

中京大学大学院

心理学研究科

博士後期課程

一般選抜

【英語】

試験時間120分（10：00～12：00）

《受験上の注意事項》

一般注意

- ① 受験票は、机の通路側に置いてください。
- ② 指示があるまで問題を開かないでください。
- ③ すべての試験問題と解答用紙に、受験番号を正しく記入してください。
- ④ 下書き用紙は各自自由に使用してください。
- ⑤ 解答は、必ず解答用紙表面に記入してください（解答用紙裏面、試験問題、下書き用紙に記入しても採点されません）。
- ⑥ 試験中は監督者の指示に従ってください。
- ⑦ 試験中、質問等がある場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。
- ⑧ 試験終了の指示があったら、ただちに解答用紙への記入をやめてください。
- ⑨ 配付した試験問題、解答用紙、下書き用紙は、すべて回収します。
- ⑩ 試験問題は本紙を含め全3枚、解答用紙は全3枚あります。開始の合図があったら、まずすべての枚数がそろっているかを確認し、乱丁・落丁がある場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。

机上に置いて良いもの

- 受験票
- 筆記用具
- 時計（時間を計る以外の機能が付いたものは不可）
- 英和辞典（電子辞書又はこれに類する機器は不可）

※これらのもの以外はカバンの中に入れ、床に置いてください。眼鏡、薬、ハンカチ等を机上に置くことを希望する場合は、監督者に申し出て下さい。

(2026年度) 大学院心理学研究科入学試験(後期日程)

博士後期課程(博士課程) 一般選抜

「英語」試験問題(1/2頁)

問題 I

あなたの直近の研究におけるリサーチ・クエスチョンと主な知見について英語で説明しなさい。(40点)

(解答用紙 1 に記入すること)

問題 II

以下の英文を読み、各問に答えなさい。文頭に問題番号を明記すること。

Beliefs regarding the extent to which other people or their attributes can change have implications for a network of allied beliefs, including blaming others and deeming others to have an inherent unchanging nature. This network of beliefs has nuanced implications for prejudiced attitudes and efforts to lessen stigma. For instance, it is often thought that perceiving stigmatizing attributes, such as obesity, as coming from fixed origins should reduce blame and thereby prejudice. This idea was central to deliberations by the American Medical Association in 2013 when deciding to declare obesity a disease; if obesity is understood to be a disease and not under personal control, then those with obesity cannot be blamed and prejudice should decrease. Similarly, the dominant approach to reducing sexual prejudice is to promote a narrative that sexual orientation comes from fixed origins. If sexual minorities are born that way, then they too cannot be blamed. Indeed, antagonism toward those with overweight or toward sexual minorities loses moral force when they are deemed unblameworthy (e.g., Hoyt et al., 2019). Additionally, health campaigns focused on addiction designed to improve public attitudes often seek to shift beliefs about addiction from attributions of individual responsibility to more biogenetic explanations (e.g., Stoltman et al., 2022).

However, reducing prejudice is not as simple as championing the belief that stigmatizing attributes are unchangeable. Unfortunately, such messages can also inadvertently reinforce the belief that those with these attributes have an inherent, unchanging nature, which can exacerbate prejudice. These contradictory effects are documented across a range of research domains outside of the mindset literature. For example, the mixed-blessings model shows how explaining mental disorders with fixed biological explanations can both increase and decrease stigma toward those with mental illness (Haslam & Kvaale, 2015). Or, in the domain of criminality, biological underpinnings are associated with both reduced blame but also increased concerns regarding future criminal behavior (Aspinwall et al., 2012). Building on these models, we investigate how growth mindsets can have a double-edged effect on prejudice characterized by a positive association via increased blame but also a negative association via reduced social essentialism. Below, we explore each of these connections in detail.

Mindsets, blame, and prejudice

Believing that attributes associated with devalued social identities, such as obesity, can be changed leads to the idea that individuals should be held accountable for not changing them. Weiner's (1985) attribution theory provides a framework for understanding how individuals assign blame to others with implications for the development and maintenance of prejudice. According to attribution theory, the more people perceive others to be responsible for their stigma, the more prejudice they exhibit toward them (Crandall & Reser, 2005; Weiner, 1985). Blame predicts anger, rather than pity, which results in a desire to punish rather than help. The robust and replicable link between blame and prejudice has been demonstrated widely across stigmatized domains ranging from weight to sexual orientation (Crandall & Reser, 2005; Haider-Markel & Joslyn, 2008). Overall, growth mindsets of stigmatized attributes have been found to predict greater blame and in turn more prejudice (Hoyt & Burnette, 2020).

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博士後期課程(博士課程) 一般選抜

「英語」試験問題(2/2頁)

(問題II つづき)

Mindsets, social essentialism, and prejudice

At the same time, these growth mindsets have been negatively linked to social essentialism, which is defined as the belief that certain groups of people have an underlying essence that defines them. Those with growth mindsets, versus fixed mindsets, are less likely to support social-essentialist thinking, in part because of their tendency to consider situational factors when explaining behavior rather than relying entirely on individual trait-based explanations. For example, they are more likely to see a child's poor behavior as a result of challenges at home or adjusting to being at a new school, whereas individuals with fixed mindsets are more likely to explain the same behavior as the child being a "bad kid." Knowing one thing about a person does not lead growth theorists to endorse stereotypes or make assumptions about underlying essences. Thus, it is perhaps not surprising that individuals with growth mindsets of stigmatized attributes have been found to be less likely to think of these attributes as representative of a shared, unchangeable human nature (e.g., Haslam et al., 2006). The reduced levels of social-essentialist thinking linked to growth mindsets have important implications for reducing prejudice. Social essentialism can fuel prejudicial attitudes, particularly when people view stigmatizing attributes such as obesity, addiction, or mental illness as a stable, intrinsic aspect of the person (Bastian & Haslam, 2006; Haslam & Kvaale, 2015; Ryazanov & Christenfeld, 2018). Thus, holding growth mindsets—such as viewing weight as changeable—can reduce the tendency to see those with stigmatizing attributes like obesity as having an unchangeable, devalued essence, leading to lower levels of prejudice (Hoyt & Burnette, 2020).

出典: Hoyt, C. L., & Burnette, J. L. (2025). How mindsets can mitigate or sustain prejudice. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 34(2), 82–87.

1. 下線部分を日本語に訳しなさい。(10点)
2. 本文には、成長マインドセット (growth mindset) は偏見 (prejudice) に対して、反する2つの経路を通じて影響を及ぼすことが記されている。それぞれの経路について、
①媒介する心理的概念がなんであるか、
②偏見との関係はどのようなものであるか、
を説明しなさい。(20点)
3. 「スティグマを低減するためには、その属性が不変である(生得的である)と強調すればよい」とする考え方は、どのような問題点があると考えられるかを説明しなさい。(20点)
4. 本文中で用いられている social essentialism とはどのような考え方か。本文の記述に基づいて、説明しなさい。(10点)

(問題1, 2の解答を解答用紙2に, 問題3, 4の解答を解答用紙3に記入すること)

受験番号	
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