令 和 6 年 度　外 国 語　英　語

問 　題 　冊 　子

注 　意 　事 　項

1. 監督者の指示があるまで，問題冊子を開かないこと。

2. 問題冊子は，14 ページに組んである。

　　なお，落丁，乱丁及び印刷不鮮明なものがあれば，すぐに申し出ること。

3. **全ての解答用紙に必ず本学の受験番号，氏名を記入すること。各解答用紙に受験**
番号欄と氏名欄がそれぞれ 1 箇所ある。

4. 解答は，解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入すること。異なる解答用紙・解答欄
　に記入されたものは採点されない。

5. 記入した解答用紙は，裏返して机上に置くこと。

6. 解答用紙の※欄は記入しないこと。

7. 試験終了後，問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

外国語（英語）　問題訂正

誤 ：　・・・they do?"　　You can't・・・・

正 ：　・・・they do?　　"You can't・・・・

次の英文を読んで，後の設問に答えなさい。＊印のある語句は本文の後に注がある。

What if your phone could actually help you connect with the nature all around you? During this year's international City Nature Challenge, tens of thousands of people across the globe went outside to take photos, document and identify the wild species in their communities.
(1)

This annual competition invites people to engage with familiar outdoor
(2)
spaces — from a nearby park to the streets of their neighborhood — in new ways, said Alison Young, co-director for the Center for Biodiversity and Community Science at the California Academy of Sciences. The local events hosted during the challenge, she noted, are also social opportunities （　3　） people to meet fellow nature lovers.

"I love to hear from participants something like, 'I walked through this park every single day, or I throw the ball for my dog in this park every single day, and I finally looked under a log and saw a salamander*, and I had no idea that we had salamanders in our city,'" Young said. The City Nature Challenge offers people "the opportunity to really slow down and harness* that curiosity, and see what's under the log," she added.

This year, more than 66,000 participants worldwide contributed to a total of nearly 2 million observations — think plants, animals, fungi* and any other living things — between April 28 and May 1, 2023. Observers documented over 57,000 species — including more than 2,570 species that are rare, threatened or endangered, Young said.

La Paz, Bolivia*, took the gold for most participants this year. Those observers also made both the highest number of observations and spotted the most species. More than 3,000 people in that city spotted 5,344 species and made over 126,000 observations collectively.

During the four-day challenge, many participants snapped photos on their

smartphones and uploaded them to iNaturalist, an app* designed to document and identify wildlife. (A handful of cities used other platforms*.) In the days that followed, observers also had time to upload photos they had taken with other cameras and engage in a collective effort to identify each observation
(4)
down to the species level. In addition, they could correct any potential
(5)
misidentifications that were submitted.

The identification step is essential — if slightly less glamorous than the actual results — to ensure that the data documented during the challenge is accurate, said Lila Higgins, co-senior manager for community science at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. She and Young co-founded the City Nature Challenge.

Participants were specifically instructed to document wild species, meaning the raccoon* trying to break into your garbage can would be a better find than the daffodils* in your neighbor's yard. You could still document those flowers if you wanted to, but the challenge asked users to ensure observations like those were marked as cultivated as opposed to wild.

The most observed species worldwide? The mallard, or wild duck, otherwise known by its species name, *Anas platyrhynchos*.

But it's not all about spotting wildlife going about their typical days. People are invited to submit any evidence of life, from tracks to shells to scat* to even roadkill.

The very first City Nature Challenge took place in 2016 and invited people in Los Angeles and San Francisco to document local nature in competition with each other over the course of eight days. In 2018, the challenge went international.

[(ア) a variety (イ) be used (ウ) can (エ) collected (オ) during
(6)
(カ) for (キ) of (ク) research efforts (ケ) the challenge (コ) the data].
Young pointed to a study that used one of the City Nature Challenge's datasets to understand urban biodiversity and land use. For Higgins, the power of the collected data from the challenge lies (7) its size and scope.

"We have all of these challenges — the biodiversity crisis, the climate crisis — and we are facing all these big problems and we need big datasets to be able to ask and answer questions," they said. "And we're able to do that because so many people carry around these devices in their pockets. It just makes it so much easier to create a dataset like this, which was impossible in the past."

