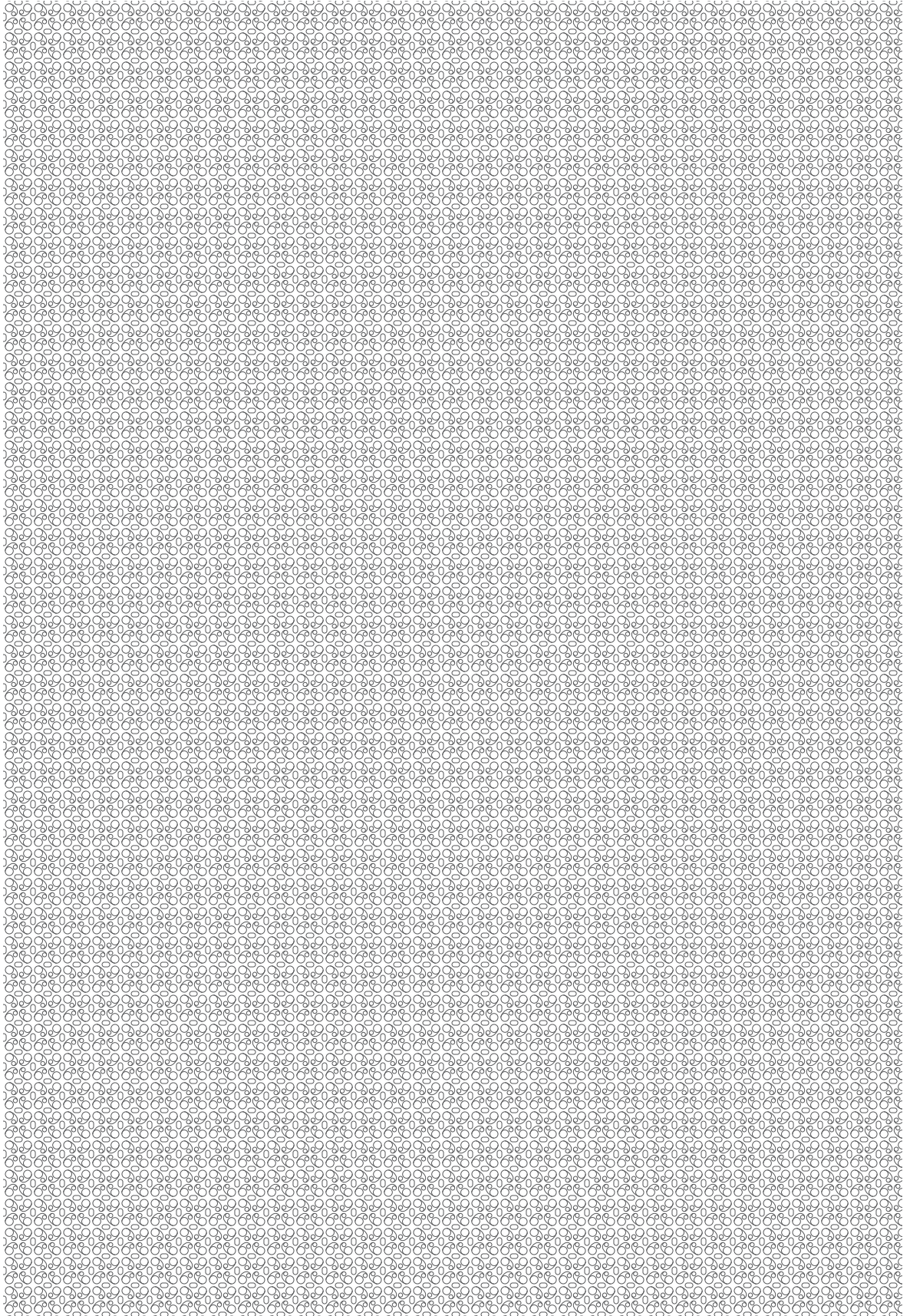


## 2026年度入学試験問題

# 英 語

(試験時間 12:55～14:25 90分)

1. 解答用紙には、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類があります。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄の枠内に記入もしくはマークしてください。解答欄以外への記入およびマークはすべて無効となります。特に、記述解答用紙の採点欄に解答を記入しないよう、注意してください。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、一度マークした箇所を修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残りがあると、解答が無効となることがあります。また、消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。また、マーク解答用紙を記述解答用紙の下敷きを使用しないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入・マークしてください。未記入や記入・マークミスなどがあつた場合は、当該科目の解答は無効になります。
6. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、国際企業関係法学科の満点は200点となります。なお、学部別選抜大学入学共通テスト併用方式の満点は、法律学科および政治学科が200点・国際企業関係法学科が300点となります。



(設問は 2 ページより始まる)

I 次の英文を読んで、下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。(30点)

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[Redacted text block containing multiple paragraphs of blacked-out content]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

■ [Redacted]

■ [Redacted]

Juhie Bhatia. “How Can We Make Travel More Ethical in the Post-Covid World?”  
*Lonely Planet*, 9 Aug. 2021.

