

令和8年度
宇都宮短期大学附属高等学校入学試験問題

英 語

注 意

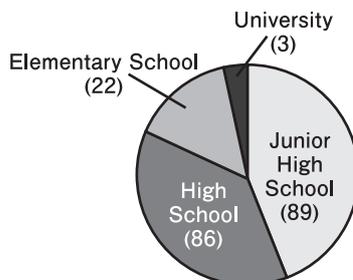
- 1 監督者の「始め」の合図があるまでは、開いてはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は、掲示されている時間割のと通りの50分間です。
- 3 問題数は大きな問題が5問で、表紙を除いて10ページです。
- 4 解答用紙の答え方は、おもて面がマークシート方式でうら面が記述式です。
- 5 監督者の指示にしたがって、試験開始前に解答用紙冊子から解答用紙を切り離し、おもて面とうら面の受験番号を確認後、氏名を決められた欄に書きなさい。
- 6 答えは、それぞれの解答用紙に記載されている注意事項にしたがって、ていねいに記入しなさい。
- 7 試験中に質問があれば、手をあげて監督者に聞きなさい。
- 8 監督者の「やめ」の合図があったら、すぐやめて、鉛筆をおきなさい。

1

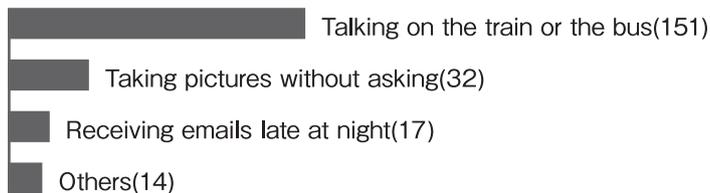
次の英文を読んで、後の 1 ～ 5 の問いに答えなさい。

The Use of Cell Phones

When did you start using a cell phone?



What cell phone behavior makes you feel bad?



※Number of students responding to the survey : 200

※More than one answer allowed

According to the survey, slightly more than half of the students started to use a cell phone before they entered high school. Some of them even began to use it in elementary school. Almost all of the students had a cell phone before they became university students. This shows that cell phones are now very common among young people, and ① it is hard to live without them in daily life.

When the students were asked what kind of behaviors makes them feel bad, the (②) number of them answered “talking on the train or the bus.” Many people don’t like to hear private conversations in public places because such behavior is noisy and sometimes rude. The second answer was “taking pictures without asking.” People want others to ask before taking a picture of them. The third answer was “receiving emails late at night.” This can disturb their sleep.

These results show that cell phones are very useful and important in daily life. However, the way people use them can sometimes cause trouble for others. **A**, it is important to think about good manners and to use cell phones in a polite way.

(注) rude = 失礼な disturb ~ = ~を妨げる

1 下線部①の示す内容として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア 携帯電話
- イ 携帯電話を使用すること
- ウ 携帯電話なしで日常生活を送ること
- エ 携帯電話は現在若者の間でとても一般的であるということ

2 (②)に入る最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア large
- イ larger
- ウ largest
- エ more large

3 に入る最も適切な語(句)を選びなさい。

- ア Also
- イ For example
- ウ However
- エ Therefore

4 本文に合うように、次の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

<質問> According to the survey, which behavior was considered the most disturbing?

- ア Talking on the train or the bus.
- イ Taking pictures without asking.
- ウ Receiving emails late at night.
- エ Talking in the classroom.

5 本文の内容と一致するものを選びなさい。

- ア Cell phones are dangerous and should not be used.
- イ Cell phones are useful, but people need good manners when they use them.
- ウ All of the students have a cell phone before they go to college.
- エ People want others to ask before taking pictures of something.

2

次の英文を読んで、1 ～ 5 の問いに答えなさい。

Have you (**I**) given excuses that weren't completely true? When do you do that, and why?

Almost everyone sometimes tells lies – not big ones, but small lies. These are often called ‘① white lies.’ But when exactly do people tell white lies, and who do they usually lie to? That's an interesting question.

According to a recent study, it seems that people often say things in conversation that are not completely true, even if they are only slightly different from the truth. These small lies are part of our daily communication and are often told without much thought. But why do we tell them? Let's look at some common situations.

No.1: Lying to hide something

People often lie because they want to keep something a secret. For example, a teenager may not tell his parents that he is dating someone because he is afraid they will say no. Instead, he might say he's just going out with his friends. In this case, the lie helps him avoid conflict. Some students might also lie about their test results just to avoid getting in trouble.

No.2: Lying to give an excuse

Sometimes people lie to avoid doing something they don't want to do. For example, if someone invites you to a party that will be boring to you, you may make an excuse like, “**A**” This kind of lie protects both you and the other person from bad feelings. You avoid doing something unpleasant, and the other person doesn't feel hurt.

No.3: Lying to make someone feel good

This kind of lie is meant to protect someone's feelings. Imagine your friend cooks dinner for you, but honestly, it doesn't taste very good. Would you tell him or her that? Probably not. You might smile and say, “This is really good!” just to be polite. These lies are often told to avoid hurting someone's feelings.

