2026 年度　入学試験問題

英　　語　(50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．試験終了の合図でやめること。

東京都市大学等々力高等学校

1 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The secret to long-term (　　) isn't in one big leap — it's in the tiny steps taken consistently over time.
ア success　イ succeed　ウ successful　エ successive

2. Will you be (　　) to carry all the shopping back home on your bike?
ア useful　イ possible　ウ able　エ convenient

3. She left a large sum of money in her will to (　　) a wildlife park.
ア persuade　イ compete　ウ pause　エ found

4. She asked me (　　) I was interested in working for her.
ア what　イ whether　ウ who　エ which

5. The magic show had a lot of audience (　　), with people shouting things to the performers and going up on stage.
ア participation　イ patience　ウ probability　エ policy

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. 早起きは健康に良い。
【 ア early　イ for　ウ get　エ good　オ health　カ is　キ to　ク up　ケ your 】

(　　)(a)(　　)(　　)(b)(　　)(　　)(c)(　　).

2. 今週末までに報告書を提出していただけますか。
【 ア by　イ end　ウ mind　エ of　オ submitting　カ the　キ would　ク you　ケ your report 】

(　　)(a)(　　)(　　)(b)(　　)(　　)(c)(　　)(　　) this week?

3. 治療の前に熱を下げなければなりません。
【 ア before　イ can　ウ get　エ have　オ of　カ rid　キ the fever　ク to　ケ we 】

You (　　)(a)(　　)(　　)(b)(　　)(　　)(　　)(c) treat your disease.

4. 当時は地球が平らで宇宙の中心にあると信じられていた。
【 ア and　イ at　ウ believed　エ it　オ of　カ that　キ the earth　ク the center
ケ was　コ was flat 】

At that time (　　)(　　)(a)(　　)(b)(　　)(　　)(c)(　　)(　　)
the universe.

5. その物語の主人公は、身に起きたことを覚えていない。
【 ア anything　イ can't　ウ happened　エ of　オ remember　カ that　キ the hero
ク the story　ケ to 】

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

6. お互いに手紙を書いたおかげで私たちは親友になりました。
【 ア best　イ become　ウ each　エ friends　オ helped　カ other　キ to　ク us　ケ writing 】

(　　)(a)(　　)(　　)(　　)(b)(　　)(c)(　　).

3 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

The History of Marshmallows

There's nothing better than hot chocolate with marshmallows on a cold winter's day. But do you know the history behind these sweet, puffy treats? The biggest shock for many is learning that the marshmallow is actually a plant. Its scientific name is Althaea officinalis, and it grows mostly in Europe and Western Asia. It can get as high as six feet tall and has light pink flowers. It's a member of the mallow family and grows in wet, marshy areas — hence the name marshmallow.

Ancient Greeks began to use the marshmallow plant to heal wounds and *soothe sore throats as far back as the 9th century BCE. They also used a balm made from the marshmallow plant's *sap to soothe toothaches and bee stings. Later, Arab physicians used ground-up marshmallow leaves to reduce swelling and pain, and Romans used it as a *laxative. By the Middle Ages, the marshmallow plant had developed quite the reputation for its *medicinal properties and was used in a wide variety of treatments from stomach upsets to *insomnia.

The Ancient Egyptians were the first to turn the marshmallow plant into a sweet treat, but it wasn't anything like the marshmallows we enjoy today. They simply combined marshmallow sap with nuts and honey. The dish was reserved for *nobility. The gods were said to enjoy the treat as well. However, despite the Egyptian delicacy, most cultures only ate marshmallow in times of food shortage because the plant is tough and bitter.

*Confectioners created *guimauve* — a French marshmallow treat — in 19th century France. The treat combined the plant's medicinal properties with sweetness more related to the Egyptian way of enjoying it. *Pâté de guimauve* was made from whipping dried marshmallow roots together with sugar, water, and egg whites. The result was an early version of the soft, puffy dessert that we enjoy today. Early versions of French marshmallow were sold in the form of *lozenges and bars, and some doctors recommended consuming them for medicinal purposes.

The French treats were available to everyone, not just the upper class, and demand quickly grew for more. Confectioners and candy makers needed a way to speed up the production process. In the late 1800s, they created a machine that could make shapes in the cornstarch. Around the same time, the sap from the marshmallow plant, which took over a day to dry, was replaced with gelatin, which was both more convenient and helped the marshmallows hold their shape better. Over time, the egg whites were also replaced. And even though what they were made of changed and the treats no longer contained sap from the marshmallow plant, **the name stuck**.

