

2026年度 B 日程

外 国 語
(英語コミュニケーションⅠ・Ⅱ)
論理・表現Ⅰ

(注 意)

1. 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。
2. 机上には、受験票、黒鉛筆、消しゴム、時計以外のものを置かないでください。
3. 受験票と机の上に貼ってある受験番号が同じかどうか確認し、問題冊子と解答用紙のすべてに受験番号と氏名を記入してください。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙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・乱丁及び解答用紙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。

[illegible]

問題は **I** から **VI** までで、3 ページから16ページにあります。確かめてください。

各大問の英文や表をもとに、解答番号 **1** ～ **50** に当てはまるものとして最も適当な選択肢を1つ選びマークしなさい。

I

1 He [] in Tokyo since 2015, so he knows the city very well.

- ① lived ② has lived ③ had lived ④ lives

2 If I [] more careful, I would not have made such a mistake.

- ① were ② am ③ had been ④ have been

3 The boy [] by the teacher yesterday was my cousin.

- ① scolded ② scolding ③ having scolded ④ scolds

4 This is the first time I [] such a beautiful painting.

- ① see ② saw ③ have seen ④ had seen

5 He walked faster [] catch the last train.

- ① in order to ② so that ③ because ④ for

6 I don't know the woman [] is talking with our teacher.

- ① who ② which ③ what ④ whose

7 He made his son [] his homework before dinner.

- ① doing ② to do ③ did ④ do

8 Not until he arrived at the station [] he had left his ticket at home.

- ① he realized ② did he realize
③ he realizes ④ realizes

9 I can't [] the difference between these two pictures.

- ① look after ② figure out ③ put up ④ take over

10 The teacher told us to [] our reports by next Monday.

- ① turn up ② look forward ③ bring up ④ hand in

II

11 A: Did you watch the movie on TV last night?

B: No, I missed it. []

A: Yes, it was amazing. One of the best films I've ever seen.

B: I'll try to watch it online this weekend.

- ① I don't like watching TV.
- ② Was it any good?
- ③ I already knew the ending.
- ④ Do you know what time it is?

12 A: I'm thinking of buying a new smartphone.

B: Oh, really? []

A: The camera isn't very good, and the battery doesn't last long.

B: Then it's time for an upgrade.

- ① Why don't you repair it?
- ② What's wrong with your current one?
- ③ Where will you buy it?
- ④ Do you need my help?

13 A: I can't find my wallet anywhere.

B: That's terrible! []

A: At the station, I think.

B: You should contact the lost and found office.

- ① Where did you last see it?
- ② Do you always carry so much cash?
- ③ Is it a new wallet?
- ④ Can you lend me some money?

14 A: I just finished reading this book.

B: Oh, how was it?

A: []

B: Sounds interesting. Can I borrow it next?

- ① It was boring, so I don't recommend it.
- ② It was so exciting that I couldn't put it down.
- ③ I haven't started reading it yet.
- ④ I don't usually read books.

15 A: Do you want to join us for a picnic this Saturday?

B: Sure! []

A: At the riverside park, around noon.

B: Great. I'll bring some drinks.

- ① Where will it be held?
- ② What should I wear?
- ③ Why do we have to go there?
- ④ Do I really have to join?

16 A: Do you mind if I open the window?

B: []

A: Thanks. It's really hot in here.

B: Yeah, some fresh air will help.

- ① Why don't you buy a fan?
- ② No, you can't.
- ③ Yes, I do mind.
- ④ Not at all. Please go ahead.

17 A: Would you like to go to the library this afternoon?

B: Sorry, I can't. []

A: Oh, I see. Good luck with it!

B: Thanks. I'll join you next time.

- ① I don't like reading books.
- ② I went there yesterday.
- ③ I'm meeting my teacher for advice.
- ④ Can you come with me?

18 A: Did you do your homework last night?

B: Oh no! I forgot. []

A: Yes, sure. No problem. Let's go to the library run.

B: Thanks so much, I really appreciate it.

- ① That's too bad.
- ② Could you help me out?
- ③ I thought it has the next week.
- ④ I'll go do it now.

19 A: I'm nervous about tomorrow's presentation.

B: Don't worry. []

A: Thanks. I'll try to stay calm.

B: You'll do great!

- ① Nobody will listen to you.
- ② I don't like giving presentations either.
- ③ Why don't you skip the class?
- ④ You've practiced a lot, so you'll be fine.

20 A: Do you know how to get to the post office from here?

B: Yes, it's not far. []

A: Thanks a lot. That's easy to remember.

B: No problem!

- ① I've never used the post office before.
- ② I'm going there right now.
- ③ Walk straight and turn right at the second corner.
- ④ I don't need to go there today.

