

外国人留学生入試

(A 方 式)

日 本 語

令和 8 (2026) 年度

試験学科
経営学科
経済学科
法律学科
国際関係学科
多文化コミュニケーション学科
現代社会学科

試験時間 (60分)

◎ 答えはすべて日本語で、**解答用紙**に書きなさい。

I. 次の文中の①～⑮の下線の言葉の漢字の読み方をひらがなで書きなさい。

- (1) ①料金を支払ったら、②領収書をもらっておいてください。
- (2) レポートの③目次に間違いを見つけたので、④修正した。
- (3) ⑤試験範囲に⑥含まれているところは、しっかり勉強しておこう。
- (4) 新年を⑦迎え、⑧新たな気持ちで仕事を始めた。
- (5) 長年の⑨努力が認められて、夢見ていた仕事に⑩就くことができた。
- (6) この会社では、社会⑪貢献活動のために⑫休暇を取る社員が多い。
- (7) ⑬首相は⑭沖縄を⑮訪れ、平和の大切さについて⑮演説した。

II. 次の文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

お金の役割は何かと聞かれたとき、私たちの頭にとりあえず浮かぶ答えは、「それで自分の好きな①財やサービスが買える」というものです。世の中にお金が存在しなければ、②私たちはいわゆる③物々交換に頼らなければなりません。ところが、④物々交換は意外とむずかしいものです。例えば、ある人が自分の持っているカメラを時計と交換したいと思っているとしましょう。交換相手はすぐ

に見つかるでしょうか。

世の中には、時計を⑤手放したい人は多くいるでしょうが、カメラと交換したいと思っている人を見つけ出すことには苦勞するはずです。【 A 】、そのような人をたまたま見つけたとしても、「確かに私は自分の時計をカメラと交換したいが、あなたの持っているカメラは私の欲しいものではない」と言われたら、また別の人の探さなければなりません。⑥物々交換は、交換する⑦当事者間の⑧思惑が一致するという、かなり厳しい状況の下でしか成り立たないのです。⑨これだと⑩経済取引は⑪滞ってしまいます。

⑫ところで、何とでも交換できるお金という手段が登場すればどうなるでしょうか。前に述べた時計を手に入れたい人は、とりあえずカメラを売ってお金を手に入れます。(カメラを買いたい人はたくさんいるでしょう)。そして、彼はそのお金を持って、時計を売りたい人を探せばよいわけです。時計を売る人にとっても、カメラと交換するより、時計を売って得られたお金で自分の好きな品物を自由に買えるほうが望ましいはずです。

このように、お金は交換を⑬効率化し、⑭円滑にする役割を果たしています。そして、この交換手段としてのお金に対する需要は、景気がよくなり、⑮取引が⑯活発になればなるほど高まることになります。

(中略)

しかし、お金は、交換手段としてだけ用いられるわけではありません。「⑰富を貯蔵する」という、もう1つの大切な役割があります。

得られたお金をすべて使わず、一部残しておくとうどうなるでしょうか。将来そのお金で商品を買うことができます。お金自体は物理的には紙切れに過ぎませんが、将来、買い物を可能にするものとして、それ自体に⑱値打ちが出てきます。お金があるからこそ、買い物を将来に⑲先延ばしすることも⑳可能になります。もちろん、㉑富を貯蔵する方法は、お金以外にもたくさんあります。どこかの会社の株や㉒債券などお金以外の金融資産、土地やマンションなどの㉓不動産で富を

貯蔵することもできます。では、なぜあえて人々はお金で富^{とみ}を貯蔵しようとするのでしょうか。

② お金に長所があるとすれば、保有^{ほゆう}していても何の利益も上がらないものの、「不確実性^{ふたふしせい}が伴^{ともな}わない」という点に求められます。例えば、株式^{かぶし}を保有する場合、その会社が倒産して株式が紙切れになってしまう危険性もあります。お金にはそういう危険性はありません。もちろん、株式が値上がりすることが100パーセント確実なら、お金をすべて株式に変えておくほうが賢明^{けんめい}です。しかし、そのような状況はあまり考えられません。

③ 【 B 】、お金は、「すぐに使える」という便利な特徴—これを流動性^{りゅうどうせい}といいます—があります。財^{ざい}やサービスの代金として、お金は誰でも喜んで受け取ってくれます。ほかの資産^{しさん}の場合は、お金に換えてからでないとなかなか受け取ってもらえず、流動性^{りゅうどうせい}という面ではお金に劣ります。

私たちが不確実性を少しでも軽減^{けいげん}したいと考える限り、また、流動性^{りゅうどうせい}を確保^{かく}しておきたいと考える限り、貨幣^{かへい}には富^{とみ}の貯蔵手段としての役割が期待されます。

(小塩隆士『高校生のための経済学入門〔新版〕ちくま新書による。ただし、表現を一部変更・省略した箇所がある。)

