令和 6（2024）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．受験票は机上に出しておいてください。

1. 下の英文は、あるサイト（**Ocean Info**）の記事の一部です。ここで述べられている問題に
対処するためには、具体的にどのようなことが必要でしょうか。あなたの考えを 200 字以
内で述べてください。

What is Overfishing? Causes, Effects, Facts, and Solutions

Overfishing is the practice of catching more fish faster than they can replenish their
population. The population remains in a constant state of decline until it is entirely decimated.
Often paired with overfishing is another term, bycatch. This refers to the fish that are caught
up in nets meant for a specific breed. For example, dolphins, sea turtles, and other non-target
fish are often hauled up in nets meant for pollock or anchoveta. Overfishing also includes
"trawling." This refers to the practice of scraping the ocean floor, and scooping up everything
within reach within the chosen area.

Unfortunately, in most countries, there is little to no regulation to control this practice. Most
areas, especially in international waters, have no oversight whatsoever. Ignorance of the
issue, and its effects, are the main reasons that overfishing has gotten so out of control. Also
contributing to the ease with which fishermen are able to neglect any attempts at regulations
is the fact that only 1.5% of oceans are protected areas, and even then, these places are still
available for fishermen.

Today, researchers estimate that 85% of the world's fish resources are beyond their
sustainable capacity.

Bycatch

As stated above, bycatch is the practice of catching, either accidentally or through neglect,
non-target marine life in large nets. At this moment, there are thousands of miles of nets set
up in the oceans around the world. These nets do not distinguish between the fish they are
meant for and those they aren't. This means when fishermen pull in the nets, other creatures
are often tangled up within them. These animals are usually either tossed back into the ocean,
sometimes still wrapped up in bits of net, or killed on the ship and thrown back into the water.

（https://oceaninfo.com/ocean/conservation/overfishing/）

出典元ホームページはこちら⇒

注　replenish: 再び満たす　　decimate: 〜を滅ぼす　　haul: 引っ張る　　pollock, anchoveta:（どちらも魚の一種）　　scoop: すくい上げる　　oversight: 管理　　tangle: からまる

2. 下の英文は、UNICEF（United Nations Children's Fund）のサイトの記事の一部です。
(1) ここに書かれている問題によって、どのような危険や悪影響が社会にもたらされ得るでしょうか。あなたの考えを 150 字以内で述べてください。
(2) あなた自身は、この問題に対処するためにどのようなことを行いたいと思いますか。150 字以内で述べてください。

Digital misinformation / disinformation and children
10 things you need to know
Steven Vosloo
24 August 2021

Misinformation is false or misleading information that is unwittingly shared, while disinformation is deliberately created and distributed with an intent to deceive or harm. Together they range from satire and parody, to dangerous conspiracy theories. Here are 10 things you need to know about how they affect children.

1. Misinformation and disinformation (mis/disinformation) online is a pressing public issue.
The rapid spread of mis/disinformation online affects everyone online and offline. As active digital users, mis/disinformation is very much a part of children's lives. Mis/disinformation on social media spreads farther, faster, and deeper than truthful information. Hot-button and divisive issues, such as immigration, gender politics and equality, and vaccination are common subjects.

2. There can be real-world consequences of mis/disinformation.
Mis/disinformation has been used to incite violence and crime targeted at ethnic minorities – which has resulted in deaths and displacement of children, led to lower child COVID vaccination rates, undermined trust in journalism and science, and drowned out marginalized voices.

3. While mis/disinformation is often spread by people, algorithms are a key part of the

mis/disinformation flow.

Algorithms drive personalized news feeds and curate search results, content, and friend recommendations by tracking user behaviour. Algorithms sometimes promote misleading, sensationalist and conspiratorial content over factual information and can be key vectors in amplifying the spread of mis/disinformation.

4. Children are vulnerable to the risks of mis/disinformation.

Because of their evolving capacities, children cannot always distinguish between reliable and unreliable information. As a result, not only can they be harmed by mis/disinformation, but may also spread it among their peers. Even very young children or those without access to social media networks may be exposed to mis/disinformation through their interactions with peers, parents, caregivers and educators.

（https://www.unicef.org/globalinsight/stories/digital-misinformation-disinformation-and-children）

注　unwittingly: 故意でなく　　satire: 風刺　　hot-button: 重要問題の　　incite: 起こさせる　　vector: 動因　　divisive: 争いの種になる　　drown out: かき消す　marginalize: 周辺に追いやる　　curate: 選び出して配置する

以上

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