No.4: Lying to avoid sharing something bad

Sometimes, we just don't feel like talking about something bad. For example, you have (**II**) had a terrible day at work, but when someone asks you how your day was, you don't want to go into detail. So, you just say something like, “**B**” even though it wasn't.

These are all examples of white lies — small lies that many people use to protect themselves or others. Most people do it because they want to keep (**III**) with others.

(注) excuse(s) = 言い訳 completely = 完全に lie = うそ, うそをつく thought = 考え
date ~ = ~とデートする avoid ~ = ~を避ける conflict = (意見などの)衝突
unpleasant = 不愉快な honestly = 正直に言って hurt ~ = ~の感情を害する

1 本文中の (I) と (II) に入る最も適切な語の組み合わせを選びなさい。

ア I yet II never イ I ever II just
ウ I never II already エ I already II ever

2 本文中の下線部①の語句が表す意味として、最も適切なものを選びなさい。

ア 意地の悪いうそ イ つくり話
ウ 罪のないうそ エ 自己を守るためのうそ

3 本文中の **A** と **B** に入る最も適切な英文の組み合わせを選びなさい。

ア A I'm very busy and can't come.
B It was fine.
イ A You really want to come.
B I don't talk about it.
ウ A I'm not busy and can come.
B All things were all right.
エ A You are very busy and can't come.
B Everything was fine.

4 次の英文の内容は、本文中のどの種類(No. 1～No. 4)にあてはまるかを選びなさい。

<to his mother on the phone>

"I'm staying late at the library to prepare for my exam." (when, in fact, he is getting his mother a birthday present to surprise her)

ア No. 1 イ No. 2 ウ No. 3 エ No. 4

5 本文中の (III) に入る最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

ア common situations イ good manners
ウ daily communication エ good relations

3

放送に従って、次の **A** ~ **C** の問いに答えなさい。

A 英文を聞き、**1** と **2** はその応答として最も適当なものを選びなさい。

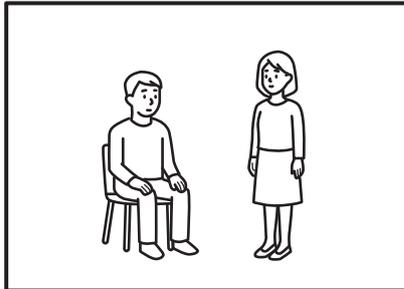
3 ~ **5** は英語の問いに答えなさい。英文は1度だけ流れます。

- 1** **ア** That's too bad.
イ I have to go to school.
ウ Yes. You're doing it now.
エ No, thanks. I can do it myself.

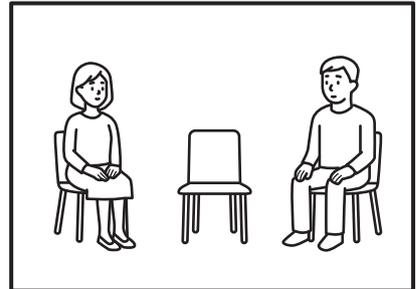
- 2** **ア** Yes, please. Thank you.
イ No, you can't.
ウ I was at the store.
エ You can't miss it.

