

令和8年度

奈良県立大学附属高等学校
入学者一般選抜検査問題

英 語

注意事項

- 1 指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 この時間には、はじめに聞き取り検査があります。聞き取り検査の最初にチャイムが入りますから、注意してください。
- 3 答えは全て解答用紙の解答記入欄にマークしてください。例えば、

10

と表示のある問いに③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答記入欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 記 入 欄
10	① ② ● ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

- 4 印刷ミスなどがあれば、静かに手を挙げて監督の先生に知らせてください。
問題内容についての質問には答えられません。
- 5 不正行為は絶対にしないようにしてください。

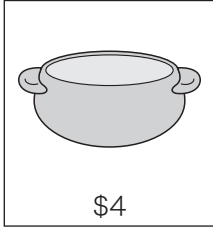
問題は次のページから始まります。

1 放送を聞いて、各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 問1～問3の英語の内容に合うものを、次の①～⑤から一つずつ選び、その数字を解答番号 ～
 にマークしなさい。なお、英語は1回ずつ流れる。

問1

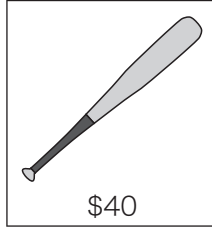
①



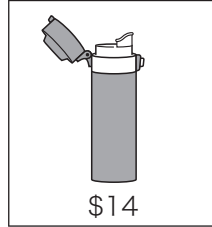
②



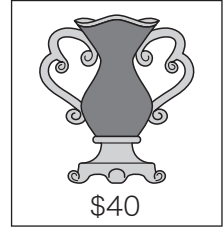
③



④

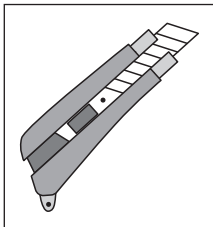


⑤

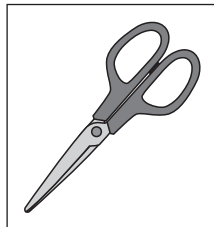


問2

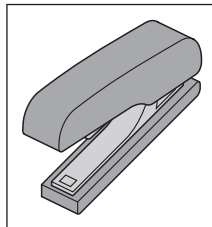
①



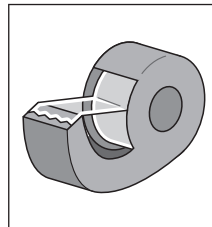
②



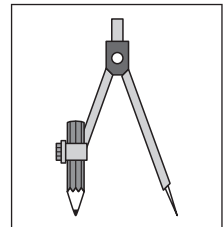
③



④



⑤

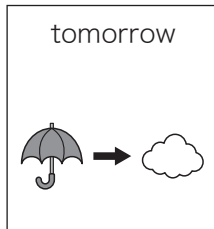


問3

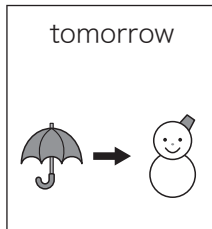
①



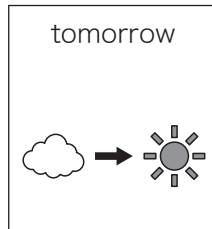
②



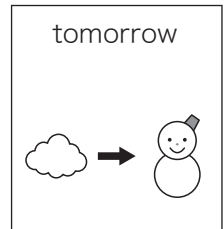
③



④



⑤



(2) 問4、問5の会話のチャイムの部分に入る英語として最も適切なものを、放送される①～⑤から一つずつ選び、その数字を解答番号 、 にマークしなさい。なお、会話と①～⑤の応答は1回ずつ流れる。

