令和 8(2026)年度

国際社会科学部

学校推薦型選抜(公募制)

総合型選抜(AO)

筆記

試験時間 10:10～11:40(90 分)

令和８（2026）年度　国際社会科学部　学校推薦型選抜（公募制）・総合型選抜（AO）
入学試験　筆記　問題用紙

受験番号	

氏名	

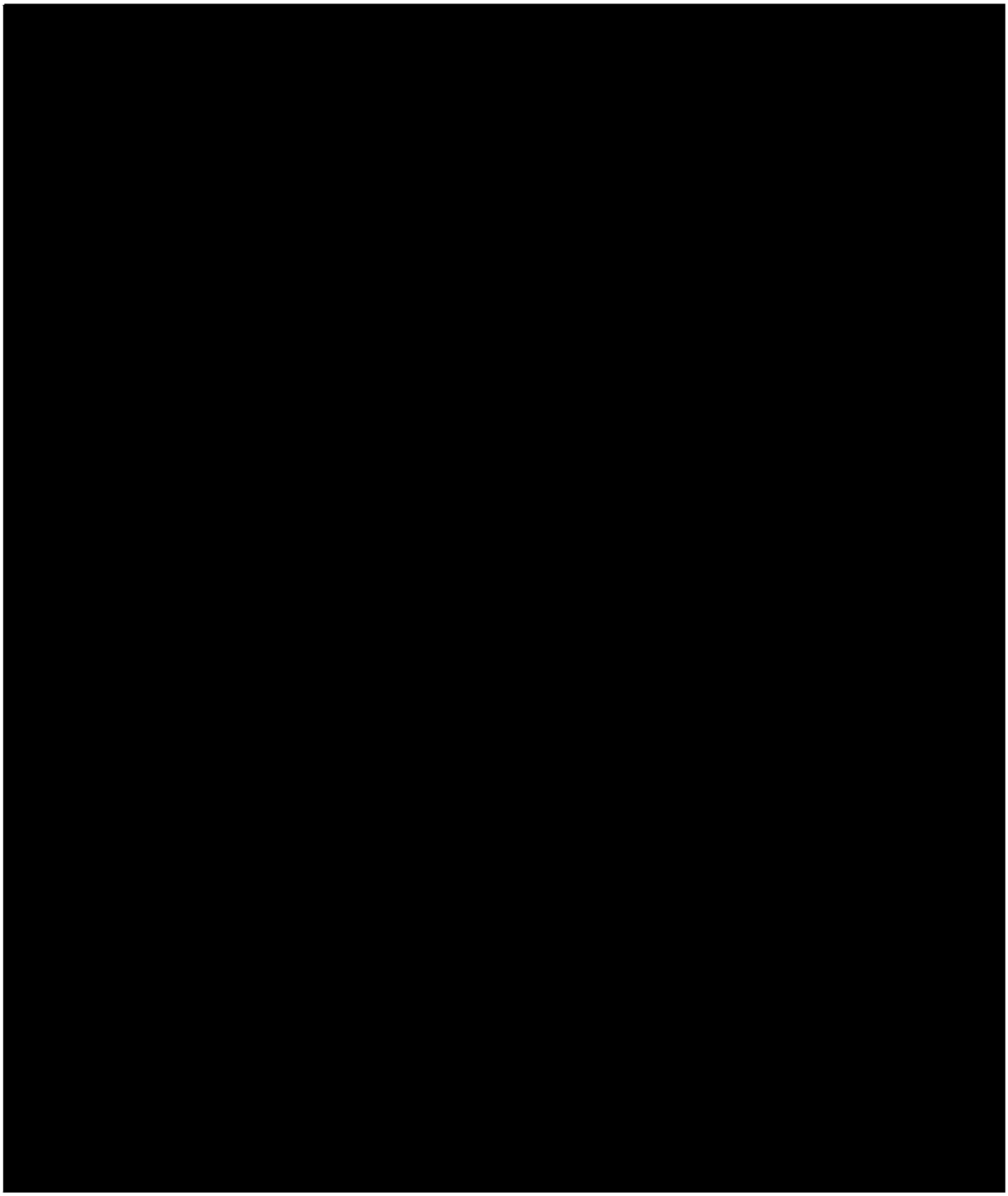
1. 試験監督者から試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開かないでください。
2. 問題用紙、記述式解答用紙、マークシートは筆記試験終了後に全て回収します。
3. 問題用紙は４ページあります。試験開始の合図があったらページ数を確認し、落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明などがあった場合は申し出てください。
4. 試験監督者の指示に従い、問題用紙、記述式解答用紙、マークシートのそれぞれに受験番号と氏名を記入してください。
5. 記述式解答用紙、マークシートはすべて黒鉛筆（シャープペンシル可）で記入・マークしてください。
6. マークシートについて、学籍番号の欄は**左詰**で**受験番号+1111**と記入・マークしてください。

