

大学・短大 統一地区 1 / 27

- 試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 志望先の試験科目を下記の表により確認のうえ解答してください。
複数志望している場合は、共通する科目を解答してください。

1. 問題・問題冊子表紙等では試験科目名を下記のとおり表記しています。

科目名	表記	科目名	表記
国語総合・現代文B	国語	数学Ⅰ・数学A	数学
コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ	英語	化学基礎	化学
日本史B	日本史	生物基礎	生物

2. 問題冊子は表紙以下次の順になっています。

科目	ページ	科目	ページ
国語	1～17	数学	43～60
英語	18～28	化学	61～70
日本史	29～41	生物	71～87

3. 志望学科・科・専攻、試験科目

学科・科・専攻		試験科目
大 学	児童学科	国語、英語、日本史、数学、化学*、 生物*から2科目
	初等教育学科	
	栄養学科	
	管理栄養学科	国語、英語、数学、化学*、生物*から2科目
	服飾美術学科	国語、英語、日本史、数学、化学*、 生物*から2科目 ◎英語コミュニケーション学科は英語を必ず選択すること ◎心理カウンセリング学科、教育福祉学科は国語・英語のいずれか1科目を必ず選択すること
	環境教育学科	
	造形表現学科	
	英語コミュニケーション学科	
	心理カウンセリング学科	
	教育福祉学科	国語、数学、化学*、生物*から2科目
看護学科		
リハビリテーション学科		
子ども支援学科	国語、英語、日本史、数学、化学*、 生物*から2科目	
保育科		
短大	栄養科	

※化学、生物の両方とも選択して2科目とすることはできません。

4. マークシートについて

- 解答マークシートは2枚あります。科目ごとに異なるマークシートを使用します。
- 解答番号1つに対し1か所マークします。
- 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないようにしてください。
- 2枚のマークシートの科目名欄にそのマークシートに解答する科目名を記入してください。さらに、右側の同じ科目名の上にあるマーク欄をマークしてください。
- 氏名・受験番号を記入し、HB鉛筆で番号をマークしてください。たとえば、02345番では右上の例1のようになります。

解答は右上の例2のように解答欄にマークしてください。たとえば、解答番号 ⑩ の問題に対して3と解答する場合、解答番号⑩の解答欄の③をマークします。

- 数学の解答欄への記入方法は裏表紙に記載してありますので、この問題冊子を裏返して読んでください。ただし、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

例1

科目	0	0	0	0	0	0
	国語	英語	数学	日本史	化学	生物

氏名

試験科目名・氏名・受験番号を記入し、科目名と番号をマークする。

受験番号				
万	千	百	十	一
0	2	3	4	5
●	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	●	○	○	○
○	○	●	○	○
○	○	○	●	○
○	○	○	○	●
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○

例2

解答番号	解答欄										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—
⑩	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

英 語

(解答番号 ~)

I 次の問い(問1~問10)の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、解答番号 ~ にマークしなさい。

問1 My dad after he drove through some mud.

- ① had the car washed ② has the car washing
③ is car washing ④ is the car washed

問2 All the kids were allowed a piece of candy at the store.

- ① picking out ② pick it out ③ pick out ④ to pick out

問3 this park needs is more places to sit in the shade.

- ① How ② More ③ That ④ What

問4 the books off the floor or someone will step on them.

- ① Move ② Moving ③ To move ④ Your move

問5 flowers were planted this spring.

- ① All of these ② Enough of ③ Many more of ④ So much

問6 Kyle always told crazy stories that no one would .

- ① belief ② believable ③ believe ④ believer

問7 Carl at this shop when he was a student.

- ① used to work ② used to working ③ used working ④ use work

問8 Mark about moving to Australia for a long time.

- ① has been thinking ② having thought ③ think ④ thinking

問9 you going to go on the school trip to the museum?

- ① Are ② Should ③ Won't ④ Wouldn't

問10 You can just put your backpack on this shelf.

- ① anywhere ② around ③ that ④ toward

II 次の問いに答えなさい。

問1 次の会話中の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、
解答番号 ～ にマークしなさい。

(1) Sam: Excuse me. How long is the wait for a table?

Host: For two, the wait is about 40 minutes. Would you like me to put you on the list?

Sam: I think we'll go for a walk and check back with you in a bit.

Host: That's no problem at all.