(注1) 財^{ざい}……経済学の用語で、モノ(物)のこと

(注2) 当事者^{とうじしや}……そのことに直接関係のある人

(注3) 思惑^{おもわく}……思うこと

(注4) 値打ち^{ねう}……価値

(注5) 債券^{さいけん}……国や企業などが投資家^{とうしか}から資金を借りるために発行するもの

問1. 文中①に「経済取引は滞^{とど}ってしまいます」とありますが、これはどのような状況のときに起きますか。文中の言葉を使って書きなさい。

_____とき

問2. 文中②に「お金に長所がある」とありますが、お金には、株式と比べた場合、短所もあります。その短所は何ですか。文中の言葉を使って書きなさい。

お金は_____

問3. 文中③の「そのような状況」とはどのような状況ですか。文中の言葉を使って書きなさい。

問4. 文中の【 A 】【 B 】に入る最も適切な言葉を、下の(1)~(3)から一つずつ選んで、記号を書きなさい。

【 A 】 (1) そして (2) しかし (3) だから

【 B 】 (1) 一方 (2) さらに (3) ところが

問5. 次のa～eの文が、本文の内容に合っていれば○、間違っていれば×を書きなさい。

- a. お金は、ものを売る人より買う人にとって便利なものである。
- b. お金と商品の交換は、経済状況にかかわらず活発^{かつぱつ}に行われる。
- c. お金を使わずに貯蔵しておく^{かみ き}と、紙切れになってしまう。
- d. 富^{とみ}をお金以外の金融^{し さん}資産や不動産^{ふ とう さん}で貯蔵したほうが危険性が高い。
- e. 金融^{し さん}資産や不動産^{ふ とう さん}を交換手段として使用するの^は、お金と比べて難しい。

Ⅲ. 次の1～3の文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。答えは、a～dから一つ選んで、記号を書きなさい。

1.

いつもぼくは家で、「宿題は終わったの？」とお母さんに言われます。ぼくは「あとでするから」と言います。自分の好きな時間に、ゲームをしたりテレビを見たりしたいです。だから、やりたいことがあるときは、あまりお母さんに言われたくありません。じゃまされずに、好きなことをしたいです。

そして、いつ遊ぶのか、いつ宿題をやるのか、自分で考えて、自分で計画したいです。

好きなことをやっている最中に言われると、いやな気持ちになるので、あまり言われたくないです。だから、ぼくは「勉強しなさい」と言わないほうがいいと思います。

お母さんは最近はやわなくなったので、ぼくは少しやる気がでてきました。言わなくてもだいじょうぶ。宿題はちゃんとやっておくから。
(小学生 安藤琉偉「朝日新聞 2024年10月23日朝刊」による。ただし、表現を一部変更・省略した箇所がある。)

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[問い] この小学生の一番言いたいことは何ですか。

- a. 自分の好きな時間に好きなことをしてしまい、宿題をやらなかったことを反省したい。
- b. 「勉強しなさい」と言われなくても、宿題はいつも自分でちゃんとしている。
- c. 宿題はいやだから、「宿題は終わったの?」と言われないと、なかなかやる気が出ない。
- d. お母さんはぼくがやる一つ一つのことに對して、いろいろ指示しないでほしい。

2.

自分に合った仕事に就くべきだと言われていますが、適職^(注1)などというものがほんとうにあるのでしょうか。それは就職情報の企業が作り出した概念^(注2)だと思っています。学生は「キャリア教育」を受けて、就活指導^(注3)が始まり、適性検査^(注4)を受けさせられます。これがいったい何の役に立つのか、ぼくにはまったくわかりません。

就職情報の企業は学生たちを、自分には「これしかない」という適職^(注1)があるはずだが、情報が足りないせいで、その仕事にまだ出会えていないという不安な気持ちにさせているような感じがします。

仕事というのは自分で選ぶものではなく、仕事の方から呼ばれるものだとぼくは考えています。ぼくたちは「この仕事をやってください」と頼まれることがあります。それは仕事があなを呼んでいるのです。

自分の仕事の能力については、自分の評価よりも他人の評価の方がだいたい正確です。頼まれたということは、外部から「できる」と判断されたということであり、その判断の方が自分の評価よりも正しいことが多いです。キャリアのドアは自分で開けるものではありません。向こうからドアが開くのを待つものです。そして、ドアが開いたら、そこに踏み込んでいけばいいのです。

(内田樹「朝日新聞 朝日求人 仕事力 2012年4月1日朝刊」による。ただし、表現を一部変更・省略した箇所がある。)

(注1) 適職^(注1)……その人に合った仕事

(注2) 概念^(注2)……あることについての共通した考え

(注3) 就活指導^(注3)……学生の就職活動を助けるための大学による指導

(注4) 適性検査^(注4)……どんな仕事に合っているかを調べる試験

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[問い] 筆者の一番言いたいことは何ですか。

- a. 就活指導^{しゅうかつ しどう}や適性検査^{てきせいけんさ}を受けながら、就職情報を集めて分析し、自分に合った仕事を見つけていくべきだ。
- b. 人に頼まれる仕事よりも、自分がやりたい仕事を自分自身の評価を信じて探し続けてほしい。
- c. 他人の評価などは気にせずに、「これしかない」という適職^{てきしょく}に出会えるまで努力すべきだ。
- d. 周囲の人や外部の人から認められ頼まれた仕事が、あなたの仕事になっていくのだ。

3.

町を歩くと、商店に「セール中!」「ただ今30%OFF」「50%OFF」とにぎやかなことだ。こうすれば、客が集まってくると信じているらしい。ところが、思ったほど売り上げはない。これは客（消費者）の心理を読めない商人がやる方法だ。本当の商人ならば、けっして値引き^{ねび}はしませんという表示^(注1)を出すべきなのだ。それが、簡単に20%OFF、50%OFF、などとすると、商売に自信がないことを客に知らせることになる。客はどう考えるだろうか。

