

年度	2026 年度
試験日	2026 年 2 月 13 日
学部	国際教養学部
入試制度	一般選抜
試験科目	英語 (Writing)

出題意図 及び 解答例 (解答のポイント)

【注意事項】

※公開する解答例には、別解がある場合があります。

※お問い合わせいただいた内容は本学で確認し、必要がある場合には、入学センターWebサイトに掲載いたします。個別に回答することはいたしません。

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■出題意図

I: To assess the candidates' abilities to write their opinion clearly in English, and to give supporting reasons for their views.

II: To assess the candidates' abilities to draw quantitative information from a visual image, to assess what is most important, and to state this assessment in clear English.

III: To assess the candidates' abilities to read a passage of English, to assess what is most important, and to state this in clear Japanese. 受験生の英文読解能力、要点を掴む能力、適切な日本語で叙述する能力を評価する。

■解答例 (解答のポイント)

I:

We do not provide an example answer. Instead we provide the key points our evaluation.

- A candidate should provide a few reasons for their position—at least one, and as many as four.

Candidates who - provide more reasons will be rated more highly.

- A successful candidate may argue for whichever position they think is best.

- A successful candidate may also argue that the question is ill-formed, or not enough information is given to answer it well.

The answer should be written in clear English prose, with minimal errors in spelling and grammar.

II:

We do not provide an example answer; we provide the key points our evaluation. The answer should make note of some of the following points, roughly listed in order of significance:

1. The total number of people with myopia is projected to increase dramatically from 2000 to 2050 across nearly all age groups.
2. The percentage (prevalence) of the population with myopia is significantly higher in the 2050 projection than it was in 2000.
3. For both dates, the prevalence of myopia rises very sharply during childhood and teenage years (ages 5 to 19).
4. In 2000, myopia prevalence varies across ages with a peak in adults of age 20–34, whereas in 2050 it is almost at the same level among adults.
5. In the youngest group (0–4 years), the number of myopes is low and stays nearly the same in both 2000 and 2050.
6. The increase in the prevalence of myopia between 2000 and 2050 is particularly pronounced in the older age groups from 40 years onwards.
7. Working-age adults (roughly 20–49 years) exhibit both high prevalence and large absolute case numbers in 2050, which may have a major impact on the economy.
8. The projected rise in prevalence to 70% in the world population (about 6 billion people) in myopia by 2050 may indicate a global public health challenge.

A successful candidate will be expected to note the most crucial points listed above. Candidates will also be given credit for suggesting reasons to explain the noted trends.

III:

論述問題のため解答例は示せません。解答のポイントは以下をご覧ください。

- ・ 解答は以下の要点を適宜含みながら、直訳ではなく適切に要約してください。
 - ・ 実力主義は不平等な側面を持ち、「敗者」への共感を失わせ、社会に分断をもたらす。
 - ・ 実力主義は「勝者」を価値ある存在とし、「敗者」を価値がない存在としてしまう。
 - ・ 実力主義の「勝者」は自身の努力を過信し、成功が運と他者の助けによるものであることを見過ごしてしまう。
 - ・ 大学入試は社会上昇の機会と考えられることが多いが、実際には裕福な家庭の子供が競争率の高い大学に入学することが多い。

- ・ 熾烈な入学競争の結果、学生は大学名で人の価値が決まると思い込み、謙虚さを失ってしまう。
- ・ サンデルは必要最低点以上の学生をランダムに入学させることで、学生が謙虚さを持ち、自身が幸運なだけだと考えるようになるほうが良いと提案している。
- ・ 解答は文脈を理解した適切な日本語で叙述してください。