

※問題用紙 7 枚、解答用紙 1 枚。 ※答えはすべて解答用紙に書きなさい。

※開始後 20 分が過ぎたころ、【放送問題】(問題用紙その 2 の 2) があります。

1 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Music is found in every culture. Long (1) people developed writing, they already used music as a way of communication. Writing has a history of only a few thousand years, but we know that humans made instruments to play music much earlier. ②Music can tell (I), touch our (II), and bring back (III). When a spoken story is told with music, it often becomes more powerful and touching. Because of this, ③music has always been a deep part of human life.

One clear example of this power is ④the national anthem. A national anthem is a song that is a symbol of a country. It is usually played on important days, such as national holidays, official ceremonies, and international events. The words and melody often express the history, values, or hopes of the nation. Singing or listening to a national anthem can make people remember who they are and where they belong.

The effects of national anthems are strong because they connect the power of music with the meaning of national identity. Hearing a national anthem can make people feel proud, moved, or brave. Many athletes say that when they listen to their anthem before a competition, they get power and energy. The music gives them courage to perform at their best. You may have seen athletes with tears in their eyes when they are listening to their anthem before or after a big game. ⑤This shows how deeply the music can move them.

(6), national anthems create unity. When people stand up and sing the same song together, they feel like one community. At schools, students may sing the anthem during ceremonies, and it makes them think that ⑦they are part of something larger than themselves. In difficult times, such as after natural disasters, singing ⑧(give / hope / people / can / the anthem) and help them support each other.

National anthems also have an important role in the world community. When an anthem is played at an international event, it shows respect to the country it belongs to. (9), it introduces that country's culture to the world. For example, when we hear the anthem of another nation at the Olympics, we can feel something about its character, history, or spirit. This helps people understand and (10) each other across borders.

Right now the 2026 Winter Olympics are going on and national anthems are being played many times. Next time you watch a world sports event, especially the Olympics, pay attention to the national anthems. Notice how the athletes and fans show their feelings when their song is played. Think about the cultural meaning behind the music. A national anthem is more than just a song – it is a symbol of identity, pride, and respect. Listening carefully can help us understand not only our own country (11) the wider world.

令和8年度 帝塚山高等学校入学試験問題・英語 (その2)

- 1) 空欄(1)に入る、最も適当な語を次のア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア until イ when ウ before エ after
- 2) 下線部(2)の空所(Ⅰ)～(Ⅲ)に入る語の順番として正しいものを次のア～カから選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア(Ⅰ) hearts (Ⅱ) memories (Ⅲ) stories
イ(Ⅰ) hearts (Ⅱ) stories (Ⅲ) memories
ウ(Ⅰ) memories (Ⅱ) hearts (Ⅲ) stories
エ(Ⅰ) memories (Ⅱ) stories (Ⅲ) hearts
オ(Ⅰ) stories (Ⅱ) hearts (Ⅲ) memories
カ(Ⅰ) stories (Ⅱ) memories (Ⅲ) hearts
- 3) 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。
4) 下線部(4)は日本語では何か、漢字2文字で答えなさい。
5) 下線部(5)の内容を15字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
6) 空所(6)と(9)に共通して入る語句を次のア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア On the other hand イ At the same time ウ However
- 7) 下線部(7)のような状態を表す1語を次のア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア unity イ ceremony ウ disaster
- 8) 下線部(8)の()内の語句を並べかえなさい。
9) 空所(10)に入れるのに適当な語を次のア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア play イ introduce ウ respect
- 10) 下線部(11)の空所に入れるのに適当な語を、英語1語で入れなさい。
11) 本文の内容に合っているものを次のア～カから2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア National anthems are played at international events only.
イ National anthems make athletes feel tired before competitions.
ウ National anthems do not show anything about a country's culture.
エ Singing a national anthem can make people remember their country.
オ When people sing a national anthem together, they do not feel like one community.
カ National anthems give athletes courage to perform at their best.

2 [放送問題] *途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

問1 次の1)～3)の各対話文を聞き、読み上げられた英文に続く相手の応答として最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、対話文は2度ずつ読まれます。

- 1) ア I am sorry you can't pay with a gift card here.
イ Yes. A credit card is fine.
ウ It is time to pay.
エ I want to pay for two books.
- 2) ア Yes, I sold my ticket.
イ Yes, it was quite empty.
ウ Yes, it was really crowded.
エ Yes, the end was not so busy.
- 3) ア The deer park has closed.
イ Oh, dear!
ウ Yes, it is very near.
エ Straight away.

