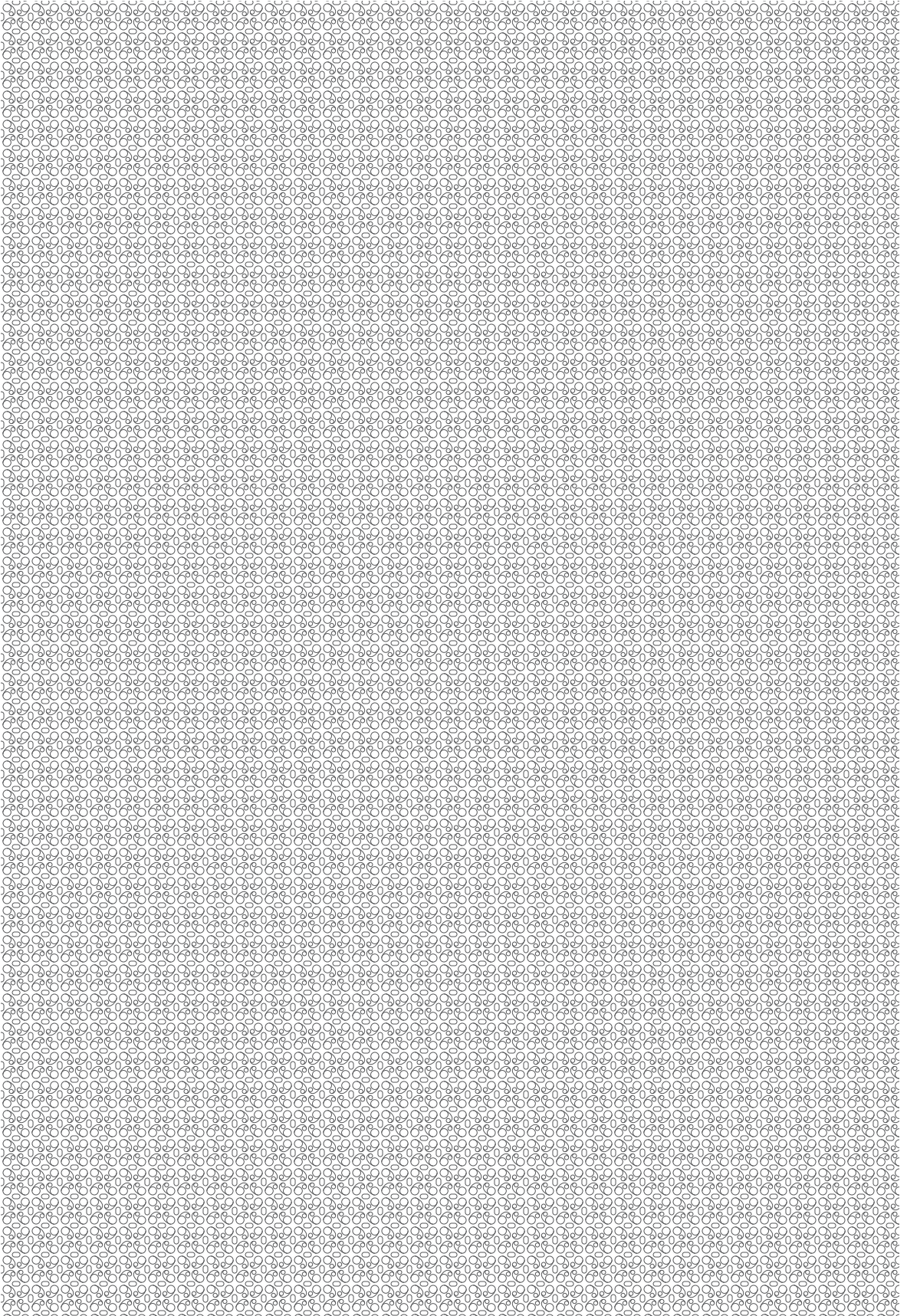


## 2026年度入学試験問題

# 英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:00 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に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。



I 次の各英文の下線部について、もっとも意味が近いものを①～④の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(10点)

(1) There is an obvious reason why the new system is failing.

- ① obscure                      ② evident                      ③ opposite                      ④ adequate

(2) Acknowledging your mistake is the first step to becoming a better person.