「ああ、50%OFFというのは、50%OFFで売っても利益が出るんじゃないか。それなら、値引き^{ねび}前は相当の利益を得ていたな。」

「50%OFFというのなら、もう少し待てば、80%OFFになるだろう。」

「30%OFFというのは、古い商品を早く売ってしまいたいんだろう。」

いずれにしても、客はよく思わない。むしろ、信用がなくなっていく。

これは本来の薄利多売^{はくり たばい}を誤解しているところからくるものだろう。薄利多売^(注2)というのは、最初からほかの店より安く売る商売のことである。つまり、品質のいいものを安くたくさん売る良心的^{りょうしんてき}な商売^(注3)なのである。もし、途中で値引き^{ねび}などすれば、ずるい商売だと思われて、商人としての信用を一瞬にして失ってしまうだろう。

(藤本義一『現代版 商人道』につかん書房による。ただし、表現を一部変更・省略した箇所がある。)

(注1) 値引き^{ねび}……定価よりも安くすること

(注2) 薄利多売^{はくり たばい}……価格を安くして、大量に売ること

(注3) 良心的^{りょうしんてき}……社会にとって正しいこと

[問い] 筆者の一番言いたいことは何ですか。

- a. 薄利多売^{はくり たばい}の方法として、20%OFF、30%OFF のような値引き^{ねび}は、しかたがない。
- b. 客の信用を失う値引き^{ねび}はしないで、初めに決めた価格で販売すべきである。
- c. 50%OFF などの大きな値引き^{ねび}は客に注目され、喜ばれるので、効果がある。
- d. 商売では、値引き^{ねび}はサービスの一部だから、客を集めるために必要だ。

IV. 次の（ ）の中に、適当なひらがなを1字書いて、文を完成しなさい。
ただし、「は」と「も」を使ってははいけません。

(例) この書類（ に ）名前を書いてください。

- 1. 環境省による（ 1 ）、近年、熊^{くま}による被害（ 2 ）深刻になっているということだ。
- 2. 明日、学校（ 3 ）行われる就職説明会（ 4 ）参加するつもりだ。
- 3. コンサートのチケットがいつから発売になる（ 5 ）、インターネットで調べてみた。
- 4. A国は環境（ 6 ）やさしいエネルギーの開発（ 7 ）力を入れている。
- 5. 物価高の影響（ 8 ）、今年のゴールデンウィークの国内旅行者数は、去年の数字（ 9 ）大きく下回った。

V. 次の文の（ ）の言葉を適当な形に変えて、文を完成しなさい。

(例) 私は日本の経営を 勉強し たいので、日本に留学した。
(勉強する)

1. 戦後、日本の経済は 1 発展した。
(急速だ)
2. きのうち見た映画は 2 すぎて、途中で寝てしまった。
(長い)
3. 父は 3 ばかりいて、家庭のことをまったく考えない人だった。
(働く)
4. 米の平均価格が 4 続けていて、過去最高額となった。
(上がる)
5. 言われたことを 5 ように、人の話を聞く時はメモを取ったほうがいい。
(忘れる)
6. このアルバイトはずっと立ちっぱなしで、体力がない私には 6 そうにない。
(続ける)
7. 優しい性格で断ることが苦手な人は、他人に 7 やすい傾向があるので、気をつけるべきだ。
(だます)
8. A: この仕事、ぜひお願いしたいのですが…。
B: そうですね…。今すぐには決めかねますので、少し 8 いただいてもよろしいでしょうか。
(検討する)

VI. () 中の言葉から、適当なものを一つ選んで、文を完成しなさい。

(例) この建物は、有名な建築家 によって 建設された。
(で・から・によって・について)

1. きの中は朝寝坊^{あさねぼう}してしまい、もう少しで大事な試験に遅刻する 1 だったが、ぎりぎり^(点・こと・もの・ところ)で間に合った。
2. この仕事を引き受けた 2、最後まで責任を持って取り組むつもりだ。
(以降・以来・以上・以内)
3. 地震が多い日本では、どの地域でも大地震が起こり 3 と考えておいたほうがいい。
(える・っこない・かねる・がたい)
4. 「課題の提出が遅れる 4、必ず連絡をください。」
(ように・ようなら・ようと・ようが)
5. ある調査では、朝食を食べない子ども 5 学力が低いという結果が出ている。
(ほど・くらい・からして・というより)
6. 昨晚、関東地方から東北地方 6、非常に広い範囲で地震があった。
(において・に向けて・にかけて・に沿って)
7. 何度も転職を繰り返した 7、やっと自分に合う仕事を見つけることができた。
(末に・ばかりに・次第に・とたんに)
8. 新しいビルの建設 8、企業と住民団体が激しく対立している。
(を通じて・をもとにして・を踏まえて・をめぐって)
9. 日本人だからといって、だれもが正しく敬語を使える 9。
(に決まっている・とは限らない・ことになっている・どころではない)

VII. 次の言い方を使って、15字以上の文を作りなさい。

一つの文に漢字を 3 字以上使いなさい。

前の I ～VIの問題の中にある文を使ってはいけません。

「、」や「。」は、字数に数えません。

(例) ～によると、～

今	朝	の	新	聞	に	よ	る	と	、	家	の	近	く	で
大	き	な	交	通	事	故	が	あ	っ	た	そ	う	だ	。

(30字)

- 1. ～ことになっている
- 2. ～とは～ことである
- 3. ～からには～

外国人留学生入試

(A 方 式)

英 語

令和 8 (2026) 年度

試験学科
経済学科
法律学科
国際関係学科
多文化コミュニケーション学科
現代社会学科

試験時間 (60分)

II. 次の英文の下線部の内容に、最も近いものを①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(On your answer sheet, write the number of the word(s) that has/have the closest meaning to the underlined part.)

