

令和8年度入学者選抜学力検査問題
国際地域学部
〔前期日程〕

外 国 語

英 語

英語コミュニケーションⅠ，Ⅱ，Ⅲ
論理・表現Ⅰ，Ⅱ，Ⅲ

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は100分。時間配分は①と②に40分、③に60分を推奨。
- 3 試験開始の指示の後、まず受験番号を解答用紙に記入すること。
- 4 解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。所定の欄以外に記入したものは無効である。
- 5 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

- 1 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。答は最も適切なものを(A)~(D)の中から1つ選び解
答用紙の記号を○で囲みなさい。*印の付いた語句には本文の後に注があります。

著作権の都合上、この部分は公開していません。

著作権の都合上、この部分は公開しておりません。

Source: Rom, M.C., Hidaka, M., & Walker, R.B. (2022). *Introduction to political science*.
OpenStax. <https://openstax.org/books/introduction-political-science/pages/1-3-political-science-the-systematic-study-of-politics>

theoretical physicist	理論物理学者
toxin	毒
aspire	～という抱負を持つ
manipulate	操作する；cf. 名詞 manipulation（操作）
suppress	抑圧する；cf. 名詞 suppression（抑圧）
vulnerable population	社会的弱者
align	～と合致する
empirical	経験的な
sticking point	引っかかる点
incumbent	現職議員
verify	実証する
obsolete	廃（すた）れた

Q 1. According to the reading, what is the main goal of political science?

- (A) To advance the scientific status of governmental action
- (B) To influence the choices made by government institutions
- (C) To judge the behavior of politicians and ruling parties
- (D) To understand the nature of political decision-making

Q 2. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “benign” as used in the following sentence in paragraph 4?

“Some uses of political science are not so benign.”

- (A) beneficial
- (B) damaging
- (C) harmless
- (D) hostile

Q 3. According to the reading, “*Some uses of political science are not so benign.*” Which of the following activities would be considered “not so benign”?

- (A) A government regulating the internet for public safety
- (B) A political party encouraging online influencers to publicize fake information
- (C) Celebrities supporting political candidates on social media
- (D) All of the above

Q 4. What is the meaning of the word “actors” as used in the following sentence?

“Motivated actors can and have used political science knowledge to manipulate voters and suppress vulnerable populations.” (paragraph 4)

- (A) A participant in an action or process
- (B) A person who behaves in a dramatic way
- (C) One whose profession is to act on a stage, in a movie, or a show
- (D) Someone who behaves as though they are acting a part

Q 5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “susceptible” as used in the following sentence in paragraph 4?

“When people understand how political science works, they are less susceptible to such manipulation and suppression.”

- (A) equal
- (B) suspicious
- (C) vulnerable
- (D) worried

Q 6. What is another way to say the following statement “*virtually nothing is always the case*” in paragraph 6?

- (A) Almost nothing is true.
- (B) Everything is constantly changing.
- (C) Practically nothing is universally true.
- (D) There is nothing we can predict.

Q 7. Which of the following would be an example of a probabilistic event as introduced in the text?

- (A) Adding the numbers 5 and 5 together gives the answer 10.
- (B) Going to a gym every day improves health.
- (C) Jumping in a lake results in becoming wet.
- (D) Mixing blue and yellow paint results in green paint.

Q 8. Why does the author think that political science is “scientific”?

- (A) Because by collecting better data through additional research, it is always possible to strengthen the results of a political science research project.
- (B) Because in politics, certain political events always trigger the same exact results, no matter the country or society within which they occur.
- (C) Because political science uses a methodical process with logic and evidence in order to discover answers to important problems.
- (D) Because the answers that political scientists discover through research are never guaranteed until they are verified by another scientist.

Q 9. Which of the following would best replace the word “tentative” in paragraph 9?

“A hypothesis is a tentative statement about reality that can be tested to determine whether it is true or false — or, in practice, supported or unsupported based on the evidence.”

- (A) conclusive
- (B) incorrect
- (C) personal
- (D) trial

Q 10. This reading comes from a textbook on political science. By looking at the reading, what type of information would you expect to read next in the text?

- (A) A discussion about how to develop a hypothesis
- (B) Explanations and definitions of two fields of political science
- (C) Further information on the scientific method
- (D) Specific case studies in political science

(白 紙 頁)

- 2 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。答は最も適切なものを(A)~(D)の中から1つ選び解
答用紙の記号を○で囲みなさい。*印の付いた語句には本文の後に注があります。

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Source: Kobayashi, T., & Ichihara, M. (2024, May 9). Japan's accidental resilience in the disinformation age: Political disengagement has helped insulate Japan from 'fake news.' Is that a good thing? *The Japan Times*. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/commentary/2024/05/09/japan/japan-disinformation-age/>

outlier	影響から免れているもの
saturated	飽和した
narrative	話, 言説
polarization	両極化
furor	大騒ぎ, 騒動
insular	閉鎖的な
aversion	嫌悪感
inadvertently	意図せずして
insulation	防護壁
keep ~ at bay	~をせき止めておく
distortion	歪曲, ねじ曲げ
conspiracy theory	陰謀論
propagandist	プロパガンダ (特定の主義・思想の政治的宣伝) を行う人
crucial	重要な
erode	~を弱める
political engagement	政治的関心
authoritarian regime	権威主義的体制
grifter	いかさま師
bastion	砦 (とりで)
proliferation	拡散
anti-establishment	反体制の
accidental resilience	偶然の回復力
adversary	敵対者

Q 1. Which of the following statements would the authors most likely agree with?

