

2026（令和8）年度

2日 [\*\*]

## 外国語（Reading & Writing）

### 注 意

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を見ないこと。
2. 声を出して問題を読まないこと。
3. 問題は11ページ、**1** から **4** までである。
4. 問題や解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、汚損あるいは印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答は必ず**鉛筆を使用し、解答用紙に記入すること。**
6. **1**、**2** および **3** の2の解答は、解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。**3** の1と **4** の解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に記述すること。
7. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムで**きれいに消すこと。**
8. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙を**折ったり汚したりしないこと。**
10. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

**1**

次の文章に関して空所補充問題と読解問題がある。まず本文の(1)から(6)までの空所を埋めるために、前後関係から考えて最も適切だと思うものをAからCの選択肢より1つ選び、解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する(7)から(9)の設問について、文章の内容から判断して最も適切だと思うものをAからDの選択肢より1つ選び、解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。(\*印の語(句)は注を参考にすること)[24点]

Our fast-changing, high-tech world is an alphabet soup of acronyms\*, like AI, GPU, EV and VPN. Many people would find such acronyms difficult to understand, even if written as full expressions. Among the more confusing of these are AR and VR—Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality. Both refer to immersive technology. That is, both AR and VR “immerse” users in situations that ( 1 ) [ A. alter B. diminish C. reverse ] the reality around them. Plus, both are becoming more common, with applications that continue to expand. They extend human reality, but they are very different in how they do so.

AR might be best understood through the word “augment,” which means to “increase” or “enhance.” Augmented Reality, ( 2 ) [ A. besides B. however C. therefore ], projects digital elements onto a real environment and enhances how users interact with or understand that environment. A famous AR-style game, for example, is Pokémon GO, which projects hunting for Pokémon characters onto the user’s genuine location, without modifying that location. But AR has many usages other than gaming. It can help furniture shoppers view how a sofa or chair might fit into their actual living room. It can guide surgeons through operations by producing a digital map for the path of surgical blades. In classrooms, AR can lead students into interactive 3D situations to better learn about anatomy or engineering or fashion design and so on. With

AR, the real world and the digital world exist together.

The biggest difference with VR is that it does not use the real environment at all. Instead, VR creates a new environment, with which users must interact. To enter this environment, VR users typically wear a headset and might need hand controls, too. The images and sounds of the headset place the user in a different world. The entertainment possibilities are almost unlimited, with users able to ( 3 ) [A. watch B. join in C. avoid] physically active games or experience adventure situations. But there are non-entertainment usages as well. VR is excellent for providing training without exposing trainees to danger. Jet pilots, for example, can use VR to fly their planes through all kinds of emergencies and learn how to ( 4 ) [A. practice B. handle C. report] such troubles, should they ever occur in real life. Soldiers can also experience combat situations without ever actually having to fight.

Of the two, AR and VR, AR is currently more common. One reason for this is the ease of access. With AR, users do not need special equipment. They can apply AR to their environment through their smartphones or tablets. There are special AR glasses as well, but they fit on the head easily. VR headsets, on the other hand, tend to be large and heavy. VR can also require a “safe” space. Depending on the VR setting, headset-wearing users may move around, so, if the area is not wide enough, they may strike something by accident. VR applications are also fewer than with AR, at least ( 5 ) [A. at the moment B. in most stores C. on a typical device]. In a business sense, AR is the bigger moneymaker. Yet, technology continues to improve and VR applications will surely increase, as will the simplification of VR equipment.

However, there is even another acronym — MR, which means “mixed reality.” As the name suggests, MR mixes the two environments, real and virtual. As another immersive technology, MR places digital creations into the real world of the user, such as a living room or classroom. With an MR headset, users can view holographic\* images within their actual surroundings and even interact with those images. For example, they may be able to move those objects through gestures, voice commands or even just eye movement. They might rotate them and resize them, change their colors and so on. MR thus presents educational and training possibilities ( (6) ) [A. far below B. dependent on C. similar to] both AR and VR. It needs no safe space, but it does require special headgear. However, such headgear is already available and MR may one day exceed both AR and VR in practical usages and sales.

Reality is not changing, but how people might view that reality is. AR, VR and MR offer exciting new possibilities for education and entertainment.

[注] acronym: 頭文字語 (UNESCO など頭文字の組み合わせ語)

holographic: ホログラムの (3次元映像の)

- (7) What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Immersive technologies are changing the way we play and learn.
  - B. AR is far more useful than VR or MR.
  - C. Immersive technology is complex and hard to understand.
  - D. AR and VR technologies compete against each other.

(8) According to this passage, what is one major advantage of AR over VR?

- A. AR applications are cheaper than those of VR.
- B. AR does not require any controlled space.
- C. AR can be used for many kinds of games.
- D. AR separates users from the real world.

(9) According to this passage, why might MR one day surpass both AR and VR?

- A. MR offers the interaction of VR but within one's own surroundings.
- B. MR will create emergencies in users' own homes.
- C. MR needs no special equipment other than gestures, voice and eye movement.
- D. MR devices are less expensive than those of AR and VR.

2

次の1から5で始まる英文は、並べられた順で5つの段落それぞれの書き出しの文となっている。それぞれの下線部に、AからFまでの文章のどれを続けたら5つの段落全体を合わせて筋の通った自然な文章になるか。最も適切なものをAからFより1つ選び解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。ただし、AからFのうちには選ばれないものもある。（\*印の語（句）は注を参考にする）[30点]

1. The idea of living a simpler, less stressful life and saving money as a result is an attractive goal in today's busy world. \_\_\_\_\_
2. In 1845, at the age of 28, Thoreau decided to leave his parent's home in Concord, Massachusetts to live on his own. \_\_\_\_\_
3. For a period that lasted two years, two months, and two days, Thoreau lived in his new home. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Only 5,000 copies of the first edition of *Walden* were produced, and it took five years to finally sell all of them. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The aim of Thoreau's project was not to survive in the wild, however, as some people have thought. \_\_\_\_\_

A. Although he spent most of his time there by himself, sometimes friends would come to visit. Also, he sometimes went back to his parents' house to enjoy a nice meal or have his clothes washed. Nevertheless, during the time he lived near Walden Pond, Thoreau led an extremely simple life. After he returned to his normal life in Concord, he wrote a book about his experiences in the cabin and what he learned from them. The result was his famous book *Walden*, published in 1854.