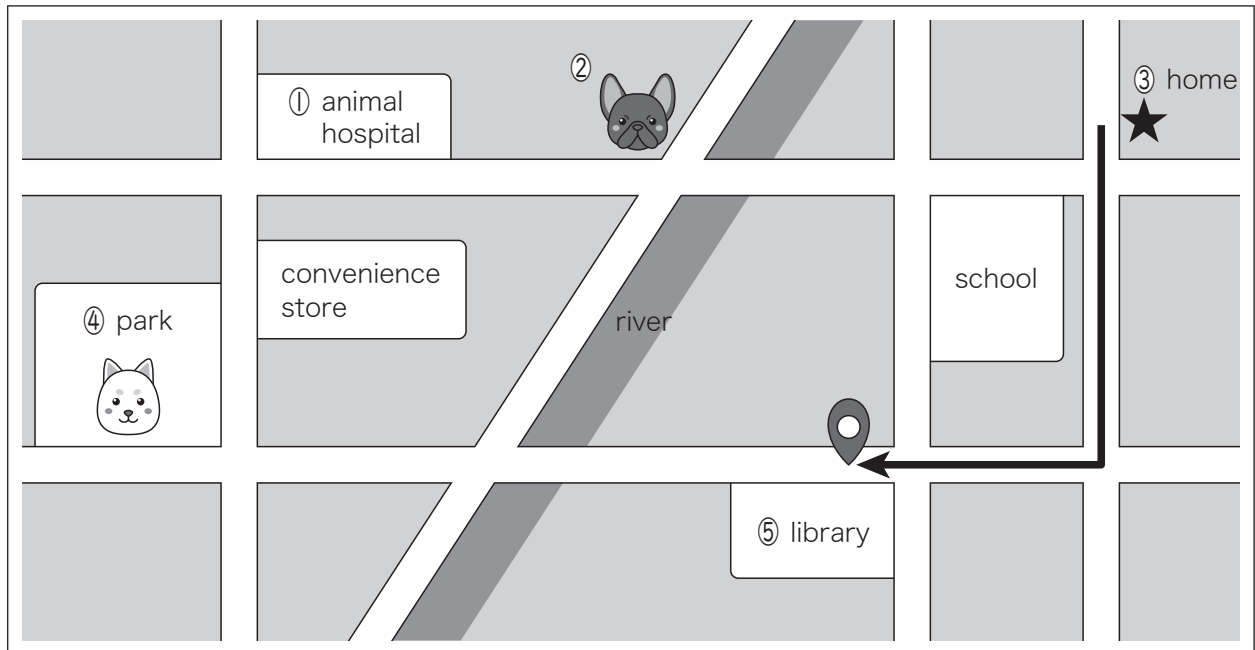
問4 [場面 駅の遺失物保管所で話している]

問5 [場面 映画館のチケット売り場で話している]

(3) 放送を聞いて、問6～問9に答えなさい。

問6 あなたは、イヌの散歩をしている友達のリサに会った。次の地図は、リサがあなたに見せているスマートフォンのアプリ(app)である。今から流れるリサの話を聞いて、これからリサが行こうとしている場所として最も適切なものを、次のアプリ上の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号 にマークしなさい。なお、英語は1回流れる。

アプリ



問7 あなたは、月曜日の休み時間にALT(外国語指導助手)のブラウン先生(Mr. Brown)の話を聞いている。今から流れるブラウン先生の話を聞いて、先生がミドリ町にあるGreen Museum Wakabaへ行った理由として最も適切なものを、次の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号 にマークしなさい。なお、英語は1回流れる。

- ① To teach English.
- ② To make pizza.
- ③ To have lunch with his family.
- ④ To get some potatoes.
- ⑤ To visit his friend.

問8 あなたは、同じ年のエミリーの家の前で、彼女が家族と行っている取り組みについて話を聞いている。今から流れる話の中でエミリーがふれていない点について質問するならば、あなたはどのような質問をするか。次の①～⑤から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その数字を解答番号 にマークしなさい。なお、英語は1回流れる。

- ① Where is the case?
- ② Did you build the library?
- ③ How long can your neighbors borrow a book?
- ④ Do your neighbors need a library card?
- ⑤ When did you begin the library?

問9 あなたは、オーストラリア旅行中に博物館を訪れ、ガイドからある展示物について説明を受けている。この展示物は何か。今から流れるガイドの説明を聞いて最も適切なものを、次の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号 にマークしなさい。なお、英語は1回流れる。

- ① A unique painting.
- ② A native animal.
- ③ A musical instrument.
- ④ A long balloon.
- ⑤ A hunting weapon.

