

I

(A)

人間以外の動物は、コミュニケーションや騙し、文化、技術、政治、また道徳性といった、人間の社会的能力の本質と起源に関する証拠を提供してくれる貴重な存在と長らく見なされてきた。人間はこうした社会性の形態において他の動物より抜きん出ているが故に、多くの分野の理論家は、人間には他の動物にはない適応能力があり、それが高度な社会的認知を可能にしているのだという仮説を立てた。

(B)

小説では、登場人物が自分はこれまで夢(あるいは悪夢)の中にいたのだと気づき、目から鱗が落ちて新たな方向へと向かう瞬間が往々にして描かれている。これは歴史の物語においても起こることだが、大抵の場合それには小説より長い時間がかかり、気付くのは必ずと言っていいほど時すでに遅しの段階なのだ。

II

設問(1)

(i)	ロ	(ii)	イ	(iii)	イ	(iv)	ロ	(v)	ハ	(vi)	ニ
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設問(2)

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設問(3)

芸術作品が何らかの形で何か他のものを模倣したり、描写したり、あるいは一種の象徴としてそのものの代わりをしたりする、という役割。

設問(4)

彫刻を作る動機の多くが進化によって説明がつくと判明したとしても、それでも私たちは人間が作る彫刻を芸術だとみなすであろう、ということ。

設問(5)

解答例 1

I think animals can make “art-like” works. Bowerbirds build bowers and decorate them with blue objects. This is more than simple survival. Even if the goal is mating, the careful design suggests a sense of beauty. Why can't we call it actual art? (43 words)

解答例 2

I'd argue that animals cannot create art. Art is the embodiment of inner thoughts and feelings. Although animals like satin bowerbirds display seemingly artistic behavior, it's purely instinctive, serving only to attract a mate, unlike the profound and subtle motivations underlying human creativity. Art is created by humans for humans. (50 words)

III

解答例 1

It is necessary to develop our information literacy skills by studying media. Much of the information distributed today, especially through social platforms, is filtered by algorithms and shaped by echo chambers, which significantly influence our judgment and reinforce our existing beliefs. Media studies explain how these platforms frame information and amplify certain viewpoints, and such knowledge helps us evaluate it more critically. Moreover, academic inquiry encourages us to question assumptions and examine evidence carefully. In this era, we must reconsider how we approach information. (84 words)

解答例 2

In this post-truth age, we should turn to psychology to better understand how vulnerable our capacity for judgment is. Psychology tells us that we have a strong tendency to seek information that supports our existing beliefs while ignoring contradictory evidence, a phenomenon known as confirmation bias. Armed with this knowledge, we can evaluate information more critically and avoid being misled by our own biases. While media literacy is important, awareness of our own psychological tendencies is just as crucial. (79 words)

IV

(A) (すべての学部志願者)

解答例1

What should be noted here is that there are significant differences among individuals in “the sensations of sound generated in the brain.” The same sound can be perceived as high-pitched by one person, and as low-pitched by another. Even for the same individual, the way a sound is perceived can vary depending on the situation.

解答例2

What one should be aware of is that the definition given above requires careful consideration. The way in which sound is perceived in the brain varies greatly from person to person. Even when the sound itself is identical, one person may sense it as high pitched, while another may interpret it as low pitched. Moreover, within the same individual, a sound may be felt differently depending on the situation the person is in.

(B) (イ) (文学部志願者)

解答例1

But, if we think carefully, the information we have about our own body is much poorer than we usually imagine. Of the body’s whole surface, the parts we can directly see with our own eyes are surprisingly limited. No one has ever seen the inside of their own body, nor even their back or the back of the head. Still less can we see, throughout our life, our own face as others see it through their mind’s eye.

解答例2

Upon reflection, however, the amount of knowledge I have about my own body is far smaller than is commonly imagined. In fact, less than half of our body’s surface is visible to us. No one has ever been able to view directly their own back or the back of their head, let alone the inside of their body. For that matter, no matter how long we live, we can never see our own face as it is perceived in the minds of others.

(B) (ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

解答例1

However, researchers are often so stubborn that they cling to their own theories. Consequently, a vast amount of time and endless trial and error are wasted. Therefore, the talent truly required for scientific research is not so much genius or inspiration, but rather self-doubt, resilience (against disappointment), and a graceful sense of resignation.

解答例2

However, the problem with researchers lies in their obstinacy and their tendency to stick to their own theories, which leads them to waste enormous amounts of research time through repeated trial and error. So, the logical conclusion is that what is essential for experimental scientists is not genius or flashes of insight, but rather the attitude of critically questioning oneself, maintaining great patience (in the face of disappointment), and, when necessary, abandoning one's hypothesis.