

令和 8 年度 奈良大学附属高等学校入学試験問題（英語）

1 放送による聞き取りテスト（問題の答え方は放送で説明します。）

ただ今より 1 番の「放送による聞き取りテスト」を行います。問題は、第 1 問、第 2 問、第 3 問（A, B, C）の 5 問あります。全ての英文は 2 度読まれます。放送中にメモをとってもかまいません。では、始めます。

第 1 問・対話を聞き、最後の発言に対する相手の応答として最も適切なものを問題用紙の 1~3 の中から 1 つ選び、番号を答えなさい。

A: I'm really sad that the World Expo in Osaka has finished already.

B: I know! It was so fun to experience so many cultures from around the world in one place!

A: There were a lot of people and long waiting times at some pavilions, though. How many times did you visit?

第 2 問・対話を聞き、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを問題用紙の 1~3 の中から 1 つ選び、番号を答えなさい。

A: You will never believe what I just saw in the convenience store.

B: A new kind of drink? A new flavor of ice cream?

A: No, not something you can buy or even eat. Instead of a person, an automated robot was cleaning the floor.

B: Oh yeah, I have seen robots in all kinds of shops recently.

A: I was so surprised!

B: They can even put products on the shelf to sell. I guess it is getting harder to find workers.

Question: Why was the man surprised?

第3問・英文を聞き、それについての質問 A, B, C に対する答えとして最も適切なものを問題用紙の 1~3 のの中から 1 つずつ選び、番号を答えなさい。

How do you usually get to school? Do you take the train or walk to school, perhaps? For many students in Japan the quickest and easiest way to get to school is by bicycle. Of course, there are dangers involved in riding a bicycle, however. In 2024 there were over 67 thousand bicycle-related accidents reported to police. In response, new rules from the Japan National Police Agency are coming soon in order to make cycling safer for everyone: riders, drivers and people walking along the street. Currently, police can issue 'red tickets' to people who break serious rules while riding their bicycle. These cyclists are in very big trouble. However, starting from April this year, police can also give a ticket called a 'blue ticket' if riders break some new rules. These tickets can be given to cyclists 16 years of age or older. The cyclists must pay money, called a fine, if they are given a blue ticket for breaking these rules. Some examples of the new rules include a 12,000 yen fine for using a smartphone while riding, a 5,000 yen fine for holding an umbrella or a fine of 3,000 yen for listening to music through earphones while riding a bicycle. The new laws, meaning these new rules, are designed to make the roads safer for everyone. Of course, police still advise the following guidelines, as they did before: follow traffic signs, keep left, use a light at night, never drink alcohol and ride a bike and wear a helmet for your safety.

Question A: What is the passage mainly about?

Question B: What is changing from April of 2026?

Question C: Which is not an example of one of the new rules?

これで、1 番の「放送による聞き取りテスト」を終わります。続けて 2 番以降の問題に取り組んでください。

1

放送による聞き取りテスト（問題の答え方は放送で説明します。）

- (1)
1. I went once with school and once with my family.
 2. I was waiting two hours for one of the pavilions.
 3. I visited at least three different pavilions with a lot of people.
- (2)
1. Because he saw a robot putting items to sell on the shelf.
 2. Staff are working hard to make new products to sell.
 3. Because a machine was cleaning up the shop by itself.
- (3)
- A
1. Police rules are becoming stricter these days for drivers.
 2. Some new rules are being introduced for safety reasons.
 3. Cyclists must pay money to the police to ride a bicycle.
- B
1. Police are changing the color of the tickets they hand out.
 2. It will be dangerous for older-aged riders to ride at night.
 3. Fines will be introduced for not following some rules.
- C
1. Cyclists should never have alcohol before riding a bike.
 2. People must not use their smartphone while riding a bicycle.
 3. Holding an umbrella and cycling at the same time is not allowed.

2

A 次の英文の () 内に, それぞれの文字で始まる適切な 1 語を書きなさい。

- (1) (A) is the eighth month of the year.
- (2) (F) is the day of the week after Thursday.
- (3) We have three children, two sons and a (d).
- (4) I'd like to (s) some songs by the Beatles at karaoke.
- (5) The question is so (e) that anyone can answer it.

B 次の (C) と (D) の関係が (A) と (B) の関係と同じになるように, () 内に適切な 1 語を書きなさい。

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|------|---------|-------|-----|
| (1) | soft | hard | low | () |
| (2) | play | playing | set | () |
| (3) | 2 | second | 9 | () |
| (4) | here | hear | court | () |
| (5) | eat | eats | study | () |

3 次の英文の（ ）内に入る最も適切なものを，下の1～4の中から1つずつ選び，番号を答えなさい。

(1) We had a lot of () last night.

1. rain 2. rains 3. a rain 4. raining

(2) There is () on the table.

1. the box 2. a box 3. a boxes 4. boxes

(3) () cat is so cute.

1. They 2. Their 3. Them 4. Theirs

(4) I saw my English teacher () the bus stop.

1. at 2. on 3. to 4. with

(5) How () will you stay in Nara? — I will stay there for five days.

1. long 2. many 3. much 4. old

(6) All the bananas () by the monkeys.

