

外 国 語

英語コミュニケーションⅠ・Ⅱ

論理・表現Ⅰ

1. 解答票右上の受験番号記入欄に記入・マークした受験番号と自分の受験票の受験番号が同じかどうか確認してください。
2. 開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないでください。
3. 机上には、受験票・受験票(控)、HBまたはBの黒鉛筆、消しゴム、時計以外のものを置かないでください。
4. 解答は、すべて解答票に記入してください。
5. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答票の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
6. 不正行為について
 - ① 不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。
 - ② 不正行為に見えるような行動が見受けられた場合は、監督者が注意をします。
 - ③ 不正行為を行った場合は、直ちに受験を取りやめさせます。
7. 試験終了後、この問題冊子を持ち帰ってください。

受 験 番 号	氏 名

問題は次頁から始まります。

問題は から までで、1 ページから 11 ページまであります。確かめなさい。

解答番号 から までマークしなさい。ただし、同じ番号を二回以上選んではいけません。

次の会話文を読んで、 ～ までの()内に入るのに最も適切な文を、下の①～⑦から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

A: You didn't look well in class today. Are you feeling okay now?

B: A little better. ()

A: I see. You should rest here for a while.

B: ()

A: Yes, I'll write a note to your teacher.

B: Thank you. ()

A: Yes, water is over there.

B: ()

A: If your condition gets worse, I'll call one of them.

B: () I hope I can return to class soon.

Choices:

- ① I think it was the lunch I ate.
- ② Can I stay here until next week?
- ③ Could I stay just during the next period?
- ④ Thank you very much.
- ⑤ Can I get some water?
- ⑥ May I go to the gym?
- ⑦ Will someone contact my parents?

- Ⅱ 次の ⑥ ～ ⑩ の(A～E)から四つの文を選び、一つの対話としてまとまるように並べ替えたとき、最も適切な配列はどれですか。下の①～⑤から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、この対話では、最初に設定された文に続けて、二人の話者が(A～E)のいずれか一つの文を、交互に発言するものとします。

⑥ Do you have a favorite music group?

A: Mine too! In fact, I listen to it every morning. I never get bored.

B: Oh, really? I like them too. Their songs are powerful. That's what I like about them.

C: My favorite song of theirs is "Believer." How about yours?

D: Yes, I love Imagine Dragons! I just went to their concert last Sunday. It was so exciting.

E: Music never gives energy unless you are a believer in the song.

- ① C—D—E—B ② E—C—A—B ③ D—B—C—A
④ C—A—D—E ⑤ D—E—C—A

⑦ You look fit. What is your secret? Do you play any sports?

A: Join my team, then. You can run a lot! It might sound tiring, but it's fun when you score points.

B: You know I'm an indoor person. But I am looking for something so that I can be healthier and more active.

C: Yeah, I play soccer after school. How about you?

D: Well, I don't know. When it gets hotter in summer, I don't think I can bear the heat.

E: Indeed! You should come watch our next game.

- ① C—D—E—A ② C—B—A—D ③ B—A—D—E
④ D—E—C—A ⑤ B—C—D—A

⑧ I saw an old man struggling with his shopping bags.

A: I think we should avoid doing small things like that.

B: I was in a hurry then. So I could only help a little.

C: But you still helped him? That's so kind of you. I'm sure he was really happy.

D: What did you do? Were you just a bystander?

E: Actually, I became very happy when I saw him smiling at me.

- ① D—B—C—E ② A—E—C—B ③ C—B—D—E
④ D—E—C—A ⑤ C—A—D—E

9 My family throws away a lot of food. I really hate it.

A: I know. So I told my mom to cook less. But I'm not sure if she understood my intention.

B: That's not good. So many people are hungry.

C: My dad started cooking less and saving leftovers for the next meal.

D: I don't like cooking less, either. But I am not sure what else we can do for the environment.

E: Nice! That saves money and helps the planet.

