

公募制推薦入学試験

〈出典一覧〉

日 文	ドナルド・キーン	『古典を楽しむ 私の日本文学』	朝日選書
心 理	内閣府男女共同参画局	令和3年度 性別による無意識の思い込み（アンコンシャス・バイアス）に関する調査研究 調査結果（令和3年9月30日内閣府 HP 発表）	
		https://www.gender.go.jp/research/kenkyu/seibetsu_r03.html	
福 祉	厚生労働省	「児童虐待防止対策 児童虐待相談対応件数の動向」「令和元年度児童虐待相談対応件数」（ https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kodomo/kodomo_kosodate/dv/index.html ）一部改変	
福 祉	法務省法務総合研究所	令和2年度版 犯罪白書 p.173	
初 教	文化庁地域文化創生本部	文化に関する世論調査報告書（2021年）図 Q8-1	
		https://www.bunka.go.jp/tokei_hakusho_shuppan/tokeichosa/pdf/93040901_01.pdf	
安 全	厚生労働省	令和元年度 国民健康・栄養調査「あなたの食生活に影響を与えている情報源はどれですか」一部改変	
ビジネス	日本経済新聞2019年12月10日	「価格が映す日本の停滞 ディズニーやダイソー、世界最安値」	
ビジネス	日本経済新聞2019年12月10日	「購買力 賃金やハンバーガー 物差し多様」	
ビジネス	日経速報ニュースアーカイブ2019年12月10日	「価格が映す日本の停滞 ディズニーやダイソーは最安値」	
会 フ	日本経済新聞2021年7月20日	八木陽子「お金の心得、幼少時から」	

(解答番号 [1] ~ [30]、第 4 問は解答用紙裏面に記入してください。)
 (解答欄には①~④までの数字、及び記号があります。間違った箇所をマークしないでください。)

第 1 問 次の各文の [1] ~ [10] に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~④の中から一つ選び、解答欄のその数字をマークしなさい。

1. [1] herbs are often perceived as "natural" and therefore safe, many different side effects have been reported.
 ① But ② However ③ Although ④ Despite
2. [2] by Bruce's resume, the company executives hired him to head the sales department.
 ① They were impressed ② Impressed
 ③ To be impressing ④ Impressing
3. I just [3] the wrong file by accident, and it happened to be a school essay that I had spent days working on.
 ① deleted ② decided ③ deteriorated ④ diminished
4. The basic principle behind weight loss is to burn more calories than you take in, and this often means [4] back on intake.
 ① bringing ② cutting ③ putting ④ giving
5. In 2016 North Carolina passed a law requiring transgender people [5] the bathroom corresponding with their genders at birth.
 ① use ② using ③ to use ④ used
6. Many studies into organic farming worldwide reject the claim that it is better for the environment than [6] farming.
 ① convenient ② constructive ③ conventional ④ consumer
7. The boat tours take you into remote canyons and historic sites [7] ancient peoples once lived.
 ① where ② how ③ which ④ when
8. One out of ten consumers in wealthy western countries are [8] to shopping to some extent, according to one study.
 ① addicted ② allowed ③ altered ④ advertised
9. Lack of sleep may lead to impaired memory, [9] depression, and a weakened immune response.
 ① happiness ② wakefulness ③ impression ④ fatigue
10. Over the years, these awards have become one of the most [10] forms of recognition for excellence in the areas of engineering, design, and innovation.
 ① prestigious ② impatient ③ outgoing ④ fluent

第3問 課題の文章を読み、その内容に基づいて設問IとIIに答えなさい。

The QWERTY Keyboard

The arrangement of letters on the keyboards of computers and touchscreen devices is commonly called QWERTY, after the first six letters in the upper left row of keys. It was created by the American inventor Christopher Latham Sholes (1819-1890), who included it in a typewriter he developed with colleagues. Despite all the changes in 21 since the 19th century, the QWERTY layout has remained almost the same since its introduction in Sholes' typewriter in 1873. If a person from the year 1922 suddenly appeared today, they would probably have no problem typing on a modern computer.

Some see QWERTY as less efficient than a keyboard pattern should be, because many frequently used letters are not placed together. It is commonly thought that this was done deliberately, to reduce typing speed. This is based on the notion that on old-style mechanical typewriters, quickly and repeatedly typing common letter combinations such as "th" or "he" could cause the keys to get stuck if those letters were close together on the keyboard. However, 22 have pointed out that "er" and "re" are the fourth and sixth most common English letter pairings, respectively, and those letters are next to each other on the QWERTY keyboard.

