

2026 年度 3年次編転入学試験問題

(科目名:外国語(英語))

(文学部 全学科・専攻共通)

2025 年 11 月 9 日(日)

受験番号		氏名	
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I. 英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

For the younger generation, it might be difficult to imagine a time long ago when there was no Internet. In the old days, if people wanted detailed information about something, they went to the library or asked someone (①). Now, smartphones mean that we have powerful, Internet-connected computers in our pockets all the time. We can find information about almost any topic, whenever we want.

Having such technology at our fingertips may or may not be a good thing, but there is growing evidence that our brains are being affected by ②it. Consider if somebody asked you a question such as, "Are there any countries with the letter "x" in their name?" Would you start to think of as many countries' names as possible, or would you immediately think to check it online? These days, some people's brains might react with ③the latter option.

To research these tendencies, psychologists at Columbia University in the United States devised a series of experiments based on trivia questions and statements. One experiment investigated whether participants were thinking of search engines when confronted with questions that they were unable to answer. The results indicated that ④they were. It seems that the first impulse for some people in these situations is to search online.

In another experiment, the participants were given a list of trivia statements. Half of the participants were told that they would be able to access the statements on a computer later and, as a result, it was found that ⑤these people were less likely to remember them. The implication is that people tend not to remember, or make less effort to remember, if they believe they can look up information on a computer.

In a world where we use search engines almost every day, this research is important. It illustrates how much we rely on being able to access information via computers. In fact, this reliance seems to be changing the way our memories work. We are now less likely to remember information if we believe we can search for it online. This new phenomenon has been called "digital ⑥amnesia."

- (1) 空所①に入る適切な語句を選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。
(a) to know (b) knowledge (c) knowledgeable (d) knowing
- (2) 下線部② it の指す内容を英語で答えなさい。
- (3) 下線部③ the latter option の具体的な内容を日本語で答えなさい。
- (4) 下線部④ they were の後に補うのに適切な語句を選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。
(a) investigated (b) thinking of search engines
(c) confronted with questions (d) unable to answer
- (5) 下線部⑤の理由として適切なものを選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。
(a) Because they naturally had poor memories.
(b) Because they thought the information would be available later.
(c) Because they had less time to memorize the statement.
(d) Because they believed that the statements were incorrect.
- (6) 下線部⑥ amnesia の意味として適切なものを選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。
(a) innovation (b) information (c) forgetfulness (d) memory
- (7) 以下の文で、本文の内容に当てはまるものには○を、当てはまらないものには×を文頭の[]内に記入しなさい。
(a) [] The younger generation cannot imagine a time when there was no Internet.
(b) [] There is no evidence that Internet search engines affect our brains.
(c) [] Easy access to Internet search engines is affecting young people's academic ability.
(d) [] In the experiments, participants were asked to read trivia questions and statements.
(e) [] People try to remember things harder when they cannot look them up online.

得点

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II-1. 下線部の発音が他の三つと異なるものを、それぞれ(a)~(d)の中から選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) (a) <u>thousand</u> | (b) <u>through</u> | (c) <u>wealthy</u> | (d) <u>worthy</u> |
| (2) (a) <u>wheat</u> | (b) <u>appeal</u> | (c) <u>meant</u> | (d) <u>beast</u> |
| (3) (a) <u>explosion</u> | (b) <u>expansion</u> | (c) <u>persuasion</u> | (d) <u>occasion</u> |
| (4) (a) <u>warm</u> | (b) <u>morning</u> | (c) <u>storm</u> | (d) <u>world</u> |
| (5) (a) <u>soldier</u> | (b) <u>fragile</u> | (c) <u>jury</u> | (d) <u>vision</u> |

II-2. 各単語の第一アクセント（第一強勢）のある音節を選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| (1) af flu ent | (2) in ter view ee | (3) ath lete | (4) sham poo | (5) mi cro scope |
| (a) (b) (c) | (a) (b) (c) (d) | (a) (b) | (a) (b) | (a) (b) (c) |

III. 次の各文中の【 】内から最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

- (1) 英国では、銃を持っている警官もいるが、ほとんどは持たない。
In Great Britain, 【 (a) few (b) any (c) some (d) many 】 police officers carry guns, but most of them do not.
- (2) 書き終わりましたら、申込書をお戻しください。
Please return the application form when you 【 (a) had finished (b) finished (c) have finished (d) will finish 】 filling it in.
- (3) 私は彼女のあのチャーミングな笑顔が好きです。
I really like 【 (a) her that charming smile (b) that charming her smile (c) that charming smile of hers (d) that smile of her charming 】 nervous.
- (4) 彼女は夫よりも 5 歳年下だ。
She is 【 (a) by five years young (b) five years younger (c) younger five years (d) five-year-old younger 】 than her husband.
- (5) 公園で遊んでもいいけども、6 時までには戻って来なさいね。
You can play in the park, but be sure to come back home 【 (a) by the time (b) until (c) to (d) by 】 six.

IV. それぞれの英文の意味がほぼ同じになるよう、空所に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) She said to me, "I bought the magazine a few days ago."
She () me that () () bought the magazine a few days ().
- (2) The girl was too exhausted to keep her eyes open.
The girl was () exhausted that she () keep her eyes open.
- (3) I was surprised at the news that our team won the game.
The () () our team won the game () me.
- (4) I regret having said such a thing to her.
I wish I () () () such a thing to her.
- (5) Though it was raining heavily, the game was held as planned.
The game was held as planned in () () the () rain.

V. 日本語の意味になるように【 】内の語句を空欄に入れて英文を完成させるとき、○のある空欄に入る語句は何か。その語句を○で囲みなさい。文頭にくる語句も小文字になっています。

- (1) どの道をいけばよいか、彼らは確信が持てなかった。
They were () () () () () () take.
【 which / they / road / not / certain / should 】
- (2) 風邪をひいている人の近くにいる人は自分も風邪をひく可能性が高い。
People () () () () () () a cold are likely to catch a cold themselves.
【 someone / near / themselves / find / who / with 】
- (3) その子どもたちはコンピュータの使用に慣れているようだ。
The children seem to () () () () () () .
【 have / using / to / got / used / computers 】
- (4) 彼女は、彼の言ったことに対して怒りを覚えざるをえなかった。
She () () () () () () () () said.
【 getting / at / couldn't / help / what / angry / he 】
- (5) そんなつまらないことにこれ以上時間を無駄にするつもりはありません。
I () () () () () () () a trivial thing.
【 waste / such / won't / about / more time / worrying / any 】

得点