① D—B—A—E

② A—B—D—C

③ B—A—C—E

④ B—C—E—D

⑤ C—B—D—E

10 I saw a stray cat yesterday. It looked so hungry.

A: Is that so? We can check on it tomorrow.

B: In the park. I have some leftover fish, but I don't know if it's enough to feed it.

C: Kind of. Just leaving some food for it won't solve any problems about stray cats.

D: Poor thing. Where did you find it? Maybe we can bring it some food.

E: Do you mean you want to take responsibility for the cat?

① E—B—C—D

② D—E—A—B

③ A—D—E—B

④ B—A—E—C

⑤ D—B—E—C

- Ⅲ カッコでくくった部分A.～E.において、与えられた語句を並び替え、最も適切な文を完成させなさい。解答は 11 ～ 20 に入れるものの番号をマークしなさい。

In the United Kingdom, drinking tea is not simply about having a warm drink; rather, it is an important cultural habit A.(11 12) it. From a young age, people observe how tea is made and enjoyed, and over time, they begin to follow the same customs, often B.(13 14) to them.

Although tea can be enjoyed at any time, it is especially common in the afternoon, when people often feel the need to take a short break. At that time, many prefer to prepare tea with milk C.(15 16), such as a biscuit. When guests visit, offering a cup of tea is not only polite but also a way to make people feel welcome and comfortable. On cold days or during moments of sadness, tea is often chosen because it brings a sense of peace and warmth.

However, when someone adds sweet bubbles*, like tapioca, D.(17 18), it may seem strange to those who are used to the traditional British style. These actions are not wrong, but they are different from what most people in Britain expect.

To follow the usual way of drinking tea in the UK means understanding not only what to do but also when and why to do it. In this sense, tea is more than just a drink — it is E.(19 20) and helps them feel part of a long-standing tradition.

(注)

sweet bubbles 甘い粒状のトッピング

A.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| ① thinking | ② people | ③ without | ④ many |
| ⑤ about | ⑥ follow | ⑦ that | |

B.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| ① without | ② rules | ③ explain | ④ anyone |
| ⑤ needing to | ⑥ the | | |

C.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|-------------|
| ① serve | ② with | ③ to | ④ something |
| ⑤ it | ⑥ sweet | ⑦ and | |

D.

① the tea

② or

③ microwave

④ to

⑤ uses

⑥ a

⑦ heat

E.

① a

② experience

③ people

④ connects

⑤ that

⑥ shared

IV 次の英文の [21] ～ [30] までの()内に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のページの①～⑩から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし同じ番号を二回以上選んではいけません。

In recent years, popular tourist spots in Japan, such as Kyoto, Asakusa, and Mount Fuji, have become very crowded, especially during peak travel seasons. Many foreign tourists visit these places, and people are surprised by the number of visitors from all over the world. Long lines form to take photos, and buses and trains are filled with both domestic and international travelers. The Japanese government has worked hard to attract foreign visitors through various campaigns and incentives. As a result, many people are now coming to Japan. But this has caused new problems, such as ([21]) tourists in one place. This is called “overtourism.”

Overtourism happens when there are so many visitors that the ([22]) people have trouble living their normal lives. Tourism itself is not bad, but too many tourists can be a problem. Local traditions may also be affected, and some areas lose their original charm and peacefulness. This situation can create tension between residents and tourists.

Why is overtourism happening? First, the Japanese government made it easier for foreigners to visit Japan. They simplified visa rules, offered tax-free shopping, and created guides in many languages. These changes caused a big ([23]) in visitor numbers, especially from neighboring Asian countries.

Social media has also had a big effect. Beautiful photos of Japan’s nature and culture ([24]) on Instagram and TikTok. Many people see these and want to visit famous places like the bamboo forests and Mount Fuji viewpoints. Sometimes, one viral photo or video can bring thousands of people to a small spot within a few days, overwhelming the area and its facilities.