1. He got his cellphone stolen when he was working at his office.
① had ② let ③ made ④ served
2. The complex economic situation of this country cannot be explained by anyone.
① booked ② described ③ freed ④ registered
3. Her company made a profit of \$50,000 from the work at the end of last month.
① asked ② excluded ③ fixed ④ gained
4. This famous recipe calls for four potatoes and two carrots.
① brings ② considers ③ eats ④ requires
5. Her art works represent peace and love.
① depict ② miss ③ name ④ resolve
6. The company will start publishing a monthly report from the end of this month.
① coming out ② doing out
③ pointing out ④ putting out

7. We have spent too much time discussing this problem.

- ① acted out ② cut up
③ made out of ④ used up

8. She always acts as if she knows everything about US foreign policies.

- ① as for ② as though ③ even if ④ even though

9. Following his doctor's advice, his father decided to quit smoking.

- ① build in ② down upon
③ lay off ④ take out

10. She can't put up with her brother because he's never on time.

- ① act ② sit ③ stand ④ raise

Ⅲ. 次の会話文の (A) ~ (F) に入るものとして、最も適切なものを
①~④からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

(On your answer sheet, write the number of the remark that best completes
the conversation.)

Peter and Jennifer are having a chat about the weekend.

Peter : Hi Jennifer. (A) weekend?

Jennifer : It was pretty good.

Peter : What did you do?

Jennifer : I went shopping with my family.

Peter : Oh, (B) fun. Did you buy anything?

Jennifer : Actually, I bought a new computer.

Peter : A new computer? I thought you (C) a new laptop a
few weeks ago.

Jennifer : Yeah, I did, but that one is broken.

Peter : Broken? What happened?

Jennifer : Well, the other day I was running to catch the bus, and it
(D) my backpack. I was in such a hurry I forgot to zip
up my bag!

Peter : That's terrible! Did you take it to a repair shop? Maybe they
could fix it.

Jennifer : Yeah, but they told me the repairs would (E) a new
computer.

Peter : I see. I guess the past couple of weeks have been really expensive
for you.

Jennifer : Very expensive. I had to borrow money from my parents to buy
the replacement computer.

Peter : When do you have to (F)?

Jennifer : By the end of next month. Luckily, I just started a new part-
time job, so I should have enough to pay them back by then.

Peter : Well, good luck. And be careful with your new computer!

(A) ① Could you tell me

② Did you have

③ How was your

④ Where are you

(B) ① did you do

② I have been

③ she must have been

④ that sounds like

(C) ① bought to

② did bought

③ just bought

④ recently buy

(D) ① broke by

② drop into

③ fell out of

④ slipped over

- (E) ① cost as much as
② have similar expense for
③ price equal to
④ spend the same with

- (F) ① give them replay
② return money them
③ pay them back
④ spend them the cost

IV. 次の一連の英文を読み設問の答えとして最も適当なものを①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(Read the following, and answer the questions that follow.)

[出典：(AP)]

Chris Stanislawski didn't read much in his middle school English classes, but it never felt necessary. Students were given detailed chapter summaries for every novel they discussed, and teachers played audio of the books during class.

Much of the reading material at Garden City Middle School in Long Island was either abridged books, or online texts and printouts, he said. "When you're given a summary of the book telling you what you're about to read in baby form, it kind of just ruins the whole story for you," said Chris, 14. "Like, what's the point of actually reading?"

In many English classrooms across America, assignments to read full-length novels are becoming less common. Some teachers focus instead on selected passages—a concession to perceptions of shorter attention spans, pressure to prepare for standardized tests and a sense that short-form content will prepare students for the modern, digital world.

1. According to the passage above, what is true?

- ① Chris loves to buy short novels and read them in his class.
② Chris had a chance to study many famous English authors in his middle school.
③ Chris received summarized versions of novels before reading them.
④ Chris wrote a long novel and encouraged his friends to read it.

The National Council of Teachers of English acknowledged the shift in a 2022 statement on media education, saying: “The time has come to decenter book reading and essay-writing as the pinnacles of English language arts education.”

The idea is not to remove books but to teach media literacy and add other texts that feel relevant to students, said Seth French, one of the statement’s co-authors. In the English class he taught before becoming a dean last year at Bentonville High School in Arkansas, students engaged with plays, poetry and articles but read just one book together as a class.

“At the end of the day, a lot of our students are not interested in some of these texts that they didn’t have a choice in,” he said.

The emphasis on shorter, digital texts does not sit well with everyone.

Deep reading is essential to strengthen circuits in the brain tied to critical thinking skills, background knowledge—and, most of all, empathy, said Maryanne Wolf, a cognitive neuroscientist at UCLA specializing in dyslexia research.

“We must give our young an opportunity to understand who others are, not through little snapshots, but through immersion into the lives and thoughts and feelings of others,” Wolf said.

At Garden City Middle School, students are required to read several books in their entirety each year, including *Of Mice and Men* and *Romeo and Juliet*, Principal Matthew Samuelson said. Audio versions and summaries are provided as extra resources, he said.

2. According to the passage above, what is true?

- ① Reading can enhance your ability to think critically.
- ② Reading will bring you fortune.
- ③ Reading could make your eye sight worse.
- ④ Reading can put you to sleep easily at night.

Even outside school, students are reading less

There’s little data on how many books are assigned by schools. But in general, students are reading less. Federal data from last year shows only 14% of young teens say they read for fun daily, compared with 27% in 2012.

Teachers say the slide has its roots in the COVID-19 crisis.

“There was a trend, it happened when COVID hit, to stop reading full-length novels because students were in trauma; we were in a pandemic. The problem is we haven’t quite come back from that,” said Kristy Acevedo, who teaches English at a vocational high school in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

This year, she said she won’t accept that students are too distracted to read. She plans to teach time-management strategies and to use only paper and pencils for most of class time.