   例）受験番号8001の場合、学籍番号の欄は80011111と記入・マークする。

   名前の欄に氏名を記入し、年月日と科目名の欄は何も記入しないでください。

   受験番号が正しく記入・マークされていない場合は採点ができませんので、十分に確認してください。

Read the following passage from a book published in 1993 and answer all the questions that follow. For Questions 1-10, choose only one response that is the most suitable and write it on the mark sheet. For Questions 11-13, write your answers on the answer sheet.



[1] Disposable income：可処分所得、つまり税金などの義務的な支出を引いた後の、自由に使える所得。

出典：Saint Martin's Press／The Japanese Experience of Economic Reformsより

Questions

1. What was the reason why Japan increasingly protected its agriculture in the postwar period? Choose the most accurate answer.

(1) Because domestic agriculture was not productive enough to meet the demand entirely.

(2) Because the level of prices on the domestic market had increased due to inflation.

(3) Because the Japanese producers were not as competitive as their foreign counterparts.

(4) Because the Japanese government wanted to foster agricultural innovation.

2. Which of the following is true about Japanese food consumption patterns? Choose the most accurate answer.

(1) The consumption of grains has decreased in Japan since 1980 due to trade barriers.

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[2] Self-sufficiency: 自給率

(2) Most of the rice purchased in Japan is imported.
(3) Meat and dairy products replaced wheat products in the postwar era.
(4) The consumption of rice climaxed in 1962.

3. What does *Engel's coefficient* show? Using its calculation method in the second paragraph, choose the most accurate answer.
(1) It shows the percentage of disposable income in the total food expense.
(2) It shows the proportion of food consumption compared with other expenses.
(3) It shows the proportion of disposable income used to purchase food.
(4) It shows how much food is purchased compared with the total income earned.

4. What was the economic reason why food demand changed in Japan in the postwar period? Choose the most accurate answer.
(1) Because trade barriers increased in that period.
(2) Because wheat products were replaced by rice.
(3) Because individual income increased during the high growth period.
(4) Because the Japanese government regulated the domestic production of meat.

5. Among the four statements below, which one best reflects the events described in the text?
(1) Protecting agricultural products in Japan resulted in higher prices for consumers and lower productivity for farmers.
(2) Tariffs and other taxes were heavily used to prevent the import of agricultural products.
(3) Japanese agriculture lost its competitive advantage to the EC because government policies increased the self-sufficiency rates.
(4) The high economic growth in Japan disrupted trade relationships with the EC in the field of agricultural products.

6. Which of the following terms has the closest meaning to the word "commodities" used in the sixth paragraph?
(1) goods
(2) expenses
(3) facilities
(4) services

7. Use information from the text to solve the following problem. Assuming that the price of a ton of rice in Thailand is $200, how much does the same merchandise in the U.S. cost? Choose the

closest number in the answers below.

(1) $114

(2) $1,400

(3) $350

(4) $800

8. Read the following phrases regarding how trade barriers were used in the postwar period and choose the one that you find the most inaccurate.

(1) Trade barriers were imposed selectively depending on the type of agricultural products.

(2) Non-tariffs trade barriers included import quotas, import bans on certain products, and high taxes.

(3) Trade barriers have increased in the postwar period.