2 次の英文を読んで、そのタイトルとして最も適切なものを、後の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号 **10** にマークしなさい。

We often use digital devices like smartphones, computers, and tablets. These are essential to our daily lives. However, too much screen time can make us tired and worried. Taking a break from these devices is necessary. This is called a digital detox. It helps us relax our eyes, feel more comfortable, and sleep better. Moreover, while we are away from digital devices, we can spend more time with our family and friends. According to new research, spending time on face-to-face communication can increase feelings of happiness and decrease those of loneliness. In today's world, limiting our digital use is an important way to take care of our bodies and minds.

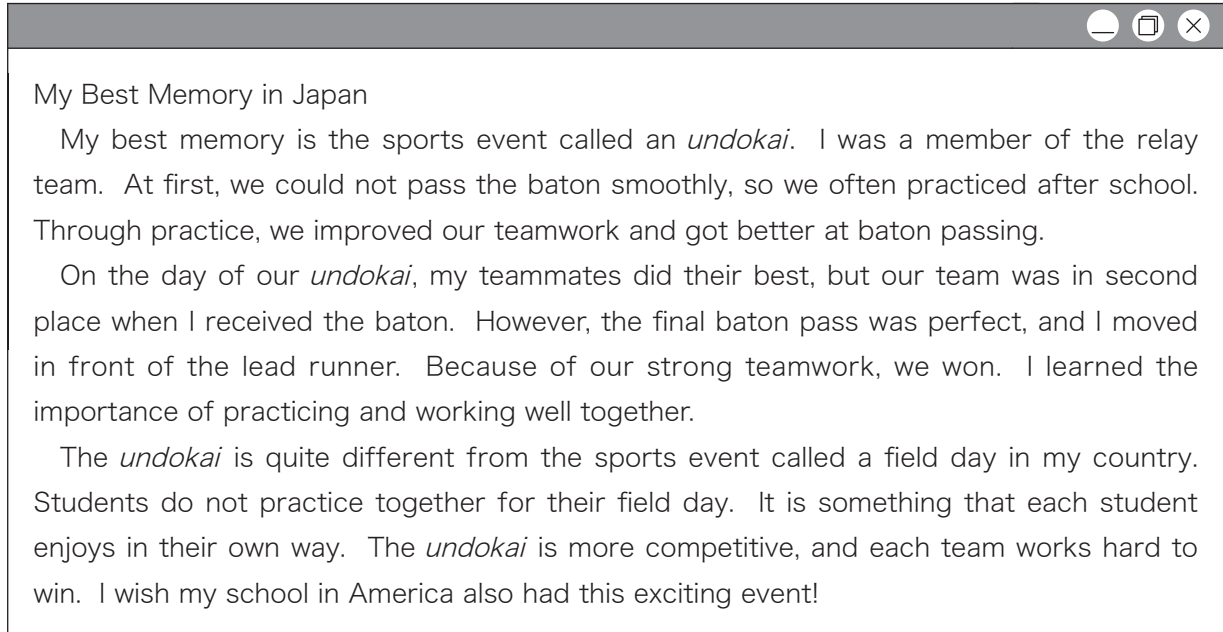
(注) digital デジタルの screen time スクリーンタイム (デジタル機器の利用時間)
face-to-face 対面の loneliness 孤独

10

- ① No Online Communication at School
- ② Why We Need a Break from Screens
- ③ Family Rules for Screen Time
- ④ New Research on Digital Technology
- ⑤ How to Take Care of Digital Devices

3 中学生の花(Hana)は、英語の課題で日本の「運動会」について英作文を書いた。次のAは、花の友達でアメリカに帰国する予定の留学生マイク(Mike)が学校のホームページに投稿した記事、Bは花が英作文を書くために利用したチャット式のAIサービスからの回答である。花はAとBなどを参考にして、次のページのCの英作文を書いた。Cの ~ に入る最も適切なものを、後の①~⑤から一つずつ選び、その数字を解答番号 ~ にマークしなさい。