Ⅱ 次の日本語の文(a)と(b)を，与えられた書き出しにしたがい，英語に訳しなさい。その際，それぞれに指定されている3つの語すべてを形を変えずに一度だけ用いなさい。  
(20点)

- (a) 人々がいつも合理的な選択をする訳ではないことを考えると，人々の意思決定過程を理解するためには，感情的な要因を無視することができない。

使用する語：decision-making    rational    we

(書き出し) Considering that people ...

- (b) 若手音楽家が始めたこの音楽祭は，チケットを公正な価格で販売することで，音楽を通じて社会に良い影響をもたらすことを目指している。

使用する語：aims    selling    through

(書き出し) This music festival started by ...

Ⅲ 次の1～5の英文(a)と(b)の空所には、同じつづりの1語が入ります。その語を解答欄に書きなさい。(10点)

- 1 (a) My sister opened a bank ( ) as soon as she arrived in Istanbul.  
(b) Transportation costs ( ) for over 30% of the total budget.
  
- 2 (a) As a safety ( ), all staff must wear protective gear.  
(b) Can you ( ) how tall this bookshelf is?
  
- 3 (a) You've done amazingly well ( ) your difficult circumstances, and ought to feel proud.  
(b) She has never ( ) up and continues to pursue justice for her people.
  
- 4 (a) His leadership style doesn't ( ) a large organization.  
(b) Please take this black ( ) to the dry cleaners.
  
- 5 (a) We will ( ) the plane at Gate 26.  
(b) We lost one of the pieces for the ( ) game.

IV 次の1～5において、それぞれ下の(a)～(f)の語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適切な英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答はア～コに入れるべき語句の記号のみをマークしなさい。(10点)

例題

Mom! The dog's gone! ( \_\_\_\_\_ ア \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ イ \_\_\_\_\_ )  
yard.

(a) escaped (b) from (c) he (d) I (e) the (f) think

答え ア:(f) イ:(b)

1 No ( \_\_\_\_\_ ア \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ イ \_\_\_\_\_ ) than it started raining.  
(a) had (b) home (c) made (d) our way (e) sooner (f) we

2 Chris was eventually ( \_\_\_\_\_ ウ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ エ \_\_\_\_\_ ) after  
years of hard work.  
(a) manager (b) of (c) position (d) promoted (e) the (f) to

3 No one as ( \_\_\_\_\_ オ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ カ \_\_\_\_\_ ) to the email.  
(a) as (b) far (c) has (d) I (e) know (f) responded

4 The farmers were disappointed as the apples ( \_\_\_\_\_ キ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ク \_\_\_\_\_ ) to sell.  
(a) enough (b) harvested (c) not (d) sweet (e) they (f) were

5 Debbie moved to London ( \_\_\_\_\_ ケ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ コ \_\_\_\_\_ ) a  
journalist.  
(a) as (b) finding (c) in (d) of (e) the hope (f) work

(設問は次のページにつづく)







V 次の英文1～10の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- 1 It was so exhausting to commute to work on a ( ) train every morning that she decided to quit and work from home.  
(a) crowd (b) jamming (c) mass (d) packed
- 2 The lake was declared a protected area, ( ) illegal fishing continues to threaten its biodiversity.  
(a) but (b) if (c) therefore (d) unless
- 3 Let's continue our conversation next week since we are running ( ) time.  
(a) across (b) down to (c) into (d) out of
- 4 The new medicine was approved quickly ( ) concerns about long-term side effects.  
(a) according to (b) despite (c) thanks to (d) whereas
- 5 George had said the remark was supposed to remain ( ), but it was revealed.  
(a) artificial (b) beneficial (c) confidential (d) substantial
- 6 Travel ( ) have gone up significantly while income has dropped, leaving little room in the budget for summer holidays.  
(a) cuts (b) expenses (c) profits (d) revenues
- 7 Climate change is causing oceans ( ) around the globe and is making marine heatwaves.  
(a) to warm (b) warm (c) warmed (d) warming