令和 8 年度 帝塚山高等学校入学試験問題・英 語 (その 3)

問 2 次の 4) ～ 6) の各英文を聞き、それに続く問いの答えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文と問いは 2 度ずつ読まれます。

- 4) ア one
イ two
ウ three
エ seven

- 5) ア 15
イ 25
ウ 50
エ 55

- 6) ア Monday
イ Tuesday
ウ Wednesday
エ Thursday

問 3 次の 7) と 8) の各英文を聞き、それぞれの内容について説明した以下の英文が完成するよう、空欄[ア]～[エ]に入る英語 1 語を答えなさい。なお、英文は 2 度ずつ読まれます。

- 7) Starbucks [ア] in Australia because Australians love good coffee.
Australians [イ] to drink coffee at their local coffee shop.
- 8) Sanae Takaichi became prime minister in [ウ] 2025.
She is a [エ] person from Kashihara City, Nara.

3 次の教師と生徒との会話を読み、内容に合うものをア～クの中から 3 つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

Teacher: Today, let's talk about names and family names. Do you think your name is important?

Student: Yes! My name is special. It shows who I am.

Teacher: That's right. A name helps people know who you are.

Student: If I had a different name, I would feel like a different person.

Teacher: That's interesting. Different countries use names in different ways. For example, in Malaysia, many people don't use family names.

Student: Really?

Teacher: Yes. In Malaysia, people often say their name, then "bin" or "binti," and then their father's name. "Bin" means "son of," and "binti" means "daughter of."

Student: Can you give me an example?

Teacher: Sure. If someone's name is "Amin bin Abdullah," "Amin" is the person's name, "bin" means "son of," and "Abdullah" is his father's name.

Student: That's very different. In Japan, families usually share one family name.

Teacher: Right. And in Japan, women usually take their husband's family name when they get married.

Student: Women in Malaysia don't change their names, do they?

Teacher: Not usually. In Malaysia, women keep their own name after they get married because their names come from the person and their father, not from the family.

Student: That's interesting. How about other countries?

Teacher: For example, in Spain and many Latin American countries, women almost always keep their own family name. This shows that in these countries it is very important to keep their own identity.

Student: I see. Different countries have different ideas about names.

Teacher: A name may look simple, but it can also show what a country thinks about family and people.

ア The teacher says all countries use family names.

イ In Malaysia, many people do not use family names.

ウ In Malaysia, people often use their mother's name after their own name.

エ Japanese people started using family names earlier than Malaysian people.

オ Women in Malaysia usually take their husband's family name when they get married.

カ In Spain, many women keep their own name after they get married.

キ Names can show something about a country's ideas.

ク The teacher says that all countries use names in the same way.

4 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。(＊が付いている語(句)はあとに[注]があります。)

More than ten years ago, Martha Payne was only nine years old when she started a blog called *NeverSeconds*. She lived in a small town, Scotland. One day, she decided to write about school lunches. She named her blog *NeverSeconds* because her school said, "Don't get (1) plate of lunch." The school wanted students to get an equal amount of food, because it didn't have enough money. They also wanted lunchtime to go *smoothly.

Every day, Martha took a photo of her lunch and wrote a short comment. ㉔She gave stars to each meal for taste, health, and how full she felt. She also counted how many pieces of fruit or vegetables were on the tray. At first, only her family and friends read the blog, but soon people around the world shared it. Her honest writing attracted thousands of readers within weeks.

As the blog grew, Martha received comments and emails from students, parents, teachers, and food experts. Many people thanked her for talking about healthy school meals. One reader told her about a Scottish charity

called Mary's Meals. It gives a daily meal to children in very poor countries such as *Malawi. Martha was shocked to learn that many children were too hungry to go to school. She decided to use her blog to raise money for a school kitchen in Malawi.

Martha and her father made a web page called "Friends of *NeverSeconds*" to raise money. Their first goal was £7,000. It was enough to build one kitchen. At first, ③donations were small, but soon many people shared her story online and wanted to support her project. She was surprised to know that she reached the goal (4) only five days, and (5) two weeks more than £100,000 was raised. Mary's Meals used this money to build several kitchens and to feed thousands of children.