A 【マイクが学校のホームページに投稿した記事】



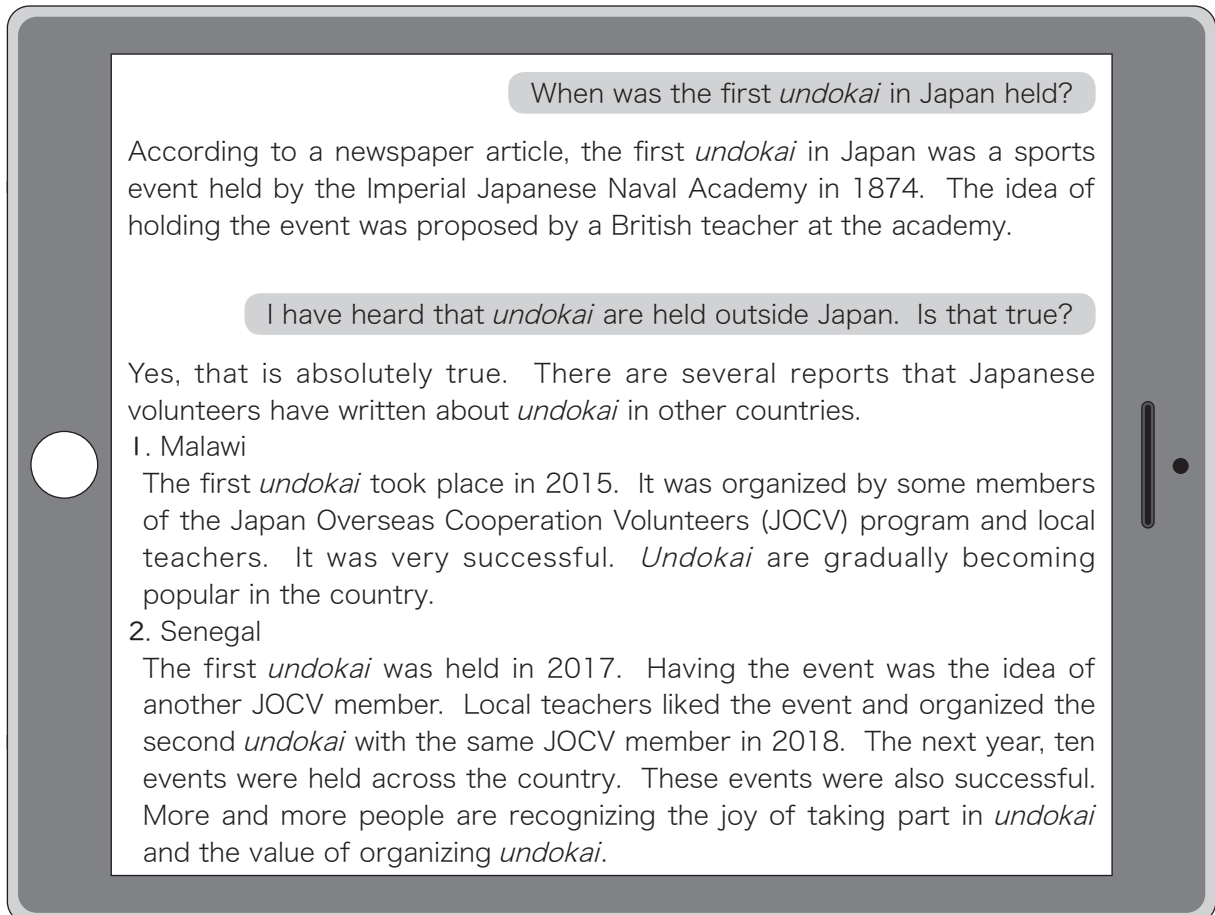
My Best Memory in Japan

My best memory is the sports event called an *undokai*. I was a member of the relay team. At first, we could not pass the baton smoothly, so we often practiced after school. Through practice, we improved our teamwork and got better at baton passing.

On the day of our *undokai*, my teammates did their best, but our team was in second place when I received the baton. However, the final baton pass was perfect, and I moved in front of the lead runner. Because of our strong teamwork, we won. I learned the importance of practicing and working well together.

