

令和4年度入学試験問題

地域経営学部

特別選抜

小論文

(注意事項)

1. この問題は特別選抜（学校推薦型選抜、社会人選抜、私費外国人留学生選抜）の志願者を対象とする。
2. この問題冊子は試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
3. 問題は全部で4ページある。落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合は申し出ること。
4. 別に解答用紙が2枚および下書き用紙が2枚ある。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に横書きで記入すること。
6. 受験番号は解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
7. 解答時間は90分である。
8. 問題冊子及び下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

問題 1 次の英文の要約を 200 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

An education ministry expert panel has finalized a report on using digital textbooks in Japan's classrooms. The report pegs academic 2024 as the year to begin introducing the textbooks in earnest, and suggests using them primarily alongside paper textbooks.

Digital textbooks, viewed on computers and tablets, have the same content as their printed equivalents. Hopes are high that they will help deepen students' understanding of the material covered, as they can be paired with videos. The children will also be able to write comments in the text to be displayed on the digital blackboard and shared with the rest of the class. Furthermore, the text can be enlarged, or read out by the device, so digital textbooks should also prove useful for children with disabilities or immigrant students.

However, we cannot say that there has been sufficient study on the educational outcomes of using digital texts.

Some critics have pointed to a risk of students thinking they understand but not actually taking in the material just by looking at it on-screen. Many experts also insist that reading comprehension is bettered by students having to read carefully off a paper page.

What is important is that children build up the capacity for independent thought. We would like to see a thorough search for methods on how to use paper and digital texts together, leveraging the best aspects of both to achieve the best results.

There are many issues that need to be resolved on the road to full introduction of digital texts. The national government pays the full cost of textbooks for compulsory education, but this system only applies to the paper versions. It would be natural for the state to pay for digital texts, too, but debate on systematic reform with simultaneous use of paper and digital editions in mind is needed.

Meanwhile, for students to use their digital textbooks at home, every

household must have the appropriate digital communications infrastructure in place. How to help destitute households cover the cost of installing this and paying for the service is a major task to consider going forward.

Teaching staff must also have the technical skills to use digital texts to the best effect. To prevent educational inequality from emerging among schools and regions, there ought to be thorough digital text training for teachers.

This school year, the education ministry is conducting digital textbook pilot programs in about 40% of Japan's primary and junior high schools. In addition to learning outcomes, the ministry is investigating the texts' impact on the children's health, such as on their eyesight.

Rather than starting out with a particular launch date for the digital textbooks, the education ministry must carefully work through all the potential problems associated with them, and make sure they are used to actually improve learning.

(出典 : EDITORIAL / Intro of digital textbooks to Japan's classrooms must benefit learning, The Mainichi, June 21, 2021, 原文のまま)

