

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1～8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。

It is not difficult to see why some people think of song words (which we call “lyrics”) as poetry. The word “poetry” often makes us think of something artistic, deep, and emotional, and many popular songs are clearly like that. But before we make a proper judgment, we need to consider some important background carefully.

The idea that song lyrics have power to alter a listener’s mood is newer than we might think. A lot of this came from the groundbreaking British band the Beatles who were active and achieved enormous global success during the 1960s. A major reason that so many people liked and praised the Beatles was that they were one of the first pop bands to write their own songs, as opposed to playing songs written by professional songwriters, which made their music feel personal, heartfelt, and real. As the Beatles became more and more popular, their songs became a standard pattern for the modern pop song, and the idea of lyrics being authentic and true became extremely important.

Moreover, during the 1960s, this idea of “emotional honesty” was supported by the then popular folk music movement. Folk music was seen as expressing feelings and ideas that were more authentic compared to other musical genres of the time. Many folk songs told stories, and this narrative style emphasized truthful lyrics. Since then, the notion of authenticity in lyrics became something that people began to expect from other pop songs. People judged pop songs based on how well the lyrics told a story and expressed feelings and thoughts they could understand.

In addition to words, we must think about the music as well. A poem stands on its own with just words, but the lyrics of a song depend on the music. Writing a song is not just about fitting words to a rhythm; it is about creating something memorable and meaningful by combining melody and

sound. Judging a song only by its lyrics is like judging a movie only by its screenplay — it misses the main point. When the lyrics of a song touch you, remember to also listen to the music, because there is often more to the song than just the words.

In conclusion, while song lyrics and written poetry may share similarities in their subject matter and rhythmic use of language, they differ in their form, purpose, and audience. Pop songs are typically more accessible and aim for mass appeal, while poetry is often more complex and personal. Despite these differences, both forms remain powerful ways of expressing human experiences, emotions, and ideas. The techniques used by ancient poets and modern songwriters are not that different. Rap, pop, and rock lyrics are perhaps simply new forms of poetry.

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

- 1 . Song lyrics and poetry are different in their subject matter.
- 2 . Song lyrics and poetry depend on music for their power.
- 3 . Song lyrics and poetry have a greater effect than movies.
- 4 . Song lyrics and poetry have similarities and differences.

(b) What does the passage tell us about the Beatles?

- 1 . Their songs influenced the way people thought about pop music.
- 2 . Their songs were successful because they created knowledge.
- 3 . They were the first British band to use music without lyrics.
- 4 . They were the only band whose songs were popular in the 1960s.

(c) What does the passage tell us about folk music?

- 1 . It emphasizes melody and performance over lyrics.
- 2 . It is unpopular compared to pop music.
- 3 . It often uses storytelling to achieve authenticity.
- 4 . It was regarded as dishonest by listeners of the 1960s.

(d) What does the author of the passage suggest?

- 1 . It is better to consider music alone when judging a song.
- 2 . It is better to consider words alone when judging a song.
- 3 . It is better to consider words and music separately when judging a song.
- 4 . It is better to consider words and music together when judging a song.

(e) What can we infer from this passage?

- 1 . Folk music lacks feeling when compared to rap songs.
- 2 . Song lyrics in the 1960s made more sense than song lyrics written before.
- 3 . The Beatles made genuine emotion a significant part of pop song lyrics.
- 4 . Writing a song is easier than writing a poem.

- 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。

Two students meet in front of the library.

Mira: Hey Sam, have you heard about the library's new policy? They're reducing printed books and moving to mostly digital resources.

Sam: Yeah, I saw the notice yesterday. Honestly, I think it's a smart move. Digital books are more accessible — you can read them anytime, anywhere.

Mira: Maybe, but I really don't like reading on screens. I remember things better when I read physical books. Plus, I love the feeling of turning pages.

Sam: I get that, but think about how much space printed books take. With e-books, you can store thousands on one device. It's more efficient.

Mira: Efficient, sure. But not everyone learns the same way. I find it harder to focus when I read on my laptop or phone. Notifications keep popping up.

Sam: Fair enough. I guess I'm just used to screens. I've been reading digitally for years now.

Mira: And what about eye strain? I can't read e-books for long periods without getting tired.

Sam: True. I've noticed that too, especially late at night. But I still think having fewer physical books is inevitable.

Mira: Maybe. But they shouldn't just remove printed books without offering alternatives for people like me.

Sam: Agreed. Maybe they could keep essential books in print.

Mira: That would be a good compromise — offer both formats, depending on students' needs.

- (a) What is the main topic of the conversation?
- 1 . Alternatives for teachers who prefer e-books over printed books.
 - 2 . The advantages of e-books for university students.
 - 3 . The new library policy which favors electronic books over printed ones.
 - 4 . Whether students should buy their own books or borrow them from the library.
- (b) Why does Mira prefer printed books?
- 1 . She can borrow them for a longer period.
 - 2 . She has never read any e-books.
 - 3 . She recalls more information from them.
 - 4 . She thinks they are more efficient than e-books.
- (c) Why does Sam support e-books?
- 1 . They are available in multiple languages.
 - 2 . They are cheaper than printed books.
 - 3 . They help students avoid eye strain.
 - 4 . They save space and are more efficient.
- (d) What disadvantage of e-books do both students agree on?
- 1 . They are more expensive.
 - 2 . They are not searchable.
 - 3 . They are often out of date.
 - 4 . They are tiring for the eyes.

(e) What suggestion do Mira and Sam have for the library?

- 1 . To create a voting system for which books the library should buy.
- 2 . To keep the important books in both formats.
- 3 . To let the library decide the best reading format.
- 4 . To offer print copies for students with eye problems.

- 3 学校での携帯電話の使用について以下の文章はどのようなことを述べているか、150～180字の日本語でまとめなさい。解答には(1)フィンランドで制定された法律の内容、(2)それが制定された背景、(3)教育大臣の意見、の3点を必ず含めること。

Finland has passed a new law to restrict the use of mobile phones during the school day because of worries about their impact on students' health and learning. Under the new rules, mobile phones may only be used during lessons with a teacher's permission, and only for educational purposes. Teachers can take away devices if they disturb the class. Schools must also set clear guidelines for device use during lessons, meals, and breaks.

This move follows growing international concern about the effects of mobile phones on young people, including problems with attention and self-confidence. Finland is now taking similar steps as other European countries. France banned phones on school grounds in 2018 and is currently trying out a rule where children under 15 spend some time without using phones or other digital devices. Denmark has announced a plan to stop phone use in all schools, and Norway recently set a minimum age of 15 for social media use. In the UK, most schools already have their own rules that do not allow phones.

The Finnish government has asked for a study on how these rules affect Finland and other countries. The results are expected by the end of next year. The Minister of Education, Anders Adlercreutz, said the law will help students focus on their studies and encourage meaningful social interaction, noting that too much screen time can limit real-life communication and the development of social skills.

Adapted from: Bryant, M. (2025, April 30). Finland restricts use of mobile phones during school day. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2025/apr/30/finland-restricts-use-of-mobile-phones-during-school-day?>

- 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。

What is the most interesting place you have visited in Japan, and why?