

# 令和8年度保育学科，服飾美術学科

## 試験問題

### 外国語

(試験時間60分)

受験番号	
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### 受験上の注意

- 1 机の上には、「外国語」の「問題冊子」1部と「解答用紙」1枚とが配付してあります。  
「始め」の指示があるまでは、表紙の「受験上の注意」を読むだけで、「問題冊子」や「解答用紙」に手を触れてはいけません。
- 2 「受験票」を机の上に置き、筆記用具を準備しなさい。  
「下敷き」の使用は認めません。
- 3 これは「外国語」の試験で、試験時間は「60分」です。
- 4 「始め」の指示があったら、「問題冊子」と「解答用紙」に「受験番号」を記入してから、解答にかかりなさい。  
解答はすべて「解答用紙」の所定の欄に記入しなさい。
- 5 印刷の不鮮明な箇所があったら、手を挙げて指示を受けなさい。
- 6 「やめ」の指示があったら、直ちに鉛筆などを置き、「受験番号」の記入漏れがないかどうかを確かめなさい。
- 7 試験開始後30分までは退室できません。
- 8 試験中の用便や試験開始30分以後の退室などには、手を挙げて指示を受けなさい。

[I] 次の英文の (1) ~ (10) に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下の(a)~(j)のうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来るものも小文字で示している。

A Miyajima visitor tax of 100 yen was ( 1 ) on October 1 to visit the island, home to Itsukushimajinja Shrine, a World Heritage ( 2 ).

The new fee is to combat overtourism and is ( 3 ) to generate 104 million yen in tax \*revenues in the first six months.

The money will be used to clean up \*litter, ( 4 ) public toilets and move unpleasant power cables ( 5 ).

Local ( 6 ) said the tax will help them keep Miyajima, or Itsukushima, as a ( 7 ) tourist destination.

( 8 ) of Miyajima and those who work or study on the island won't have to pay. Preschoolers, people with ( 9 ) and students on school trips will also be ( 10 ).

出典：“Miyajima adds fee to visit famed shrine island.” *Asahi Weekly*,  
October 15, 2023 を一部改変

\*revenues < revenue : 収入      \*litter : ごみ

(a) disabilities (b) excluded (c) estimated (d) introduced (e) maintain  
(f) officials (g) residents (h) site (i) sustainable (j) underground

[II] 次の(1)～(10)の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) Debora got out of the classroom without ( ) a word.  
① say ② said ③ saying ④ to say
- (2) We left Japan ( ) the morning of January 15.  
① with ② for ③ at ④ on
- (3) Take this pill, ( ) you will feel much better.  
① if ② and ③ though ④ or
- (4) This is the place ( ) I would like to live.  
① which ② what ③ where ④ why
- (5) Catherine ( ) three children on her own.  
① lived up ② brought up ③ showed up ④ grew up
- (6) It is not important ( ) we win the game or not.  
① that ② which ③ whether ④ why
- (7) My parents would not let me ( ) to the movies with Jun.  
① go ② going ③ to go ④ to going
- (8) I think it is difficult to ( ) genuine pearls from artificial ones.  
① say ② determine ③ decide ④ distinguish
- (9) ( ) you do me a favor?  
① May ② Should ③ Ought ④ Would
- (10) Can I ( ) this hat on?  
① wear ② try ③ use ④ take

[III] 次の(1)～(7)について、与えられた日本語の意味になるように( )の中の①～⑥を並べかえるとき、( )内で前から4番目に来る番号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字で示してある。

- (1) わたしはナンシーが突然仕事を辞めた理由を知らない。  
I don't ( ① quit ② the reason ③ her job ④ know ⑤ Nancy ⑥ why ) suddenly.
- (2) その地域で話されている言語は理解するのが難しい。  
The ( ① spoken ② difficult ③ in ④ is ⑤ the district ⑥ language ) to understand.
- (3) あなたはただ家に居て私からの電話を待ちさえすればいい。  
( ① you ② all ③ stay ④ do ⑤ have to ⑥ is ) at home and wait for a call from me.
- (4) これで失礼します。お互いに連絡を取り合いましょう。  
I have to say goodbye now. Let's ( ① other ② in ③ with ④ keep ⑤ touch ⑥ each ) .
- (5) 明日のことを心配しても無駄だ。  
It ( ① no ② use ③ about ④ is ⑤ worrying ⑥ what ) will happen tomorrow.
- (6) 毎朝4時に起きるほどつらいことはない。  
( ① as ② getting ③ so hard ④ is ⑤ nothing ⑥ up ) at 4 a.m. every morning.
- (7) 病気になるまで健康がどれほど大切か気付かなかった。  
I didn't realize ( ① was ② much ③ until ④ important ⑤ how ⑥ my health ) I got sick.