Other teachers say the trend stems from standardized testing and the influence of education technology. Digital platforms can deliver a complete English curriculum, with thousands of short passages aligned to state standards—all without having to assign an actual book.

“If school districts are judged by their test scores, how are they going to improve their test scores? They’re going to mirror the test as much as possible,” said Karl Ubelhoer, a middle school special education teacher in

Tabernacle, New Jersey.

For some students, it's a struggle to read at all. Only around a third of fourth and eighth graders reached reading proficiency in the 2022 National Assessment of Educational Progress, down significantly from 2019.

Leah van Belle, executive director of the Detroit literacy coalition 313Reads, said when her son read *Peter Pan* in late elementary school, it was too hard for most kids in the class. She laments that Detroit feels like “a book desert.” Her son’s school doesn’t even have a library.

Still, she said it makes sense for English classes to focus on shorter texts.

“As an adult, if I want to learn about a topic and research it, be it personal or professional, I’m using interactive digital text to do that,” she said.

3. According to the passage above, what is true?

- ① COVID-19 has led to a decrease in the amount of reading students are doing.
- ② COVID-19 has led to a decrease in the amount of writing students are doing.
- ③ COVID-19 has led to an increase in the amount of reading students are doing.
- ④ COVID-19 has led many students to enjoy novels in their spare time.

4. According to the passage above, what does Leah van Belle think about Detroit?

- ① Detroit has a large number of libraries for children.
- ② Detroit has few reading-related resources for school children.
- ③ Detroit needs more factories and museums for their tourists.
- ④ Detroit should be more popular among parents because it has good high schools.

Teachers fit books in with other ‘spinning plates’

Even in well-resourced schools, one thing is always in short supply: time. Terri White, a teacher at South Windsor High School in Connecticut, no longer makes her honors ninth-grade English class read all of *To Kill a Mockingbird*. She assigns about a third of the book and a synopsis of the rest. They have to move on quickly because of pressure for teachers to cram more into the curriculum, she said.

“It’s like spinning plates, you know what I mean? Like it’s a circus,” she said.

She also assigns less homework because kids’ schedules are so packed with sports, clubs and other activities.

In the long run, the synopsis approach harms students’ critical thinking skills, said Alden Jones, a literature professor at Emerson College in Boston.

“We don’t value the thinking time that we used to have. It’s all time we could be on our phone accomplishing tasks,” she said.

5. According to the passage above, what is true?

- ① Terri White doesn't respect students who read only short novels.
- ② Terri White takes students to the circus every winter.
- ③ Terri White assigns her students to read all of *To Kill a Mockingbird*.
- ④ Terri White still uses part of *To Kill a Mockingbird* in one of her classes.

6. What is the title for this article?

- ① US students read fewer books in English class as focus turns to shorter works
- ② US students read fewer sports magazines as focus turns to shorter works
- ③ US students read more books in English class as focus turns to shorter works
- ④ US students read more newspapers in English class as focus turns to shorter works

7. Which part of a newspaper do you think you can find this article?

- ① In the advertisement section of a newspaper.
- ② In the business section of a newspaper.
- ③ In the education section of a newspaper.
- ④ In the fashion section of a newspaper.

V. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

(Read the passage, and complete the tasks that follow.)

Analyze This: Climate Change May Worsen the Spread of Ocean Noise

[出典：Carolyn Wilke, Science News Explores, February 28, 2024. Used with permission.]

From the rumble of boats to the din of oil drilling, sounds from human activity cascade across the oceans. This noise can bother ocean creatures. And climate change may make some spots (A) louder.

Researchers have expected the oceans to get noisier because of increasing human activity. “The more goods you buy, the (B) shipping you have, so the more noise you have,” says Luca Possenti. He studies sound in the ocean at the Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research in Texel. But Possenti and his colleagues realized that climate change might also influence how sound travels through the water.

Human-caused climate change is altering ocean temperatures, salt levels and acidity. So Possenti's team used computers to model how those factors influence noise levels across the world's oceans.

When waters become more acidic, they can't absorb sound at some wavelengths as well, Possenti says. (C) those sounds can travel further, adding to the noise in some areas. This effect is relatively small. Other changes pump up the volume more, the researchers found. Changes to temperature and salt levels can alter how well different layers of the ocean mix. That, in turn, impacts how sound travels.

“We were surprised to see that actually there was a big change in the North Atlantic,” Possenti says. The team compared models of the world now to models of the world in about 70 years if climate change continues. In the North Atlantic, they saw a boost in sound levels in the upper 125 meters

(410 feet) of the ocean.

This was caused mostly (D) ice melting off of Greenland, forming a chilly layer of water near the ocean's surface. Sound traveling through water tends to bend toward the coldest area, Possenti says. As a result, sound waves tended to get stuck in the chilly top layer—spreading further out across the water, instead of traveling deeper. That increased the noisiness at this depth in the North Atlantic. The models suggested that a single ship could sound about five times as loud underwater because of this, Possenti says. The researchers shared their findings last October in *PeerJ*.

This bump in loudness is important because of all the ship traffic (E) Europe and North America, he says. The noise from that activity could make this area of the ocean even louder. That may stress animals, many of which communicate, hunt or navigate with sound. Marine mammals seem to avoid harbors because of the noise, Possenti says. “But if everywhere is going to get louder, we don’t know what is going to happen.”

問 1. (A) ～ (E) に入るものとして、最も適当なものを①～④からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選りなさい。

(Write the number of the word that best complete blanks

(A) ～ (E) .)