The Mainichi, June 21, 2021

問題2 次の二つの図は、令和3年版『消費者白書』からの引用である。これらの図に基づいて、以下の設問に答えなさい。

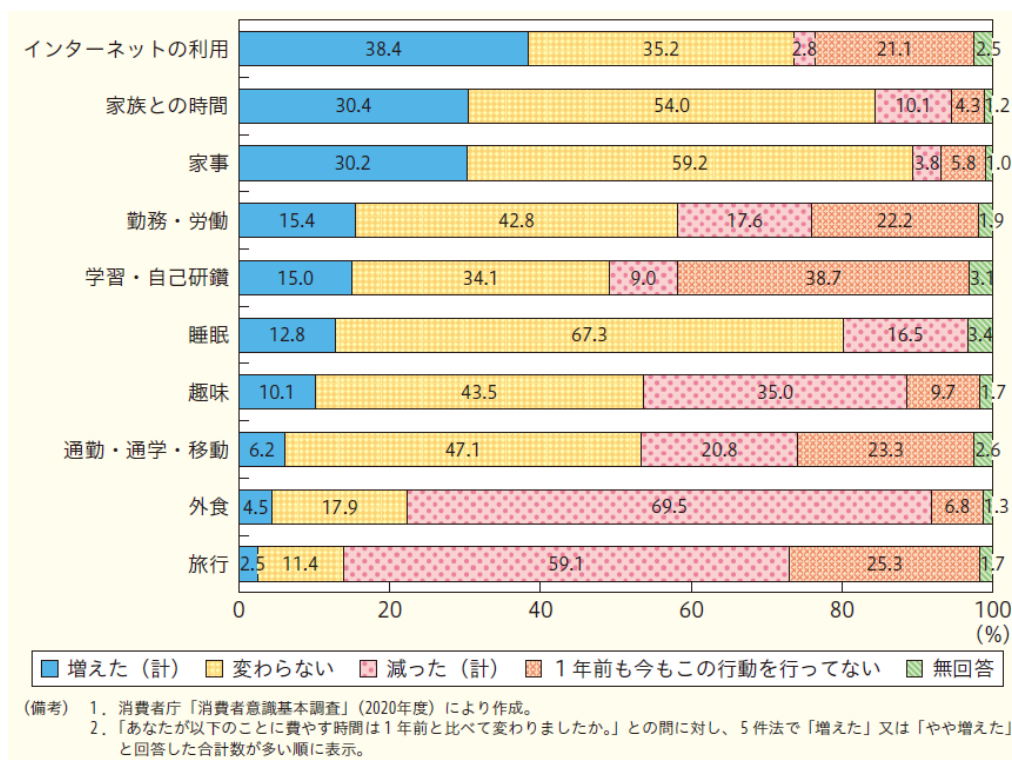


図1 消費者の時間の使い方の変化

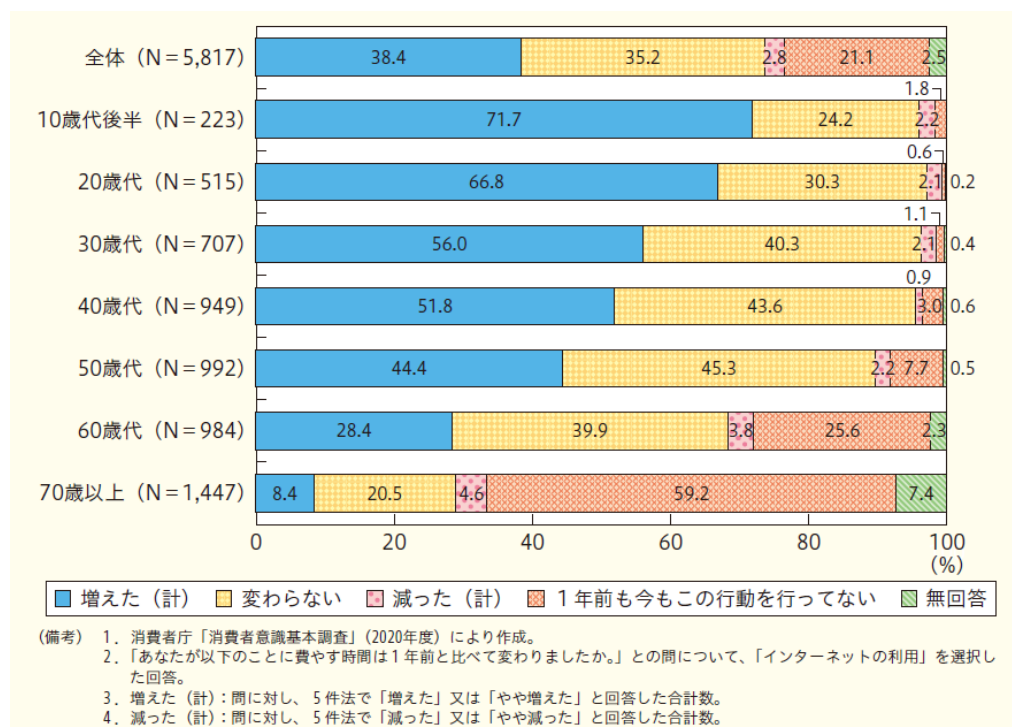


図2 「インターネットの利用」に費やす時間の変化(年齢層別)

設 問

問 1 図 1 の説明を 200 字以内で書きなさい。

問 2 図 1 と図 2 を踏まえて、年齢層の違いに着目し、消費者の時間の使い方の変化について、その理由を含めて 200 字以内で書きなさい。