

大学・短大 統一地区 1 / 26

- 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	1～19	数学	45～56
英語	20～31	化学	57～67
日本史	32～44	生物	68～85

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 ◎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
	環境共生学科	
	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	
	看護学科	国語、数学、化学*、生物*から2科目
	リハビリテーション学科	国語、英語、日本史、数学、化学*、 生物*から2科目
	子ども支援学科	
短 大	保育科	
	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

- (1) 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。
- (2) 解答番号1つに対し1か所マークします。
- (3) 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。
- (4) 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。
- (5) 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。
- (6) 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	0
	国語	英語	数学	日本史	化学	生物	総合問題

氏名

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

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。

例2

解答番号	解 答 欄										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	— ±
⑩	0	0	2	●	4	6	6	7	8	9	0

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 That chair is broken. Can you get the ?

- ① another ② other one ③ one another ④ that other

問2 You'll be home by 6:00 tonight, ?

- ① can't you ② aren't you ③ don't you ④ won't you

問3 My mother asked me if I dinner already.

- ① to eat ② eating ③ had eaten ④ having eaten

問4 there on time, we will have to leave by six o'clock.

- ① To have gotten ② Getting ③ By getting ④ To get

問5 I don't feel like studying, but I to get a good grade.

- ① wanting ② to want ③ do want ④ be wanting

問6 There was left to do at work, so James went home early.

- ① nothing ② some ③ anything ④ those

問7 Nobody knows the loud sound heard outside the school.

- ① which causes ② that was caused ③ what caused ④ how caused

問8 The trip to the museum was than the students expected.

- ① very interested ② more interesting ③ so interesting ④ such interest

英
語

問9 to your parents before joining a school club?

- ① Wouldn't talk to you ② Should be talking
③ Would have talked ④ Shouldn't you talk

問10 The letter I was waiting for to the wrong address.

- ① was delivered ② delivered ③ will deliver ④ delivers

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) Customer: Are you still running a special for new members? I'm interested in joining a gym.

Staff: We are. Family memberships are twenty percent cheaper, but only for this month.

Customer: I see.

- ① Are you a member of the gym?
② How many people are in your family?
③ Do you have any offers for individuals?
④ Can you tell me when the offer ends?

(2) Parent: It's going to rain today. Be sure to take your umbrella.

Child: It was by the door, but I don't see it now. Do you know where it is?

Parent: I have no idea.

Child: Definitely. I remember carrying it.

- ① Should we buy one on the way to school?
② Why don't you borrow mine today?
③ Do you think you can go to school without it?
④ Are you sure you brought it home from school?

- (3) Sam: I'm excited about going to your jazz band concert tomorrow. Do you want to go to dinner afterwards?

Grace:

Sam: OK, well, maybe some other time. Have a great show.

- ① The concert starts at 3:00 in the school auditorium.
- ② I would, but the band is going out to eat after the show.
- ③ Yes, you can pick up your ticket at the theater.
- ④ There is a restaurant across the street from the theater.

- (4) Alyson: Were you able to buy the textbook for this class?

Gary: It arrived the day after I ordered it.

Alyson: That's a good idea. I'll do that right after class.

- ① The bookstore was sold out, but I got it online.
- ② You should ask the professor when it will be available.
- ③ The reading assignment was not that difficult.
- ④ I think someone will bring books to the classroom.

問2 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。

Read a dialogue between two students.

James: Do you want to meet this week to get started on our presentation for history class?

Sophie: Yeah, the sooner, the better. I'm not worried about us, but Keith has been absent the last two days. Have you heard from him?

James: I know he wasn't feeling well on Monday, so maybe he's sick. I'm sure he'll be back soon. I've worked with him before, and it was a good experience. He always pulled his weight. He always got things done before our deadlines.

Sophie: That's good to know. I've been in some groups where I did the majority of the work, and I don't want it to happen again. How about we get started today and then meet again once Keith is back?

James: That makes sense to me. We can at least divide up the work and get started. We can

email him about what we did.

Sophie: OK, are you free during lunch?

James: I have a club meeting, but I can stay after school until 4:00. I'm free tomorrow too if that's better.