III

As the student in charge of your high school singing and dancing contest, you are examining all the scores and comments from three judges to understand and explain the results.

Judges' final average scores				
Singer	Performance (10)	Singing (10)	Dancing (10)	Lyrics (10)
A Yuka	8.5	8.5	10	7
B Ren	7	7.5	9	4
C Makoto	8.5	10	8	8
D Aya	6	4	8	4

Judges' individual comments	
Judge 1	Yuka had the best choreography but sometimes I couldn't understand what she was saying. She mumbled sometimes. That really took away from the performance for me. Ren was also good at dancing, but not as good as Yuka. His lyrics were too simple, and did not have any depth. For me, Makoto had the best performance. I thought his singing was the best, but his dancing was slow. Aya unfortunately seemed very nervous and had a very slow start. She danced well, but overall, I wasn't as impressed.
Judge 2	The first performer really wowed me with her dancing. She must have been taking dancing lessons for many years. The second performer had some good singing skills, but he mainly focused on his dancing skills. The third performer was able to really convey his emotions through his singing and lyrics, but his dancing was slow. The last performer had some good choreography at the end, but she wasn't able to sing very much due to all the dancing.
Judge 3	Yuka had a very pretty voice, and I liked her lyrics but sometimes her voice was too weak. Her dancing was fantastic! Ren was also a good dancer, but he couldn't hit some of the notes in his song. Makoto's singing was great. He really hit the high notes and had a good beat. He needs more dance practice. Aya tried her best, but I think she needs to practice her singing more and focus less on her dancing.

1. Based on the judges scores and comments, which performer do you think won the contest? 21
- ① Yuka
 - ② Ren
 - ③ Makoto
 - ④ Aya
2. Based on the judges scores and comments, which performer do you think had the worst dancing? 22
- ① Yuka
 - ② Ren
 - ③ Makoto
 - ④ Aya
3. Based on the comments, which performer had the least interesting lyrics? 23
- ① Yuka
 - ② Ren
 - ③ Makoto
 - ④ Aya
4. Based on the comments, which performer had trouble at the beginning of their performance? 24
- ① Yuka
 - ② Ren
 - ③ Makoto
 - ④ Aya
5. Which judge was probably the harshest regarding critiques? 25
- ① Judge 1
 - ② Judge 2
 - ③ Judge 3
 - ④ none of them

IV

Takumi has written a letter to his former professor about his study abroad in Germany.
Read the letter and choose the correct answer to each question.

Dear Professor Chiba,

I have been in Germany for six months now, and each day has brought me new and fascinating experiences. The city is exceptionally beautiful, with carefully maintained streets and historic buildings that reflect its rich past. Last weekend, I had the opportunity to watch a soccer match, which was both thrilling and unforgettable. [①]

My university courses are conducted entirely in English, which makes it easier to follow the lectures, although I occasionally struggle with some technical terms.

I have observed that German students tend to be more talkative than Japanese students; they frequently express their opinions and actively engage in debates during class. [②]

Since arriving here, I have also felt motivated to study German, but it appears considerably more challenging than English. I am deeply interested in Germany's complex history and by the diversity of people living here, many of whom come from different cultural and social backgrounds. [③]

Another thing I really enjoy is trying local food. In Stuttgart, the traditional dish called *Maultaschen* is very popular. It is like a large dumpling filled with meat and vegetables, usually served in soup. I have also tasted *Spätzle*, a kind of soft egg noodle that goes well with cheese or meat dishes.

Sometimes I go with my classmates to small family-owned restaurants, where the atmosphere is warm and welcoming. Although German food is heavier than what I usually eat in Japan, I find it delicious and comforting, especially during the cold winter. [④]

Nevertheless, some aspects of life here are difficult to adjust to. The winter is long and harsh, and some students seem somewhat affected by the limited sunlight. I was also surprised to see numerous artificial tanning salons, which are popular. On the positive side, people are generally punctual, similar to Japan, although trains occasionally run late.

Overall, this exchange has been a very valuable experience, allowing me to learn not only about academic life but also about everyday life in Germany. I will write again soon!

Best regards,
Takumi

1. For the following sentence in [_____], choose the most appropriate place from ①, ②, ③, or ④ in the letter. 26

[It gave me a chance to see how strongly people support their local teams.]

2. Which statement is true? 27

- ① Takumi takes all of his courses in German, which makes it difficult for him to understand.
- ② Takumi enjoys eating *Maultaschen* and *Spätzle*, which are popular local dishes in Stuttgart.
- ③ Takumi thinks German food is too light compared to Japanese food.
- ④ Takumi believes German students are shy and rarely express their opinions in class.