B. This sort of lifestyle, often referred to as “minimalism,” has become a popular trend among young people. But the idea of simple living is hardly new. In fact, well over 150 years ago, an American named Henry David Thoreau promoted the benefits of slowing down our lives. The example of Thoreau continues to inspire people who are looking to escape the trappings of consumerism\*.

C. What interested him most was to remove things that interfered with his life and connect with nature on a deep level. Thoreau thought that most people were too busy with work and other tasks to notice and appreciate all of the natural beauty around them. By slowing down, he was able to enjoy life more fully. In his book, he encouraged his readers to choose a simple life. This meant not just reducing our possessions but also trying not to do too many things at the same time. In short, his ideal is what we now call the “slow life.”

D. Thoreau wrote several books during his lifetime, but some people prefer to read his journals instead. For most of his life he kept a journal in which he wrote his observations of nature. Thanks to his simple lifestyle, he did not have to spend so much time working. In his free time, he loved to take long walks in the forests near his home. When he would come home at the end of the day, he would write down what he had seen and thought during his time outdoors.

E. The place he chose was just a few kilometers away, right next to Walden Pond. It was there that Thoreau built a small cabin from materials that he found in the nearby forest. This home had just one room and very little furniture. The reason was that Thoreau wanted to see how much he could reduce his life to the basic necessities: food, clothing and shelter.

F. However, in the years since then, the popularity of Thoreau's message has grown and grown. Not just Americans, but people everywhere have looked at the world in a different way after reading Thoreau. In China, for example, 130 different editions of the book were published between 1949 and 2022, including many different translations. It is not surprising that the book has found enthusiastic readers in Asia because Thoreau himself was fascinated by Eastern philosophy from India and China.

[注] consumerism: 大量消費主義

次のページに進みなさい

3

設問に答えなさい。[16点]

1. 下線部に続く文章全体の導入としてふさわしい英文を書きなさい。ただしその文はコロン (:)、セミコロン (;) を含まず、ピリオド (.) で終わる1つの文とすること。

\_\_\_\_\_ To have “passion” means to show strong emotion or enthusiasm in regard to a particular topic or situation. To be “passive,” on the other hand, refers to being quiet and submissive. A passionate person is active, while a passive one is acted upon. The words are almost opposites.

Despite this large gap, both passion and passive were born from the same Latin root term, *passio*, which means to endure or suffer. This explains the related spelling. Through time, *passio* evolved in different directions, resulting in how passion and passive are used today.

To start, passion came to refer to the death of Jesus in the Christian Bible. The Bible states that, before he died, Jesus endured terrible suffering, and this connects well with the meaning of *passio*. Indeed, even today Christian believers use the word passion when remembering the death of Jesus. Over time, this religious celebration became highly emotional, with spirited worship services. Slowly, then, the word passion evolved to mean an emotional and enthusiastic approach to anything.

The word passive follows the original term *passio* in the sense of enduring. Passive people put up with their situation. They do not feel pain, but they tolerate, or endure, their circumstances, to the degree that they cease to take any action.

Thus, the two words, passion and passive, share a common history. They may be near opposites, but they began from the exact same source.

2. 次のAからCの選択肢のうち、文章の内容から判断して最も適切だと思うものを1つ選び、解答欄にあるその記号をマークしなさい。

(1) According to this passage, which of the following is true about the Latin word *passio*?

- A. The word originated in a Christian context.
- B. It refers to emotion and enthusiasm.
- C. It has a relation with hardship and pain.

(2) Which is true about the word “passive”?

- A. It has no tie with the Latin term *passio*.
- B. It can mean to accept conditions as they are.
- C. It can have religious significance.

4

以下のトピックについて、90語から120語以内の英文で答えなさい。[30点]

In Japan, a significant number of young people do not exercise their right to vote. Why do you think they are reluctant to vote and how can they be encouraged to do so? Explain your point of view in detail.



# 外国語 (Reading & Writing) 解答用紙

1	(1)	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
	(2)	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C
	(3)	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
	(4)	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
	(5)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
	(6)	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C
	(7)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
	(8)	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C
	(9)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C

24点

2	1	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	<input type="radio"/> E	<input type="radio"/> F
	2	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	<input checked="" type="radio"/> E	<input type="radio"/> F
	3	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	<input type="radio"/> E	<input type="radio"/> F
	4	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	<input type="radio"/> E	<input checked="" type="radio"/> F
	5	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D	<input type="radio"/> E	<input type="radio"/> F

30点

3	1	The English words "passion" and "passive" have similar spellings but different definitions.

3	2	(1)	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C
		(2)	<input type="radio"/> A	<input checked="" type="radio"/> B	<input type="radio"/> C

16点

4	It may be the case that young people in Japan are less engaged with politics and do not exercise their right to vote when elections come around. One reason is that they do not believe that politicians are concerned with issues that affect their lives. When they watch news about the economy, the aging population or international relations, they may feel a sense of hopelessness, and think that politicians don't really care about them.
	To encourage more young people to vote, politicians should communicate with them directly. They should use social media to show them how issues will affect them, and how voting can bring about positive changes in their lives.

30点