Later, Martha and her father visited Malawi to see the first kitchen. She saw roads covered in dust, *mud-brick houses, and people carrying water in *buckets. At a school in Malawi, hundreds of children welcomed her with songs and signs. They were saying, "Thank you, Martha." She worked with others to give out a traditional corn *porridge and beans. For many children, it was the only meal of the day. Teachers said that ⑥(ア more students / イ to / ウ helped / エ the kitchen / オ come / カ school) and learn better. Children said that they felt stronger and could *focus more in class.

Martha returned to Scotland and continued writing on her blog. The project grew and raised more than £130,000 and helped thousands of children. She spoke at events, met charity leaders, and told other young people to take action too. Her message was simple: even small actions can make a big difference.

Now, the kitchens in Malawi still serve food to children every day. Local women cook the meals, and children continue to go to school and learn. Martha's blog started as a diary of school lunches, but it showed that one young person's voice can make a real change. She continued writing and helping with important projects.

[注] *smoothly スムーズに *Malawi マラウイ共和国(アフリカ南東部)
 *mud-brick 日干しレンガ造りの *buckets バケツ *porridge おかゆ *focus 集中する

- 1) 空欄 (1) に入る、最も適当な語を次のア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア another イ the other ウ some エ any
- 2) 下線部 (2) に含まれる内容として最も適当なものを次のア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア 彼女は、各給食の献立がどのように決められているかを、星を使って説明しました。
 イ 彼女は学校の給食と、健康的でおいしい料理で知られるレストランの星の数を比べました。
 ウ 彼女は学校の給食に、味・健康・どれくらいお腹いっぱいになったかで星をつけました。
- 3) 本文の内容と合うように次の問いに答えるとき、() に当てはまる語を1語ずつ書きなさい。
 1. Why did people around the world start reading Martha's blog?
 Because her (①) writing attracted them.
 2. Why was Martha shocked when she was told about Mary's Meals?
 Because she learned that many children were so (②) that they could (③) go to school.

令和8年度 帝塚山高等学校入学試験問題・英語 (その6)

4) 下線部(3)の意味として、最も適当なものを次のア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 目標 イ 寄付 ウ 費用 エ 景品

5) 空欄(4)と(5)に共通して当てはまる前置詞を次のア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア on イ at ウ to エ in

6) 下線部(6)の()内の語句を並べかえ、3番目と5番目にくる語の記号を答えなさい。

7) 本文中から筆者が最も伝えたいことを表す8語のまとまりを探し、その最初と最後をそれぞれ1語ずつ書きなさい。

8) 本文の内容に合うものを次のア～カから2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Martha's blog was not popular and did not attract readers at all.

イ Martha learned about Mary's Meals while she was doing her research for homework.

ウ The charity that Martha supported worked for people in European countries.

エ Martha used her blog to raise money for children who had little food.

オ Martha visited Malawi and the children welcomed her with music and messages of thanks.

カ Martha visited a school in Scotland to build a new kitchen.

5) 次の各組の単語の中で、最も強く発音する部分が、3つとも同じ場合は○、3つとも異なる場合は×、1つだけ異なる場合はその記号をそれぞれ答えなさい。

- 1) ア Jap-a-nese イ dif-fi-cult ウ vi-o-lin
- 2) ア ho-tel イ gui-tar ウ a-gree
- 3) ア Jan-u-ary イ ex-pe-ri-ence ウ in-ter-est-ing
- 4) ア nec-es-sary イ veg-e-ta-ble ウ math-e-mat-ics
- 5) ア tel-e-phon-e イ i-r-de-a ウ de-li-cious
- 6) ア en-gi-neer イ im-por-tant ウ sci-en-tist
- 7) ア an-swer イ be-lieve ウ col-or

6) 次の各文は、「正しい」もしくは「下線部のうち1箇所を訂正すると正しくなる」のどちらかです。その文が正しい場合は解答欄に○を記入し、訂正が必要な場合は訂正すべき箇所の記号をそれぞれ答えなさい。なお、訂正に削除は含みません。

- 1) In ア those days, イ most buildings ウ were made エ from wood.
- 2) A woman ア with brown hair イ came to ウ see you エ this morning.
- 3) Which ア sport イ is more ウ excited, rugby エ or American football?
- 4) ア More and more Japanese people イ is learning Korean ウ these エ days.
- 5) You ア can't be イ to careful ウ about エ your health.
- 6) I ア was spoken to イ by an American ウ during I was having coffee エ in a coffee shop.
- 7) There ア are still イ a lot of orange juice ウ left エ in the bottle before I went out.
- 8) ア If it イ doesn't rain tomorrow, ウ let's go エ hiking.