Another reason is that travel has become cheaper. Low-cost airlines and the weak yen make it easy for people from other Asian countries to come to Japan. Tourism ([25]) quickly because of these changes, and local areas are not always ready to handle the sudden rise in visitors.

Another problem ([26]) noise. Tourists sometimes make loud sounds late at night or early in the morning, disturbing people who live nearby. In areas with many short-term rental homes, this problem is even worse. The peaceful atmosphere of historical towns is sometimes

lost due to constant movement and noise.

Trash is also an issue. Some tourists leave food wrappers or drink bottles on the street. Others enter private property to take photos or act rudely at temples and shrines. These behaviors show a lack of (27) for local customs and traditions, and they hurt the feelings of people who live there.

Shops are changing, too. Many stores now focus only on tourists. This causes daily shops to disappear, and sometimes, the cost of living (28) too high, so local people find it hard to stay. As local businesses are replaced by souvenir shops, the unique character of each area starts to fade.

To solve these problems, different solutions (29) being tried. Some places limit the number of visitors or require reservations. Tourist taxes are also used to support local services. In some areas, signs and volunteers help guide tourists to behave respectfully and understand local manners.

Finally, tourist taxes are also used to (30) the environment and support local services, making the community more sustainable.

In the end, we need to find a good balance between welcoming tourists and protecting daily life in the community. Sustainable tourism is important not only for the environment but also for future generations who want to enjoy these beautiful places without the negative effects of overtourism.

語群

①	local	⑥	has grown
②	respect	⑦	becomes
③	can be	⑧	too many
④	are	⑨	protect
⑤	increase	⑩	spread

- V 次の英文を読んで、その内容に基づいて 31 から 34 の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Before we get too carried away by the marvels* of information technology and the greatest database ever to exist that is now in your bag or pocket, it is important to remember that someone born in 1865 who survived childhood and stayed healthy would have lived to see transportation switch completely from horses to cars. That person would have witnessed the electrification of daily life, the inventions of the telephone, the phonograph, motion pictures, radio, the airplane, and the development of a camera so simple that even a child could use it. And, of course, people in the major cities would find their sunshine gradually blocked by towering and sometimes stylish “skyscrapers”* containing elevators in addition to stairways.

Now the average person’s attention is largely commanded by what happens on a liquid crystal screen, not even by television anymore, a once-cutting-edge technology that seems increasingly old-fashioned in the age of live streaming and constant scrolling. The most topical development over recent years has no doubt been the wide accessibility to LLM (Large Language Models)* within the broad and expanding world of AI (Artificial Intelligence).

ChatGPT, for example, was released to the public by OpenAI in November 2022. The first response from many was amazement that this “generative pre-trained transformer”* could write long reports on virtually any topic in a matter of seconds. Given this technology would only get better in time, it would not be long before we would ask ourselves: Why bother doing anything that AI can do better? Why not free up the space in the “hard disk” in our heads for other things, whatever those things might be?

If you ask it for three main tasks it can do for you, ChatGPT will say it can make history, science, language, math and all manner of other subjects easier to understand. It can write and edit text. It can aid in research and summarizing. Users will agree that that is all true to an incredible extent. They may even seek its advice on more personal matters such as how to mend a broken heart, or which brand of consumer items offers the best value — though it draws the line with financial counseling. While ChatGPT is robotic to its very core, it ‘sounds’ remarkably human due to its fluency in fashionable speech patterns. It talks like it knows — and cares.

Those old enough to remember will recall a time when it was students’ copy-pasting *Wikipedia* articles that would upset their teachers. Nowadays it is possible to ask ChatGPT to write an entire school assignment in an original way, thus saving the student time for “more

important things.” Instructors sensing student submissions are the effort of AI can consult online detectors to have their suspicions confirmed. There are, it need hardly be said, services for “humanizing” AI-generated text designed to slip past such detectors. Sometimes the instructor only needs to check the list of references at the end of a ChatGPT paper to see if any of them are real. If it is found that one or more of them are not, the trick is exposed, and the shocked student may feel betrayed by technology, what had for many years been a trusted friend.