- ① Admitting                      ② Excluding                      ③ Correcting                      ④ Dismissing

(3) She commanded the team with confidence and skill.

- ① led                              ② beat                              ③ joined                              ④ left

(4) As is clear from his account, the truth of this report is beyond dispute.

- ① ambiguous    ② controversial  
③ unquestionable    ④ irresponsible

(5) This kind of tropical plant is particularly susceptible to frost.

- ① resistant                      ② prominent                      ③ sensible                      ④ vulnerable

Ⅱ 次の各日本語と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入るもっとも適切なものを①～④の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(10点)

(6) 暑くなりにくいと宣伝されている場所は、洪水や、より激しい降雪の影響を受けやすい。

Places ( ) as less prone to heat are subject to floods and more intense snowfall.

- ① qualified      ② promoted      ③ accepted      ④ predicted

(7) 気候変動に立ち向かうには、その原因となっている分野の脱炭素化を支援する必要がある。

To tackle climate change, we need to help decarbonize the fields that ( ) to it.

- ① cause      ② contribute      ③ belong      ④ refer

(8) 消費者の3分の2以上が、電気自動車の購入の最大の障壁として、充電ステーションの不足を挙げている。

Over two-thirds of consumers ( ) the lack of charging stations as the biggest barrier to buying EVs.

- ① bring      ② nominate      ③ cite      ④ employ

(9) この論文は、10代のSNS利用に関する最近の研究を参考にしている。

The paper ( ) recent research about social media use among teenagers.

- ① makes up      ② turns into      ③ draws on      ④ runs after

(10) 民主主義の概念そのものが危機にさらされている。

The (                    ) concept of democracy is being endangered.

- ① extra                    ② most                    ③ one                    ④ very

Ⅲ 次の各日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、カッコ内の語を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させるとき、カッコの中で3番目と5番目にくるものを選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(20点)

(11) 彼女は、発言の真意を私に理解させようと懸命に努力した。

She tried hard to (① me ② she ③ what ④ make  
⑤ meant ⑥ understand).

(12) その男がまるで子どもであるかのような行動をとるのを見るのは恥ずかしかった。

It was embarrassing to see the (① behave ② he ③ as  
④ were ⑤ if ⑥ man) a child.

(13) 人の過去と未来を推測することは、その人とどのように接するかにおいて重要だ。

Guessing about a person's past and future (① central ② how ③ is  
④ you ⑤ interact ⑥ to) with them.

(14) キャンセルの理由について教えてくださいませんか。

Will you please (① know ② for ③ the ④ let ⑤ reason  
⑥ us) your cancellation?

(15) これまでのところ、AIが人類絶滅の脅威であるというシナリオを描くことはできない。

As yet, (① where ② scenario ③ be ④ no ⑤ can  
⑥ described) AI is an extinction threat to humanity.

IV 次の英文の意味が通るように、(16)~(20)の空所に入るもっとも適切なものを①~④の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。なお、\* 印のついた語には英文のあとに注があります。(15点)

※著作権の関係により、掲載できません。



- (16) ① requires      ② revives      ③ reduces      ④ returns
- (17) ① to date      ② in case      ③ on the other hand  
④ as a result
- (18) ① ignore      ② decline      ③ accept      ④ improve
- (19) ① a negative      ② a natural      ③ a dangerous      ④ an intended
- (20) ① due to      ② in favor of      ③ instead of      ④ regards to

V 次の二つの会話文において、(21)～(25)の空所に入るもっとも適切なものを①～④の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。(20点)

[会話1]

A: Excuse me, Professor? Do you have a minute?

B: Sure. Do you have a question about the lecture?

A: Actually, it's about the assignment that was due yesterday. I finished it in time, but I couldn't turn it in online like you asked us to.

B: I see. So, you missed the deadline.

A: Yes. I tried to upload it before the deadline, but the cursor just kept spinning — nothing ever happened.

B: Did you take screenshots?

A: Oh. No. ( 21 ).

B: Yeah, if you had screenshots, I could see the time stamp. I'm inclined to believe you, but I'm guessing you don't have any other way to prove it was done on time.

A: ( 22 )

B: Did you check the handout I gave you last week? My contact information is on there.

A: Ah!