(4) Some agricultural products that are difficult to produce in Japan were less protected than rice.

9. Why did the Japanese agriculture become less competitive in the postwar period? Choose the most inaccurate answer.

(1) Because of trade barriers.

(2) Because of the land market regulation.

(3) Because of low productivity.

(4) Because of low self-sufficiency.

10. Read the following phrases regarding self-sufficiency rates and choose the one that you find the most inaccurate.

(1) Self-sufficiency for rice in Japan is almost 100%.

(2) Self-sufficiency has declined in Japan and the Netherlands.

(3) The self-sufficiency rate in Japan in 1989 was less than 50% on a calorie basis.

(4) Trade barriers contributed to maintain high self-sufficiency rates.

11. What does the acronym "GDP" in the second paragraph stand for?

12. Do you think that the growth of a country's GDP is favorable to its social development? Explain briefly your opinion in English (max 100 words).

13. 関税のメリットとデメリットについて、具体例を交えて述べなさい（日本語での解答、300字以内）。

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記述式　解答用紙

受験番号	

氏名	

問1～問10　マークシート解答用紙に解答しなさい。

問11　G　　D　　P

評点	/5

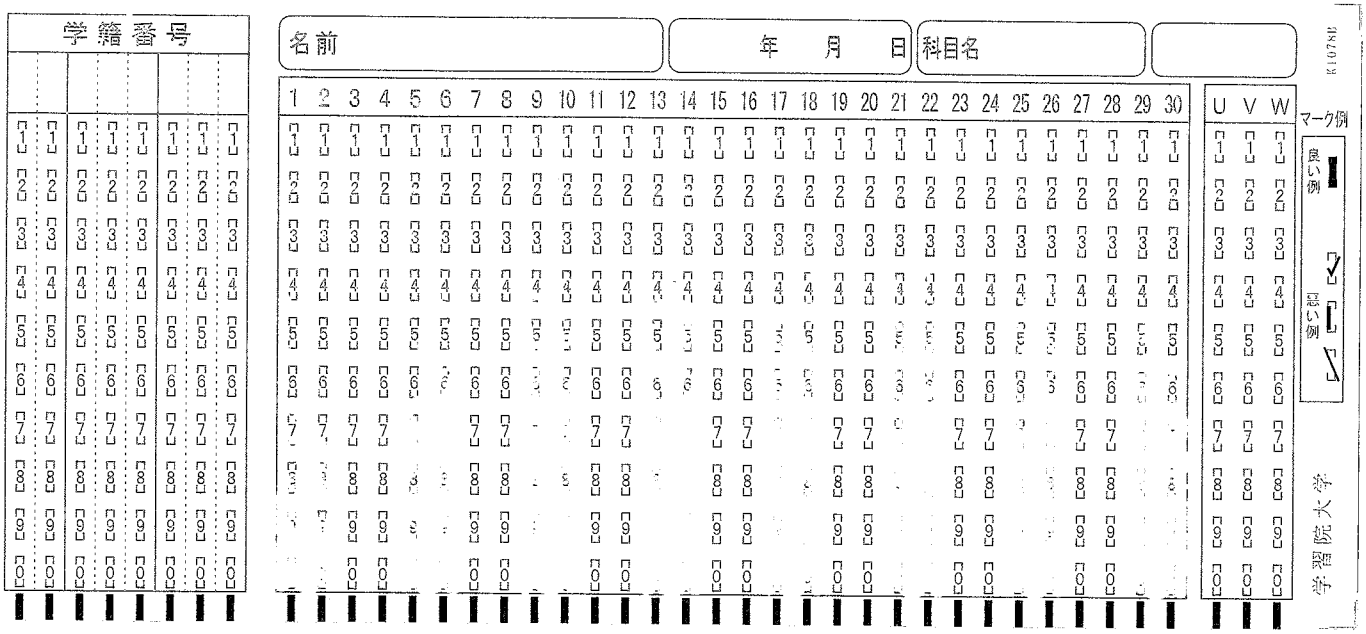
問12

word count:

評点	/10

問13

評点	/25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学習院大学