

令和 8 年度入学者一般選抜入学試験問題

(B 日程 国際地域学部)

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験時間は、午前 10 時から午前 11 時 30 分までである。
- 2 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 3 この試験では、問題冊子（4 ページ）、解答用紙 2 枚及び下書き用紙 1 枚を配付する。
- 4 試験開始の合図があつてから、解答用紙に受験番号を必ず記入すること（氏名の記入は不要）。解答用紙は 2 枚あるので、必ず 2 枚すべてに記入すること。
- 5 解答は、解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入すること。所定の解答欄以外に記入した解答は無効である。
- 6 問題冊子及び解答用紙にページの欠落や印刷不鮮明な部分等がある場合は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 7 原則として、試験時間中の途中退室は認めない。
ただし、具合が悪くなった場合、トイレに行きたくなった場合等は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 8 試験終了の合図があつたら直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。
- 9 試験終了の合図があつて筆記用具を置いたら、机の上に問題冊子と下書き用紙を重ねて置き、その上に表にした解答用紙を問①・問②の解答用紙が上になるように重ねて置くこと。
- 10 試験監督者の許可があるまで退室しないこと。

※ 解答は解答用紙に書きなさい。

1

Read the passage. Then write a paragraph of about 150 words in English to answer the question below the passage. In your paragraph, use your own words and ideas. (語数を記入する必要はない。)

Wealth inequality

It is commonly known that the difference in wealth between rich and poor countries in the world is a serious problem. For example, according to research about wealth inequality, people in some parts of Africa make only about \$240 a month on average. In contrast, in the USA and Canada, people make \$3,500. This shows a big difference between rich and poor countries.

However, what is less well-known is that wealth inequality is also a problem within a country, even a “rich” one. In the USA, for example, the richest 10% of people own about 60% of the country’s wealth. This has serious consequences. Studies have shown that societies with greater equality tend to enjoy better overall health, while those characterized by inequality tend to suffer poorer health and shorter lives.

You might think that there is no wealth inequality in Japan, but current economic difficulties show that Japan is also affected. For example, many Japanese are facing rising prices for food and need to get groceries from food banks. However, others can afford luxury goods and expensive foods. These facts show that wealth inequality is a serious problem in any country.

Question: Describe one example of wealth inequality that you know about. How can the problem you described be solved?

Sources:

Kajimoto, T. (2018). Second jobs, once rare in Japan, are reshaping attitudes about work. *Reuters*.

<https://www.reuters.com/article/economy/second-jobs-once-rare-in-japan-are-reshaping-attitudes-about-work-idUSKCN1J401Z/>

Shinozaki, T. & Takahashi, Y. (2023, Autumn). The Shrinking Middle Class in Japan. *Japan Labor Issues*, 7(44), 1-24.

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Soken-Huberty, E. (n.d.). Social Inequality 101: Definition, Types, Ways to Take Action. *Human Rights Careers*.

<https://www.humanrightscareers.com/issues/social-inequality-101-definition-types-ways-to-take-action/>

Speed, J. (2025, July 16). More kids going hungry during school holidays as food costs soar, survey finds. *The Japan Times*.

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2025/07/16/japan/lunch-summer-survey/>

Wilkinson, R. & Pickett, K. (2010). *The Spirit Level*. Penguin Books.

2

Read the following article and choose the best words below to fill the spaces.

Muscular Women

In 2014, a gender studies professor wrote that the American public did not see examples of muscular women in popular culture. She said that this was due to old-fashioned (1) _____ about women. Although the author concluded that society's views of muscular women were (2) _____ change, she also said that many women continued to experience pressure to remain slim and devoted much of their energy to dieting and controlling their weight. Only four years later, other researchers found that this (3) _____ had already changed. In their study, (4) _____ found pictures of fit women more attractive than those of very thin ones. "Fit," however, meant having small, rather than large, muscles. Yet, according to a 2025 article, a greater number of women are (5) _____ in weight training, reflecting a popular contemporary expression for women: "Strong is beautiful." Rather than focusing on dieting, these women concentrate on building large muscles, much like men do. However, behind these movements (6) _____ the same idea: the definition of beauty is strongly shaped by trends in popular culture.