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| (A) ① and | ② by | ③ can | ④ even |
| (B) ① after | ② before | ③ more | ④ not |
| (C) ① But | ② So | ③ That | ④ Under |
| (D) ① by | ② off | ③ refer | ④ what |
| (E) ① all | ② between | ③ corner | ④ end |

問 2. 次の設問の答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選りなさい。

(Choose the correct answer for the questions that follow.)

1. According to the passage above, what is true?

- ① Louder noise helps animals communicate with each other.
- ② Noise can be stressful for animals in the ocean.
- ③ Noise creates more shipping traffic.
- ④ The louder the noise, the more birds will come to the beach.

2. What is the appropriate subtitle for this essay?

- ① Computer modelling could change how fast and far sound travels.
- ② Higher acidity and added meltwater could change how fast and far sound travels.
- ③ New species of animals could change how fast and far sound travels.
- ④ Pandemic-related vaccines could change how fast and far sound travels.

外国人留学生入試

(B 方 式)

英 語

令和 8 (2026) 年度

試験学科
経営学科
ホスピタリティ・マネジメント学科
経済学科
法律学科
国際関係学科
多文化コミュニケーション学科
現代社会学科

試験時間 (60分)

I. 次の1～10の（ ）に入る最も適当なものを①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄に番号を書きなさい。

(On your answer sheet, write the number of the word(s) or phrase that best complete(s) each sentence.)

1. Please have the instructor () the computer as well as the room before the lecture.

- ① be checked ② check
- ③ checked ④ to check

2. I wish I () a day off today so that I could see my doctor to get my regular medication.

- ① can take ② could take
- ③ take ④ taking

3. The president has agreed () you with the components you need.

- ① supplied ② supply ③ supplying ④ to supply

4. Last week, a () supporter of the newly elected mayor spoke out against the claims of election fraud.

- ① knew ② know ③ known ④ to know

5. The play () the acting club performed was by Shakespeare.

- ① that ② when ③ who ④ whose

6. () my husband is allergic to most animals, my daughter wanted a pet, so we have a dog.

- ① Although ② As long as
- ③ If ④ Whenever

7. We () problems with Ann since the day she started working here.

- ① are going to have ② are having
- ③ have been having ④ will be having

8. My professor recommended that I () the exam again.

- ① am taking ② have taken
- ③ take ④ will take

9. My boss () her office when I tried to contact her about an urgent matter.

- ① had left ② has left
- ③ is going to leave ④ leaves

10. My first date with her was a little ().

- ① appointed ② appointment
- ③ disappointing ④ disappoint

II. 次の英文の下線部の内容に、最も近いものを①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄に番号を書きなさい。

(On your answer sheet, write the number of the word(s) that has/have the closest meaning to the underlined part.)

1. Mr. Smith's co-workers spoke highly of him at the reception.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| ① conveyed | ② eliminated |
| ③ praised | ④ suggested |

2. I didn't find her kind at all.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|
| ① consider | ② exist | ③ look | ④ mind |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|

3. Believe it or not, I was brought up in London.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ① discovered | ② eaten |
| ③ raised | ④ transferred |

4. Studying abroad is by no means easy.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| ① certainly | ② definitely |
| ③ not the least bit | ④ on account |

5. I waited for two hours at the station, but Mary didn't show up. She stood me up.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① blew me off | ② saw me down |
| ③ saw me off | ④ took me down |

6. Ken was beside himself with joy when he passed the exam.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ① calm | ② composed |
| ③ expected | ④ overwhelmed |

7. Everyone was impressed by her English presentation.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ① believed in | ② given up |
| ③ interested to | ④ touched by |

8. My father was supposed to arrive at the station an hour ago.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① accidentally | ② expected to |
| ③ unplanned to | ④ unusually |

9. They really are two peas in a pod.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| ① approval | ② different | ③ similar | ④ unique |
|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|

10. You are always on the go.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| ① busy | ② idle | ③ lazy | ④ sluggish |
|--------|--------|--------|------------|

Ⅲ. 次の会話文の (A) ~ (F) に入るものとして最も適当なものを、
①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄に番号を書きなさい。

(On your answer sheet, write the number of the remark that best completes the conversation.)

Karen and Walter are having a chat about part-time jobs.

Karen : Hi Walter. How's it going?

Walter : (A). I'm a little stressed out.

Karen : Really? Why?

Walter : (B) a new part-time job.

Karen : Oh, I see. Trying to find a new job is always tough. What
(C) job would you like to do?

Walter : I was thinking it might be fun to work at a convenience store.

Karen : I used to work at a convenience store!

Walter : Really? I didn't know that. (D)?

Karen : It was okay. I got along well with my boss and my co-workers,
but to be honest, it was a little boring.

Walter : Why?

Karen : I usually worked the overnight shift, from 11pm to 6am. Most
nights, (E) customers came into the store, so there
wasn't much to do. If you do end up working at a convenience
store, make sure to work during the day.

Walter : That's good advice. Thanks. By the way, how was the pay?

Karen : It was (F). The base pay was 1200 yen per hour, but I
got an extra 100 yen per hour for working the late shift.

Walter : Nice! Maybe working all night isn't so bad!

Karen : Well, like I said, it was really boring. Plus, I always felt so tired in
class the next day!

- (A) ① In general
② Not so great
③ Overall
④ To be fair

- (B) ① I hesitate to
② I'm looking for
③ I will ensure
④ There are

- (C) ① kind of
② part
③ sort
④ way of

- (D) ① How did you like it
② When did you quit there
③ When did you work it
④ Where was it located

- (E) ① even any
② even many
③ hardly any
④ hardly many

- (F) ① good price
② high money
③ pretty good
④ too expensive

IV. 次の一連の英文を読み設問に答えなさい。

(Read the article, and complete the tasks that follow.)