- 8 What we earn can affect our mental well-being, especially when we compare ourselves to ( ) around us.  
(a) that (b) them (c) there (d) those
- 9 In the ( ) of a social safety net, individuals face constant pressure because securing their livelihood becomes a matter of personal responsibility.  
(a) absence (b) dominance (c) prevalence (d) reference
- 10 The weather was perfect, the company was lovely, and the food was delicious. Our trip last weekend ( ).  
(a) could be better (b) could not have been better  
(c) might not be good (d) must have gone badly








Ⅵ 次の英文1～10の下線部(a)～(d)には、文法・語法・内容などの誤りを含むものが1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

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1   
(a)   
(b)   
(c)   
(d)   


2   
  
  


3   
  
  
  
(d) 

4   
(a)   
  
  
  
  
(d) 

5 [Redacted text block]

6 [Redacted text block] (c)

7 [Redacted text block]

8 [Redacted text block] (b)

9 [Redacted text block]

10 [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

“What are Wildlife Rangers?” *International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)*, 18  
Apr. 2024.

(設問は次のページにつづく)

VII 次の英文を読んで、空所1～10に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ(a)～(j)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。同じ選択肢を繰り返し用いることはできません。(20点)

※著作権の関係により、掲載ができません。

[Redacted text block containing multiple lines of blacked-out content]

[Redacted text block]

Lisa Harrison. “When News is Stressful, How Do You Balance Staying Informed with ‘Doomscrolling’?” *The Conversation*, 28 Jan. 2025.

- (a) [Redacted]
- (b) [Redacted]
- (c) [Redacted]
- (d) [Redacted]
- (e) [Redacted]
- (f) [Redacted]
- (g) [Redacted]
- (h) [Redacted]
- (i) [Redacted]
- (j) [Redacted]

## VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～問10に答えなさい。(20点)

[ 1 ] Episodic memory is our memory for personal experiences, or “episodes”. We can have episodic memories for events that are big and small. I (Megan) remember my wedding very well, and also remember how my husband and I spent our fifth wedding anniversary—we spent the entire day in the hospital, and I delivered our daughter that evening! (Our anniversary belongs to her now.) I can also remember chatting with a colleague last week, and feeling tired the last time I went to Target\*. These are all my own personal experiences, and my subjective experience is *remembering* them. When we remember episodic memories, we travel back in our minds to a specific time and place. By this (ア), episodic memories need not feel particularly personal. For example, in the research laboratory, we may ask participants to read a list of words, like *elephant*, *cucumber*, *soap*, *brake*, *marriage*, and so on. Then, after some time passes, we can ask participants to think back to the list and write down as many of the words as they can remember. We are not asking the participants to remember what the words mean, though thinking about the meaning of the words would likely help their memory for the words. Instead, we are asking them to think back to a specific time and place, namely a few minutes ago in the lab when they read the list, and recall what was on that list. In that way, if the participant writes *elephant*, it is an episodic memory but unlikely to feel very personal to them.

[ 2 ] Semantic memory<sup>(イ)</sup> is our basic knowledge of the world. Semantic memory includes things like knowing what an elephant is, knowing that fire trucks tend to be red, and knowing that Sydney is in Australia. The subjective experience here is *knowing* and specifically does not include any specific time or place details. Our semantic memory is organized such that<sup>(ウ)</sup> related concepts are associated with one another, like doctor and nurse, or colors like green, blue, and yellow. Because they are associated in our minds, when we think about one, the other is activated in our semantic network.

[ 3 ] Our experiences also help us create schemas.<sup>(三)</sup> A schema is a framework that we use to help organize our knowledge. For example, imagine that you are going out to eat at a new restaurant this weekend that just opened. You probably do not need to learn how to behave in this restaurant as if it were a new experience, even though you have never been there. Instead, you likely have a restaurant schema, based on your past experiences in restaurants, that will help you navigate the situation. Your restaurant schema is probably rich with detail, with slightly different scripts for fast-food restaurants and sit-down restaurants. This schema helps you ( オ ) what you learned from past experiences to the new restaurant this weekend. We also have schemas for things like the order of events when you visit the library (when there is a very specific order, we call this a script), what a nurse looks like (our schema for nurse could be a stereotype), and what a dorm room typically contains.

[ 4 ] Autobiographical memory,<sup>(四)</sup> memories for one's personal history, is yet another type of memory. Because episodic memories are memories for events we have experienced, many episodic memories are also autobiographical. These include things like remembering your first day of school, your wedding, or meeting your child for the first time. However, not all episodic memories are autobiographical; remembering *elephant* from a word list does not really rise to the level of a personal detail. Further, autobiographical memories can also be semantic. Knowing one's passport number or wedding anniversary date would be considered autobiographical semantic memories. I also know specific details about when and where I was born. Of course, neither of these memories involve my own mental time travel back to the specific time and place, even though I know the specific time and place.