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|-----|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) | A. beliefs | B. counterparts | C. environments | D. regulations |
| (2) | A. measuring | B. relieving | C. shifting | D. undergoing |
| (3) | A. achievement | B. justice | C. perspective | D. relief |
| (4) | A. investors | B. opponents | C. participants | D. witnesses |
| (5) | A. attaining | B. delivering | C. engaging | D. exploring |
| (6) | A. casts | B. gestures | C. lies | D. weakens |

Sources:

Hosie, R. (2018, January 26). Women with muscular physiques now more attractive than thin peers, finds study. *The Independent*.

<https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/women-muscles-attraction-more-thin-bodies-image-study-men-a8179481.html>

Jackson, L.M. (2025, May 10). The paradoxes of feminine muscle. *The New Yorker*. <https://www.newyorker.com/culture/critics-notebook/the-paradoxes-of-feminine-muscle>

Rosdahl, J. (2014, January 13). Why do we find muscular women wildly perplexing? *The Conversation*.

<https://theconversation.com/why-do-we-find-muscular-women-wildly-perplexing-21846>

3

Read the following article and do the task below.

A New Understanding of Disability

There are two different ways of understanding disability. In the past, disability was understood through the medical model. In this model, disability was seen as a physical or mental problem of the individual, and such problems were supposed to be fixed by medical treatment. However, during the 1970s, a new understanding of disability emerged through the disability rights movement in Britain. It is the social model of disability, in which disability is seen as an issue created by society with many kinds of barriers. Since then, it has come to be acknowledged that removing these barriers is the responsibility of society itself. This is a fundamental change in understanding disability.

To understand the difference between the medical model and the social model, imagine people with physical disabilities entering a building. In the medical model, if they struggle to climb the stairs, it is their own responsibility. People think their physical condition makes it difficult for them to go into the building. However, in the social model, the responsibility rests with society. A social barrier—in this case, an entrance without a slope—makes it difficult for them to enter the building.

The medical model of disability has its limitations. Because it is based on the notion that disability is a problem of the individual, people with disabilities are treated differently from others. As a result, such people might feel that they are excluded from society. For example, in 2022 in Japan, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology changed its policy about inclusive education. Under the new policy, a child in a special support class now has to study in that class for most of the week. This reduces time with classmates in the ordinary classroom. Families in Osaka say this policy to exclude children with disabilities limits the idea of learning together. This may cause discrimination, so they are asking the ministry to withdraw the policy.

On the other hand, the social model of disability encourages us to identify and remove social barriers to improve the lives of people with disabilities. An initiative by a city in northern Japan shows us an example of how this social model can be adopted. As in many other parts of Japan, the elderly population in this city is steadily increasing. A considerable number of these elderly residents have difficulty walking, and consequently, the overall number of people with walking “disability” has been growing. If they live far from transportation, their lives become extremely difficult and limited. However, to solve this problem, the local government has developed a tram* system. Moreover, it also provides financial support to build homes within 500 meters of the tram stops. As a result, this initiative allows the elderly residents with disabilities to live close to accessible transport and enjoy greater freedom of movement, and it promotes social participation.

For a long time, society viewed disability as an individual problem or a matter for medical treatment. As a result, people with disabilities were isolated and denied equal

opportunities to take part in society. However, people with disabilities have long wanted society to recognize disability as its own problem, because it is society that imposes barriers and limits their full participation. Today, the social model of disability forms the basis of the United Nations Convention* on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This new understanding has established the philosophy that society bears the responsibility for removing the physical and mental barriers that exclude persons with disabilities.

* tram : 路面電車

* convention : 条約

問：本文の内容を **550 字以内の日本語**で要約しなさい。ただし、障害の社会モデルに基づく取り組みの具体例については必ずふれること。解答は解答欄に**横書き**し、数字や句読点は1字と数えなさい。(文字数を記入する必要はない。)

Sources:

Buder, S. & Perry, R. (2025, April 12). The Social Model of Disability Explained. *Social Creatures*.

<https://www.thesocialcreatures.org/thecreaturetimes/the-social-model-of-disability>

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<https://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/14757709>

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McNeill, D. (2024, July 10). Life in Japan: An encounter with disability and a call to action. *The Mainichi*.

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