Marshmallows were introduced in America in the early 1900s. They were first sold as penny candy and quickly gained popularity. In 1927, the Girl Scouts Handbook featured a recipe for "Some More," a name which likely resulted from girls asking for more of the treat. The recipe called for readers to "toast two marshmallows over the coals to a crisp gooey state and then put them inside a graham cracker and chocolate bar sandwich." The name was later shortened from "Some More" to "s'mores." It quickly became an American classic.

In 1948, Alex Doumak discovered the **extrusion** process, which changed how marshmallows were made. Instead of shaping each marshmallow by hand, the mixture could now be pushed through tubes by machines in factories to form long shapes. These long marshmallows were then cut into equal pieces. One by-product of this process was that it added air to the mixture, turning it into the recognizable fluffy treats we're used to today. Later, Kraft's "Jet-Puffed" marshmallows used pressurized gas to add even more puff.

With the increase in mass production in the 1950s, marshmallows became so popular in the United States that they were used in many recipes. Today, they are still as popular as ever — in fact, Americans consume over 90 million pounds of marshmallows each year! While they're on store shelves all year around, the majority of marshmallow sales take place between October and December. Most marshmallows today are made using gelatin, sugar, corn syrup, cornstarch, confectioners' sugar, and flavoring; honey, water, and invert sugar are also sometimes used. For those who do not wish to consume animal products (gelatin is not vegetarian or vegan), some companies now offer marshmallows made with vegan gelatin alternatives. Marshmallows also come in many sizes, such as mini and giant, and are sometimes shaped for festive reasons, such as the marshmallow Peeps often seen around Easter time.

（注） soothe　やわらげる　sap　樹液　laxative　便秘薬　medicinal　医薬の
insomnia　不眠症　nobility　貴族　confectioner　菓子製造人　lozenges　ひし形

出典：The History of Marshmallows - Lauren Cabral - January 24, 2021（一部改変）

1. Which of the following is true about the marshmallow plant?
   ア　Ancient Greeks began to use it as cough drops.
   イ　Its main role was in treating stomach upsets and insomnia.
   ウ　It was a popular food eaten by both rich and poor people.
   エ　It is a tall plant with light pink flowers that usually grows in wet areas.

2. According to the passage, why did some people eat marshmallow plants only when they had no other food?
   ア　Because it was believed the gods wanted to save the delicacy for themselves.
   イ　Because the plants were difficult to grow in normal conditions.
   ウ　Because the plants were unpleasant to eat so people usually avoided them.
   エ　Because the plants were too expensive for ordinary people to eat.

3. What was one result of the creation of "*pâté de guimauve*" in the 19th century?
   ア Due to the high demand from the upper classes, it became a luxury item.
   イ It was recommended by some doctors because it was cheaper than the older versions.
   ウ It acted as a bridge between the ancient marshmallows and the modern marshmallows we know now.
   エ It was made from whipping dried marshmallow roots, sugar, water, and egg whites, making it easier for doctors to use.

4. What was the main reason gelatin replaced marshmallow sap in production?
   ア Gelatin was sweeter and healthier.
   イ Gelatin helped the marshmallow last longer.
   ウ To replace the egg whites in the recipe.
   エ To make the production process faster and easier.

5. Which sentence uses "stuck" with the same meaning as in the phrase "**the name stuck**" in paragraph 5?
   ア The song's melody stuck with me all day.
   イ The cat got stuck in the tree and couldn't get down.
   ウ She stuck a flower in her hair before the party.
   エ He was stuck at his desk all day long.

6. In paragraph 7, what does the term "**extrusion**" refer to in marshmallow production?
   ア Adding air to make the marshmallows fluffier.
   イ Pushing the mixture through tubes to form long shapes.
   ウ Cutting the marshmallows into smaller, equal pieces.
   エ Pressurizing the mixture to change its texture.

7. What does the author imply about the modern marshmallow compared to its historical origins?
   ア It is more natural and plant-based than before.
   イ It has little in common with the original marshmallow plant.
   ウ It is used more often for medicinal purposes today.
   エ It is less popular because it contains gelatin.

[redacted]

Further questions continue on the next page.

4 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Randy Gray, a friend of mine experienced a miracle last year. He and his son were walking back from his son's school for children with learning disabilities where the boy worked hard every day to learn and grow stronger.

One afternoon, they walked past a park where some boys were playing baseball. The boy asked, "Do you think they'll let me play?" His father knew that because of his son's disabilities, most boys probably wouldn't want him on their team. But he also knew how much it would mean for his son to be included.