This "stuck key" theory of the origin of QWERTY was challenged by two researchers at Kyoto University, Koichi Yasuoka and Motoko Yasuoka, in a 2011 paper. They argue that the needs of 19th century telegraph companies 23. One requirement was that in order to quickly transcribe Morse code signals using typewriters, telegraphers needed certain letters corresponding to similar-sounding signal codes to be closer together on the keyboard. For example, in Morse code, "se" and "z" are the same signal, thus requiring context to know which letter to type. And so, the argument goes, that's why these three letters were placed near each other on the QWERTY keyboard, in the same places they occupy today.

While the exact reasoning behind Sholes' keyboard design remains a matter of debate, there is no dispute that QWERTY became the dominant keyboard among other designs in the 19th century, 24, a status it has kept for nearly 150 years. But even after QWERTY's rise to dominance, it has not been without rivals. In the 1930s, American educational psychologist August Dvorak (1894-1975) devised a keyboard layout, which he patented in 1936, intended to replace QWERTY.

Dvorak claimed that his keyboard resulted in faster and more accurate typing, in part because letters which were commonly used together were near each other, particularly vowels. Research on whether the Dvorak keyboard is truly superior to QWERTY has had mixed results. Some scholars have pointed out that the early studies showing the Dvorak keyboard was better were conducted by Dvorak himself, 25. Other studies indicate that the Dvorak layout is no more efficient than QWERTY. Like the reasoning behind the QWERTY design, the QWERTY vs. Dvorak question is a point of disagreement.

Though QWERTY reigns supreme, there is a small but enthusiastic population of users who love the Dvorak keyboard. Most operating systems have a Dvorak option if you want to try it.

第2問 次の各文の①～⑤の語句を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適切な文章を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は11～20に入るもの一つを選び、解答欄のその数字をマークしなさい。

11～12
There have been suggestions that a diet high in processed meat may _____ 11 _____ 12 _____
_____ esophageal cancer.
① risk ② developing ③ the ④ increase ⑤ of

13～14
People living in cities and those _____ 13 _____ 14 _____ have more in common than they realize.
① in ② living ③ rural ④ may ⑤ areas

15～16
Japan is the only one of the Group of Seven nations _____ 15 _____ 16 _____ legal recognition to same-sex partners.
① does ② offer ③ that ④ not ⑤ any

17～18
While _____ 17 _____ 18 _____, she kept a part-time job teaching kickboxing classes in order to ensure a steady income.
① her ② career ③ in ④ pursuing ⑤ theater

19～20
As mask-wearing becomes the norm, _____ 19 _____ 20 _____ masks to suit their personal style in the same way they choose T-shirts and sneakers.
① starting ② pick ③ to ④ are ⑤ people

I 課題の文章が完成するように 21 ～ 25 に入る最も適切なものを①～④の中から選び、解答欄のその数字をマークしなさい。

21. ① business machines and information technology
 ② the attitudes of engineers and inventors
 ③ typewriter ownership among Americans
 ④ the study of technological history

22. ① those skeptical of this idea
 ② researchers supporting this view
 ③ there are not enough people who
 ④ in TV interviews, Sholes and his colleagues

23. ① were seen as incompatible with typewriters
 ② remain an unsolved mystery to this day
 ③ were seen by Sholes as unimportant
 ④ determined the QWERTY design

24. ① but somehow never achieved popularity
 ② and then soon became the standard
 ③ afterward becoming difficult to manufacture
 ④ soon after its abandonment by most companies

25. ① which met with unanimous approval
 ② leading to his arrest and imprisonment
 ③ raising questions of bias
 ④ who included tests of touchscreen typing

II 課題の文章の内容に基づいて 26 ～ 30 までの英文が正しければ解答欄の①を、間違っていれば②をマークしなさい。

26. Christopher Latham Sholes' keyboard layout is no longer used. (①正 ②誤)

27. Some think QWERTY's design was a response to mechanical issues. (①正 ②誤)

28. The Kyoto University researchers think the QWERTY keyboard is too confusing. (①正 ②誤)

29. August Dvorak designed a new type of QWERTY keyboard. (①正 ②誤)

30. Researchers disagree about which keyboard is better. (①正 ②誤)

第4問 下のトピックについて解答用紙の裏面枠内に英語で150語以上の文章を書きなさい。なお、解答番号は記す必要はありません。

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