令和 8 年度 帝塚山高等学校入学試験問題・英 語 (その 7)

7 次の () 内の語 (句) を与えられた日本語に合うように並べ替え、指示にある語順にくる語の記号をそれぞれ答えなさい。
ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で書かれています。

- 1) 先生と話しているあの人は、私の母です。(2 番目と 6 番目)
(ア teacher / イ with / ウ my / エ is / オ the woman / カ mother / キ our / ク talking).
- 2) 私たちは湖の近くのホテルに泊まるつもりです。(5 番目と 9 番目)
(ア the hotel / イ we / ウ at / エ to / オ are / カ is / キ which / ク the lake / ケ near / コ stay / サ going).
- 3) 外国語の勉強は、私には難しい。(3 番目と 5 番目)
(ア it / イ study / ウ to / エ difficult for / オ a foreign language / カ me / キ is).
- 4) 私は日本に来て 10 年住んでいます。(2 番目と 6 番目)
(ア have / イ Japan / ウ I / エ in / オ for / カ been / キ years / ク ten).
- 5) 彼は親切にも私を家に連れて帰ってくれた。(3 番目と 6 番目)
(ア take / イ enough / ウ me / エ was / オ he / カ kind / キ to) back home.
- 6) あなたは何回このレストランで昼食を食べたことがありますか。(2 番目と 4 番目)
(ア eaten / イ often / ウ lunch / エ you / オ how / カ at / キ have) this restaurant?
- 7) 壁にある写真をみると、昔を思い出す。(3 番目と 5 番目)
(ア the wall / イ on / ウ me / エ old / オ the picture / カ of / キ the / ク reminds) days.
- 8) 私たちを手伝ってくれるように彼にお願いしましょうか。(4 番目と 7 番目)
(ア help / イ ask / ウ us / エ him / オ shall / カ I / キ to)?

8 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように () に入る適当な語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

- 1) I'm sure you are sleepy.
You () () sleepy.
- 2) He didn't say anything to me.
He () () to me.
- 3) We had a heavy snow yesterday.
() () heavily yesterday.
- 4) The teacher said to me, "Don't be noisy."
The teacher told us () () be noisy.
- 5) She likes to listen to Korean songs.
She is interested () () to Korean songs.
- 6) Did you have a good time at the party yesterday?
Did you () () at the party yesterday?
- 7) Mary is smiling. Why is she so happy?
Mary is smiling. () made () so happy?
- 8) This is my first visit to this city.
I've () () this city before.

9 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- 1) 昨日探していた辞書が机の上にあったよ。
- 2) この学校って土日にクラブ活動やってるの？
- 3) 英語は世界中で最も重要な言語のひとつです。

2 放送問題 原稿

これから、放送問題を始めます。問題用紙、(その2)の 2 を開けなさい。(間)

問1 次の1)~3)の各対話文を聞き、読み上げられた英文に続く相手の応答として最もふさわしいものを、次のア~エからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、対話文は2度ずつ読まれます。

ア one
イ two
ウ three
エ seven

Number 1

A. I would like to buy these two books.
B. Sure, so the total is \$42.25. How would you like to pay?
A. Can I pay with a gift card at this store?

ア I am sorry you can't pay with a gift card here.
イ Yes. A credit card is fine.
ウ It is time to pay.
エ I want to pay for two books.

Number 2

A. Hey, Dean, did you go to the Osaka Expo last year?
B. Yeah, I did. But I went at the very end!
A. Oh yeah, I heard all the tickets were sold! There were so many visitors!

ア Yes, I sold my ticket.
イ Yes, it was quite empty.
ウ Yes, it was really crowded.
エ Yes, the end was not so busy.

Number 3

A. Excuse me, where can I see the deer in Nara park?
B. The deer in Nara park? Walk along this street this way, and keep going straight.
A. Great! Is it close?

ア The deer park has closed.
イ Oh, dear!
ウ Yes, it is very near.
エ Straight away.

