

2026 年度
【修士課程】

早稲田大学大学院文学研究科
一般外国語 英語

入学試験問題
※解答は別紙（横書）

【I】 次の文章を読み、(a)～(h) の空所に入る最も適切なものを (1)～(4) から選び、その番号を解答欄に記入せよ。

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|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| a. (1) accommodation | (2) opposition | (3) presentation | (4) relation |
| b. (1) controversies | (2) families | (3) headlines | (4) theses |
| c. (1) endowment | (2) enforcement | (3) enlightenment | (4) entanglement |
| d. (1) accidental | (2) capital | (3) total | (4) vital |
| e. (1) contrary | (2) part | (3) same | (4) whole |
| f. (1) better | (2) false | (3) right | (4) worse |
| g. (1) culminates | (2) designates | (3) propagates | (4) vibrates |
| h. (1) artwork | (2) framework | (3) patchwork | (4) teamwork |

【II】 次の文章を読み、下の設問に答えよ。

Democracy works best when governments have incentives to pursue broadly encompassing policies that benefit the citizenry as a whole. (1)This is most likely when political competition is robust and governments can legislate effectively. Diminishing competition between parties and political fragmentation (which tends to increase with the number of parties in a national legislature) are therefore bad for democracy. A group of legislators will find it easiest to make a collective decision if all of its members have similar preferences. If their preferences differ, they can still manage their disagreements tolerably through negotiation, compromise, and sometimes logrolling (the trading of votes by legislators to secure favourable action on projects of interest to each), so long as none has preferences that are abhorrent to others. (2)Fragmented governments find it harder to enact policies that benefit most people, because they often depend on the support of voters with widely divergent preferences. This in turn reinforces the perception that one group's gain is another's loss.

The problem fragmentation poses for democracy is particularly acute when there is substantial political polarization, because, under such circumstances, some people are never willing to accommodate the preferences of others. (3)A majority can outvote a minority in a democracy, but democracies are healthiest when the defeated minority can plausibly look forward to winning elections in the future. Otherwise, the minority will be encouraged to withdraw from democratic competition and pursue antidemocratic alternatives.

Democracy discourages extremism when it generates centripetal tendencies and encourages competition, but extremism threatens democracy by increasing the costs of regularly alternating governments and removing incentives to wait one's turn. (4)Those whose preferences will never be satisfied through democratic channels have incentives to pursue their interests through violence if they think they can get away with it.

(David Fromkin and Ian Shapiro, 'Problems and Challenges,' in Robert A. Dahl, "Democracy,"
Britannica Academic, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc, 2025.)

1. 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。
2. 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。
3. 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。
4. 下線部(4)を和訳せよ。
5. 次の1文を本文中のふさわしい位置に挿入した時、その直前に来る3語を記せ。

This is one reason why polarization threatens democracy.

〔以下余白〕

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

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受験番号	
氏名	カナ
	漢字

この欄以外に受験番号、氏名を記入しないこと。

漢字氏名がない場合は、ひらがなで記入すること。

2026 年度 早稲田大学大学院文学研究科入学試験

解答用紙（横書）

【修士課程】 一般外国語 英語

総 点

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【 I 】

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____

【 II 】

1. _____

(裏へ続く)

【Ⅱ】

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

[以下余白]