The boy's father approached one of the young men and asked if his son could play. The boy looked around for guidance from his teammates. Getting none, he ①**took matters into his own hands** and said, "We're losing by six runs, and the game is nearly over. I guess he can be on our team and he can have a bat in the ninth inning." (　②　) made his father feel like the happiest man in the world.

The boy joined the team and waited eagerly for his turn. In the next inning, something unexpected happened: the losing team began a surprise comeback. They scored a few runs and, by the final inning, there were players on all the bases. Suddenly, the game was much closer, and every play mattered. With two outs and the chance to win within reach, it was the boy's turn to bat.

Surprisingly, his team was happy for him to have a chance. Everyone knew he was mentally and physically challenged. The boy didn't even know how to hold the bat properly, let alone hit. As he stepped up, the pitcher moved forward to lob the ball softly so he could at least make contact. The first pitch came in, and the boy tried to swing at the ball and (　③　).

One teammate ran to him, and together they held the bat, facing the pitcher for the next throw. The pitcher again tossed the ball softly to the determined little boy. They swung and hit a slow grounder a few meters back to the pitcher.

The pitcher picked up the ball and had a clear chance to throw the ball to the first baseman. The little boy was far from first base, so the game was nearly over. (　④　), the pitcher threw the ball high over the head of the first baseman into the back of the right field. Everyone started yelling, "Run, buddy, run to first base. Run to first!" For the first time, the boy ran to first.

He scrambled and tried to run down the baseline wide-eyed and surprised. By the time he reached first base, the right fielder had the ball. He had a chance to throw the ball to the second baseman to end the game, but by now everyone understood ⑤**the unspoken plan**, so he threw the ball high and far over the third baseman's head. Everyone yelled, "Run, run to second."

Again, surprised, but with a huge smile on his face, the little guy ran. The third baseman still didn't have the ball so everyone shouted, "Run to third." As he rounded third, the nine boys from each team ran behind him screaming, "Run, little buddy, run home!"

He ran home and stepped on home plate. All eighteen boys lifted him on their shoulders to make him the hero. He had just hit a "grand slam" and won the game for his team!

Later, Randy told me through tears that he had witnessed a real miracle that day. Those eighteen boys showed the power of empathy, compassion, and ⑥**putting others before themselves**.

They gave a struggling boy the chance to shine, and a father and son a moment of connection and joy that the two of them would remember forever.

出典：*Clark, Dan*, The Most Popular Stories By Dan Clark in Chicken Soup For The Soul, 2025
（一部改変）

1. 下線部①**took matters into his own hands** とはどういうことか、以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
   ア decided by himself
   イ counted the scores by hand
   ウ decided to take a vote
   エ tried to finish the game by himself

2. 空欄（　②　）に入る最も適切なものを以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
   ア Seeing the other kids playing
   イ Seeing his son's smile
   ウ Seeing baseball
   エ Seeing his son lose

3. 空欄（　③　）に入る最も適切なものを以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
   ア hit　　イ lost　　ウ won　　エ missed

4. 空欄（　④　）に入る最も適切なものを以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
   ア So　　イ Instead　　ウ As　　エ Though

5. 下線部⑤**the unspoken plan** について、次の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

   When the boy finally hit the ball, the other players repeatedly threw it far past the bases and didn't get him out. What does this show about the team's plan?

   ア They were careless and didn't know how to play properly.
   イ They wanted the boy to have fun and help the team win.
   ウ They were trying to embarrass the boy.
   エ They were confused about the rules of baseball.

6. 下線部⑥**putting others before themselves** に最も意味が近いものを、以下のア～エから１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Bless you　　イ After you　　ウ Help yourself　　エ Anytime

7. 題名として最も適切なものを、以下のア～工から１つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア A Father Always Helps His Son.
イ Nothing Is More Fun Than Baseball.
ウ Every Child Should Play Baseball.
エ Winning Isn't Beating Someone.

5 次の日本語を英語になおしなさい。ただし与えられた語をそのままの語順ですべて使うこと。

この問題がもっと簡単ならなあ。
【 wish / question 】

6 次の内容について、根拠となる理由を２つあげて全体で50語から70語程度の英語で述べなさい。なお、答えるときは以下のような書き出しで始めること。

Which is better for learning: studying alone or studying with a group?

書き出し: Studying alone, for the following two reasons. First, ～. Second, ～.
または
Studying with a group, for the following two reasons. First, ～. Second, ～.

評価点	2026年度 高等学校入学試験問題　〔英語〕　解答用紙　（2月13日）
	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

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	

4

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	

5

6