Sophie: I'd rather not wait. I'll reserve a meeting room in the library right after class.

James: Sounds good. Since we're there, we can look for some sources that might not be online.

Sophie: That's a good idea. See you then.

(1) What are the speakers mainly discussing? 15

- ① waiting for a friend who is late
- ② working on a group project
- ③ studying for an exam
- ④ finding books in the library

(2) According to the passage, what does James mean when he says Keith, "always pulled his weight." 16

- ① He gets good grades.
- ② He is shy.
- ③ He works hard.
- ④ He is easy to get along with.

(3) What problem has Sophie encountered at school? 17

- ① She had to do extra work.
- ② She had an argument with Keith.
- ③ She turned in an assignment late.
- ④ She could not find information for a report.

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 18 ～ 20 にマークしなさい。

Read a dialogue between a student and a librarian.

Kim: Hi, I was wondering if you could tell me about the summer reading program?

Librarian: Sure. It starts next week. Here's a worksheet where you can keep track of your reading. Place a mark in each square after every twenty minutes of reading.

Kim: Can it be any book? Do I have to choose something from the library?

Librarian: Absolutely anything is fine — we just want to encourage reading while students are away from school. For every hour you read, you get a small prize.

Kim: That sounds great. Do I have to show my worksheet every time I read for an hour?

Librarian: You can, but you can also enter your book's title and reading time on a web page we set up for the contest. You can pick up your prizes whenever you like.

Kim: Oh, that's easy!

Librarian: But please visit often, too. We have lots of special events going on this summer. We also have a reading contest for adults. You should tell your parents about it.

Kim: Is it the same as the one for kids?

Librarian: Adults get a free book for every book they complete. If kids see their parents read, we believe they are more likely to read, too.

Kim: Thanks again! I think I'll find something to read right now.

Librarian: I'm happy to give some suggestions. We also have a special shelf set up with recommended books for different age groups. Take a look and let me know if you have any questions.

(1) What is the conversation mainly about? 18

- ① describing a special contest
- ② joining a summer school class
- ③ meeting a new library worker
- ④ getting help with a class project

(2) What does the librarian suggest Kim do online? ⑱

- ① join an online book discussion
- ② get a library card
- ③ learn about special events
- ④ list the books she reads

(3) Why does the librarian mention parents? ⑲

- ① to show who can volunteer at the library
- ② to have Kim get permission
- ③ to describe where different books are
- ④ to explain that adults should also read

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

1. If harmful chemicals are dumped in a river or a factory is hurting the environment, community groups often work together to stop the damage. However, there is another type of pollution most people deal with every day and never think about: light pollution.

2. Eighty percent of people in the world don't have the opportunity to see a truly dark sky during their daily lives. When they look up, they may see a few dull stars shining in the night sky, but never all of the stars actually before them. Light pollution, of course, keeps people from seeing a sky covered in stars, but research shows this type of pollution also affects one's health. Sleeping in areas with large amounts of artificial light can lead to stress, headaches, and tiredness.

3. In much of North America and Europe, the problem is even worse, with 99 percent of people affected by light pollution. However, recent efforts to minimize its effects have shown promise. In Flagstaff, Arizona, in the United States, researchers explained that light from the city affected their ability to study the night sky. Since then, the city has passed some of the strictest laws regarding light sources. For example, all outdoor lights in the city must face downward, rather than up. This has had a positive effect on how dark the skies are. These changes are now called the Flagstaff Solution, and scientists are asking leaders of other cities to follow this example.

4. However, not all light pollution comes from the ground. Recently, large numbers of satellites are being launched. These satellites are particularly troublesome because they travel relatively close to Earth. Because of this close distance, the light they produce affects observations from the ground. When asked about the situation, one researcher said, "We're preparing for a future that looks bright — but not in a good way."

5. These satellites do serve a positive function — they provide internet service to hard to reach locations, so many people believe they are necessary. Still, more must be done to reduce their negative effects on the night sky. Technology companies are working to limit the amount of light these satellites produce. However, with at least 100,000 planned launches by 2025, there is no doubt that the night sky will be changed forever.