問 1. 1～5 の設問の答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、解答欄に番号を書きなさい。

(Read the following, and answer the questions that follow.)

[出典：(AP)]

TOKYO—

Yoshiko Abe is about to turn 89, but that hasn't stopped her from going to the gym every day and trying the free-of-charge makeup course at her housing complex.

"It was really helpful," she said, all smiles and glowing after putting on foundation and pink lipstick, something she hadn't done in years.

Japan has a larger percentage of older citizens than other country in the world. More than a quarter of Japan's population is 65 and older, at 36 million people. In about a decade, the ratio will be one in three.

No wonder the young-at-heart, like Abe, is a growing target for Japan Inc.

The market for older people is estimated to grow to more than 100 trillion yen (\$650 billion) in size this year, according to a study by Mizuho Bank. And that business isn't just about remedies for sicknesses and old folks' homes, but taps into solid consumerism.

The growth of artificial intelligence and robotics also offers promise for such services and gadgetry. Akira Shimizu, professor of business at Keio University, calls them "cool grandpas and cute grannies" who remain sensitive to trends, including the latest luxury and health products.

"They think about the clothing and makeup that express their style,"

he said. From luxury cruises and “oldies” rock concerts, companies are leveraging the fact that older people these days remain active, go out with friends and on dates, so they want to dress up and look good, said Shimizu.

1. According to the passage above, what is true?

- ① Yoshiko makes breakfast every morning.
- ② Yoshiko does not spend money on cosmetics.
- ③ Yoshiko is 88 years old now.
- ④ Yoshiko’s house is targeted by the Japanese government.

2. According to the passage above, what is true?

- ① Artificial intelligence doesn’t contribute much for older people.
- ② Many old people in Japan are active these days.
- ③ The market for older people is shrinking.
- ④ There are no old people with serious health problems in Japan.

Maintaining one’s looks is good physical exercise because it takes hand agility to open cosmetics tubes and draw eyebrows nicely, and massaging the face gets one’s saliva glands going, according to Miwa Hiraku, the makeover class instructor from the Japanese cosmetics company Shiseido.

Shiseido Co., which started out (B) a pharmacy in 1872, said that makeup is not just good for your physical well-being but also your soul.

The company has been holding free makeup courses for older people across the country.

“Putting on makeup works as a switch to turn on your energy at the start of your day,” said Hiraku, who vows to wear makeup even at 100. “It’s

not just about looking beautiful. It’s about living a long healthy life.”

Yoshihiko Hotta, 85, the only man in the class of about 30 people, didn’t try the rouge but happily put on the hand cream and went along with all the exercise routines. While acknowledging he felt some effects of aging like sore legs, he declared with conviction: “I don’t think age is relevant.”

3. According to the passage above, what is true?

- ① Many elderly people get injured while working out at the gym.
- ② Shiseido is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.
- ③ There is only one male in the class.
- ④ You waste your energy by putting on makeup every morning.

4. What is the title for this article?

- ① Beauty market targets young at heart in aging Japan
- ② Fish market targets old at heart in aging Japan
- ③ Flower market targets young at heart in aging Japan
- ④ Stock market targets young at heart in aging Japan

5. Which section of a newspaper do you think you can find this article?

- ① In the advertisement section of a newspaper.
- ② In the art section of a newspaper.
- ③ In the sports section of a newspaper.
- ④ In the society section of a newspaper.

問 2. (A) ~ (B) に入るものとして、最も適当なものを①～④
からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、解答欄に番号を書きなさい。

(Write the number of the word that best complete blanks

(A) ~ (B) .)

- (A) ① any ② by ③ due ④ even
(B) ① as ② be ③ until ④ up

V. 次の一連の英文を読み設問に答えなさい。

(Read the following, and answer the questions that follow.)

[出典：Online art scene eager to gooffline, at least for the moment, The Japan Times, Apr 8, 2025]

Artists who have found internet fame through their digital work are increasingly bringing their art into the physical world, and galleries and museums are opening their doors to them. Digital-first artists began entering the mainstream art scene several years ago. In 2021, Beeple (whose real name is Mike Winkelmann) made history when his creation became the first purely digital piece of art to be sold at the auction house Christie's. The appetite for digital art remains strong, as demonstrated by Beeple's participation in the Mori Art Museum's "Machine Love: Video Game, AI and Contemporary Art" exhibition, which opened Feb. 13 and runs through to June 8.

1. According to the paragraph above, which is true?

- ① Beeple's artwork was the first purely digital artwork ever sold at Christie's.
② Beeple's film was the first project ever screened at the international film exhibition.
③ Beeple's robot was the first fully autonomous machine ever used in an auction house.
④ Beeple's work was the first brightly colored work ever accepted at a gaming exhibition.

His “Human One” is simultaneously an NFT (non-fungible token) artwork* and a physical piece consisting of four screens encased in a 2.2-meter-tall rectangle box, playing an endless video loop of a life-size figure walking inside the enclosed space. It’s the most striking work in an exhibition that otherwise leaves much to be desired, both in its tech and content, and avoids any difficult conversations about the role of AI in creating art.

*NFT（非代替性トークン/Non-Fungible Token）アート＝デジタルアートの一種。

2. According to the paragraph above, which is true?

- ① “Human One” combines both digital and physical elements in its design.
- ② “Human One” is a physical sculpture without any digital element.
- ③ “Human One” was the least impressive work in the exhibition.
- ④ The exhibition deeply explores the role of AI in art-making.