1. ate 2. was eating 3. was eaten 4. were eaten

(7) They did their best () the game.

1. winning 2. to win 3. to won 4. won

(8) This is the tower () as Big Ben.

1. knew 2. to know 3. knowing 4. known

(9) It stopped () two hours ago.

1. snow 2. snowing 3. to snow 4. snowed

(10) This is the most difficult question () all.

1. at 2. by 3. of 4. in

4

A 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、() 内に最も適切な 1 語をそれぞれ書きなさい。

- (1) a. How fast he runs!
b. () () fast runner he is!
- (2) a. We met and became friends ten years ago. We are still friends.
b. We () () friends for ten years.
- (3) a. My hobby is taking pictures of trains.
b. My hobby is () () pictures of trains.
- (4) a. I have an aunt living in Tokyo.
b. I have an aunt () () in Tokyo.
- (5) a. I go to school at 7 o'clock. My brother goes to school at 8 o'clock.
b. I go to school () () my brother.

B 次の日本文に相当する英文を完成するために、下の 1～6 の語（句）を正しく並べかえなさい。答えとしては、a と b に入るものの番号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してある。

(1) 背の高い少女が、本でいっぱいのかばんを運んだ。

The tall girl () () (a) () (b) ().

- | | | |
|------------|-------|----------|
| 1. carried | 2. a | 3. books |
| 4. bag | 5. of | 6. full |

(2) とても暑かったので、私たちはビーチへ行った。

() () () (a) (b) () hot.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. very | 2. we | 3. because |
| 4. to the beach | 5. it was | 6. went |

(3) その少年はすぐにギターを弾くことができるようになるだろう。

The boy () (a) () (b) () () soon.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------|
| 1. the guitar | 2. able | 3. be |
| 4. play | 5. will | 6. to |

(4) その映画の中で使われていた歌は、とても人気があります。

() (a) () () (b) () very popular.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. is | 2. used | 3. was |
| 4. in the movie | 5. the song | 6. which |

(5) 私は何か冷たい飲み物がほしい。

I want () () () (a) () (b).

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------|
| 1. drink | 2. cold | 3. have |
| 4. to | 5. to | 6. something |

- 5 次の会話文の（ ）内に入る最も適切なものを、下のア～オの英文の中から1つずつ選び、記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してある。

Doctor : Good morning. Please sit down. Now, (1)
Matt : I have terrible pain on the right side of my stomach.
Doctor : When did it start to hurt?
Matt : Since early this morning when I woke up. At first, I had just a slight pain. Then a few hours later, it became worse.
Doctor : Do you have a fever?
Matt : (2)
Doctor : (3)
Matt : Yes, I only took something for my stomach, but it didn't work.
Doctor : It may be something you ate last night. (4)
Matt : Well, I went to a food festival last night. I tried many international dishes like Indian curry, lamb, and blue cheese pizza.
Doctor : Hmm, that's too much. There might have been something that upset your stomach. Let's do a blood test to find out what the cause is. I'll see you again after I get the blood test results.
(5)
Matt : Okay, thank you.

ア. I see. Did you take any medicine?
イ. please wait in the next room.
ウ. yes, I'm feeling hot.
エ. what's the matter?
オ. what did you have for dinner?

6 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

I have two children, aged 13 and 7. They enjoy reading books. I'm sure it's because I tried to read many kinds of books to them when they were younger. The books I read to my children were Japanese folk tales, Grimm Brothers' Fairy Tales, and Aesop's Fables, which are very popular choices for parents to read to their children.

Why have they been popular to read (a) such a long time? The answer may be this. It is said that by reading such tales to children, they can imagine more, think better, and learn right from wrong. They also learn (b) different cultures and values. I believe it is important for children to notice that each tale has a lesson.

What tales do you know? *Hansel and Gretel*, *The Wolf and the Seven Young Kids*, or *Sleeping Beauty*? My favorite one is *The Ant and the Grasshopper*. The reason for me is clear. It is because I played the ant when I was a university student. I was a member of a small drama club, and one of the plays the club performed was a new version of *The Ant and the Grasshopper*.

I'm sure you know the tale, but I'm going to explain it to people who may not know it. In summer, the ants work hard and save food. The grasshopper only sings and plays without working hard, saying, "It's stupid to work so hard." In winter, the grasshopper has no food to eat. Later, he asks the ants (c) help. But the ants say, "You did not work in summer." The ants don't help him. And the grasshopper dies. This is the ending most people may know. This ending tells us 【 A 】 But, the ants are unkind, don't you think?

Did you know there is another ending? It goes like this. The ants decide to help the grasshopper, and the grasshopper understands his mistakes. He changes his mind and decides to work hard during the summer. This ending tells us 【 B 】 It's a good thing that ants help the poor grasshopper, and it decides to work hard in summer. But don't you think it is a little sad that you can't enjoy the grasshopper's musical concert in summer?