[IV] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

The Mainichi Shimbun answers some common questions readers may have about the recent increase in the percentage of men in Japan taking child care leave and issues yet to be solved.

Question: How many men in Japan are taking child care leave nowadays?  
 Answer: According to the results of the Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management for \*fiscal 2023, released by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in July, the percentage of men taking child care leave increased 13 percentage points from the previous fiscal year to 30.1%, exceeding 30% for the first time since statistics began being kept.

Q: How had the statistics changed before that?

A: While the \*maternity leave take-up rate has remained at between 80% and 90% since fiscal 2007, the rate for \*paternity leave had been in the 1% to 3% range between fiscal 2007 and 2016. Since then, the percentage has increased year by year, and after exceeding 10% in fiscal 2020, the rate of increase has become larger. ①In order to encourage male workers to take child care leave, companies in Japan have been required since April 2022 to ask the intention of their employees who are expecting a child. In October 2022, a “\*postpartum paternity leave” program began for men, allowing them to take up to four weeks of leave \*in installments within eight weeks after childbirth. The labor ministry believes that these are the reasons behind the change.

Q: So, it's become easier to take paternity leave, hasn't it?

A: When looking at the data by business size, while the paternity leave take-up rate for \*business establishments with 500 or more employees was 34.2%, the rate for those with five to 29 employees was 26.2%. Also, the rate varied from the 10% to 50% range depending on the industry. The national government has set a target of 50% in the private enterprise for male employees to take child care leave by 2025, and further efforts are needed.

Q: How can we make it easier for more men to take paternity leave?

A: In another survey by the labor ministry, the reasons given by men for not taking child care leave included, “I didn't want to reduce my income,” and, “The atmosphere in the workplace made it uncomfortable to take leave.” Starting this year, the ministry is offering subsidies to small and medium-sized companies to provide benefits to co-workers who take over the work of employees on child care leave.②The ministry plans to improve the workplace environment in the future by expanding the coverage of companies required to disclose the rate of child care leave taken, and by increasing the benefits if both the father and mother take child care leave within a certain period of time.

出典：“How much has the percentage of men taking child care leave risen in Japan?” *The Mainichi*, September 14, 2024を一部改変

\*fiscal ~ : ~年会計年度 (年度)

\*maternity : 母であること

\*paternity : 父であること

\*postpartum : 産後の

\*in installments : 分割で

\*business establishments : 事業所

Table 1 The Rate of Men Taking Child Care Leave

	Percentage
Fiscal Year 2022	(ア)
Fiscal Year 2023	(イ)

Table 2 The Paternity Leave Take-up Rate for Business Establishments

	Percentage
500 or more employees	(ウ)
five to 29 employees	(エ)

(英文を元に作問者が表を作成)

- 問1 上記の表の (ア) ~ (エ) に入る適切な数字を答えなさい。
- 問2 下線部①を和訳しなさい。
- 問3 男性が育児休暇を取得しなかった理由を2点、本文に即して日本語で述べなさい。
- 問4 下線部②について、厚生労働省は将来職場環境をどのように改善させていきたいと考えているか、本文に即して2点日本語で説明しなさい。
- 問5 次の (ア) ~ (エ) の各文の内容が本文と一致していれば○を、異なっていれば×を解答欄に記入しなさい。
- (ア) 2007年度から2016年度にかけて、女性の育児休業取得率は8割に達しなかった。
- (イ) 男性の育児休業取得率は、2020年度に1割を超えた。
- (ウ) 中央政府は、2025年までに民間企業の男性の育児休業取得率を5割に引き上げることを目指している。
- (エ) 厚生労働省は、2024年から、育児休業を取得した男性従業員がいる中小企業に対して補助金を支給する。