The *undokai* is quite different from the sports event called a field day in my country. Students do not practice together for their field day. It is something that each student enjoys in their own way. The *undokai* is more competitive, and each team works hard to win. I wish my school in America also had this exciting event!

B 【チャット式のAIサービスからの回答】



When was the first *undokai* in Japan held?

According to a newspaper article, the first *undokai* in Japan was a sports event held by the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy in 1874. The idea of holding the event was proposed by a British teacher at the academy.

I have heard that *undokai* are held outside Japan. Is that true?

Yes, that is absolutely true. There are several reports that Japanese volunteers have written about *undokai* in other countries.

1. Malawi

The first *undokai* took place in 2015. It was organized by some members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program and local teachers. It was very successful. *Undokai* are gradually becoming popular in the country.

2. Senegal

The first *undokai* was held in 2017. Having the event was the idea of another JOCV member. Local teachers liked the event and organized the second *undokai* with the same JOCV member in 2018. The next year, ten events were held across the country. These events were also successful. More and more people are recognizing the joy of taking part in *undokai* and the value of organizing *undokai*.

C 【花が書いた英作文】

An *undokai* is a Japanese sports event with a long history. It is said that the first *undokai* in Japan was held at the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy in the late 11 century. Having the sports event was the idea of a teacher from 12. Since then, *undokai* have spread across our country and become one of the most important school events.

An *undokai* is a special experience. We practice and work together to achieve our goals. We can learn many important things. For example, my American friend wrote about his experience on the school website. He was the 13 runner of the relay team, and they won. Through this experience, he realized that 14.

Due to this educational value, 15, *Undokai* are held in Malawi and Senegal. Japanese volunteers and local teachers work together to organize the *undokai*. Many children and teachers experience their *undokai*.

Undokai have been important school events in Japan for a long time. *Undokai* give us a chance to learn many valuable lessons. Now, *undokai* are beginning to spread to other countries. I hope more people will take part in *undokai*. I am proud of this traditional event.

(注) pass ～を手渡す、手渡すこと baton バトン lead 先頭の competitive 競争的な
the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy 海軍兵学寮(のちの海軍兵学校で、海軍士官の養成機関)
propose ～を提案する Malawi マラウイ(アフリカ南東部の共和国)
organize ～を準備する Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers 青年海外協力隊
Senegal セネガル(アフリカ西部の共和国)

11

- ① seventeenth ② eighteenth ③ nineteenth ④ twentieth ⑤ twenty-first

12

- ① America ② Japan ③ Malawi ④ Senegal ⑤ the U.K.

13

- ① best ② fastest ③ first ④ last ⑤ second

14

- ① winning is the most valuable thing
② practice and teamwork are important
③ each student enjoyed the event in their own way
④ his team did not show good teamwork
⑤ finishing in third place was still a great experience

15

- ① *undokai* are now reaching other parts of the world
② only Japan holds a traditional event called an *undokai*
③ some students wrote reports about *undokai* in Africa
④ many foreign teachers visit Japan to learn about *undokai*
⑤ having *undokai* in other countries was not successful

- 4 中学生の悠馬(Yuma)は、英語の課題で日本の社会問題について調べ、レポートにまとめて提出した。次の英文は、悠馬が作成したレポートである。また、次のページの図は、悠馬が作成したものである。これらを読んで、各問いに答えなさい。

Why I Have Focused on Farming

Food security is important. We need to keep enough safe food all the time, but Japan depends heavily on food from other countries. **Graph 1** shows that Japan's food self-sufficiency rate has been decreasing. It will be challenging to get enough food when we have global crises. To achieve food security, farming plays an important role, because growing more fruit, grains, and vegetables helps us protect our society.

Challenges Facing Farming in Japan

In Japan, farmers have many challenges. Here are three examples.