[ 5 ] Episodic and semantic memory are not perfectly distinct categories. There are certainly times when the lines blur between episodic and semantic memory.<sup>(五)</sup> For example, most people know that up until very recently (2022), Queen Elizabeth II was the Queen of England. Many also likely know that she was the longest-serving monarch in British history. Some who were old enough at the time

may remember when she became queen in 1952, but because this was over seven decades ago, most will not have a specific episodic memory for these events. Rather, most of us just know Elizabeth II was the Queen, making these memories semantic in nature. It is certainly possible to have episodic memories related to her (for example, we have an episodic memory for visiting Buckingham Palace\* briefly after a teacher-training workshop in London), but the general memory *Elizabeth II was Queen* is likely semantic. However, most people also know that her son, Charles III, is, as of this writing, King. And, because his coronation was somewhat recent, many more people are likely to remember the coronation or other events surrounding when he took the throne. A person might remember watching the coronation on TV or gathering in the streets of London. Thus, the memory *Charles III is King* could easily be episodic in nature for many people if it causes them to think back to a specific time and place and recall details about his becoming king. These time and place features are a part of the memory, and are a part of what is recalled, making memory more episodic in nature. As we move further and further away from the events surrounding his coronation, the likelihood that *Charles III is King* is an episodic memory for some becomes (ク) as those time and place features tend to be forgotten. For others, however, cues to think about the King of England might evoke episodic memories that involve time and place features for a long time. Thus the degree to which a memory is episodic or semantic depends on the features that a person is recalling when they are remembering an event.

\* Target: 衣料品や日用品などを扱うアメリカの小売チェーン店

\* Buckingham Palace: ロンドンにあるイギリス王室の宮殿

Megan Sumeracki and Althea Need Kaminske. *The Psychology of Memory*.  
Routledge, 2024.

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問1 空所（ア）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) definition
- (b) extinction
- (c) opposition
- (d) question

問2 段落〔1〕で述べられている著者自身の実際の体験として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) おしゃべり好きの同僚と一緒にでかけた。
- (b) 結婚記念日に娘を出産した。
- (c) 実験参加者に単語のリストを読み上げてもらった。
- (d) 旅行で今まで色々な場所に行った。

問3 下線部(i)の semantic memory の例として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) Having knowledge of the types of vehicles that are used for specific purposes
- (b) Organizing your memory of the world so that you will not forget a thing
- (c) Recalling the experience of learning about wild animals when you were a child
- (d) Writing a record of the cities you have visited in order to remember them clearly

問4 下線部(ウ)を含む文全体が同じ意味になるように, such that と置き換えたとき最も適切な表現を(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) except that
- (b) in a way that
- (c) now that
- (d) whether that

問5 下線部(エ)の schemas の説明として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 重要な出来事の細部の情報
- (b) 順番通りにたどるべき具体的な手順
- (c) 状況に対応するのに役立つ経験的法則
- (d) 特定の事実についての強固な記憶

問6 空所 ( オ ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) transact
- (b) transfer
- (c) transform
- (d) transmit

問7 下線部(カ)の autobiographical memory について本文の内容と一致しないものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) Autobiographical memory essentially involves mentally revisiting a specific time and place.
- (b) In some cases, autobiographical memories involve knowing personal facts, such as one's date of birth.
- (c) Not all episodic memories are considered autobiographical.
- (d) Some autobiographical memories relating to life events are also episodic.

問8 下線部(キ)の具体例として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 一部の人にとって、チャールズ3世がエリザベス2世の息子としてのみ記憶されてしまう。
- (b) エリザベス2世が女王であったことと、チャールズ3世が王になったことが人々の記憶の中に混在する。
- (c) エリザベス2世の在位が長かったために、女王の戴冠式の様子が多くの人々の記憶に残り続けている。
- (d) チャールズ3世が国王であるという知識から、チャールズ3世の戴冠式をどこでどう経験したかの記憶がよみがえる。

問9 空所（ク）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) clearer
- (b) larger
- (c) shorter
- (d) smaller

問10 人間の記憶に関して、本文の考え方に最も沿うものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 記憶の分類は必ずしも明瞭にできるものではないが、その特質を理解することには役立つ。
- (b) 個人の経験には大きな差があるため、記憶を分類する試みには困難がともなう。
- (c) 人間の記憶という複雑な経験は、単純なカテゴリーを使うことで厳密に切り分けられる。
- (d) 人間の心理は流動的なので、記憶は科学的な研究対象として適切でない。

