

問題冊子と解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。

2026年度 社会イノベーション学部総合型選抜

英語基礎学力審査

注意事項

1. 問題冊子と解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 机の上の受験番号が受験票の受験番号と同一であることを確認しなさい。
3. 受験票は、受験番号が見える面を上にして、机の上の受験番号と並べて置きなさい。
4. 受験票のほかに試験時間中机の上に置けるものは、黒鉛筆（和歌・格言等が印刷されているものは不可。）、鉛筆キャップ、シャープペンシル（黒い芯に限る。ボールペン付きは不可。）、消しゴム、鉛筆削り（電動式、大型のもの、ナイフ類は不可。）、時計（辞書・電卓・端末等の機能があるものやそれらの機能の有無が判別しづらいもの、秒針音のするもの、キッチンタイマー、大型のものは不可。）、眼鏡、ハンカチ、目薬、ティッシュペーパー（袋又は箱から中身だけ取り出したもの）です。
5. 携帯電話等の電子機器類は、必ずアラームの設定を解除し、電源を切っておきなさい。試験時間中にこれらをかばん等にしまわず、身につけていたり手に持っていたりすると不正行為となることがあります。
6. 試験時間中にかばん等の中で携帯電話等の着信音やマナーモードの振動音などが発生した場合には、監督者が本人の了解を得ずにかばん等を試験室外に持ち出し、試験本部で試験終了まで保管します。
7. 監督者の指示があるまでは、試験室から退室できません。
8. 試験開始の合図があったら、解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。氏名は、どこにも書いてはいけません。
9. 問題は2ページから7ページまであります。試験時間中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合には、手を挙げて、すみやかに監督者に告げなさい。
10. 試験時間中気分が悪くなった場合は、監督者に申し出なさい。ただし、休養等に要した時間の延長は認めません。
11. 不正行為を行った場合は、その場で受験の中止と退室を指示され、それ以後の受験はできなくなります。また、同日に受験したすべての審査の成績を無効とします。
12. 解答用紙は必ず提出しなさい。問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

In this problem set there are two reading passages and twelve questions. Answer all the questions.

For multiple-choice questions, choose the most appropriate answer based on what is stated in the reading passages.

For writing questions, write your answers in English.

Reading Passage 1

Have you ever found yourself singing the same line from a song all day long? A song that you weren't listening to and don't even like in the first place? You may be suffering from what is known as ⁽¹⁾an 'earworm'. The word comes from the German 'Ohrwurm', which describes the same annoying experience. Luckily, it doesn't refer to a real worm, but instead to the mysterious experience of our brains playing us a short tune that can repeat for hours, days or even weeks. Some sufferers even start singing the same tune themselves. Just like a fly that somehow gets inside your house, earworms are sudden, *unwanted* guests. In contrast, if you choose to sing your favorite song in the shower to put you in a good mood, you haven't got an earworm.

⁽²⁾What kind of songs do earworms sing? Research has shown that the songs that get stuck in our heads have particular characteristics. Songs that are repetitive, with faster tempos and simple melodies, seem to be most likely to get stuck on repeat. In some cases, songs get stuck because they cause an emotional response in us. Songs that were connected to major events in your life have a good chance of becoming an earworm. In other cases, the explanation is less personal: songs are on repeat in our heads simply because they are everywhere in our lives, be it on the radio, TV, or social media. That may be why people who report spending more time listening to music also suffer from earworms more frequently.

For most of us, an earworm is not a welcome visitor. Is there ⁽³⁾a cure? While you may not be able to pause an earworm like you can an audio or video file, scientists do have some suggestions that might help. These range from the obvious to the unexpected. One method is to listen to other music, or to spoken-word content. Perhaps a more surprising solution is to listen to the very song you're trying to avoid. While this may sound unlikely to work, it's based on the observation that earworms are not whole songs but only short sections of songs. Listening to the song from start to finish may be enough

to stop the earworm. Another suggestion is to give your brain a workout. Studies suggest that earworms occur more frequently when people are bored or not engaged in any demanding tasks, so working on something that requires a lot of focus can force earworms out. In contrast, spending hours watching short videos on social media could make an earworm more likely.

Does anyone like earworms? Their power has long been understood by ⁽⁴⁾advertisers, who use them in so-called 'jingles'. A jingle can get stuck in your head before you even know the product it is selling, even when you aren't paying attention. Once there is an association in your mind between a song and a product, the product will feel more familiar and trustworthy. ⁽⁵⁾The only downside for the advertiser is that the earworm may become so annoying that people's feelings about the brand are negatively affected.

1. Which statement best describes ⁽¹⁾an 'earworm'?
 - a. It is a piece of music that gets stuck in your head.
 - b. It is a short poem that is easy to memorize.
 - c. It is a song you love listening to but get tired of in the end.
 - d. It is a traditional German song translated into English.
 - e. It is a worm that gets into your ear and is hard to get rid of.