1. The farming population has decreased rapidly. **Graph 2** shows the number of farmers from 2005 to 2020. Japan had about 2.2 million farmers in 2005, but this number dropped to about 1.4 million by 2020. **16**
2. Most farmers are 65 or older. According to **Graph 2**, the percentage of farmers who are 65 or older has been increasing. In 2020, **17** of farmers were 65 or older.
3. Few farmers have young successors. Fewer young people are choosing to continue this job. If farmers get too old and have no successor, they cannot use or take care of their farmlands. Japan has a large amount of abandoned farmland.

If we do not solve these challenges, there will not be enough people working in farming. This labor shortage is a severe problem for Japan.

18

The following new technologies help farmers.

1. Self-driving machines

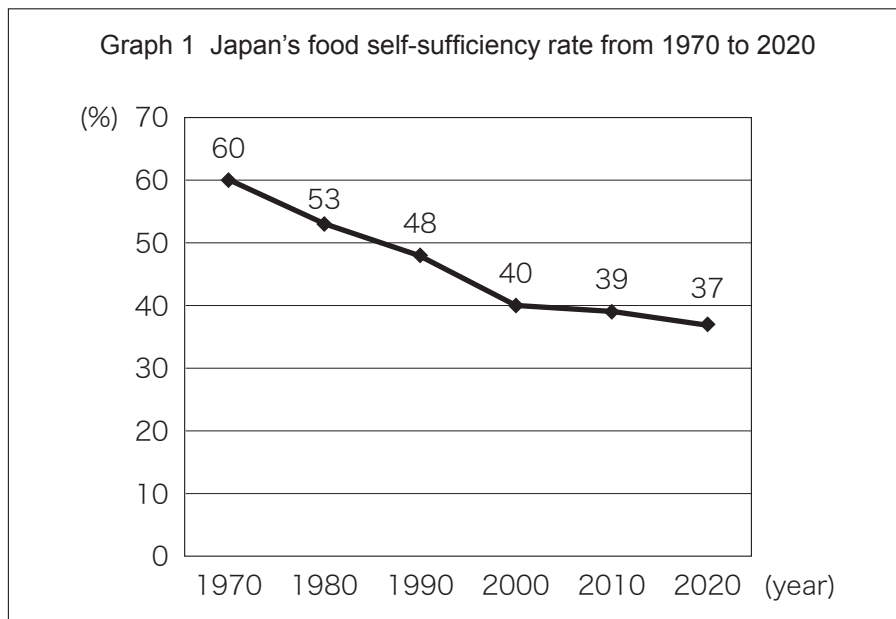
Growing rice takes a lot of effort. Long ago, many farmers used animals for help. In the twentieth century, the use of machines became more common among farmers. As the years passed, these machines became more useful. Now, if a farmer pushes a button, self-driving machines start to move with GPS. The machines help farmers and reduce their workload.

2. Drones

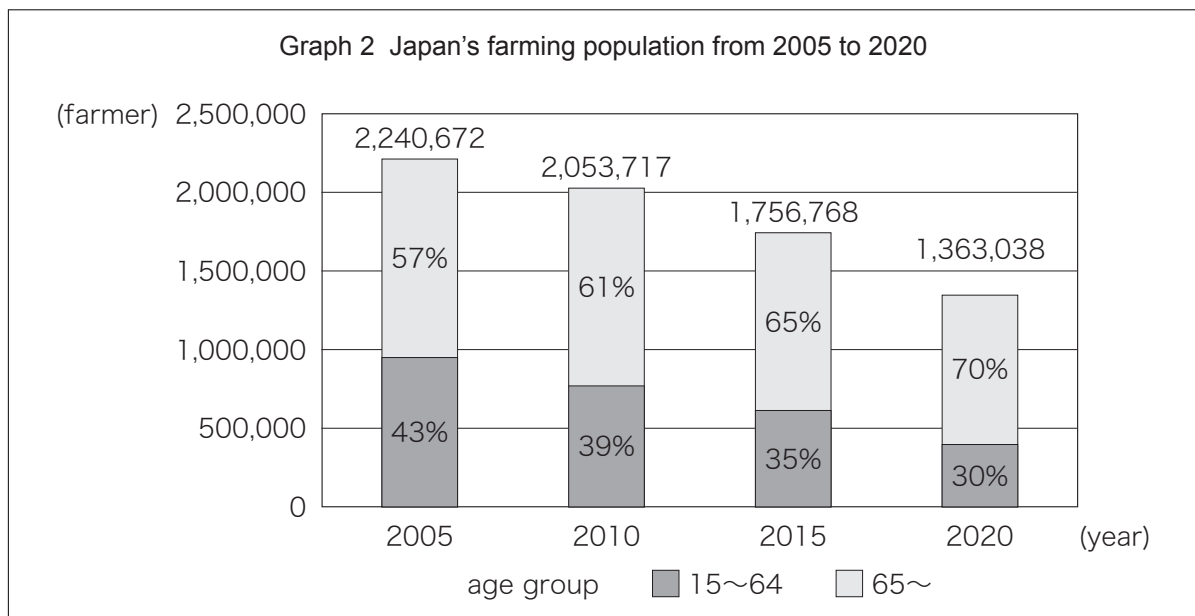
Using chemicals is also hard. Many years ago, farmers walked around with a heavy sprayer. Today, drones are becoming essential tools. They are small and fast. With a little practice, anyone can use them. If farmers fly a drone, they can release chemicals on a large field in a short time.