- (A) Information literacy education should be provided to minimize disinformation.
- (B) Online media should be maximized to explain what is behind the facts and data issued by the Japanese government.
- (C) People should be careful about sharing information found online.
- (D) People should proactively make use of online media to educate themselves.

Q 2. What does “they” refer to in the following sentence from paragraph 1?

“They can exacerbate political polarization, affect the outcome of elections and even fan the flames of violence.”

- (A) False statements by mainstream media
- (B) Politicians who tell lies
- (C) Problems faced by politicians
- (D) Untrue and misleading stories on social media

Q 3. Which of the following is the best rewriting for the first sentence in paragraph 4?

“Language is often seen as an information buffer.”

- (A) Language is frequently used to block information.
- (B) Language is generally seen as a source of information.
- (C) Language is normally thought to preserve information.
- (D) Language is usually considered a filter for information.

Q 4. According to the reading, which of the following is not a reason for why Japanese people are exposed to less disinformation compared to other countries?

- (A) Artificial intelligence is accurate with the language but not the culture of Japan.
- (B) Japanese is not widely spoken in other countries in the world.
- (C) Japanese people tend to have less trust in information found on the internet.
- (D) There is more overall trust toward mainstream media and newspapers in Japan.

Q 5. What does “democratization” most closely mean in the following sentence?

“In the early days of the internet, in particular, many welcomed the ‘democratization’ of news and the proliferation of perspectives and voices that it enabled.” (paragraph 9)

- (A) Governmental regulation of the internet to control who can share information
- (B) The ability for everyone to create and share news content
- (C) The creation of a new political system for publishing news online
- (D) The use of voting to decide which news is shared on the internet

Q 6. Which statement is closest in meaning to the following quote from the article?

“Japanese use the internet for personal communication, shopping, gaming—just about anything except trumpeting their political views.” (paragraph 10)

- (A) Although Japanese people use the internet for many purposes, they do not use it to push their political ideas.
- (B) Japanese people are big fans of trumpets and gaming, but they do not share their ideas about politics online.
- (C) Japanese people consider the internet instrumental in expressing their political views.
- (D) Japanese people dislike discussing politics face to face, and prefer to discuss them online.

Q 7. Why do the authors mention the 2011 Fukushima accident in paragraph 12?

- (A) Because it shook the citizens’ confidence in social media
- (B) Because Japan’s accidental resilience was in crisis
- (C) Because of disinformation spread by foreign propaganda
- (D) Because some people distrusted the reports in the mass media

Q 8. Which of the phrases below best completes the following sentence in paragraph 13?

“ _____ accidental resilience created by political disengagement, Japan needs to build more positive buffers against disinformation, including through information-literacy education.”

- (A) According to
- (B) Although
- (C) Due
- (D) Instead of

Q 9. What does “bottom line” most closely mean in the following sentence in paragraph 15?

“The bottom line is that Japan has fared relatively well in the age of disinformation, but its accidental resilience should not be taken for granted.”

- (A) background
- (B) detail
- (C) key point
- (D) portion

Q10. Why do the authors call resilience to disinformation in Japan “accidental resilience”?

- (A) Disinformation campaigns have not been very successful in Japan because most people distrust online media.
- (B) Japan has not been affected by English-language disinformation campaigns.
- (C) Mainstream media has been successful in maintaining the Japanese public’s trust.
- (D) The prevention of disinformation has been successful due to the general disengagement from politics in Japan.

- 3** 次の英文をよく読んで 250 語以上の英語の文章を書きなさい。その際、必ず序論と結論をつけること。書き終わったら語数（コンマ、ピリオド等は除く）を数え、解答用紙裏面の右下に語数を記入しなさい。

What three things should a foreigner know about your culture so that you can understand each other better? Give reasons/examples to support your answers.

受験 番号	
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表面

令和8年度入学者選抜学力検査問題
解答用紙
〔前期日程〕

外国語	英語	英語コミュニケーションⅠ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ 論理・表現Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ
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国際地域学部
(1枚の中1枚目)

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|---|------|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Q 1. | A | B | C | D | Q 6. | A | B | C | D |
| | Q 2. | A | B | C | D | Q 7. | A | B | C | D |
| | Q 3. | A | B | C | D | Q 8. | A | B | C | D |
| | Q 4. | A | B | C | D | Q 9. | A | B | C | D |
| | Q 5. | A | B | C | D | Q 10. | A | B | C | D |

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|---|------|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Q 1. | A | B | C | D | Q 6. | A | B | C | D |
| | Q 2. | A | B | C | D | Q 7. | A | B | C | D |
| | Q 3. | A | B | C | D | Q 8. | A | B | C | D |
| | Q 4. | A | B | C | D | Q 9. | A | B | C | D |
| | Q 5. | A | B | C | D | Q 10. | A | B | C | D |

3 の解答欄は裏面にあります。

合計点	
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