3 Choose the picture that matches what the speaker says.

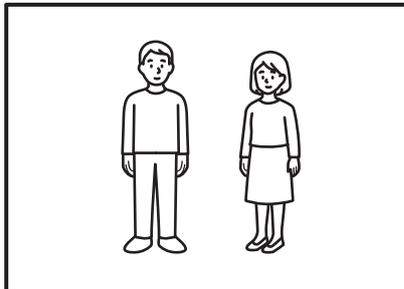
ア



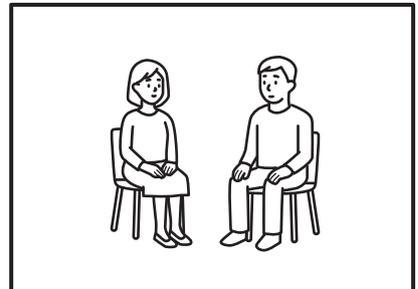
イ



ウ



エ



4 Choose the picture that matches what the speaker says.

ア



イ



ウ

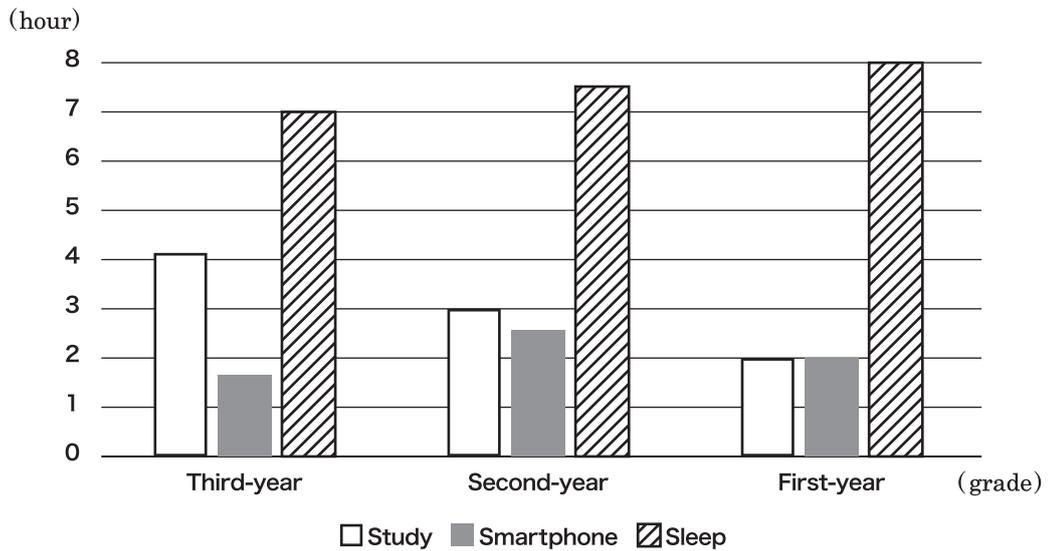


エ



5 Choose the sentence that matches the chart.

How Students Spend Their Time Outside of School



B 英文を聞き、最も適当なものを選びなさい。英文と質問は2度流れます。

1

ア



イ



ウ



エ



2 ア ¥4,000.

イ ¥8,000.

ウ ¥16,000.

エ Nothing.

3 ア One-fourth.

イ One-fifth.

ウ One-sixth.

エ One-eighth.

4 ア A family restaurant.

イ A kids' restaurant.

ウ A fast-food restaurant.

エ An expensive restaurant.

5 ア Because she wanted to show the boxes to Mark.

イ Because she wanted to help Mark.

ウ Because she wanted Mark to help her.

エ Because she wanted to give the boxes to Mark.

ここから記述問題になります。

解答は記述用解答用紙に記入してください。

- C** 英文を聞き、(①) ~ (③) に入る最も適当な日本語を漢字 2 文字で書きなさい。
英文は 2 度流れます。

<リトリート>

- ・家や日常生活から離れて心と体を休める機会のことであり、(①) 旅行ではない。
- ・静かな環境で、心配事や将来の計画など、自分の生活について考える。
- ・(②) の中で、質素で健康的な食事をしたり、(③)、読書、ヨガをしたりする。

4 次の **A** ~ **C** のそれぞれの問いに答えなさい。

- A** 次の説明に合う英単語を書きなさい。ただし、**2** は与えられた文字で始めること。

1 the twelfth month of the year, between November and January

2 someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio (j)

- B** 次の(a)(b)の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように () 内に適当な英語を 1 語入れなさい。

3 (a) I'm sorry I don't know her e-mail address.

(b) I wish I () her e-mail address.

4 (a) I have never been to Africa before.

(b) This is the () time for me to go to Africa.

C 次の（ ）内の語を意味がとおるようにならべかえなさい。

5 I (history / the / all / Japanese / best / like / of) the subjects.

6 Do you know (her / a / did / brother / why / thing / such)?

5

次の対話文を読んで、あとの要約文の ① ～ ③ に入る英単語を書きなさい。

Emma : Hey, Ken. You look busy. What are you working on?

Ken : Hi, Emma. I'm making a presentation about India for our culture class.

Emma : Great choice! I visited India with my family. I went to Delhi and Agra, and saw the Taj Mahal.

Ken : Really? That's amazing. So, what was your first impression of India?

Emma : Very different from Japan. There were so many people, the streets were lively, and the smells of spices were everywhere. The people were really friendly.

Ken : That sounds like a great experience. Did you have any culture shock?

Emma : A little bit. People eat with their hands. I was surprised that many people ate with their right hand only. It's part of their custom.

Ken : That's interesting. I'll include that in my presentation. Did you try Indian food?

Emma : Yes! We had curry almost every day. The flavors were strong and spicy, but very delicious. My favorite was 'butter chicken.'

Ken : How about traditional clothing? Did you try wearing it?

Emma : Yes, I wore a sari for a day. It was beautiful but difficult to move around in. Mom said it felt like wearing a work of art.

Ken : I've seen pictures of saris – they look colorful and beautiful.

Emma : Yes. Learning about these differences helps us understand the world better.

Ken : That's the thing I want to show in my presentation — that cultural differences are something to enjoy, not to be afraid of.

Emma : Exactly! I think if more people try to learn about other cultures, the world will be a more peaceful place.

Ken : Thanks for sharing your experience, Emma. It really helped a lot.

(注) Delhi = デリー (インド北部の都市) Agra = アグラ (インド北部の都市)

Taj Mahal = タージ・マハル霊廟 impression = 印象 lively = 活発な

spicy = 香辛料のきいた sari = サリー (インドの女性が体に巻くように着る衣服)

<要約文>

Ken is preparing a (①) about India for his culture class. Emma shares her experience in India after she visited Delhi, Agra, and the Taji Mahal. She talks about cultural differences, such as eating with hands and the smells of spices. Emma also describes wearing a sari and enjoying Indian food like 'butter chicken.'

Both agree that learning about other (②) will build understanding and help (③) grow.