3. Robots

Removing weeds is also tough. **19** Farmers can use their smartphones to check what the robot is doing.



*カロリーベースの食料自給率について、農林水産省ホームページに公開されているデータを基に作成（2025年10月時点）。



*農林水産省ホームページに公開されているデータを基に作成（2025年10月時点）。

(注) farming 農業 food security 食料安全保障（十分で安全な食料がいつも確保される状態）
 heavily 非常に food self-sufficiency rate 食料自給率 crises crisis (危機)の複数形
 grain 穀物 rapidly 急速に percentage 割合 successor 後継者
 farmland 農地 abandoned 放棄された shortage 不足
 self-driving 自動運転の GPS 全地球測位システム workload 仕事量
 sprayer 噴霧器 release ~を放出する weed 雑草

(1) に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号にマークしなさい。

- ① Fewer people are now working in farming in Japan than before.
- ② Japan's farming population in 2015 is the largest on the graph.
- ③ More farming companies are active in Japan today than in the past.
- ④ The number of farmers in Japan has been rising since 2005.
- ⑤ Japan's food self-sufficiency rate fell to 37% by 2020.

(2) に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号にマークしなさい。

- ① only 30%
- ② under 40%
- ③ about half
- ④ just 70%
- ⑤ more than 80%

(3) に入る最も適切な見出しを、次の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号にマークしなさい。

- ① New Technologies Invented by Japanese Farmers
- ② The Past and Future of Farming
- ③ How Most Young People See Farming
- ④ Learning from Farming around the World
- ⑤ How We Can Continue Farming with Fewer Farmers

(4) 次の4つの英文をに入るように並べ替えたとき、その順序を表すものとして最も適切なものを、下の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号にマークしなさい。

- ア Some farmers use a tool to remove them.
- イ Even if farmers remove them, they grow back quickly.
- ウ It can decide its course and even change the speed.
- エ Others use a robot that runs automatically and removes them.

- ① ア → エ → ウ → イ
- ② イ → ア → エ → ウ
- ③ ウ → イ → ア → エ
- ④ ア → ウ → イ → エ
- ⑤ イ → ウ → エ → ア

(5) 悠馬は、提出したレポートを読んだ先生からアドバイスを受けた。先生のコメントとして最も適切なものを、次の①～⑤から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号 にマークしなさい。

- ① Why is farming important? You should give the reason at the beginning.
- ② You say most farmers are 65 or older, but it's not clear. You need to improve Graph 2.
- ③ Why don't you add a graph about the farmlands people don't use or take care of?
- ④ How about using self-driving machines as another example of new technology?
- ⑤ What are the good points of drones? I don't understand why they're so common.

5 次の英文を読んで、各段落で述べられている内容として最も適切なものを、後の①～⑤から一つずつ選び、その数字を解答番号 21 ～ 25 にマークしなさい。ただし、【1】～【5】は段落番号を示している。

【1】 Do you know about channel catfish? These fish originally come from rivers and lakes in North America. They are very active at night and use their eight barbels to find food. They eat many insects, plants, and other fish. During spring or summer, the female lays many eggs in a nest, and then the male protects them. Channel catfish can live for more than ten years and grow over one meter in length. They are very strong fish that can live in different water environments.