【 C 】 Both endings have good lessons, and I like both of them. But don't you think it is sad that unkind incidents like in the first tale happen

in the real world, too? Right now, terrible wars are happening around the world. Not only wars but also terrible incidents that ① deceive others are all around us. It's very sad. But some people act like bad ants or bad grasshoppers all over the world. I wonder why they don't help people who are in trouble, not caring about others. Some only care about themselves, not worrying about the world's future, and not trying to leave a safe world for children. If you have negative feelings like not only the ants and the grasshopper but also all living things have, I hope they will change into ② consideration to help each other. By doing so, incidents like wars or crimes might never happen.

a , you really want to know the ending of a new version of *The Ant and the Grasshopper*, don't you? It goes like this. The ants work hard during summer, but they suffer from a food shortage in winter. b , the grasshopper gets a lot of food from other insects in return for the musical concerts in summer. c , the ants decide to give the grasshopper a comfortable place to live during winter, and instead, the grasshopper shares food with the ants. Why did the ants decide to be kind to the grasshopper? It was simply because ants wanted food. d , that couldn't be all. They knew that most grasshoppers couldn't survive winter. In fact, the grasshopper has a short life span.

The play ended there. Well, 【 D 】 I don't know the true ending. We depended (d) the audience for it. This tale will never end if you continue to imagine. Please do your best to make the ending better for both of them. I hope for a peaceful ending like this. The ants want to spend a better time with the grasshopper by the end of his life, and hold a funeral for him. Never a terrible ending like this. After their friend dies in winter, the hungry ants think of the grasshopper's body as food. What lesson does this never-ending tale tell us? The strong bonds of friendship? The horrors of the food chain? The opposite side of kindness? Or...

注 stupid ばかげた incident 出来事 / 事件 negative 悪い
crime 犯罪 shortage 不足 insect 虫
in return for ~ ~のお返しに comfortable 心地よい
instead その代わりに funeral 葬式 horror 恐怖
food chain 食物連鎖 opposite side of ~ ~の裏側

- (1) 本文中の (a) ~ (d) に入る最も適切な語を、下のア～エの中から1つずつ選び、記号を答えなさい。ただし、2回以上使う語もあれば、1回も使わない語もある。

ア. on イ. of ウ. about エ. for

- (2) 本文中の 【 A 】 ~ 【 D 】 に入る最も適切な英文を、下のア～エの中から1つずつ選び、記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してある。

ア. the necessity of helping each other and doing what we have to do.

イ. what do you think will happen next?

ウ. which ending do you like better, the first one or the second one?

エ. the importance of preparing for the future.

注 necessity 必要性 prepare 準備する

- (3) 下線部①と②の意味を推測し、下のア～ウから適切な意味を1つずつ選び、記号を答えなさい。

① deceive : ア. ほめる イ. 心配する ウ. だます

② consideration : ア. 思いやり イ. 憎しみ ウ. 感情

- (4) 第7段落の a ~ d には、下のア～エのような文を結ぶ表現が入る。前後の内容をよく読み、最も適切な表現をア～エの中から1つずつ選び、記号を答えなさい。

ア. 一方で イ. しかしながら ウ. ところで エ. そういうわけで

- (5) 本文で使われている次の動詞の説明として最も適切なものを、下のア～ウの中から1つずつ選び、記号を答えなさい。

1: explain 2: decide 3: share

- ア. to give part of something to another person or to use something together
イ. to think about something and then choose what you will do
ウ. to make something clear for other people to understand it

- (6) 下のア～オの英文について、本文の内容に合わないものを3つ選び、記号を答えなさい。

- ア. The writer has been reading a lot of books to his children, and they liked reading, but not now.
イ. There are a lot of tales for children around the world, and each one has a lesson children should learn.
ウ. When the writer was a university student, he liked to play the part of some insects as a member of the drama club.
エ. According to the writer, *The Ant and the Grasshopper* has two different endings, both of which he likes.
オ. The only lesson of the new version of *The Ant and the Grasshopper* is that the opposite side of kindness is horrible.

- (7) 本文に題名を付けるとしたら次のどれが最も適切か、下のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号を答えなさい。

- ア. The Crime of Ant and Grasshopper
イ. The Importance of Learning a Lesson from Tales
ウ. The Truth of the Food Chain
エ. The Writer's Memory as a Member of a Drama Club

令和8年度 奈良大学附属高等学校入学試験 解答用紙（英語）

受験番号	
氏 名	

得点	
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1	(1) 1	(2) 3	(3) A 2	B 3	C 1	
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2	A	(1) August	(2) Friday	(3) daughter	
		(4) sing	(5) easy		

B	(1) high	(2) setting	(3) ninth	
	(4) caught	(5) studies		

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

4	A	(1) What	a	(2) have	been	(3) to	take	
		(4) who	lives	(5) earlier	than			

B	(1) a 4	b 5	(2) a 3	b 5	(3) a 3	b 6	(4) a 6	b 4	(5) a 2	b 1	
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5	(1) エ	(2) ウ	(3) ア	(4) オ	(5) イ	
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6	(1) a エ	b ウ	c エ	d ア			
	(2) A エ	B ア	C ウ	D イ			
	(3) ① ウ	② ア	(4) a ウ	b ア	c エ	d イ	
	(5) 1 ウ	2 イ	3 ア	(6) ア	ウ	オ	
	(7) イ						