

令和 8 年度 一般選抜試験（後期）

英語

大問 1

出題の意図

世界的に問題となっている抗菌剤に対する耐性菌の増加(AMR)について、近年激しさを増す気候変動と関連付け、AMR の影響を最も被りやすいのは、気候変動に対して脆弱な発展途上国であり、それに対応するには世界的な協力が必要であると論説する文章からの出題である。文章の流れを的確に捉え、論理的に思考する能力を問う問題である。

解答例

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d	p	i	l	b	q	f	c	o	j	h	b
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
d	c	d	c	c	a	d	b	b	c, d		

大問 2

出題の意図

人間の精神と意識をコンピューターにアップロード出来るかという読者からの質問に対し、神経科学者がその可能性について述べた文章からの出題である。文章内容を正確に理解する能力、論理的思考能力、文構造を正しく理解する能力を問う問題である。

解答例

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
b	b	a	b	a	c	b	d	c	d	a	d
35	36										
b	c										

37	to upload the consciousness of your mind into a computer
38	you would
39	Is mind uploading doable?
40	begun
41	to
42	the uploaded brain
43	Because sensory deprivation often causes mental health challenges.
44	Knowing how the brain computes things
45	idiosyncrasies
46	It's hard to express how very far we are from
47	Mind uploading will be a reality by 2045. Mind uploading will be a reality by the end of this century.

### 大問 3

#### 出題の意図

約 280 語の英語の文章を読み、その中から文法的に間違っている箇所を指摘し修正するという問題である。文法知識、語彙知識を問うことに加え、それらの応用力、また、まとまった文章からくまなくエラーを見つけ出すという注意力も問う問題である。

#### 解答例

48	<p>Many people think of bees only as insects that produce honey, but their importance goes far <del>behind</del> <sup>beyond</sup> that. Bees, along with butterflies, birds, and even some small mammals, are pollinators—organisms that transfer pollen from one flower to another. This process, called pollination, is essential for the reproduction of most flowering plants. Without pollinators, many plants would not be able <del>producing</del> <sup>to produce</sup> seeds or fruit. Pollination happens in a surprisingly simple way. When a pollinator visits a flower to collect nectar, pollen grains <del>sticks</del> <sup>stick</sup> to its body. As the pollinator moves to <sup>the</sup> next flower, some of this pollen rubs off, fertilizing the new flower. While wind and water can also spread pollen, animal pollinators <del>have</del> <sup>are</sup> far more effective for many plant species. The relationship between plants and pollinators is a classic example of <del>mutually</del> <sup>mutual</sup> benefit. Pollinators receive food in <sup>the</sup> form of nectar or pollen, while plants gain help in reproducing. This cooperation has existed for millions <sup>of</sup> years and is one reason why plant life is incredibly <del>diversity</del> <sup>diverse</sup> on Earth. In fact, more than three-quarters of all flowering plants depend on pollinators.</p> <p>Unfortunately, pollinators are facing serious challenges today. Habitat <del>lose</del> <sup>loss</sup>, pesticide use, and climate change <del>are all contributed</del> <sup>are all contributing / have all contributed</sup> to declining populations of bees and other pollinating species. Scientists warn that if these trends continue, it could <del>harmful</del> <sup>harm</sup> global food production, since <del>much</del> <sup>many</sup> crops—such as apples, almonds, and tomatoes—depend on pollination.</p> <p>Despite <del>of</del> these problems, there is hope. Communities around the world are creating gardens filled with native plants, reducing pesticide use, and protecting natural habitats. These efforts not only help pollinators survive <del>and</del> <sup>but</sup> also ensure the health of ecosystems and the stability of the human food supply.</p>
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