問2 次の4)~6)の各英文を聞き、それに続く問いの答えとして最もふさわしいものを、次のア~エからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文と問いは2度ずつ読まれます。

Number 4

Yoshinobu Yamamoto won three games as the pitcher, and Shohei Otani won two games, in the 2025 World series of baseball. Yamamoto won the MVP award because he played better. In the seven games of the world series, it is very rare for a pitcher to win three games.

Question: How many games did Yoshinobu Yamamoto win as the pitcher in the 2025 World Series?

Number 5

"Attention, all passengers. This is the final boarding call for passenger Mari Suzuki traveling on Peach Airlines Flight 50. Please go to Gate 15 right away. Also, Passengers traveling on ANA Flight 55 to Kagoshima: your gate has changed. Please make your way to Gate 25.

Question: Which gate do passengers going to Kagoshima need to go to?

ア 15
イ 25
ウ 50
エ 55

Number 6

Good morning class. It's a new week! I have some things to tell you. First, today's long home room is in the big hall. Second, Tuesday, you have a class change, Math class, will be changed to Wednesday third period. Finally, the festival members meeting is Thursday at lunchtime.

Question: What day is Math class this week?

ア Monday
イ Tuesday
ウ Wednesday
エ Thursday

問3 次の7)と8)の各英文を聞き、それぞれの内容について説明した以下の英文が完成するよう、空欄[ア]~[エ]に入る英語1語を答えなさい。なお、英文は2度ずつ読まれます。

Number 7

Starbucks is a popular coffee chain store that failed in Australia, because they love good coffee there. Most stores closed, because Australians prefer to visit local coffee shops.

Starbucks [ア] in Australia because Australians love good coffee.

Australians [イ] to drink coffee at their local coffee shop.

Number 8

Sanae Takaichi became the first female prime minister of Japan in October 2025.

She is the most famous person from Kashihara City in Nara.

Sanae Takaichi became prime minister in [ウ] 2025.

She is a [エ] person from Kashihara City, Nara.

令和8年度 帝塚山高等学校
入学試験問題・英語 解答用紙

受験番号

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262150

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

2	問1	1)		2)		3)		問2	4)		5)		6)	
	問3	7)	ア			イ			8)	ウ			エ	

3	ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ	カ	キ	ク
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4	1)		2)		3)	①		②		③			
	4)		5)		6)	3番目		5番目		7)	最初		最後
	8)												

5	1)		2)		3)		4)		5)		6)		7)	
---	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--

6	1)		2)		3)		4)		5)		6)		7)		8)	
---	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--

7	1)	2番目		6番目		2)	5番目		9番目		3)	3番目		5番目		4)	2番目		6番目
	5)	3番目		6番目		6)	2番目		4番目		7)	3番目		5番目		8)	4番目		7番目

8	1)			2)			3)	
	4)			5)			6)	
	7)			8)				

9	1)	
	2)	
	3)	



1)	ウ	2)	オ
3)	音楽は常に人々の暮らしに深く根差してきた。		
4)	国歌		
5)	国歌を聞いて涙を浮かべること。		
6)	イ	7)	ア
8)	the anthem can give people hope		
9)	ウ	10)	but
11)	エ	カ	

問1	1)	ア	2)	ウ	3)	ウ	問2	4)	ウ	5)	イ	6)	ウ
問3	7)	ア	failed		イ	prefer		8)	ウ	October		エ	famous

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ	カ	キ	ク
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1)	ア	2)	ウ	3)	①	honest	②	hungry	③	not			
4)	イ	5)	エ	6)	3番目	ア	5番目	イ	7)	最初	even	最後	difference
8)	エ オ												

1)	イ	2)	○	3)	イ	4)	ウ	5)	ア	6)	×	7)	イ
----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---

1)	エ	2)	○	3)	ウ	4)	イ	5)	イ	6)	ウ	7)	ア	8)	○
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1)	2番目	ク	6番目	エ	2)	5番目	コ	9番目	カ	3)	3番目	エ	5番目	ウ	4)	2番目	ア	6番目	オ
5)	3番目	カ	6番目	ア	6)	2番目	イ	4番目	エ	7)	3番目	ア	5番目	ウ	8)	4番目	エ	7番目	ウ

1)	must	be	2)	said	nothing	3)	It	snowed
4)	not	to	5)	in	listening	6)	enjoy	yourself
7)	What	her	8)	never	visited			

1)	The dictionary (that) you were looking for yesterday was on the desk.
2)	Do you have club activities at this school on weekends?
3)	English is one of the most important languages in the world.