

小論文 問題用紙 (NO. 1)

問 次の文章を読み、下記の質問に答えなさい。解答に当たっては、冒頭に問題番号「(1)など」を記入してから書き始めるように。

バブル崩壊後の 1995 年、日本の 1 人当たり国内総生産 (GDP) は 4 万 4 千ドルで、米国の 2 万 8 千ドルを大きく上回っていました。そのころ私は大学生で、世界各国へ貧乏旅行していましたが、日本でアルバイトした給料があれば、ちょっとしたぜいたくもできました。日本人の給料は世界的にも高かったのです。

それから 27 年たち、世界経済は成長しました。国際通貨基金 (IMF) は、2022 年の米国の 1 人当たり GDP を 7 万 6 千ドルと予想しています。一方、日本は 1 人当たり 3 万 9 千ドルです。主要 7 カ国 (G7) で日本だけが成長せず、給料も上がっていません。

日本だけが成長していないのは、異常なことでしょうか？

欧米で 1 人あたり GDP が持続的に伸び始めたのは 19 世紀の産業革命のころからです。それ以降、米国の 1 人当たり実質 GDP は年平均約 2% で成長しています。日本も明治維新以降、第 2 次世界大戦、オイルショックなどの転換点を経ながら、1990 年ごろまで力強く成長しました。

しかし、世界を見れば、アフリカ諸国のように、長年成長できないまま取り残され、気がつくと最貧国になっていた国もあります。アルゼンチンは 30 年ごろまで急速に成長し、先進国となりましたが、その後は低成長にあえいでいます。世界の豊かな国と貧しい国の格差は、順調に成長できたかどうかの結果です。経済が成長することは当たり前ではないのです。

好景気・不景気という景気循環は、せいぜい GDP 数% の浮き沈みです。しかし、経済が順調に成長するかどうかの差は、数十年で 100% 以上に達します。ノーベル賞を受賞した米シカゴ大学のロバート・ルーカス教授は「ひとたび経済成長について考え始めると、他のことは考えられない」と

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述べました。

長期には、経済成長が決定的に重要なのです。本連載では経済成長のメカニズムを解説し、日本経済が再び成長を取り戻すための条件を考えます。

【出典】

(堀井亮・大阪大学教授「経済が成長する条件(1) 豊かな国から転落した日本」『日本経済新聞』

2022年10月19日付)

(1) 産業革命とは何か、150字以内で説明しなさい。(配点20点)

(2) 第二次世界大戦後、1990年頃までの日本経済の成長の軌跡について、画期を区切りながら特徴点を350~400字で説明しなさい。ただし以下の用語を必ず使うこと。(配点40点)

使用すべき用語【高度経済成長、朝鮮戦争、第4次中東戦争、プラザ合意】

(3) 1995年から2022年の間に日本だけが成長していない理由は何か。200~300字で説明しなさい。(配点20点)

(4) 途上国の中には第二次世界大戦後、中進国へと発展した国と最貧国としてなお低迷する国がある。両者の違いはどこにあるか。200字以内で理由を述べなさい。(20点)

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外国語（英語） 問題用紙（NO. 1）

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。（60点）

Social media platforms will be expected to seek out and shut (A) the accounts of underage users in Australia, and use "multi-layered" checks to prevent children under 16 from signing back up, to comply with an impending teen social media ban, official guidelines released Tuesday show.

The companies will not be required to verify every Australian user's age, though they must take "reasonable steps" to ensure compliance or face penalties of up to 49.5 million Australian dollars (\$33 million). The ban – intended to prevent harm to young users – takes effect on Dec. 10 and will apply (B) some of the largest tech companies in the world including Meta, owner of Facebook and Instagram, TikTok, Snapchat, X, and Alphabet, whose YouTube video sharing service is subject to the ban after a previous exemption was revoked. The 52-page document provides further details on the government's requirements of its world-first ban of children under 16 from the services.

Advocates and political parties pushed the law as a necessary measure to protect young Australians from the mental and psychological distress that can result (C) excessive social media use.

The guidelines don't prescribe specific technologies or approaches to keep kids (D), but say platforms should offer users a "choice between a range of age assurance methods." Platforms won't be required to verify the ages of all users, with blanket verification deemed "unreasonable." Communications Minister Anika Wells said platforms must follow the law in a way that's "effective, private and fair" and that they have "no excuse" for not being ready. She said they must inform users about how the systems work, protect privacy and minimize the collection of data. "We know the platforms have the capability to do this -- these are some of the biggest and best-resourced companies in the world," said Wells. "We will always keep backing Australian families and keeping Australian kids safe. (あ) We cannot control the ocean, but we can police the sharks, and today, we are making clear to the rest of the world how we intend to do this."

Adrian Lawrence, a partner at the law firm Baker McKenzie specializing in digital law, said the guidelines suggest the regulator could be seeking to engage one-on-one with platforms by providing clear guidance before undertaking any punitive measures. "I think that's the likely outcome: investigation, dialogue and then if there are still things that that provider is not doing that eSafety thinks they should be doing, then that they would move it to formal enforcement," he said.

Australia's eSafety Commissioner Julie Inman Grant said companies' first focus should be on deactivating or removing underage accounts when the law comes into effect. They must provide a reporting option to flag underage accounts, as well as avenues for suspended users to have the decision reviewed. She said (い) the body recognized that people would try to circumvent the ban. "We put very specific technical information on how we expect that to happen, but what we also expect the companies to do to mitigate these risks, and when necessary, reverify the ages of users who may be using VPNs."

