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PRESS RELEASE（2026/03/06）

令和８年度九州大学一般選抜（前期日程）における外国語（英語）の出題ミスについて

令和８年２月２５日に実施しました令和８年度九州大学一般選抜（前期日程）の外国語（英語）において、設問中の一部に誤りがありましたので、下記のとおりお知らせします。
なお、この度の当該出題ミスによる合否判定への影響はありません。

記

１．受験者数　４，５１９名

２．対象学部　全１２学部
文学部、経済学部を除く１０学部について「英語」は必須科目。文学部、経済学部のみ、「英語、フランス語、ドイツ語」から１科目選択であるが、受験者全員が英語を選択。

３．ミスの内容（別紙参照）
大問〔1〕問１について、本文中の空所（ア）～（エ）に「適切な前置詞を選びなさい」とする設問において、（イ）の正解となる選択肢 D はこの場合副詞となり前置詞ではないというもの。

４．ミスが判明した経緯
大学外部の方から連絡があり判明したもの。

５．受験者への対応
受験者への影響を鑑み、ミスのあった設問（イ）について受験者全員を正解とする取り扱いとし、適切に合否判定を行います。（合格発表日：令和８年３月８日）

６．再発防止に向けて
本学では、すべての科目において、複数名による複数回の点検体制を取っていますが、科目の特性に応じたチェック体制を柔軟に構築するなどして、これらによる対応が確実なものとなるよう今一度徹底し、再発防止に努めてまいります。
この度は、受験者並びに関係の皆様にご迷惑をおかけしてしまい、深くお詫び申し上げます。

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別　紙

〔1〕 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。なお，本文中 1 から 6 はパラグラフ(段落)を示しています。(40点)

1 Given the scope and intricacy of its evolution, it's no surprise that the human capacity for vision has defied decades of attempts at automation. But what if that changed? What if we could share a human-like awareness of the world (ア) our machines? Imagine drones or even satellites that fly over forests, mountains, and coastlines to generate expert assessments of the environment's health on a global scale. Imagine intelligent nonhuman assistants that help the vision-impaired* negotiate environments of any complexity. Imagine search and rescue made safer by robotic first responders, or automated medical diagnostics that bring a specialist's insights to patients all over the world through their mobile devices.

2 Possibilities like these have tantalized AI researchers since the earliest days of the field. What they soon realized, however — and what every generation since has only confirmed — is that visual understanding is a challenge of astonishing complexity, starting from the data itself. Because digital imagery is stored in the form of pixels — individual points of color encoded numerically — it appears to a machine as nothing more than a long list of numbers. To see the image as a human might, in terms of meaningful concepts like people, places, and things, an algorithm* must sort (イ) this list and identify numeric patterns that somehow correspond.

3 Unfortunately, defining these patterns for even simple concepts like straight lines or geometric shapes is difficult. Doing so for something as organic and changeable as a human face — in all its colors and proportions, and across an infinite range of angles, lighting conditions, and backgrounds — is vastly more complex.

4 And the puzzle only deepens from there. (1)For instance, where exactly does one draw the line between the passive act of seeing from the related but

far deeper act of understanding? How often is the purely perceptive experience of sight — blobs* of color given form by edges and textures — made coherent by our ability to impose meaning (ウ) those shapes, even before we've had time to consciously process what we see? It soon becomes clear that there's no separating the two; to see is to understand, making the challenge every bit as intellectual as it is sensory. Vision, therefore, is not merely an application of our intelligence. It is, for all practical purposes, synonymous with our intelligence.

5 This is (2)the magic of sight. It's a skill so finely tuned that although we see the world through nothing more than the light that happens to land on the surfaces of our eyes, what we derive (エ) that light expands to fill the entirety of our experience. This almost miraculous translation, from sensory input to robust, actionable knowledge, is among the most impressive capabilities of our brains. The computational cost of this task alone remains orders of magnitude beyond what even warehouse-sized supercomputers can muster*, all delivered by (3)a wet, organic lump about 13cm in diameter. And its conceptual depth continues to humble even the luminaries* of the academic world.

6 The puzzle of vision is about much more than understanding how we see. It's a journey to the most foundational layers of our experience. So often, to see is to know. Understanding how we see, therefore, is to understand ourselves.

Notes:

the vision-impaired*: people who cannot see well

algorithm*: a set of rules to solve a problem or perform a task, especially by a computer

blob*: a shapeless mass of something

muster*: gather, assemble, bring together

luminary*: expert

問 1. 本文中の空所(ア)～(エ)に適切な前置詞を選びなさい(複数の解答欄に同一の選択肢が記入されている場合，いずれも正答とは認められない)。

A. on　　B. to　　C. from

D. out　　E. in　　F. with

問 2. 第4段落下線部(1)を**日本語に**訳しなさい。

問 3. 第5段落下線部(2)の "the magic of sight" は具体的にどのようなことか。第5段落の内容に基づいて50字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4. 第5段落下線部(3)の "a wet, organic lump about 13cm in diameter" が示す内容を，本文中から1語で抜き出し，**単数形**で書きなさい。

問 5. 次のA～Eのうち本文の内容に**合致しない**ものを一つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

A. Understanding how vision works is usually easier than building artificial intelligence systems.

B. As it is not easy for AIs to recognize simple shapes, identifying something as complex as a human face is even more challenging.

C. Even supercomputers cannot deal with the complexity of human visual processing.

D. Studying how humans see is nearly equivalent to studying human intelligence.

E. Interpreting visual data is difficult because computers handle only numerical codes without attaching meaning to what is seen.