**L F ・ E B ・ J G ・ P S**

2026年度

# 英　　語

## 注　　意

1．監督者の合図があるまでは問題冊子と解答用紙を開かないでください。

2．別紙の解答用紙は，マーク用解答用紙(1)と記述用解答用紙(2)とに分かれています。指定された解答欄をまちがえないように注意してください。

3．解答用紙(1)は直接コンピューターにかけますので，折りまげたり，よごしたりしないでください。また，枠で囲まれた部分以外には記入しないでください。

4．解答用紙(1)にマークするときは該当する○にはっきりとマークしてください。

マークのしかた　（良い例）●

（悪い例）⊘ ⊗ ◎ ⓜ

（万年筆，ボールペンなどは使用してはいけません）

5．解答用紙(1)に誤ってマークした場合には，消しゴムで跡が残らないようにていねいに消し，消しかすをきれいに払ってください。

6．試験開始後，解答用紙(1)には，氏名，受験番号を記入し，さらにその受験番号をマークしてください。なお，受験番号を記入するときには解答用紙(1)の〔**受験番号記入上の注意**〕をよく読んで，まちがいのないようにしてください。

解答用紙(2)には，氏名，受験番号を記入してください。

7．試験問題はこの冊子の１～９ページに記載されています。

問題冊子の余白部分は，メモとして利用して構いません。

各問題はほぼ同じ配点になっています。それを念頭に時間配分してください。

8．試験終了後，この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

**1** 次の文章を読み，設問(ａ)～(ｅ)にもっとも適切なものを１～４の中から１つ選びなさい。

Electric Vehicles (EVs) have been growing in popularity in recent years. They are gradually replacing traditional gasoline-powered cars with Internal Combustion Engines (ICE)*, as well as hybrid cars that use both electricity and gasoline. EVs offer several important advantages over ICE vehicles. They are cheaper to operate, can be conveniently charged at home, and are more environmentally friendly. Since EVs produce no emissions, they do not release harmful pollutants or greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming.

One concern, though, is whether the increasing use of EVs could put too much pressure on the electricity grid* that we all depend on. Some critics worry that if too many people charge their EVs at the same time, the grid could become overused and cause blackouts*. For this reason, some people argue that it may not be possible for EVs to completely replace ICE vehicles — at least not until the capacity of the electricity grid is increased in the future.

However, a new Japanese technology may offer a solution. "Vehicle to Home" (V2H) is a system that allows electricity to flow both ways between an electric vehicle and a house. It lets people charge their EV at home and also use the EV's battery to supply electricity to the house. Some V2H can even send electricity back to the grid. This allows EV owners to charge their cars at night when electricity demand is low, or during the day when solar power is abundant. They can then use that electricity at home when prices are low or sell it to the grid when demand and prices are high. In this way, EVs can serve as storage batteries for the electricity grid — absorbing extra electricity when it is available and supplying it when it is needed. As a result, V2H can help make the electric supply more stable.

V2H is also useful during natural disasters. It can provide electricity to

homes during blackouts. In addition to being used in private homes, many local governments in Japan have begun installing V2H at city halls. This system is used to charge city-owned EVs and to store electricity in case of emergencies. In the event of a natural disaster, they can help ensure that local governments have the power they need to respond effectively.

Although V2H offers a promising solution, some challenges still remain. While its prices have come down, the system is still too expensive for many consumers. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has tried to solve this problem by providing financial support to homeowners who install V2H. However, many other local governments have been slow to offer similar support. Another issue is that many people live in apartment buildings, where it is difficult to use V2H. Finding ways to solve this problem is one of the next challenges in promoting the wider use of EVs.

〔注〕 Internal Combustion Engine　内燃機関　　electricity grid　電力網
blackout　停電

（a） What is the main point of the passage?

1. EVs are better than hybrid cars in every way.
2. EVs have many advantages but still face challenges.
3. Natural disasters have increased the use of EVs.
4. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has made EVs more affordable.

（b） Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an advantage of EVs over ICE vehicles?

1. They can be charged at home.
2. They can run longer distances than ICE vehicles.
3. They cost less to operate over time.
4. They do not emit greenhouse gases.

（c） What can be inferred about the author's opinion of V2H?

1. It could be an important part of the future of energy.
2. It is too fragile to be practical.
3. It should replace ICE vehicles immediately.
4. It will never be popular outside of Tokyo.

（d） Why are EVs using V2H said to help "make the electric supply more stable"?