- ① Could you get our food?
② Yes, please. The last name is Davis.
③ Yes, we do have a reservation.
④ Would you let us sit down now?

(2) Doug: What do you think about this phone? It has a larger screen and more memory
than other models.

Kylie: Its nice, but

Doug: Of course, let me show you some that have fewer features.

- ① I'm looking for something a bit more affordable.
② I'm not too excited about the color.
③ I need something that can be delivered.
④ I want something that's a bit larger.

(3) Craig: I heard you are taking next week off. Going somewhere exciting?

Tanya: I wish.

Craig: Well, that doesn't sound so bad. I'd also love to just have some time to myself.

- ① I heard you went to Australia last year.
 - ② I'm just going to stay home and relax.
 - ③ I've never been to Germany before. I can't wait.
 - ④ You should think about joining us on our trip.
- (4) Dave: If we run, we can still make the last train.

Cindy: Yeah, but it's such a nice evening. ⑭

Dave: Sure, if that's OK with you. It's probably an hour to get back.

- ① Do you know where the station is?
- ② When does the next train arrive?
- ③ Why don't we walk home?
- ④ Why would you want to stay here?

問2 次の客と店員の会話を読み、質問や問題の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、解答番号 ⑮ ～ ⑰ にマークしなさい。

Lisa: Hi, I don't have a reservation. Do you have any cars left?

Sam: Well, it's the start of a holiday weekend, so our stock is pretty low. Do you care what type of car you get?

Lisa: No, not really. My car died and I have a trip planned for the weekend, so I'm in kind of a difficult situation.

Sam: OK, all our compact and mid-size cars are out. We do have several luxury cars left, but, to be honest, the price is pretty expensive.

Lisa: I am on a bit of a budget, so I don't think that will work. Do you have anything else left?

Sam: Sorry, we don't have a single car available on Friday other than the ones I mentioned.

Lisa: That's too bad. I don't think I can really afford either of those options.

Sam: If you're willing to wait a bit, we do have a compact car coming in on Saturday. Oh, and a truck, which probably doesn't interest you.

Lisa: I'm staying with friends, so I don't have to worry about changing a hotel reservation. I guess Saturday is my best option.

Sam: OK, well, I just need to see your ID and a credit card to get the reservation started.

(1) What are the speakers mainly discussing?

- ① buying a car
- ② fixing a car
- ③ planning a vacation
- ④ renting a car

(2) What must the woman do to get the car?

- ① change her schedule
- ② pay an extra fee
- ③ pay for extra insurance
- ④ return the car early

(3) What will the woman probably do next?

- ① Provide the man with some information.
- ② Make a reservation online.
- ③ Call a different rental agency.
- ④ Phone her friends about her new plans.

問3 次の会話を読み、質問や問題の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、解答番号 ～ にマークしなさい。

Kim: Ms. Santos, I was hoping you could tell me about the study abroad programs available this summer.

Ms. Santos: Well, the big decision is whether you want to stay in one place or travel to different countries. Have you thought about that yet?

Kim: I think it would be great to see a lot of places. I don't know when I'll have the chance to go to Europe again.

Ms. Santos: This year, there's a trip to Italy, France, and Portugal. You'll stay in hotels and share a room with another student. The trip is led by Mr. Richards. You must know him.

Kim: Yes, he was my history teacher last year, but I thought we would be staying with local families.

Ms. Santos: In that case, you would want the August trip to Spain. You go to language classes during the day and stay with a local family. You can also get credit for a high school language class if you pass an exam.

Kim: What about sightseeing? I don't want to just go to school and then go home.

Ms. Santos: There are optional tours after class. And, we find that host families love to show students around. In fact, they often take students to places that are not so well known to tourists.

Kim: They both sound interesting, but I'm already taking Spanish, so it would be a good chance to practice.

Ms. Santos: If you choose that trip, you'll take a Spanish test before you go, so you'll be put in the right class. The deadline for both trips is in two weeks. I'd suggest you go to the presentation on Thursday. Students from last year's trips will be there to answer questions.

