

令和 8 年度 一般選抜試験（前期）

英語

大問 1

出題の意図

心理学においてしばしばテーマとなる幸福研究について、再現可能性と客観性の低さを問題視し、分析計画を実験前に公言した論文のみを対象として調査することで、真に有効な幸福研究とは何かを考察する文章からの出題である。文章の流れを的確に捉え、論理的に思考する能力を問う問題である。

解答例

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
q	m	g	h	e	f	a	o	r	l	j	b
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
d	d	d	c	d	c	b	d	c	c	b, d, e, f	

大問 2

出題の意図

読書を単なる娯楽として考えるのみならず、心理療法の一環として捉える bibliotherapy について紹介し、その方法やアドバイスなどを述べた文章からの出題である。文章内容を正確に理解する能力、論理的思考能力、文構造を正しく理解する能力を問う問題である。

解答例

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
b	b	a	b	a	a	c	a	b	d	b	e
36	37	38	39	40	41						
d	a	c	f	a	c						

42	(clinical) social worker / librarian / therapist(s) / (college) professor /author のうち 4つ
43	bibliotherapy
44	what's making them have the reactions they're experiencing
45	(should) keep
46	points of view
47	less

大問 3

出題の意図

約 250 語の英語の文章を読み、その中から文法的に間違っている箇所を指摘し修正するという問題である。文法知識、語彙知識を問うことに加え、それらの応用力、また、まとまった文章からくまなくエラーを見つけ出すという注意力も問う問題である。

解答例

48	<p>Before ^{the} mid-15th century, books in Europe were generally copied with ^{by} hand, usually by monks working in monasteries. These ^{This} process of manually copying manuscripts was slow and expensive, with the result that only the wealthy or powerful was ^{were} able to afford books. However, this situation changed dramatically with the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg around 1440. His innovation not only transformed how books were produced but also reshaped European society in ways that are still felt today.</p> <p>Gutenberg's movable-type press allowed individual letter ^{letters} to be arranged and rearranged to form words and sentences. Once the type was inked and pressed onto paper, multiple copies of a text could produce ^{be produced} quickly and with consistent quality. Compared with the laborious hand-copying method, printing was far more efficient and cost-effective. Within a few decades, printing presses spread ^{spread} across Europe, making books more widely available as ^{than} ever before.</p> <p>The impact of ^{the} printing press extended beyond technology. It fueled an explosion of knowledge and literacy. Ordinarily ^{Ordinary} people, who previously had little access to written works, could now afford books. This access encouraged education and lead ^{led} to a growing demand for schools and universities. Furthermore, scholars and scientists could share their findings more easily, which helped accelerate progress in fields such as astronomy, medical ^{medicine}, and mathematics.</p> <p>In short, Gutenberg's invention marked the dawn of a new era. By making information accessibility ^{accessible} to a broader audience, the printing press laid the foundation for the modern world, where knowledge is sharing ^{shared} freely and widely.</p>
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