1. They can store and supply electricity when needed.
2. They charge faster than ICE vehicles.
3. They only use electricity at night.
4. They reduce the use of solar energy.

（e） What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?

1. To convince readers to stop using gasoline cars immediately.
2. To criticize local governments for not supporting new technologies enough.
3. To explain how EVs work in detail.
4. To inform readers about EVs and V2H.

**2** 次の対話文を読み，設問(ａ)～(ｅ)にもっとも適切なものを１～４の中から１つ選びなさい。

*A university student interviewing a professor for a radio program.*

Yuki: Welcome to “Campus Voices.” Today we’re speaking with Professor John Thompson from the Department of Global Studies. Professor, can you tell us about the course you teach?

Professor: Thanks, Yuki. I teach a course called “Service Learning and Global Citizenship.” Every year, we go to Mongolia. My students and I work with an organization called Habitat for Humanity to help build houses for families living in difficult conditions. It is hard work, but also a powerful learning experience.

Yuki: That sounds meaningful, but some people say short volunteer trips like this don’t really help. Do you think your students are making a real difference?

Professor: That’s a fair question. I believe the answer is yes, absolutely. First, the students themselves are deeply changed. Many have previously never left Japan. In Mongolia, they see poverty up close, work hard, and connect with people. It opens their eyes, and their hearts. They return with a new sense of purpose and empathy.

Yuki: But what about the local people? Do they just get a free house?

Professor: Not at all. Habitat for Humanity’s system is based on “sweat equity.” That means, families help build their own homes and work on their neighbors’ houses, which creates a strong sense of community and shared effort. Our students become part of that process, not just helpers, but partners as well.

Yuki: I see. So it’s not just about charity or giving. It’s about working

together.

Professor: Exactly. It's about respect, partnership, and learning together.

Yuki: Thank you, Professor Thompson. That's a powerful message.

(a) What is the main topic of this interview?

1. A class where students learn by helping others in Mongolia.
2. A new building project by Global Studies professors.
3. How to apply to Habitat for Humanity.
4. How to travel safely during university trips outside Japan.

(b) Why does Professor Thompson talk about the trip to Mongolia?

1. To describe the economic problems in Mongolia.
2. To explain the service-learning part of his course.
3. To prove that travel is important for students to learn about charity.
4. To show that the class teaches skills for volunteers going abroad.

(c) According to Professor Thompson, what is "sweat equity"?

1. A program where families pay to live in new homes.
2. A system where experts build houses for families in need.
3. A system where families help build their own and others' homes.
4. Money that students give to the project.

(d) What can we guess about Professor Thompson's view of his students?

1. He believes they grow through direct experience and contact with others.
2. He feels they should not go overseas without training.
3. He thinks they are too young to understand world issues.
4. He wants them to focus more on academic study.

（e） What does Professor Thompson think about service learning?

1. He believes that it is very important.

2. He is unsure if it really works.

3. He prefers traditional classroom methods.

4. He thinks it takes too much time.

**3** ラジオについて以下の文章はどのように論じているか，150～180字の日本語でまとめなさい。解答には(１)ラジオの利点，(２)現在までのラジオの変遷，(３)予想されるラジオの将来，の３点を必ず含めること。

The radio is one of the most important inventions in the history of mankind, but with all the most recent technological advances, you may wonder whether people still listen to it. The short answer to this is yes, they do, but there is much more to it than one simple answer. The radio offers a variety of entertainment and is an affordable way to access high-quality content wherever you are.

One of its key benefits is spreading information and entertainment worldwide, reaching many different audiences and cultures. Historically, it has also been vital for communication during emergencies. The radio also brings people together and provides a platform for social voices and topics such as music, movies, and world news.

Over the years, the radio has evolved with technological advancements. Although the digital age has reduced its prominence*, it has not disappeared and remains important in daily life. Many people and shops still play the radio, and new programs are available both on-air and online, through free and paid platforms. The radio has transformed into more complex platforms like Spotify.

One cannot know for sure what the future of the radio will be, but it is clear that it will not disappear. It may evolve into something different and develop into other digital media, thanks to the growing popularity of podcasts and online shows.

Adapted from: Do people still listen to the radio? (2023, November 27). *RadioToday*. Retrieved from https://radiotoday.co.uk/2023/11/do-people-still-listen-to-the-radio/

〔注〕 prominence 存在感

**4** 次のテーマで100～150語程度のエッセーを，具体例を挙げながら英語で書きなさい。

Describe a situation when you changed your mind about someone. What happened, and what did you learn from that experience?