(1) Why is Kim speaking to Ms. Santos? 18

- ① to ask about a weekend trip
- ② to ask for more time to finish a project
- ③ to get help with a decision
- ④ to get information about a teacher

(2) What would Kim have to do before going on the trip to Spain? 19

- ① choose a roommate
- ② complete a Spanish course
- ③ contact her host family
- ④ take an exam

(3) What does Ms. Santos suggest Kim do on Thursday? 20

- ① complete her report
- ② meet with students
- ③ see her again
- ④ talk to Mr. Richards

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Generation Z, which includes individuals born after 1996, shares many attributes with Millennials or Generation Y, (born approximately 1977-1995). However, Gen Z also differs from them significantly, particularly concerning their online lives. Many attribute this difference to Gen Z being the first generation born into a world where the Internet and social media have been a central part of the culture — they have lived in a world where people have always shared their lives online. As such, these digital natives' connection to and feelings about social media differ from those of previous generations.

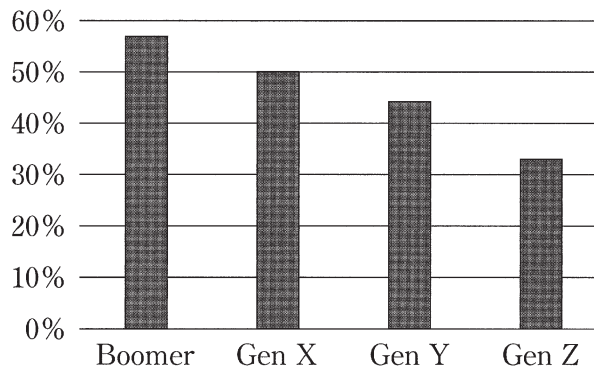
Generation X (born approximately 1965-1976) through Gen Z all spend considerable time online, but surprisingly, members of Gen X prefer certain online activities in the workplace when compared to younger generations. One survey found that when it came to workplace training, less than 15 percent of Gen Z members would want an online experience while approximately 25 percent of Gen X would prefer online workplace training, as opposed to face to face classes.

Gen Z, though, is the clear leader for total amount of time spent online, with about 30 percent online for at least six hours daily, an average of two hours per day more than Gen X. However, many members of Gen Z state this has a negative impact on their ability to maintain real-life personal relationships. Surprisingly, Gen Z is also much less likely to share personal information than the three previous generations, the post-war Baby Boom generation, Gen X, and Y. This young generation often prefers to use apps that allow them to tightly control who sees their posts. They are also known for creating multiple online accounts — one for a wider group and another for a tighter circle of acquaintances. Because of their desire to separate their online and offline lives, this generation is also the least likely to share photos of themselves. Post-war Boomers lag behind other groups overall in social media use, but are quickly gaining ground. They tend to post the most photos of any group, even though they are the least proficient in technology of all the generations surveyed.

What does this mean for marketers trying to reach this generation? Making connections continues to be a challenge. Advertisers can no longer be sure of reaching young people via traditional media, such as television shows. While popular shows would once reach an audience of millions of young people, that is rarely the case now, as Gen Z often prefers to watch online videos over more traditional forms of media. And, they have much shorter attention spans. Research has found that they will shut off an advertisement within eight seconds if it does not

appeal to them, four seconds less than Gen Y and much quicker than the older groups. Therefore, marketers must craft messages that are engaging in the first few seconds to keep them watching. This often comes in non-traditional ways, such as advertising through online influencers, who have less of an effect on older generations. If current trends continue, the next generation, which is as yet unnamed, will be even more difficult to reach.

Online Activity by Generation



問1 According to the passage, why are members of Gen Z referred to as “digital natives”?

㉑

- ① They generally have access to computers at home.
- ② They have a strong desire to work at tech companies.
- ③ They have grown up with social media.
- ④ They often use computers at school.

問2 According to the passage, what aspect of online life does Generation X prefer more than Gen Z? ㉒

- ① instant messaging
- ② meeting new people
- ③ online gaming
- ④ training classes

問3 According to the passage, why do young people often create multiple online identities?

23

- ① to share photos with more people
- ② to decide which social media apps are most useful
- ③ to make it easier to meet new people
- ④ to protect personal information

問4 Using information from the text and the graph, answer the following question: What type of online activity is represented in the graph? 24

- ① following influencers
- ② Internet shopping
- ③ posting photos
- ④ watching videos

問5 What would be the most appropriate title for the article? 25

- ① Changing Gen Z's Social Media Use
- ② How Gen Z Got Its Name
- ③ Online Habits of Gen Z
- ④ Why Gen Z Doesn't Watch TV

IV 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

In some countries, March marks the beginning of Daylight Saving Time, DST, (or, in Europe, Summer Time), when people set their clocks an hour ahead to enjoy additional sunlight in the evening hours. When first proposed, it was presented as a way to save energy — it was believed that more natural sunlight in the evening hours would cause people to use fewer electric lights in their homes. It also meant people could enjoy more leisure time outdoors after typical work hours. While a move to permanent DST in the United States and other regions has its **adherents**, such a change would produce more problems than benefits.