B: I get it. It's the second week and there's a lot to figure out. ( 23 ), just don't expect your other professors to be so generous.

A: Thank you so much! It won't happen again.

(21)

- ① I didn't think of doing that
- ② I should do that right now
- ③ I can do that tomorrow
- ④ I should never have done that

(22)

- ① What is the procedure for submitting assignments?
- ② I thought about emailing you, but I don't have your address.
- ③ It was past midnight, so I hesitated to contact you.
- ④ I tried to be on time, but I couldn't find the classroom webpage.

(23)

- ① I don't allow late submissions
- ② I'll let you submit it late this time
- ③ It's too late for you to pass the class
- ④ I'm well known for being very strict

[会話 2]

A: Hey, are you okay?

B: It's so hot out here. I was trying to find the big waterfall and I got lost.

A: The Great Falls? That's really far from here!

B: ( 24 ). I wanted to make this trip ever since I saw it online last year.

I thought I researched it enough, but I can't seem to find it.

A: Oh! That's too bad. Plus, it's too hot today. The news report said the risk of heatstroke is high, so I think you'd better give up going on foot and take the bus. See that bus stop over there?

B: Yeah.

A: Wait there for the 123 bus. But you need to watch the time carefully. You should expect a long wait since ( 25 ).

B: Oh, my. How far did I walk in the wrong direction?

(24)

- ① It's the main reason I came to Japan
- ② I've visited it five times already
- ③ Let's connect on social media
- ④ No, I see it over there

(25)

- ① the buses come one after another
- ② the bus prices went up 30 yen in April
- ③ buses in this region only accept cash
- ④ there's only one bus per hour

VI 次の英文を読み(26)～(31)の設問に答えなさい。文章は、それぞれ数段落をまとめた六つのブロックに分けられており、各ブロックの先頭には番号が付してあります。なお、\* 印のついた語句には英文のあとに注があります。(30点)

[ I ] Humans, as a species, often think of ourselves as intrinsically\* lazy, even if scientists prefer terms like “effort averse\*.” But we know that putting effort in can be deeply rewarding, to the extent that we may choose a more difficult process even if the outcome remains identical. We also seem to value effort after the fact, taking unreasonable pride in a poorly constructed piece of flat-pack furniture\*, say, because it was a struggle to assemble.

“On the one hand, effort is costly,” says Michael Inzlicht, a psychologist at the University of Toronto, Canada. “On the other hand, it looks like we tend to value those things that we exerted effort for.” In a seminal\* 2018 paper, he and his colleagues dubbed this apparent conflict the “effort paradox.”

Since then, psychologists have been figuring out the origins of the effort paradox and why some of us struggle with tasks that others might find easy. What they are finding is offering fresh insights not only into how you can get off the couch and into your running shoes, but also how you can learn more effectively, better empathize\* with others and even cultivate a more meaningful life. “It seems that if we can become more effort-willing, we can learn to tolerate the aversiveness\* of effort,” says Inzlicht.

[ II ] For the past century, the “law of least effort” has held that humans, along with other animals, prefer to avoid exertion. Think of a sidewalk that is blocked. Do you take a shortcut around the barriers or follow a signposted detour? Most of us opt for the former. “We have very few laws in psychology,” says cognitive\* psychologist Gesine Dreisbach at the University of Regensburg in Germany. “That one is pretty strong.”

Researchers originally thought that our effort avoidance evolved to save metabolic\* resources, so we steered clear of\* hitting a physical limit. Over the

tens of millennia when our ancestors relied on hunting and gathering, calorie intake\* was lower (and less predictable) than it is today. Wasting energy could mean life-ending folly.

But studies in recent decades haven't borne this out\*. "Our intuitions weren't quite right," says Amitai Shenhav, a neuroscientist at the University of California, Berkeley, and a co-author of the effort paradox paper.

Rather than feeling like something is effortful because we hit a physical limit, we may reach this point because we feel something is effortful. This is a phenomenon that psychologist Samuele Marcora at the University of Bologna, Italy, has demonstrated numerous times, finding that half-marathoners run more slowly and footballers cover less of the field if they are mentally fatigued, due to prolonged cognitive exertion, but not physically fatigued, for example.

