to read it myself!

(出典 Edgar Allan Poe. "William Wilson", 1839 一部改編)

〔*脚注〕

Edgar Allan Poe エドガー・アラン・ポー。19世紀アメリカのミステリー作家。

doppelgänger ドッペルゲンガー。そっくりなもう一人の自分のこと。不吉な前兆という言い伝えもある。 except ～を除いて argue 口論する frighten ～を怖がらせる

look alike 見た目が似ている dress 服を着る・正装する fear 恐怖

gamble 賭け事(ギャンブル)をする unintelligent 知性的ではない

suitable ふさわしい, 適当な winnings 賭け事やギャンブルで獲得した金

cloak 首や肩にかけて体を覆う, 袖のない長い衣服。マント。昔のヨーロッパの服。

packet 小さな包み・小袋 evil 邪悪な, 恐ろしい

問 1 本文中の空所①～③に当てはまるもっとも適当な1語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

問 2 本文中の下線部④**this way**とは具体的にどのような方法ですか。句読点を含めた 15 字以上 25 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

問 3 本文中の下線部あ、いの語をそれぞれ並べかえて意味の通る英文にшинаさい。

問 4 Bさんは新学期に次のような発表をしました。次の英文中の空所(1)～(6)に入る適当な語(句)を、それぞれの選択肢ア、イより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

I read “William Wilson” written by Edgar Allan Poe during the holidays. There are two men called William Wilson in this story. The real William Wilson is really (1), he is a person who only cares about himself. I can’t describe what the other William Wilson is like. I don’t know (2) he comes from. I don’t know what he wants. Is he even alive or not? Yes, he is really (3). In the story, when the real William is going to do something (4) or wrong, for example, cheating in a card game to win money, the other William Wilson always stops him. The real William Wilson is (5) and he really wants to know why, but he just can’t find out the reason. Is there anyone who can explain the reason?

The other William Wilson is a doppelgänger as you see, so I thought it would be just a simple horror story at first, but it was much (6) than I expected.

Class, I would like you to read “William Wilson” and share what you think about it with me. Thank you.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| (1) ア selfish | イ kind | (2) ア that | イ where |
| (3) ア mysterious | イ silent | (4) ア right | イ terrible |
| (5) ア confused | イ interested | (6) ア easier | イ more interesting |

- 3 次の(1)～(5)の各組の英文の下線部に共通して入る語を, 選択肢ア～カから選び, それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ・ When you get a good chance to do something special, that is an _____.
・ For example, a chance to study abroad is a great _____.
- (2) ・ The total number of people living in a city or country is called the _____.
・ Tokyo has the largest _____ in Japan.
- (3) ・ School and learning are part of _____.
・ Every child should have the right to get a good _____.
- (4) ・ The cause or explanation for something is the _____.
・ He gave a good _____ for being late.
- (5) ・ An answer to a problem is a _____.
・ After talking, we found the best _____.

ア education

イ culture

ウ solution

エ opportunity

オ reason

カ population

- 4 次の(1)～(6)は、気候変動について訴えかけ、現在も環境を守るために活動している女性についての英文です。選択肢ア、イ、ウの中からもっとも適当なものを選び、文を完成させなさい。

(1) There is a young woman who started a climate *strike () fifteen.

ア when she is イ when she was ウ when she has been

(2) She () absent from school on Fridays to show her opinion about climate change.

ア used to be イ was used to be ウ used to

(3) She traveled by boat instead () flying to make less pollution.

ア for イ of ウ to

(4) Many world leaders () her speech that was given in 2019.

ア were surprised at イ was surprised at ウ were surprised to

(5) She wanted () about the environment.

ア to think people イ to people think ウ people to think

(6) She () hard to protect the Earth for more than seven years.

ア was working イ was worked ウ has been working

[*脚注] strike ストライキ

(問題は次ページに続きます)

5 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、空所(1)～(12)にそれぞれ適当な語を入れなさい。

- The volunteers take care of the plants.

The plants are taken care (1) (2) the volunteers.

- Mr. Brown was our English teacher two years ago.

Mr. Brown (3) (4) English two years ago.

- This is the most beautiful painting that I have ever seen.

I have (5) seen (6) a beautiful painting.

- Friendship is the most valuable thing in life.

Friendship is (7) valuable (8) anything else.

- Her uncle is a famous writer in Canada.

Her uncle is a writer (9) to many people in Canada.

- My idea is better than his.

(10) idea is not as good (11) (12).

6 リスニング問題(放送時間は約8分)

これから放送される英文は、中学3年生のサトシが「留学生にすすめる日本の魅力的な場所」というテーマで発表したものです。放送を聴き、その内容に関する(1)～(5)の質問の答えとしてもっとも適当なものを、それぞれの選択肢より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。放送を聴きながら、メモをとっても構いません。英文は2回放送されます。

- (1) How much does it cost if you join the tour in Minami City, take photos in a *kimono*, and enjoy snacks and drinks?

ア 1,300 yen イ 2,500 yen ウ 2,800 yen エ 3,300 yen

- (2) What can you NOT do in the famous Higashi City hot spring?

ア use a locker イ use a towel in the bath
ウ boil eggs エ take a bath with monkeys

- (3) When do people enjoy fireworks in Higashi City?

ア every day in a year イ every weekend in summer
ウ every year at the end of August エ every Friday evening

- (4) Which is true about the farm stays in Nishi Town?

ア Visitors must bring their own food.
イ Visitors must pay 10,000 yen in spring.
ウ Visitors can experience rice planting in fall.
エ Visitors and other people can work together.

- (5) A friend from America wants to try traditional Japanese clothes.
Which is the best place for him?

ア Minami City
イ Higashi City
ウ Nishi Town

(問題は以上です)

2026年度 高等学校入学試験（A日程） 英語 解答用紙

1	問 1	10 15														
	問 2	①		②		③		④								
	問 3	あ		い												
	問 4	1	2		問 5											
	問 6															
	問 7															
	問 8															

2	問 1	①	②	③
	問 2	2		
	問 3	{ あ (Glendinning's) い (I am here because) (.) (you.)		
	問 4	(1)	(2)	(3)

5	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

6

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

受験番号	
------	--

得点	
----	--

1

問1

情 報 が 間 違 っ て い る こ と

問2

①

heard

②

found

③

led

④

checking

問3

あ

ア

い

ウ

問4

enough

to

問5

ア

ウ

問6

it may be too late to stop (it from becoming fake news.)

問7

ウ

問8

(解答例)オンラインでの物事の共有の仕方について考えることはますます重要になってきている。

2

問1

①

see/meet

②

win

③

had

問2

ゲ ー ム の 苦 手 な 人 を わ ざ と 相 手 に 選 ぶ と い う 方 法 。

問3

あ

(Glendinning's) face was as white as a sheet(.)

い

(I am here because) I have something important to tell (you.)

問4

(1)

ア

(2)

イ

(3)

ア

(4)

イ

(5)

ア

(6)

イ

3

(1)

エ

(2)

カ

(3)

ア

(4)

オ

(5)

ウ

4

(1)

イ

(2)

ア

(3)

イ

(4)

ア

(5)

ウ

(6)

ウ

5

(1)

of

(2)

by

(3)

taught

(4)

us

(5)

never

(6)

such

(7)

more

(8)

than

(9)

known

(10)

His

(11)

as

(12)

mine

6

(1)

エ

(2)

イ

(3)

イ

(4)

エ

(5)

ア

受験番号

得点