The challenge has five major goals: connect people to urban nature, build community around nature, collect data that can be used for science, conservation and policy purposes, grow the global community of people who are interested in documenting nature and — of course — have fun, Young said.

Though the City Nature Challenge has always been a friendly competition among cities, the COVID-19 pandemic marked a shift toward a more collaborative mindset — during lockdown, Higgins said, no one was really
(8)
feeling the competitive spirit. Today, competitiveness remains a welcome source of enthusiasm, but they noted that community building and reaching a
(9)
common goal are of even greater emphasis.

"Community science is all about collaboration," Higgins said. "And we can't ask and answer these big questions (10) all these people working together."

(注)

salamander：サンショウウオ　harness：活用する

fungi：fungus の複数形，菌類(カビ，キノコなど)

La Paz, Bolivia：南米ボリビアの都市ラ・パス

app：application software のこと

platforms：コンピューター用語で，システムを構築してゆく基盤となるもの

raccoon：アライグマ　daffodils：ラッパズイセン　scat：動物の糞

1. 下線部(1), (2), (5), (8)の語句の本文中での意味にもっとも近いものを，それ
ぞれ(ア)～(エ)から 1 つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(1) identify

   (ア) admire

   (イ) ignore

   (ウ) miss

   (エ) recognize

(2) engage with

   (ア) arrange to employ someone

   (イ) harm or spoil something or somebody

   (ウ) participate or become involved in

   (エ) prevent something bad from happening

(5) potential

   (ア) coincident

   (イ) opposite

   (ウ) positive

   (エ) possible

(8) mindset

   (ア) attitude

   (イ) database

   (ウ) object

   (エ) revolution

2. 空所（ 3 ），（ 7 ），（ 10 ）に入る語としてもっとも適切なものを，
それぞれ(ア)〜(エ)から1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

（ 3 ）

(ア) as

(イ) for

(ウ) of

(エ) with

（ 7 ）

(ア) about

(イ) in

(ウ) of

(エ) without

（ 10 ）

(ア) after

(イ) from

(ウ) of

(エ) without

3. 下線部(4)の内容を，句読点を含めて50字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

4. 下線部(6)の語句を「活動中に集められたデータは，様々な研究の取り組みに
使うことができる」という意味になるように並べかえ，文を完成させなさい。
解答は，3番目と7番目にくる語句を選び，(ア)〜(コ)の記号で答えなさい。ただ
し，文頭にくる語句も小文字で示してある。

5. 下線部(9)を日本語に訳しなさい。

6. 本文の内容に合致するものを，㋐〜㋖から2つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

㋐ A lot of participants uploaded their photos to an application designed to document and identify wildlife.

㋑ No scientist has used the data collected during the City Nature Challenge for research.

㋒ Participants in La Paz, Bolivia, found about 2,570 species this year.

㋓ The City Nature Challenge started in two cities and became an international event the following year.

㋔ The City Nature Challenge was co-founded by two people.

㋕ The only goal of the City Nature Challenge is to collect data on as many species as possible for science.

㋖ This year, nearly 2 million people worldwide participated in the City Nature Challenge.

次の英文を読んで，後の設問に答えなさい。＊印のある語句は本文の後に注が
ある。

　　For the first time, the American Psychological Association (APA) has
issued recommendations for guiding teenagers' use of social media.　The
advisory, released Tuesday, is aimed at teens, parents, teachers and policy
makers.

　　This comes at a time when teenagers are facing high rates of depression,
anxiety and loneliness.　And, as NPR* has reported, there's mounting evidence
(1)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(2)
that social media can exacerbate*, and even cause these problems.

　　"Right now, I think the country [(ア)　about social media　(イ)　do　(ウ)　is
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(3)
(エ)　struggling　(オ)　we　(カ)　what　(キ)　with]," says Dr. Arthur Evans,
CEO* of the APA.　The report, he says, marshals* the latest science about
social media to arm people "with the information that they need to be good
　　　　　　　　　　　(4)
parents and to be good policy makers in this area."