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外国語（英語） 問題用紙（NO. 2）

The guidelines acknowledge there's no "one-size-fits-all solution" and encourages providers to adopt a "multi-layered waterfall" approach to age assurance, also called "successive validation." The document describes three methods: age estimation, the analysis of physical features like facial recognition; age inference, using a range of information, such as activity on the site, to estimate a likely age; and age verification based upon an authoritative source, such as a government-issued ID.

However, platforms cannot rely solely (E) government-issued identification and must provide alternatives that don't require them. They also cannot merely accept users' own declarations of their age followed by a period of monitoring their activity on the platform. "Measures that require end-users to engage with a platform for an extended period of time, including to collect sufficient data to assess their age, would allow age-restricted users to be exposed to the harms that the SMMA seeks to address," it reads, using the acronym for the legislation, whose official name is the Social Media Minimum Age Law.

Higher-risk platforms will also have to demonstrate more robust systems and will come under increased scrutiny. The platforms deemed "higher risk" are those that have high numbers of under-16 users and use algorithmic content recommendation, while also featuring "likes" and persistently sending users notifications.

出典 : "Australia Releases Guidelines for World-1st Under-16 Social Media Ban." *Nikkei Asia*, September 16, 2025.

問1. 本文の内容と一致するように、1～6への解答として最も適切なものをA～Dから1つずつ選び、解答用紙にA～Dいずれかの記号を書きなさい。（各5点）

1. According to the Social Media Minimum Age Law (SMMA) described in the passage, who are considered *underage users*?
 - A: People under 14 years old
 - B: People under 16 years old
 - C: People under 18 years old
 - D: People under 20 years old
2. Which of the following statements about the law is **TRUE**?
 - A: Companies must verify the age of every user in Australia.
 - B: The law applies to only Australian-owned social media platform companies.
 - C: Australia followed the example of a similar law in the U.S.
 - D: Platforms must take reasonable steps to ensure compliance.
3. According to Adrian Lawrence, what is the regulator most likely to do before imposing penalties on social media platforms?
 - A: Require all companies to submit weekly compliance reports
 - B: Immediately fine companies that violate the law
 - C: Suspend the operations of noncompliant platforms
 - D: Engage in investigation and dialogue before formal enforcement

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外国語（英語） 問題用紙（NO. 3）

4. According to Julie Inman Grant, what should companies prioritize when the law takes effect?
A: Creating new social media features for teenagers
B: Deactivating or removing underage accounts
C: Expanding their algorithmic recommendation systems
D: Partnering with VPN providers
5. Which of the following methods is **NOT** part of the “multi-layered waterfall” approach to age assurance?
A: A combination of several validation methods
B: Age estimation using facial recognition
C: Verification through government-issued ID only
D: Age inference from user activity
6. Which platforms are considered “higher-risk” under the guidelines?
A: Platforms that use algorithmic content recommendations and attract under-16 users
B: Messaging services with limited user interaction
C: Government-approved educational platforms
D: Those with few users and no algorithmic systems

問2. 下線部（あ）は、どのようなことを言おうとしているのか、解答用紙に書きなさい。直訳にとどまらず、比喩の内容を明らかにしながら説明すること。（10点）

問3. 下線部（い）が指示する本文中の一語を書き抜き、解答用紙に書きなさい。（5点）

問4. 空欄（A）～（E）に入る前置詞を下から1つずつ選び、それぞれの語を解答用紙に書きなさい。ただし、同じものを2回使うことはできません。また語群には不要な語も含まれています。（各3点）

前置詞群：at, by, down, for, from, in, off, on, to, up

II. 次の各英文の（ ）の中に入る最も適切なものをA～Dから1つずつ選び、解答用紙にA～Dの記号を書きなさい。（12点）

問1. The spectators were () to see the runner’s final sprint.
A: excited B: to excite C: excite D: exciting

問2. Our parents have good memories and often talk about the places () they visited on their honeymoon.
A: those B: which C: when D: where

問3. () we have no other option, we have to use this product.
A: Before B: Even though C: Since D: Unless

問4. () the next generation of artists, that artist offers a free painting class every week.
A: Nurtured B: Being nurtured C: The nurturing of D: To nurture

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外国語（英語） 問題用紙（NO. 4）

問5. The more we read, () we are able to obtain.

- A: it is more information B: more information that C: the more information that is
D: the more information

問6. I plan to () my father's restaurant, after graduating from university.

- A: take after B: take in C: take over D: take to

III. 次の文章の空欄(1)～(6)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、それぞれの語を解答用紙に書きなさい。ただし、同じものを2回使うことはできません。また語群には不要な語も含まれています。

(18点)

The first closing of an Apple Store in mainland China hints at broader troubles facing the country's shopping malls as (1) open more of them despite a glut.

There's nothing China can't make in abundance and often in excess — even shopping malls.

Across the United States, one (2) six shopping malls has closed since the sector peaked in 2013. But China has been on a frenetic construction boom, (3) its number of malls doubling since 2013 to 6,700.

Many retailers in China are now feeling the (4) of that overbuilding. While some Chinese malls are (5) others are withering from lack of customer traffic.

Apple this month closed its store in the InTime City mall in Dalian, a port city in northeastern China. It was a first for Apple in the country, where the tech giant operates dozens of retail locations. Apple's second store in Dalian, at the Olympia 66 mall just 1.6 miles away, has remained open and even taken on (6) from the defunct store.

出典：“America Closed Malls, but China Kept Building Them. Now It Has Too Many.” *New York Times*, August 31, 2025.

出典表記：(c) 2025 The New York Times Company

[語群]

consequences / employees / developers / constructing / crumbling / thriving / for / in / with

IV. これまでに聞いて印象に残っている言葉あるいは話を一つ取り上げ、それについて80語程度の英語で説明しなさい。誰かから直接聞いたことでも、マスメディアや活字を通して知ったことでも構いません。解答は解答用紙に書きなさい。(10点)