

# 令和 5（2023）年度入学試験問題

## 学 力 試 験

### 注 意

1. 合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を記入してください。
3. 解答用紙の解答欄以外のところには何も記入しないでください。
4. 問題用紙の余白には自由に記入してかまいません。
5. 問題用紙は試験終了後、各自持ち帰ってください。
6. 受験票は机に出しておいてください。

2023 年度 試験問題

1. 下の英文は、あるサイト (Wonderful Engineering) の記事からの引用です。あなたはここで論じられている技術の利用に賛成ですか反対ですか。理由も含めて 200 字以内で述べてください。

[著作権の関係上、ホームページでは公開しておりません]

(<https://wonderfulengineering.com/3-pros-and-3-cons-of-autopilot-cars/> ただし途中の一部を省略した。)

注 doze off: 居眠りする    vulnerable: 弱い    compromise: 損なう  
inflict: (打撃などを) 加える    ward off: 防ぐ

2. 下の英文は、Human Rights Watch の World Report 2022 のうち、“Japan: Events of 2021”の一部です。

- (1) ここに書かれている諸問題のうち、あなたがもっとも重要だと思うのはどのような問題ですか。なぜそれが重要なのかという理由も含めて 150 字以内で述べてください。
- (2) 上記の問題を改善するためには今後どのようなことが必要だと思いますか。あなたの考えを 150 字以内で述べてください。

### **Women’s Rights**

In June, to encourage men to take childcare leave, Japan revised the Act on Childcare and Caregiver Leave. A new provision allows male employees to take up to four weeks of leave during the first eight weeks after their child is born on top of benefits already offered by the childcare leave system. The revised law also requires corporations to proactively confirm with their employees, regardless of their gender, whether they are interested in using childcare leave benefits. The use of childcare leave by men remained low, at less than 10 percent in 2019.

Following a 2015 decision, Japan’s Supreme Court, in June, again ruled the country’s lack

of a dual-surname system for married couples is constitutional. Some 96 percent of married couples end up using their husband's surname, partly due to social norms and socioeconomic inequalities.

### **Children's Rights**

In February, the Osaka District Court ruled that a public high school forcing a student to dye her hair black according to school rules was legal. In October, the Osaka High Court ruled against the student's appeal, judging the school's actions as legal. Many schools in Japan continue to dictate the color of their students' hair, clothes, and, in certain cases, their underwear.

In May, Japan's parliament passed a law to curb sexual abuse against children by teachers. The new law included the revision of the School Teacher's License Act to allow regional educational boards to refuse the reissuing of teaching licenses to teachers who lost their teaching licenses for sexually abusing children. Previously, the authorities were not able to do so if three years had passed since teachers' licenses were revoked.

### **Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity**

In a landmark decision, the Sapporo District Court, in March, ruled that the government's failure to recognize same-sex marriages is unconstitutional and discriminatory in the country's first judicial ruling on marriage equality. Similar trials are pending at five district courts, including in Tokyo and Osaka.

(<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/japan>)

注 provision: 規定      proactively: 前もって      constitutional: 合憲の  
curb: 抑制する      reissue: 再発行する      revoke: 無効にする

以上