2. Which is the best answer to the question "⁽²⁾What kind of songs do earworms sing?"
 - a. songs that make us feel happy
 - b. songs that stay at the same speed
 - c. songs with similar parts playing again and again
 - d. songs with slow tempos
 - e. songs without vocals

3. What does the text suggest as ⁽³⁾a cure for an earworm?
 - a. concentrating on a difficult activity that needs your full attention
 - b. going for a walk in the park to relax
 - c. increasing the amount of music you listen to every day
 - d. scrolling through social media on your phone
 - e. singing the same part many times

4. Why are earworms useful for ⁽⁴⁾advertisers?
- Because an earworm is cheaper and more powerful than other forms of advertising.
 - Because consumers think more highly of a brand without realizing it.
 - Because earworms can help create negative impressions of a product.
 - Because jingles are better suited to promoting products on social media.
 - Because the shorter and catchier the jingle, the more products they will sell.
5. When is an earworm most likely to occur?
- You are listening to music while you clean your house.
 - You are passing your old school and remember a popular song from the time.
 - You are singing your favorite song at karaoke with your friends.
 - You are watching a concert online when you lose your internet connection.
 - Your friend plays you their favorite song on the piano.
6. Writing: Complete the sentence below using five or fewer words to paraphrase, or explain in a different way, the sentence “⁽⁵⁾The only downside for the advertiser is that the earworm may become so annoying that people’s feelings about the brand are negatively affected.” Shortened words (e.g. ‘I’m’) count as two words (‘I am’).
- Earworms can have a negative effect on a brand if _____.

Reading Passage 2

I remember every summer vacation as a child, when I would leave my homework until a few days before classes restarted. At the time, it felt like I was prioritizing what I wanted to do over what I needed to do. Looking back, though, I realize that the English reports or the science projects I needed to submit at the start of the new term were always in the back of my mind, so I never really enjoyed myself or relaxed completely.

Have you ever had ⁽¹⁾an experience like this, where it feels like you're preventing yourself from doing something important? Perhaps, like me, you left a task to the last minute. Alternatively, you may have done it in good time but didn't put in much effort. In both cases, you probably felt how I did: unsatisfied with how you behaved and feeling that you should have done better. We can describe this kind of behavior, where we act in ways that affect ourselves negatively, as self-sabotage.

⁽²⁾Self-sabotage isn't restricted to our behavior when we are alone. It can also appear in our relationships with other people. For instance, if you start fights with your friends, cut yourself off from family members, or turn down opportunities that you would secretly like to take, you are sabotaging yourself. Identifying these kinds of behavior as self-sabotage is the first step to changing them.

The next step is identifying the causes of self-sabotage. Why did you delay that task even though it stopped you from moving on to the next one? Why did you refuse to talk to your best friend after a disagreement even though you were actually hoping to be friends again? One key contributing factor is what specialists call ⁽³⁾fear of failure. Put simply, we avoid taking challenges because we are afraid that we will not succeed. The consequences of fear of failure can vary. Some people may not do their best to achieve a goal or may put off starting a task. Others may not try at all, giving up before they even begin. In all cases, where there is a risk of experiencing negative emotions, we often avoid taking that risk.

Why, though, do people think ⁽⁴⁾risk-avoidance is a good thing? Giving up before you even begin provides some mental protection. You trick yourself into believing that because you didn't try, you didn't fail either. You pretend that you could have achieved a high score if you had actually taken the exam. You tell yourself that you could have run—and won!—the race if you had bothered to train. Or you act as if joining a sports club would have been a waste of time. This way, you never need to experience failing an exam, dropping out of a race, or some other embarrassing situation.

But ⁽⁵⁾this risk-avoidance comes at a cost: it can stop us from growing and developing as individuals. The more you become satisfied with what feels safe, the smaller your world becomes. This in turn makes you less and less willing to take risks, and the cycle continues. In order to stop self-sabotaging behavior from having negative effects on your life, it's important to identify it and take steps to counter it.

7. Which situation is closest to the kind of experience described as ⁽¹⁾an experience like this?
 - a. asking your friend for help because a task is too difficult to do by yourself
 - b. completing a task to a lower standard than you would like
 - c. quickly completing a task and soon forgetting about it
 - d. redoing a task because you were unsatisfied with the first version
 - e. spending too much time completing a task to perfection

8. Which statement applies to ⁽²⁾Self-sabotage?
 - a. It gives us big advantages in our youth.
 - b. It happens less often when we are on our own.
 - c. It happens more often when we are children.
 - d. It makes us do things we don't want to do.
 - e. It stops us from doing things we want to do.

9. How does the writer explain ⁽³⁾fear of failure?
 - a. We are scared that something could go wrong.
 - b. We believe that failure is the first step to success.
 - c. We doubt there will be any difficulties, so we don't make an effort.
 - d. We know success is impossible, so we give up immediately.
 - e. We like experiencing a sense of achievement.

10. Which situation is the best example of ⁽⁴⁾risk-avoidance?
- a. You don't apply to work at a famous company because you don't want to work long hours.
 - b. You don't ask for a promotion because you might be refused.
 - c. You don't eat deep-fried food regularly because you are worried about the health effects.
 - d. You don't enter a competition because the prize money may not be very large.
 - e. You don't tell your friends you got a good grade because you want to keep a good relationship with them.

11. Why does the writer think ⁽⁵⁾this risk-avoidance comes at a cost?
- a. Because it brings us more satisfaction in our lives.
 - b. Because it causes us to feel less positive about the future.
 - c. Because it lets us become our true selves.
 - d. Because it makes our lives more dangerous.
 - e. Because it prevents us from improving or gaining advantages.

12. Writing: Fill in each blank space in five or fewer words to make questions to ask about the following points related to this article. Shortened words (e.g. 'I'm') count as two words ('I am').

(Example) the time at which the writer completed his/her homework: When did the writer complete his/her homework?

A) the length of time the writer needed to complete the English report: _____
to complete the English report?

B) the cause of our avoiding taking challenges: _____ avoid taking challenges?

C) the solution for changing our behavior: _____ change our behavior?