

試験科目	英 語 (2、3年次)	氏 名		受験番号	
注意事項					
<p>I. 次の文章を読んで、以下の問に答えなさい。</p> <p>Everyone knows what is supposed to happen when two English people who have never met before come face to face in a train—they start talking about the weather. In some cases this may simply be because they happen to find the subject interesting. Most people, though, are not particularly interested in analyses of climatic conditions, so there must be other reasons for conversations of this kind. One explanation is that it can often be quite embarrassing to be alone in the company of someone you are not acquainted with and <i>not</i> speak to them. If no conversation takes place the atmosphere can become rather strained. However, by talking to the other person about some neutral topic like the weather, it is possible to strike up a relationship without actually having to say very much. Train conversations of this kind—and they do happen, although not of course as often as the popular myth supposes—are a good example of the sort of important social function that is often fulfilled by language. Language is not simply a means of communicating information—about the weather or any other subject. It is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people. Probably the most important thing about the conversation between our two English people is not the words they are using, but the fact that they are talking at all.</p> <p>There is also a second explanation. It is quite possible that the first English person, probably subconsciously, would like to get to know certain things about the second—for instance what sort of job they do and what social status they have. Without this kind of information he or she will not be sure exactly how to behave towards them. <u>(1) The first person can, of course, make intelligent guesses about the second from their clothes, and other visual clues, but can hardly—this is true of England though not necessarily of elsewhere—ask direct questions about their social background, at least not at this stage of the relationship.</u> What he or she <i>can</i> do—and any reasoning along these lines is again usually subconsciously—is to engage them in conversation. The first person is then likely to find out certain things about the other person quite easily. <u>(2) These things will be learnt not so much from what the other person says as from <i>how it is said</i>, for whenever we speak we cannot avoid giving our listeners clues about our origins and the sort of person we are.</u></p> <p>【出典】 Peter Trudgill, <i>Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society</i>, 4th edition (Penguin Books, 2000), pp.1-2.</p> <p>問1 下線部 (1)、(2) を和訳しなさい。 問2 この文章で述べられている、言語行為の2つの側面・機能について、100字以内で論述しなさい (日本語で記すこと)。</p> <p>出典表記：From Sociolinguistics by Peter Trudgill published by Penguin. Copyright (c) Peter Trudgill, 1974, 1983, 1995, 2000. Reprinted by permission of Penguin Books Limited.</p>					

II. 次の文章を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Large areas of the world could soon become unrecognisable if global temperatures continue to rise. From the loss of coral reefs to the shutdown of major ocean currents, shifts in Earth's climate and ecosystems will have untold consequences for billions of people across the world. The race is on to limit the damage from climate change.

Since the Industrial Revolution, Earth has warmed by around 1.4° C as greenhouse gas emissions have trapped more of the planet's heat. Without urgent changes, our planet will soon breach the 1.5° C limit that countries around the world pledged to try and limit global warming to back in 2015.

A new report, released ahead of the COP30 climate conference in Brazil next month, shows that breaking this limit is anything but symbolic. The ever-hotter climate is likely to start triggering more tipping points around the world and causing changes that are very difficult to come back from. Glaciers will melt, rainforests will vanish and ocean currents will collapse if climate change continues unabated. Some of these tipping points may already have been crossed, with coral reefs likely to almost entirely disappear by 2100 if nothing is done to cool the world back towards 1.2° C.

While the challenges we face are significant, the researchers behind the report also found reason for hope. Renewable energy and electric vehicles are rapidly rolling out across the world and growing increasingly cheap, even as some countries try to renege on their climate promises. Professor Tim Lenton, who heads up the Global Systems Institute at the University of Exeter, says that (1) COP30 は、気候の臨界点が越えられてしまうのを防ぐために、ただちに行動を取る必要がある。

"We are rapidly approaching multiple Earth system tipping points that could transform our world, with devastating consequences for people and nature," Tim explains. "This demands immediate, unprecedented action from leaders at COP30 and policymakers worldwide." "In the two years since the first Global Tipping Points Report, there has been a radical global acceleration in some areas, including the uptake of solar power and electric vehicles. But we need to do more – and move faster – to seize positive tipping point opportunities." "By doing so, we can drastically cut greenhouse gas emissions and tip the world away from catastrophic tipping points and towards a thriving, sustainable future."

* unrecognisable= unrecognizable

【出典】 James Ashworth, "We are reaching Earth's climate tipping points, and more are on the way." *Natural History Museum*, 15 October 2025. (<https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/news/2025/october/we-are-reaching-earths-climate-tipping-points-and-more-are-on-the-way.html>), adapted.

問1 上記の文章を英語で80語程度に要約しなさい。ただし、自らの言葉で説明し、本文中の表現を5語以上連続してそのまま使用しないこと。

問2 下線部(1)にある日本語の文を(前後の文章と自然につながるように)英語に訳しなさい。

出典表記

Text from the article 'We're reaching Earth's climate tipping points, and more are on the way', originally published on the Natural History Museum website www.nhm.ac.uk, (c) The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London. Re-used under the terms of the Open Government Licence Version 3

2026年度 法学部 三年次転籍・編入学試験

法学-法律学の基礎に関する論述試験
論文解答用紙

氏名

受験番号

採点欄

5-B

問題

日本の不法行為法においては、原則として過失責任主義が採用されています。
このことを踏まえて以下の問いにすべて答えなさい。

- (1) 過失責任主義とはなにか、根拠条文もあわせて説明しなさい。
- (2) なぜ過失責任主義が採用されているのかについて説明しなさい。
- (3) 無過失責任主義が採用されるべきであるのは、どのような理由に基づいて、そしてどのような場合であるか、根拠条文もあわせて具体的に説明しなさい。

2026年度 法学部 三年次転籍・編入学試験

政治学の基礎知識

論文解答用紙

氏名

受験番号

採点欄

11-B

問題

統治や政治は専門家が担うべきであるという考え方について論じてください。