Any energy savings associated with DST are, at best, minimal. One study showed that energy use falls by less than one percent during Daylight Saving Time in the United States. The additional daylight gets people to go out more often during the week, leading to an increase in automobile use, and, therefore, an increase in fossil fuel consumption. This removes any potential gains to be had by reducing home energy use.

The biggest issue, though, is one of safety. Later sunsets disturb people's natural sleeping cycles, causing them to stay up later and, therefore, get less sleep. This causes many problems. The first day of DST, in fact, sees increases in heart attacks, traffic accidents, and workplace injuries. Research connects these issues to a lack of sleep caused by DST.

Most countries that use DST began this system many years ago, and changing clocks twice a year has simply become something people learn to deal with. However, there are some relatively recent cases of it being implemented. South Korea, for example, instituted Daylight Saving Time prior to holding the Olympic Games as a way to combat the summer heat — but not long after the games ended, the country ceased using it after citizens and business interests complained. Japan, too, considered such a plan for its Olympic Games, but, wisely, abandoned it.

The biggest dangers associated with DST occur on the day of the time change. Wouldn't then, making DST permanent resolve these issues? Permanent DST has been instituted in the past. In the United States, this was tried, and at the time there was great support for the move. Many people wanted to take advantage of later sunsets throughout the year. However, people soon realized later sunsets meant it would be dark later in the morning, particularly in northern regions of the country. This led to concerns about children walking to school in the dark.

It seems that people have short memories because there is again a push to make this change permanent, with a number of laws making their way through the U.S. government. The laws may

pass — and they're just as likely to end a year later when winter comes and all the negative aspects of DST return. Being outside on a warm bright summer day at 8:00 p.m. is wonderful. However, the benefits of Daylight Saving Time have clearly been overstated.

問 1 What is the purpose of the essay?

- ① to argue against the use of Daylight Saving Time
- ② to describe the original purpose of Daylight Saving Time
- ③ to explain the history of Daylight Saving Time
- ④ to show how countries chose to use Daylight Saving Time

問 2 What was the original purpose of DST?

- ① to allow people to work later
- ② to give people more free time
- ③ to make time consistent across different regions
- ④ to reduce energy use in the summer

問 3 In paragraph 1, what word could replace **adherents**?

- ① copiers ② designers ③ followers ④ researchers

問 4 Why does the author mention South Korea?

- ① to describe why one country recently instituted Daylight Saving Time
- ② to explain how people voted to start Daylight Saving Time
- ③ to give a description of the origin of Daylight Saving Time
- ④ to show how Daylight Saving Time can be dangerous

問 5 What is the author's opinion about this topic?

- ① Citizens in each country should vote on what to do.
- ② Either standard time or DST should be permanent.
- ③ Standard time should be used all year.
- ④ The benefits of DST outweigh the risks.

V 次の日本語と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、下の語句を並べかえて空欄を補い、文を完成させなさい。その際、それぞれ3番目と6番目に来る番号を選び、解答番号 ~ にマークしなさい。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字となっています。

問1 観客はコンサートが始まるのを待ちきれなかった。

_____ _____ _____ begin.

- ① the ② wait ③ crowd ④ couldn't ⑤ for the ⑥ concert ⑦ to

問2 私たちの教室または図書館のどちらで会うのが良いですか。

Would _____ _____ _____ library?

- ① you ② or at ③ prefer to ④ our classroom ⑤ in ⑥ meet
⑦ the

問3 クラスの全員分の十分な椅子がなかった。

_____ _____ _____ the class.

- ① chairs ② enough ③ in ④ for ⑤ there ⑥ everyone
⑦ were not

問4 あなたが海外で勉強しようと思ったのは興味深いと思う。

_____ _____ _____ overseas.

- ① is ② think it ③ I ④ that you ⑤ decided ⑥ to study
⑦ interesting

問5 ここで働くには、毎日長い通勤時間が必要だ。

_____ _____ _____ day.

- ① require ② to ③ commute ④ a long ⑤ work here ⑥ every
⑦ would