　　The 10 recommendations in the report summarize recent scientific findings
and advise actions, primarily by parents, such as monitoring teens' feeds* and
training them in social media literacy*, even before they begin using these
platforms*.

　　But some therapists and clinicians* say the recommendations place too
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(5)
much of the burden on parents.　To implement this guidance requires
cooperation from the tech companies and possibly regulators.

　　"We're in a crisis here, and a family's ability or a parent's ability to
manage this right now is very limited," says Robert Keane, a therapist at
Walden Behavioral Care, an inpatient* facility that helps teens with eating
disorders.　"Families really need help."

　　While social media can provide opportunities for staying connected,
especially during periods of social isolation, like the pandemic, the APA says
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(6)
adolescents should be routinely screened for signs of "problematic social media

use."

"Is it getting （ 7 ） your child's sleep and physical activity? Is it getting （ 7 ） their school, or other activities that are important in their development?" Dr. Evans asks. "Or is it hard for them to detach* from social media? Do they lie so that they can engage with it?" Those are the kinds of things that parents should be on the lookout* for when they're monitoring their child's social media use, Dr. Evans says.

The APA recommends that parents should also closely monitor their children's social media feed during early adolescence, roughly ages 10-14. Parents should try to minimize or stop the dangerous content their child is exposed to, including posts related to suicide, self-harm, disordered eating, racism and bullying*. Studies suggest that exposure to this type of content may promote similar behavior in some youth, the APA notes.

This type of content is more common in children's feeds than parents may realize. A recent survey of teenage girls found that 40% see harmful images and videos related to suicide at least once a month on Instagram* and TikTok*, and about a third say they see content related to eating disorders at least once a month on Instagram, TikTok, Snapchat* and YouTube.

Another key recommendation is to limit the use of social media for comparison, particularly around beauty — or appearance-related content. Research suggests that when kids use social media to pore* over their own and others' appearance online, this is linked with poor body image and depressive symptoms, particularly among girls.

As kids age and gain digital literacy skills, they should have more privacy and autonomy* in their social media use, but parents should always keep an open dialogue about what they are doing online.

"As children become older, you're going to be spending more time coaching, talking, and helping to educate your child," Dr. Evans says.

The report also cautions parents to monitor their own social media use,

citing research that shows that <u>adults' attitudes toward social media and how</u>
(8)
<u>they use it in front of kids</u> may affect young people.

But some psychologists say the guidance is missing tangible*, actionable advice. For example, where does a parent find <u>social media training for their</u>
(9)
<u>child?</u>

"This isn't like teaching your kid to drive a car," Keane says. "This is completely new information for many parents and their kids, and your kids are actually much more advanced in this than you are."

And how do they monitor an app that their child knows more about than they do?" You can't — you can't — monitor kids' utilization on these platforms," he emphasizes. "As a parent, these feeds get away from you."

Keane and his colleagues say dangerous material really shouldn't be in children's feeds (10). "It's a little hard for me to imagine that these recommendations can be implemented without coordination with big tech companies or even regulations through congress," says Kameron Mendes, a therapist who works with Keane at Walden Behavioral Care.

"So while it's a great start, I think we still have a (11) way to go before it trickles down* to real change," he says.

The APA's report does contain recommendations that could be picked up by policy makers seeking to regulate the industry. For instance, it recommends the creation of "reporting structures" to identify and remove or deprioritize* social media content presenting "illegal or psychologically maladaptive* behavior," such as self-harm, harming others, and disordered eating.

It also notes that the design of social media platforms may need to be changed to <u>take into account</u> "youths' development capabilities," including
(12)
features like endless scrolling and recommended content. It suggests that teens should be warned "explicitly and repeatedly" about how their personal data could be stored, shared and used.

Emma Lembke, 19, founded LogOFF, an initiative to help adolescents
(13)
manage their social media use and reconnect with their offline life. She says
that teens should be involved in making these kinds of recommendations or
creating social media trainings.

"They have to be built out with young people at the table as active
participants rather than passive onlookers," she says. "I think a lot of these
curricula* are created by individuals who do not understand what it's like to
grow up as a digital native, a naive young person in the online world."