[Ⅲ] The resource depletion\* idea hasn't held up very well in terms of explaining our tendency to avoid cognitive effort, either. While researchers have posited\* that we avoid mental effort because it uses blood sugar, this has been largely debunked\*; other metabolic arguments remain up for debate.

Along with Inzlicht, Shenhav is exploring a different explanation for why we find effort, including mental effort, off-putting\*: its emotional qualities. "One basic property of effortful tasks is that they lead you to think about what happens if you don't engage in effort — things like making an error, or disappointing people," he says.

And yet it is far too simple to say that the avoidance of exertion is the whole story. None of us would be on this planet at all had our ancestors not expended a great deal of physical effort to hunt, gather and survive. "People do not avoid effort in general," says Dreisbach. "They avoid the waste of effort." The complications come in the fact that how we each define the cost — or benefit — of effort differs depending on the task, the requirements and even our own abilities, personalities and resources.

Although this may seem intuitive, by thinking deeply about how and why we

put more effort into some activities, researchers are beginning to unravel the effort paradox.

[IV] One clue comes from the observation that we seem to value effort after the fact — demonstrated by the so-called IKEA\* effect. Aside from those folks for whom a Sunday spent puzzle-piecing together flat-pack furniture is the highlight of the week, many of us would prefer that our bookshelf instead arrived pre-made.

If we choose to assemble it ourselves, we might think it is because the cost of that effort — including the time and the mental and physical exertion — is worth the money saved. But this doesn't entirely explain what happens after the process: once it is built, we often value that IKEA bookshelf more, even preferring it to a better-made, less amateurish version. Our effort, in other words, doesn't just bring the benefit of reduced cost, it adds value in and of itself.

Inzlicht has found this in his research, too. In a paper he released in January, he and his colleagues asked participants, who were all undergraduate students, to write an opinion-based essay by themselves or using AI assistance. The students who wrote their own papers valued them as highly as the AI-written papers, even though the AI-written papers were rated objectively better.

[V] This may be related to our sense of meaningfulness. In a related experiment, participants were asked to do a “Stroop task,” which involves naming the colors of words. Inzlicht found that participants believed that the more effort a task required, the more meaningful it had been, regardless of what the task had (or hadn't) actually achieved. “The more effort they exert on that task, the more meaningful they say this truly meaningless task was,” he says.

It isn't just our own efforts we value more highly, but other people's too. In one seminal study, participants gave higher ratings to a poem, a painting and a suit of armor if they thought the creations took more time to produce, even when told that all objects were created by skilled experts. The idea that the quality of an object is directly related to how much work has been put into producing it is known as the “effort heuristic” — and it is often true that more effort leads to a

better result. Consequently, when we are faced with an outcome that we believe came from more effort, our brains take a cognitive shortcut to believing that this outcome is superior, whether or not it is.

[VI] Yet we might not just value effort, whether our own or other people's, retrospectively\*. We may also choose a certain, more arduous\* path because of its extra effort. In another recent study, Inzlicht and his colleagues ran 12 experiments that asked participants to do either a job that required some effort (like a Stroop task) or one that needed none (like watching a computer do this task). Most chose the effortful activities over the passive ones.

One reason for this, says Inzlicht, is that we tend to want to avoid a particularly unpopular emotion: boredom. “How can people ‘always’ prefer the less effortful thing, yet really dislike boredom? This suggests, again, that our decisions about what to do and when to do it are not just solely based on whether something is more or less effortful. It’s also that we want to be stimulated.”

This isn’t a uniquely human characteristic. Studies going back decades have found that, after prior conditioning\*, animals — including desert locusts, pigeons, starlings, gerbils, rats, macaques and chimpanzees — will choose to work for food, such as by pressing a lever, even when identical snacks are available in a nearby dish. But this is true only under certain conditions: as the animals successively get hungrier, or as the lever gets harder to press, there comes a point when they choose the “free” food instead.

Similarly, for many of us, something like building IKEA furniture probably needs to hit on the right effort balance, says Inzlicht. If the first step in the instruction manual sent us into the woods to chop down a tree, it is unlikely that many of us would view the process as being worth it.

