

2026 年度 外国人留学生入試

英語

【国際学部, 経済学部, 経営学部, 現代社会学部】

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I 次の英文を読み, 設問に答えなさい。(32点)

- Simply put, memorization involves three steps: storing, retaining, and recalling. Based on this process, psychologists have identified three types or categories of memory.
- The first type of memory is called sensory memory. As its name suggests, sensory memory has to do with how we initially store the information that we perceive through our five senses. This step in the memorization process lasts only a very short period of time. Imagine that you are browsing the Internet on your smartphone. You see all kinds of information on your screen, including advertisements. Usually, you only register the information that you focus on visually. But some psychologists argue that we should try to use more of our senses, because this allows us to more successfully store information. This is especially important when it comes to learning new vocabulary. So I would encourage you to use more of your senses, not just sight, when you try to memorize new words.
- The next type of memory is called working memory. In this step of the memorization process, incoming information is kept temporarily and manipulated—that is, worked on—to make it more memorable. At the beginning of this lecture, I mentioned how most of us write down new information or keep it in our smartphones. But what if we can't do this—if we don't have pen and paper or a cell phone handy? Most of us then repeat the number mentally to ourselves over and over until we've "got" it. That's what I mean by working memory.
- Now let's turn to the final type of memory, long-term memory. Many psychologists believe that before information and experiences can be stored in our long-term memory, that information and those experiences must be "worked on" in our working memory in a meaningful way. That's precisely why language teachers often urge their students not to depend on rote memorization alone to learn new words, but to try to encounter the new words in interesting contexts and to use them in daily life. Long-term memory is classified into two types: declarative memory and procedural memory. The first refers to the conscious

remembering of facts, names, ideas, and so on that come into you through your experiences. Procedural memory has to do with how you do things. For example, when you ride a bicycle or use your smartphone, you don't have to remember all the details of how, say, you make a right turn. And most smartphone users quickly learn how to use all the phone's functions and apps without consciously thinking about how they do it, right?

(Source: *All-Round Practice for the TOEFL® Test*, Nan'un·Do, 2017)

問1 下線部の(1)~(8)の語句の文中の意味として最も適切なものを、(A)~(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

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|-----|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (A) insists on | (B) consists of | (C) differs from | (D) turns into |
| (2) | (A) analyzed | (B) denied | (C) succeeded | (D) recognized |
| (3) | (A) take in | (B) hand out | (C) pass on | (D) go against |
| (4) | (A) dismiss | (B) discuss | (C) change | (D) record |
| (5) | (A) quietly | (B) perfectly | (C) briefly | (D) correctly |
| (6) | (A) available | (B) inevitable | (C) foreseeable | (D) comfortable |
| (7) | (A) enable | (B) advise | (C) permit | (D) force |
| (8) | (A) intentional | (B) educational | (C) sensational | (D) emotional |

問2 (1)~(4)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、(A)~(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) According to paragraphs 1 and 2, which of the following is true?
- (A) Memorization is too complicated a process to be explained easily.
 - (B) Sensory memory is a process of memorization by hearing only.
 - (C) Using both sight and hearing may improve your memorization.
 - (D) Sensory memory requires a short period of training.
- (2) According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?
- (A) Working memory can handle a lot of information at once.
 - (B) Information is less memorable without some manipulation.
 - (C) A smartphone better assists our memorization than pen and paper.
 - (D) We need to say a phone number aloud in order to memorize it.
- (3) According paragraph 4, which of the following is true?
- (A) Psychologists often have better long-term memory than regular people.
 - (B) We remember things longer when we ignore unnecessary information.
 - (C) Many teachers encourage students to use new words in the real world.
 - (D) Declarative memory is more important than procedural memory.

- (4) According to paragraphs 4, which of the following would be the best example of procedural memory?
- (A) Ken did well on today's test because he had studied very hard last night.
 - (B) Susan works for a travel agency and she has memorized all the major airport codes of the world.
 - (C) Kei is an engineer and can explain in detail how a motor vehicle works.
 - (D) John learned how to swim in childhood and can still swim today.

II 次の1～10の英文の下線部の語句の意味に最も近いものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。(20点)

1. The answer was on the tip of my tongue, but I couldn't think of it.
(A) clearly remembered (B) quickly decided (C) vaguely remembered (D) completely forgotten
2. I was counting on you to help me move, but you really let me down.
(A) satisfied me (B) discovered me (C) avoided me (D) disappointed me
3. If they accept our offer, we can wrap up the deal right away
(A) reject (B) settle (C) delay (D) start
4. I don't know how she can put up with the noise from the construction every day.
(A) tolerate (B) explain (C) reach (D) pay
5. We waited for over an hour, and he finally turned up at the party.
(A) arrived (B) escaped (C) disappeared (D) complained
6. I ran into my old teacher at the bookstore yesterday.
(A) followed secretly (B) met unexpectedly (C) bumped intentionally (D) visited suddenly
7. While I was cleaning the attic, I came across some old photographs of my grandparents.
(A) got rid of (B) looked after (C) began to write (D) found by chance
8. Many young athletes look up to famous sports players as their role models.
(A) despise (B) admire (C) ignore (D) criticize
9. We were having trouble moving the table, so Tom came over to lend a hand.
(A) watch (B) reach (C) help (D) wait
10. We're waiting until the weather picks up.
(A) becomes better (B) stays the same (C) disappears suddenly (D) becomes cold

III 次の日本語の意味を表すように、下記の語句を空所に入れて英文を完成させるとき、(1)～(12)に入る語句の記号を答えなさい。(24点)

1. 会議中に彼女が思いついたそのアイデアについて、彼女はマネージャーに称賛された。

She () (1) by the manager for the (2) () () (3) () during the meeting.

(A) praised (B) she (C) was (D) came (E) with (F) idea (G) up

2. 私が従ったあなたのアドバイスが、その問題をすばやく解決するのに役立ちました。

It was your advice that () (4) (5) () () (6) () problem so quickly.

(A) that (B) I (C) helped (D) solve (E) the (F) followed (G) me

3. もし私たちがその警告標識をもっと早く見ていれば、深刻なトラブルを避けられたかもしれない。

If we (7) () () (8) sign earlier, we () (9) () a serious trouble.

(A) the (B) had (C) have (D) could (E) avoided (F) seen (G) warning

4. 私が完全に道に迷っていたときにあなたがくれた親切な助けに、いくら感謝してもしきれません。

I (10) () () (11) for () (12) () you gave me when I was completely lost.

(A) you (B) cannot (C) enough (D) help (E) thank (F) kind (G) the

IV "My Future Goals"という題名で200語以上の英文エッセイを書きなさい。あなたが大学で何を学びたいのか、大学でどのような経験をしたいのかを含めること。(24点)