6. While this^(a) is true, individuals can help reduce light pollution. The most direct impact you can have is by reducing the amount of light pollution produced in your own home. For example, outdoor home lighting should not shine all night. In addition, curtains should be closed in the evening to keep most of the light inside. Light pollution will always be a problem in large cities,

such as Los Angeles, Tokyo, and London, but everyone can take steps to reduce its impact.

問 1 What is the best title for the essay? ㉑

- ① How Satellites Affect Research ② Types of Pollution
- ③ Where to Find Dark Skies ④ Protecting the Night Sky

問 2 Why does the author mention Flagstaff, Arizona? ㉒

- ① to show where light pollution is increasing
- ② to describe how a city reduced light pollution
- ③ to describe results of a study on light pollution
- ④ to show where satellites are launched from

問 3 What is the purpose of the quote in paragraph 4? ㉓

- ① to describe how satellite launches affect research
- ② to compare different sources of light pollution
- ③ to explain why a suggested solution will not work
- ④ to show that satellite launches provide a surprising benefit

問 4 What does the author say about the satellites mentioned in paragraph 5? ㉔

- ① They provide scientists with useful data about space.
- ② Other forms of Internet access are better for certain locations.
- ③ They can be moved to higher orbits to reduce light pollution.
- ④ The number of launches will continue to increase.

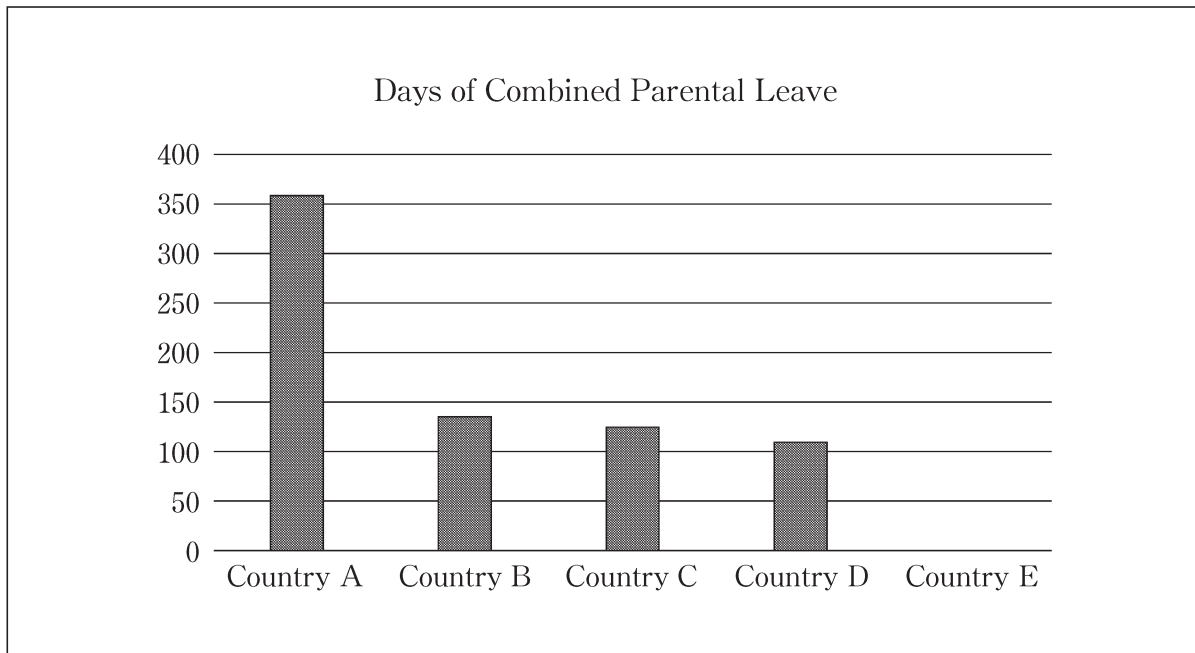
問 5 In the first sentence of the last paragraph, what does this refer to? ㉕

- ① Technology will help reduce light pollution.
- ② More people are aware of light pollution.
- ③ Light pollution will continue to be a problem.
- ④ Some satellites are more beneficial than others.