【注】 intrinsically：本質的に      averse：嫌って  
flat-pack furniture：組み立て式家具      seminal：独創的な  
empathize：共感する      aversiveness：嫌悪      cognitive：認知の  
metabolic：新陳代謝の      steer clear of：避ける      intake：摂取  
bear ... out：…を裏づける      depletion：消耗      posit：仮定する  
debunk：誤りを暴露する      off-putting：不快感を与える  
IKEA：家具量販店の名称      retrospectively：過去を振り返って  
arduous：困難な      conditioning：条件づけ

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(26)～(31)：それぞれ指定したブロックの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを①～④の中  
から一つ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(26) ブロック I

- ① Human beings tend to think of themselves as naturally energetic and willing to make efforts in doing everything.
- ② Human beings adjust the amount of effort depending on the expected outcome.
- ③ Even if we do a poor job, we tend to be proud of furniture we assemble ourselves.
- ④ While the effort paradox is useful for runners, psychologists haven't found other uses for it yet.

(27) ブロックⅡ

- ① According to the “law of least effort,” unlike other animals, human beings are wise enough to avoid making an effort.
- ② Researchers originally suggested that our tendency toward effort avoidance likely derived from our need to save energy for survival.
- ③ When our ancestors acquired hunting and gathering skills, they immediately overcame the problem of calorie shortage.
- ④ Samuele Marcora noticed that half-marathoners tend to run more slowly when they are physically fatigued but mentally fresh.

(28) ブロックⅢ

- ① According to researchers, mental effort does not require a large amount of blood sugar.
- ② Inzlicht and Shenhav are trying to demonstrate that because of its emotional qualities we don't like engaging in effort.
- ③ Our ancestors didn't extend a large amount of effort into hunting and gathering, but managed to survive.
- ④ Dreisbach thinks that human beings are generally unlikely to avoid effort even if their effort may be in vain.

(29) ブロックⅣ

- ① With the exception of people who enjoy assembling furniture themselves, many people prefer to buy finished products.
- ② Saving money is the reason we greatly appreciate what we build ourselves, as explained by the so-called IKEA effect.
- ③ After spending time and energy assembling furniture, we conclude that fine furniture crafted by experts is much more amateurish.
- ④ According to Inzlicht, students who wrote their papers without AI assistance said that their papers were inferior to those written with it.

(30) ブロック V

- ① Participants who were asked to do a “Stroop task” found the task more meaningful when they achieved it with ease.
- ② Inzlicht suggests that the meaning participants gave to the meaningless task increased with the amount of effort they made.
- ③ Although we think highly of our own efforts, we seldom value things other people made with great effort.
- ④ Our brains’ cognitive shortcut contradicts the “effort heuristic.”

(31) ブロック VI

- ① In a recent study, when participants were asked to choose between jobs requiring some or no effort, most of them chose the latter.
- ② Inzlicht proposes that people prefer to stay bored rather than make a lot of effort to escape boredom.
- ③ As previous studies have shown, animals seek stimulation under any conditions.
- ④ The right effort balance is the key for us to decide whether a difficult process is worth doing.



[Redacted text block]

[ III ]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[IV] [Redacted text block]

[V] [Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block containing multiple lines of obscured content]

(32)～(36)：それぞれ指定したブロックの内容に照らしてもっとも適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(32) ブロック I

- ① [Redacted]
- ② [Redacted]
- ③ [Redacted]
- ④ [Redacted]

(33) ブロック II

- ① [Redacted]
- ② [Redacted]
- ③ [Redacted]
- ④ [Redacted]

(34) ブロック III

- ① [Redacted]
- ② [Redacted]
- ③ [Redacted]
- ④ [Redacted]

(35) ブロックⅣ

- ① [Redacted]
- ② [Redacted]
- ③ [Redacted]
- ④ [Redacted]

(36) ブロックⅤ

- ① [Redacted]
- ② [Redacted]
- ③ [Redacted]
- ④ [Redacted]

(37) ブロックⅢの下線部を和訳し，記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。

VIII 次の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に語句を補って英文を完成させなさい。なお、の中には1語のみ、( )の中には3～5語を入れること。答えは、記述解答用紙の該当する欄に記入しなさい。(10点)

(38) 検索エンジンと比較すると、AIシステムは、応答を生成するのに最大10倍の電力を使ってしまう可能性がある。

with search engines, AI systems can use up to ( ) to generate a .