3. Which statement is true? 28

- ① Takumi finds learning German easier than learning English.
- ② Takumi has no problem understanding all of the technical terms in his courses.
- ③ Takumi thinks punctuality is not valued in Germany.
- ④ Takumi sometimes goes to family-owned restaurants with his classmates.

4. Which statement is true? 29

- ① The winter in Germany is short and warm.
- ② Some students in Germany are affected by the lack of sunlight in winter.
- ③ German food is always lighter than Japanese food.
- ④ German restaurants usually have an unfriendly atmosphere.

5. Which statement is NOT true? 30

- ① Takumi finds the city beautiful with carefully maintained streets and historic buildings.
- ② Takumi feels that living in Germany has been a very valuable experience.
- ③ Takumi was surprised to see many tanning salons in Germany.
- ④ Takumi says German trains are always on time without exception.

You are reading about using AI in colleges.

Universities around the world are facing a new challenge: how to respond to students' growing use of artificial intelligence tools. Since the release of large language models in 2022, many undergraduates[※] have begun to rely on them for writing essays, summarizing readings, or even generating ideas for group projects. Supporters argue that such tools can help students learn more efficiently. Critics, however, warn that overreliance may weaken critical thinking skills. ([31])

Recent surveys show that more than half of college students in the United States and Japan have already used AI for academic purposes. Many admit that they turned to AI when facing heavy workloads or unclear assignments. ([32]) Some universities have reacted by tightening their academic honesty rules, while others are experimenting with ways to integrate AI into regular coursework.

One major concern is plagiarism. Because AI can instantly generate polished text, professors worry that students might submit essays that are not truly their own work. ([33]) At the same time, AI detectors are far from perfect and sometimes misidentify original writing as machine-generated. This creates additional stress for both teachers and students.

Another issue is inequality. Not all students have the same level of access to advanced technology. Those with strong digital skills or personal devices may benefit more, while others fall behind. ([34]) Universities are therefore considering how to provide equal opportunities, such as offering training workshops or campus-wide access to reliable AI platforms.

Despite the risks, many educators believe AI can be used positively. For example, language learners may use it to practice conversations, and science students may ask it to explain complex theories in simpler terms. ([35]) Used carefully, AI can act as a "study partner" rather than a substitute for original thinking.

Ethical questions also remain. Should students be required to disclose when they have used AI in assignments? Should universities set clear limits, or encourage open experimentation? ([36]) Without transparent guidelines, confusion will persist among both students and instructors.

Looking ahead, experts suggest that universities must strike a balance: they should discourage misuse while recognizing AI as a tool that will shape future workplaces. ([37]) Preparing students to use it responsibly may be one of the most important educational tasks of the coming decade.

※ undergraduate 大学生

1. Choose the most appropriate sentences for spaces **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** in the article.
- ① This raises questions about fairness and equal access to learning resources.
 - ② Some students even described it as a “lifeline” during exam season.
 - ③ The debate has become especially intense in liberal arts programs, where writing plays a central role.
 - ④ Clear rules will help protect academic integrity while still allowing for innovation.
 - ⑤ This dual nature of opportunity and risk has divided opinion among educators.
 - ⑥ In some cases, entire passages have been copied directly, blurring the line between assistance and misconduct.
 - ⑦ Achieving this balance is essential for maintaining both academic standards and students’ future skills.
2. According to the article, what is one specific reason professors are worried about AI use? **38**
- ① It may cause students to study abroad less frequently.
 - ② It might lead students to submit essays that are not genuinely their own.
 - ③ It has reduced the number of students taking science classes.
 - ④ It prevents students from learning foreign languages.
3. What does the article suggest about inequality in AI use? **39**
- ① Students with better access to technology may benefit more than others.
 - ② All students have equal opportunities to use AI regardless of background.
 - ③ Inequality is not considered a significant issue by universities.
 - ④ Professors have refused to allow any AI tools on campus.
4. Which of the following is the best title for this article? **40**
- ① “The End of Writing: Why AI Will Replace Universities”
 - ② “How Robots Are Teaching Every College Course”
 - ③ “AI Tools Are Rarely Used in Colleges Today”
 - ④ “Balancing Risks and Opportunities: Students’ Use of AI in Higher Education”

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer.

Micro Pollution

Microplastics are tiny plastic particles that have become a major environmental issue within the past few decades. They are typically less than 5 millimeters in size, originating from a variety of sources, including the breakdown of larger plastic items, synthetic fibers^{※1} from clothing, and microbeads found in personal care products. Studies have shown that a person will (a) about 5 grams of microplastics per week. Though small in size, microplastics are a significant threat to ecosystems, wildlife, and potentially human health, making them a pressing topic in environmental science and policy.