At a curators’ talk event last month, Mami Kataoka, director of the Mori Art Museum, commented on how the internet has been changing the art scene. “Artists are always faster to adopt new technologies,” she said, while institutions are working to catch up to them. She added that the museum had acquired an unprecedented number of LED screens for this exhibition, this uptick being part of an ongoing global trend.

3. According to the paragraph above, which is true?

- ① Artists are usually slower than institutions in adopting new technologies.
- ② Mami Kataoka believes that artists quickly adapt to new technologies.
- ③ The Mori Art Museum has decided not to use LED screens for future exhibitions.
- ④ The use of LED screens at the museum has decreased in recent years.

Screens and video projections had long been a dominant medium in the art world, well before they became canvases for the NFT exhibitions that popped up in Tokyo in 2021 at UltraSuperNew Gallery and Nox Gallery (which bills itself as the first physical NFT gallery in Japan). However, a number of digital artists are now ditching screens altogether and producing physical artworks. They’re not necessarily leaving the online world behind—but they do seem to place value in disconnecting.

4. According to the paragraph above, which is true?

- ① Most digital artists are now completely abandoning both screens and the internet.
- ② Nox Gallery was the first place in the world to exhibit NFT artworks.
- ③ Screens and video projections became popular only after NFTs appeared in Tokyo in 2021.
- ④ Some digital artists are beginning to focus more on physical artworks instead of using screens.

One of them is Polygon1993 (who doesn't disclose his real name for privacy reasons), a video director and glitch artist who has created visuals for musicians including Grimes, Charlie XCX and ASAP Rocky. While grateful for the attention afforded to him both in the music industry and during the NFT boom, he has resolved to translate his art into physical, tangible forms.

"I'm using analog tools to create most of my art; some 1980s and '90s (technology) like TVs. So when I capture it, it becomes digital," the artist commented, adding that he is constantly looking for new modes of expression. "First and foremost my art is digital, but it's becoming physical."

5. According to the paragraphs above, which is true?

- ① Polygon1993 believes physical art has no connection to digital expression.
- ② Polygon1993 is no longer interested in exploring new ways to express himself.
- ③ Polygon1993 uses older tools and technologies to create some of his art.
- ④ Polygon1993 uses only modern digital tools to create his artwork.

The urge to produce art that's not just pixels on a screen shows up across art genres and artists' profiles. For example, in November 2024, Shibuya Parco exhibited a re-creation of the "distribution center" from Hideo Kojima's Death Stranding video game. Parco hosted the same exhibition in Nagoya in January and Osaka in February. Though manga is traditionally a physical medium, there have been steps to elevate it into one-of-a-kind art. In March last year, Shueisha Gallery in Azabudai Hills exhibited original art by "Bleach" author Tite Kubo painted on scrolls and blessed by a monk in a ceremony at Chofu's Jindai Temple.

6. According to the paragraph above, which is true?

- ① A monk at Jindai Temple conducted a ceremony over Tite Kubo's scroll paintings.
- ② A video game inspired curators to invite a monk to launch their exhibition.
- ③ Despite the demand, Tite Kubo's scroll paintings were exhibited online only.
- ④ Tite Kubo's scroll paintings were not well received by the public.

Thinking about what counts as mixed media art today at the above curators' talk at the Mori Art Museum, adjunct curator Martin Germann said, "Maybe the real medium is the exhibition space? The museum is the medium."

The value of offline time is higher than ever, for audiences and artists alike. In an oversaturated and overconnected contemporary world, the experience of visiting a physical space to see tangible art stands out from the visual feed on the little screens in our pockets.

7. According to the paragraphs above, which is true?

- ① Martin Germann argued that digital platforms are the ideal medium for mixed media art.
- ② Museums are portrayed as less relevant for contemporary artists and should be avoided.
- ③ Seeing art in a museum in person can make a stronger impression than browsing images on a phone.
- ④ The value of viewing art online is considered more meaningful than experiencing it in person.

編入学試験

小論文・専門基礎

令和 8 （2026） 年度

試験学科
経営学科
経済学科
法律学科※
国際関係学科
多文化コミュニケーション学科

※は専門基礎、無印は小論文

試験時間（60分）

経営学部 経営学科 （2 年次）

国家が輸入品に対する関税を設定する際の、その国にとってのメリットとデメリットをそれぞれ述べよ。

経営学部 経営学科 （3 年次）

2025 年 4 月に発表された、アメリカのいわゆる「トランプ関税」について、この関税の日本への影響はどのようなものがあるか説明せよ。

経済学部 経済学科 （3 年次）

ある地区では保育料無償化後に保育所に通う子の平均テスト点が下がりましたが、これを「能力低下」と結論づけることは受験者の性質の違いを無視しているように思われます。この問題点を解決するような、無償化の効果を正しく測るアイデアを提案して説明しなさい。

法学部 法律学科 （2 年次）

「法治主義」と「法の支配」について、それぞれの意義を述べるとともに、両者の異同について論じなさい。

法学部 法律学科 （3 年次）

令和 7 年（2025 年）6 月、刑法改正により懲役刑と禁錮刑の区別が廃止され、「拘禁刑」に一本化された。この制度改正の趣旨・目的等について、知るところを述べなさい。

国際関係学部 国際関係学科/多文化コミュニケーション学科 （3 年次）

最近の国際関係または多文化共生に関する出来事を事例として、情報を伝える側と情報を受け取る側の双方の視点から、ソーシャルメディアのあり方についてのあなたの考えを述べなさい。