Ⅳ 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

1. Maternity leave, a policy that allows new mothers to take time off from work after the birth of a child, has been common in many countries for quite some time. It provides 【 a 】 for both families and corporations. Mothers can focus on raising their newborns, giving them the care they need. Companies, too, can retain experienced workers, with new mothers returning to the workplace after a certain amount of time. Paternity leave, allowing fathers to also take time off after the birth of a child, is less common. However, it is becoming more widespread.
2. Although paternity leave is becoming more common, many men choose not to take the full amount of leave available — and many men take no time off at all. Some men report they fear they will suffer career setbacks if they take the time off that is allowed. Therefore, they choose not to take advantage of this benefit.
3. Japan has a very generous policy for paternity leave. As of 2022, the total amount of family leave (combined time off for mothers and fathers) available is 125 days, about a week less than what is offered in France and a few weeks more than what is available in Norway. However, only about fourteen percent of men take advantage of this leave. Recently, employees at large companies have increased their use of leave programs. However, smaller companies may have less flexible workforces. Some researchers believe employees of smaller companies may be concerned about how tasks will be completed with a smaller workforce.
4. The United States is one of the few countries that has no national policy regarding paternity leave. In the U.S., only a small percentage of men take advantage of leave programs offered by companies. While individual companies may offer leave, there is no national policy that requires it to be offered.
5. In Iceland, politicians all agreed to extend paternity leave. This law allows both mothers and fathers to take 180 days off after the birth of a child. More information about paternal leave is available in the graph below. Unlike in many other countries, fathers are taking advantage of this system, with almost ninety percent of eligible employees taking leave. A research study conducted after the law was passed found that this change led to more equality in child care. The research showed that fathers were taking on more responsibility for raising children. An unexpected benefit was found in a study of teens born after the law was passed. The study showed an increase in young people saying they were able to easily communicate with their fathers.

6. Passing paternity leave laws has been relatively easy, as they are popular with voters. The more difficult challenge is to change the workplace culture in many countries to ensure fathers take advantage of paternity leave without concern for their careers.



問 1 What is a possible title for the essay? 26

- ① How Paternity Leave Affects Families
- ② Iceland's Popular Paternity Leave Law
- ③ Developing a New Paternity Leave Law
- ④ Global Use of Paternity Leave

問 2 In paragraph 1, what word belongs in 【 a 】? 27

- ① changes
- ② work
- ③ benefits
- ④ money

問 3 According to the information in paragraph 3, why might paternity leave be more common in larger companies? 28

- ① Only very large companies are required to provide paternity leave.
- ② The government reduces taxes for large companies that provide paternity leave.
- ③ More employees can help complete the work of new fathers.
- ④ Presidents of large companies more often support paternity leave.

問 4 In Iceland, how did paternity leave policies affect teenagers? 29

- ① Teens reported they felt closer to their fathers.
- ② Teens started working at a younger age.
- ③ Teens learned about parenting skills in school.
- ④ Teens were less likely to become parents.

問 5 In the graph, what are countries A and D? 30

- ① Iceland and Norway
- ② France and Iceland
- ③ Norway and France
- ④ Japan and Iceland

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 31 ～ 40 にマークしなさい。

問1 閉店間際だったのでチャーリーはお店で少ししか物を買いませんでした。

Since _____ 31 _____ 32 _____ things.

- ① Charlie ② only a few ③ about to ④ was ⑤ the store ⑥ close
⑦ bought

問2 雨が降りだすとすぐに、人々は祭りから去りました。

People _____ 33 _____ 34 rain.

- ① as soon as ② began ③ the festival ④ to ⑤ left ⑥ it

問3 そのレストランは他のレストランと競争するために値段を下げました。

The _____ 35 _____ 36 businesses.

- ① in order ② lowered ③ with other ④ prices ⑤ to compete
⑥ restaurant

問4 問題は、誰もこの教室を開ける鍵を持っていないことです。

The _____ 37 _____ 38 classroom.

- ① that unlocks the ② door for this ③ is that ④ nobody has
⑤ big problem ⑥ the key

問5 ジェームズは9時までに帰宅した場合に限り、パーティーに行けました。

James was _____ 39 _____ 40 nine o'clock.

- ① only if ② the party ③ he came ④ home by ⑤ go to ⑥ allowed to