The first plastic products were produced in the early 20th century, and now a hundred twenty years later, the amount of plastics on the planet is estimated to be about 8.3 billion metric tons. Especially over the past seventy years, plastic pollution has become (b) due to the global reliance on plastic materials for packaging, clothing, electronics, and countless other products. Over time, exposure to sunlight, wind, and water breaks larger plastic items into increasingly smaller pieces. These smaller pieces enter rivers, lakes, and oceans, where they accumulate in aquatic ecosystems. Additionally, synthetic textiles such as polyester give off microfibers during washing, which often pass through water treatment plants and end up in our drinking water. It is through these channels that humans unknowingly ingest microplastics on a daily level.

With our bodies containing so many (c) amounts of plastic, there is a concern about human health. While research is ongoing, early studies suggest that microplastics may cause inflammation,^{※2} disrupt hormone systems, or transport harmful chemicals inside our bodies. Because scientists are just starting to talk about the dangers of microplastics, doctors are unsure about how they are impacting our health. Some of the hypothesized diseases related to microplastics are cancer, inflammatory bowel disease,^{※3} asthma, and many more.

Moreover, microplastics are not just affecting humans. Another major concern is their impact on marine life. Because so many plastics end up in our oceans, rivers, and lakes, numerous studies have shown that fish, seabirds, and other marine animals ingest microplastics, mistaking them for food. This can block digestive tracts, reduce appetite, and lead to malnutrition or even death for many fish, birds, and other sea creatures. Moreover, humans rely on sea life for food, and when marine animals eat microplastics and then

humans eat those marine animals, we are also eating the microplastics in their bodies.

So what can we do to start fighting this problem? Addressing the microplastic pollution requires a (d) approach involving industry, government, and consumers on a global scale. On an industrial level, manufacturers can reduce microplastic pollution by redesigning products to shed fewer fibers, eliminating microbeads from cosmetics, and investing in biodegradable alternatives such as paper straws, and replacing many items with non-polluting items such as glass. Governments can enforce stricter regulations on plastic production and disposal, improve waste management infrastructure, and promote public awareness through education campaigns. On a personal level, individuals can help by reducing single-use plastics, choosing natural fibers over synthetic ones, and supporting companies committed to sustainability.

In conclusion, microplastics represent a serious and complex environmental challenge that requires immediate and long-term solutions. Their widespread presence in the environment, the food chain, and even our bodies signals the urgent need for better plastic management and reduction strategies. While progress is being made, the problem will continue to grow unless steps are taken at every level of society. With the human population of Earth set to increase until at least 2050, we have to curb the production of new plastics. By understanding the sources and consequences of microplastics, and working (e) to reduce their presence, we can protect both the environment and human health for future generations.

※ 1 synthetic 合成の

※ 2 inflammation 炎症

※ 3 inflammatory bowel disease 潰瘍性大腸炎

1. 空欄 (a) 41

- ① produce
- ② encourage
- ③ study
- ④ ingest

2. 空欄 (b) 42

- ① extensive
- ② exquisite
- ③ rare
- ④ original

3. 空欄 (c) 43

- ① suspicious
- ② trace
- ③ whole
- ④ trouble

4. 空欄 (d) 44

- ① peak
- ② evolutionary
- ③ multifaceted
- ④ similar

5. 空欄 (e) 45

- ① collectively
- ② partly
- ③ happily
- ④ exceptionally

According to the passage, choose the correct statement.

6. 46

- ① Microplastics are the result of bigger plastics being broken down into smaller pieces.
- ② Humans have another 30 years before microplastics become a major problem.
- ③ Microplastics don't really have an impact on sea animals.
- ④ Doctors know a lot about how microplastics are affecting human bodies.

7. 47

- ① A human body usually has about 50 grams of microplastics in it.
- ② A solution to the microplastics problem will involve companies, countries and individual people.
- ③ A lot of microplastics found in the human body are the results of medical procedures and medicines.
- ④ Current waste management practices are effective in preventing microplastics pollution.

8. 48

- ① Plastics have been produced for the past 200 years.
- ② Microplastics probably don't cause cancer in humans.
- ③ All companies don't support reducing single-use plastic items.
- ④ Microbeads in makeup and personal care products are a major way microplastics end up in humans.

9. 49

- ① Humans currently rely on plastics too much for many products.
- ② Glass containers are worse for microplastic pollution.
- ③ Research on microplastics has stopped due to companies.
- ④ Washing your clothes is a good way to reduce microplastics.

10. 50

- ① There is about 8.3 million metric tons of plastic pollution on Earth now.
- ② The number of people on Earth will continue to increase until about 2050.
- ③ Redesigning products to prevent breakdown is not a way to reduce microplastics.
- ④ Consuming microplastics makes many sea creatures hungrier.

これで問題は終わりです。