Back when the Internet was fresh and new and everybody was talking about it, intellectuals* cautioned that it should not replace books. The Internet was useful as an aid to further study, they said, but a bad place to start for learning about any subject. This may no longer be quite as true today, but the current limits of ChatGPT may be revealed when a user asks it a general question on an already somewhat familiar subject.

Take the case of American history, for example. Admittedly, the fate of the world does not teeter on* knowing who among the 45 men that have been America’s presidents were amateur musicians that played classical music — and on what instruments. But if ChatGPT gets something wrong on this subject, can we blame the user for wondering what it might get wrong about other subjects?

The user requesting a “comprehensive list” will get names of maybe ten presidents. The list will include without fail the name of the third president, Thomas Jefferson, who was an accomplished violinist. Jefferson had a deep admiration for Italian composers such as Antonio Vivaldi and Arcangelo Corelli. Anybody who knows more about Jefferson than the fact he was the main author of the Declaration of Independence and owned over 600 slaves might also know this. The user may already be aware that both Harry Truman and Richard Nixon were reasonably good at playing classical pieces on the piano. How is it that ChatGPT will omit one or both names from the list? When Nixon is mentioned, the user could be subjected first to information that was not requested. It would discuss briefly Nixon’s scandal that led to his resignation in disgrace. After that comes the topic at hand, Nixon’s skill in playing not just the piano, but four other kinds of instruments — and without ever having learned to read music. And there will appear names of presidents who neither played an instrument nor had a great interest in the type of music being asked about. Barack Obama, the user will be told, “was known for enjoying classical music concerts during his time in office.” Obama made no secret about the music he liked most, and admitted outright it wasn’t the kind of music Bach or Beethoven were known for composing. He preferred the sounds of Stevie Wonder, Beyonce, Jay-Z or Miles Davis. The user will tell ChatGPT it is being either wrong or seriously misleading about the way it answered the question, and without shame ChatGPT

will reply with “I really appreciate the correction” — then promise to do better in the future.

We can only hope so. AI is already writing computer code. And for the common user it remains new and ever evolving in surprising ways, from impossibly pretty fakes of anything fakeable, to dialogs between eloquent* babies speaking in adult voices about life and poop. And those intellectuals are back to ask us: Will AI save the world — or destroy it?

(注)

marvels 驚くべきもの、不思議なもの

skyscrapers 超高層ビル

LLM (Large Language Model) 大量の文章を学習して文章を作る AI の一種

generative pre-trained transformer 文章を生成するために事前に学習された AI のモデル(専門用語)

intellectuals 知識人、専門家や学者のこと

teeter on 危うくなる、今にも～しそうになる

eloquent 雄弁な、はっきりとした表現をする

31 How does the opening paragraph prepare the reader for the content to follow?

- ① It stresses that people in the past may have had the same emotional response to technology that we do.
- ② It suggests that the variety and pace of change was maybe even more remarkable then than now.
- ③ It indirectly invites the reader to consider what could lie ahead that is totally unlike what the reader is used to.
- ④ All of the above.

32 What is the obvious way to find ChatGPT’s weakness according to the article?

- ① As it is always self-correcting; its weaknesses are not a problem.
- ② Checking for errors in the “beautiful” fakes it has made.
- ③ Asking it a question on a topic one already knows something about.
- ④ All of the above.

33 Why does the article mention American presidents who were also amateur musicians?

- ① To show that unimportant facts are interesting.
- ② To show that an AI error on even a small matter is concerning.
- ③ To emphasize how history is not interesting to most students.
- ④ To show how AI users will believe anything AI tells them.

34 Where does ChatGPT appear to be unreliable?

- ① It does not always stay on topic.
- ② It leaves out important facts.
- ③ Both 1 and 2.
- ④ Neither 1 nor 2.

(以上で問題は終わりです。解答番号 35 以降は使用しません。)