(注)

NPR：National Public Radio　exacerbate：(病気・苦痛などを)悪化させる

CEO：Chief Executive Officer(最高責任者)

marshals：(考え・議論などを)整理する

feed(s)：ソーシャルメディアの投稿　literacy：ある分野の知識

these platforms：ソーシャルメディアのこと　clinicians：臨床医学者

inpatient：入院患者の　detach：〜から分離する，距離を置く

lookout：見張り　bullying：いじめ

Instagram, TikTok, Snapchat：ソーシャルメディアのアプリ

pore：じっくり見る・考える　autonomy：自主性

tangible：(想像的でなく)現実の　trickles down：浸透する

deprioritize：優先しない　maladaptive：(環境・目的などに)不適応な

curricula：curriculum の複数形

出典：Doucleff, Michaeleen, "Major psychologists' group warns of social
media's potential harm to kids," *NPR (National Public Radio)*, May 9,
2023. (一部改変)

1. 下線部(1), (2), (4), (6), (12)の語句の本文中での意味にもっとも近いものを，それぞれ(ア)～(エ)から 1 つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(1) anxiety

  (ア) anticipation

  (イ) eagerness

  (ウ) nervousness

  (エ) wonder

(2) mounting

  (ア) basic

  (イ) explicit

  (ウ) increasing

  (エ) insufficient

(4) arm

  (ア) get

  (イ) provide

  (ウ) replace

  (エ) silence

(6) isolation

  (ア) network

  (イ) pressure

  (ウ) safety

  (エ) separation

(12) take into account

  (ア) access

  (イ) consider

  (ウ) estimate

  (エ) ignore

◇M3(623--33)

2. 下線部(3)の語句を文意が通じるように並べかえ，文を完成させなさい。解答
は，3番目と5番目にくる語句を選び，(ア)～(キ)の記号で答えなさい。

3. 下線部(5)の内容に該当するものとしてもっとも適切なものを，(ア)～(オ)から1
つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(ア) Parents need to supply their teenage kids with sufficient food to keep
them healthy.

(イ) Parents should give instruction to their children regarding the Internet.

(ウ) Tech companies help those who have problems with their kids' use of
social media.

(エ) Teenage kids do not want to communicate with their parents through
social media.

(オ) Teenage kids have to carry heavy computers or tablets with them when
they go to school.

4. 空所(7)，(10)，(11)に入る語句としてもっとも適切なもの
を，それぞれ(ア)～(エ)から1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。なお，(7)は2箇
所あり，同じ語句が入る。

(7)

(ア) away with

(イ) in the way of

(ウ) out of

(エ) through to

(10)

(ア) in the dark

(イ) in the first place

(ウ) in the right way

(エ) in the zone

(11)

(ア) long

(イ) short

(ウ) soft

(エ) straight

5. 下線部(8)を日本語に訳しなさい。

6. 下線部(9)について、現在のところ、APA によるガイダンスには具体的なアドバイスがないと述べられているが、親が子供にソーシャルメディアのトレーニングを行う際の問題は何か。本文に沿って、句読点を含めて60字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

7. 下線部(13)はどのようなことを行う団体か。もっとも適切なものを、(ア)~(エ)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) It helps teenagers to deal better with social media.

(イ) It prevents parents and teachers from using social media.

(ウ) It prohibits parents from using smart phones.

(エ) It supports teenagers who cannot afford a computer.

8. 本文の内容に合致するものを，(ア)〜(キ)から 2 つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(ア) A therapist thinks that big technology companies should be involved to bring these 10 recommendations into effect.

(イ) Kids, especially boys, tend to care too much about how they look online, compared to others, and have poor body images of themselves.

(ウ) Of teenage girls, about 33% see social media content dealing with eating disorders at least once a month.

(エ) Parents must respect their children's privacy and autonomy and should not monitor their social media use.

(オ) The APA report shows that features like endless scrolling and recommended content are very convenient and make teenagers interested in studying.

(カ) The APA report shows that policy makers promised to force IT companies to make a control system to regulate social media content which could be harmful to children and teenagers.

(キ) There is nothing parents can do to protect their children from the potential danger of social media.