【2】 In the 1970s, channel catfish were first introduced to Japan from the United States. In the 1980s, some people began raising channel catfish, but some of the fish escaped or they were released into the wild. Around the year 2000, their population increased quickly in the Tone River and Lake Kasumigaura. After 2005, they spread to other rivers. Today, channel catfish can be found in many rivers and lakes around Japan.

【3】 Channel catfish are troublesome in Japan. They have damaged local ecosystems. For example, channel catfish may hurt native fish by attacking their nests or damaging their food sources. Channel catfish also eat various native species. These habits have a negative impact on local fisheries. According to new research, channel catfish enter fishing nets and eat a lot of fish that are commercially important for fishers. In addition, the spines on their bodies can damage the fishing nets and injure fishers' hands. They are one of the most *dangerous* fish in Japan.

【4】 What should we do to stop the spread of channel catfish? One effective way is to catch and eat them. In fact, it is very easy to catch these greedy fish. They were introduced to Japan for food, and some people like eating them. However, we have to be careful. If we catch a channel catfish, we must not take it anywhere while it is still alive. We have to end its life on the spot and then take it home. In some areas, we cannot release one back into the water. We need to follow these rules to stop the spread of this invasive alien species to other areas.

【5】 Channel catfish are invasive in Japan. They have spread throughout the country over the years. This spread has led to environmental issues in many areas. We should recognize the serious impact on native species and local ecosystems. By following the rules and doing responsible fishing, we can restore the balance of nature. We must limit the spread of invasive alien species, control their populations, and protect native biodiversity.

(注) channel catfish チャンネルキャットフィッシュ (北米原産の淡水魚) barbel (魚の) ヒゲ
female メス lay 産む nest 巣 male オス ~ in length 長さは~
raise ~を育てる spread 広がる、広がり troublesome 厄介な impact 影響
fishery 漁業 commercially 商業的に fisher 漁業者 spine トゲ
greedy 貪欲な alive 生きている on the spot その場で invasive 侵略的な
alien species 外来種 restore ~を回復させる biodiversity 生物多様性

【1】 21

- ① Channel catfish are very strong and can survive in various water environments.
- ② Channel catfish only live in North America.
- ③ Channel catfish have four barbels around the mouth like Japanese native catfish.
- ④ Channel catfish eat insects and other fish, but they do not eat plants.
- ⑤ The male channel catfish protects the female that lays eggs in the nest.

【2】 22

- ① Channel catfish were brought to Japan for the first time in the 1960s.
- ② Channel catfish were popular pets among Japanese people in the 1980s.
- ③ The number of channel catfish increased slowly in the Tone River around 2000.
- ④ Channel catfish spread from Lake Biwa to the Tone River after 2005.
- ⑤ Channel catfish live in many rivers and lakes around Japan today.

【3】 23

- ① Many kinds of native fish have disappeared forever because of channel catfish.
- ② Channel catfish have caused problems for local ecosystems in Japan.
- ③ Channel catfish do not fight against native fish for nests and food.
- ④ Local fishers are happy that they have caught many channel catfish in their nets.
- ⑤ Channel catfish are dangerous to touch because they have long teeth.

【4】 24

- ① When we catch channel catfish, we should always release them on the spot.
- ② Channel catfish were introduced to Japan for sport fishing at first.
- ③ If we have a channel catfish at home, we do not have to kill it.
- ④ To stop the spread of channel catfish, we must not take living ones home.
- ⑤ Eating channel catfish may be bad for our health because they eat anything.

【5】 25

- ① We have to take responsible actions for the natural environment and biodiversity.
- ② Channel catfish affect local ecosystems, but their impact is probably small.
- ③ We can restore the balance of nature by introducing channel catfish.
- ④ We must stop catching too many channel catfish in rivers and lakes.
- ⑤ We should protect channel catfish from environmental issues.

