

H6-2024-

学 科

## (多肢選択式)試験問題

### 注 意 事 項

1. 問題は **26 題(20 ページ)**で、解答時間は **2 時間**です。
2. この問題集で単位の明示されていない量については、全て国際単位系 (SI)を用いることとします。
3. この問題集は、本試験種目終了後に持ち帰りができます。
4. 本試験種目の途中で退室する場合は、退室時の問題集の持ち帰りはできませんが、希望する方には後ほど渡します。別途試験官の指示に従ってください。なお、試験時間中に、この問題集を切り取ったり、転記したりしないでください。
5. 下欄に受験番号等を記入してください。

第1次試験地	受験番号	氏 名
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**指示があるまで中を開いてはいけません。**

途中で退室する場合………本試験種目終了後の問題集の持ち帰りを

希望しない

【No. 1】  $a = \sqrt{4-2\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $b = \sqrt{4+2\sqrt{3}}$  であるとき、 $\frac{b}{a} - \frac{a}{b}$  の値はいくらか。

1.  $-4+2\sqrt{3}$
2.  $\sqrt{3}$
3. 2
4.  $2\sqrt{3}$
5.  $4+2\sqrt{3}$

【No. 2】 実数の部分集合である  $A$ ,  $B$  をそれぞれ

$$A = \{m \mid x \text{ の 2 次方程式 } x^2 - 2mx - m + 12 = 0 \text{ が相異なる二つの実数解をもつ}\}$$

$$B = \{m \mid m^2 - 16 \leq 0\}$$

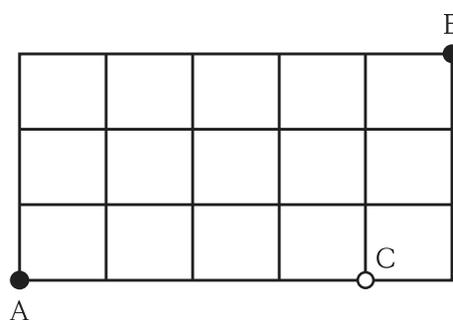
とするとき、集合  $A \cap B$  として正しいのはどれか。

1.  $\{m \mid m < -4, m > 3\}$
2.  $\{m \mid m \leq -4, m \geq 3\}$
3.  $\{m \mid m = -4, 3 < m \leq 4\}$
4.  $\{m \mid 3 \leq m \leq 4\}$
5.  $\{m \mid 3 < m \leq 4\}$

【No. 3】 四角形 ABCD において、 $\angle ABD = 45^\circ$ 、 $\angle ADC = 105^\circ$ 、 $\angle CBD = 30^\circ$ 、 $AD = \sqrt{2}$  であるとき、CD の長さはいくらか。

1. 1
2.  $\sqrt{2}$
3.  $\sqrt{3}$
4. 2
5.  $2\sqrt{2}$

【No. 4】 図のように各区画が正方形になるように道路が並んでいる。P と Q の二人がこの道路を、P は A 地点を出発して B 地点を目指し、Q は B 地点を出発して A 地点を目指し、それぞれ最短経路で移動する。二人は同時に出発して同じ速さで移動し、各交差点において 2 通りの進み方があるときは  $\frac{1}{2}$  の確率でどちらかを選ぶとする。このとき、C 地点で P と Q が出会う確率はいくらか。



1.  $\frac{1}{14^2}$
2.  $\frac{3}{14^2}$
3.  $\frac{1}{2^6}$
4.  $\frac{5}{2^8}$
5.  $\frac{3}{2^7}$

【No. 5】 四面体 ABCD について、AB, BC, CD, DA の中点をそれぞれ P, Q, R, S とする。  
 $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$ ,  $\angle BPQ = 60^\circ$ ,  $\angle QPS = 75^\circ$  であるとき、 $\angle PSR$  はいくらか。

1.  $105^\circ$
2.  $110^\circ$
3.  $120^\circ$
4.  $125^\circ$
5.  $135^\circ$

【No. 6】  $11^{20}$  の下 4 桁として正しいのはどれか。

1. 0001
2. 0201
3. 1201
4. 2101
5. 9201

【No. 7】  $xy$  平面上において、点  $A\left(2, \frac{9}{2}\right)$ 、点  $B\left(-1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$  と直線  $l: 2x - 2y - 1 = 0$  がある。  
直線  $l$  上にある点  $P$  のうち、線分  $AP$  の長さ と 線分  $BP$  の長さ の和が最小となる点  $P$  の座標として正しいのはどれか。

1.  $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

2.  $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right)$

3.  $\left(2, \frac{3}{2}\right)$

4.  $\left(\frac{5}{2}, 2\right)$

5.  $\left(3, \frac{5}{2}\right)$

【No. 8】  $xy$  平面上において、直線  $y = \frac{3}{4}x$  を原点を中心に反時計回りに  $45^\circ$  回転した直線の方  
程式として正しいのはどれか。

1.  $y = 3x$

2.  $y = 4x$

3.  $y = 5x$

4.  $y = 6x$

5.  $y = 7x$

【No. 9】  $3^x = 4^y = 12^z$  ( $x \neq 0$ ) であるとき、 $xy - yz - zx$  はいくらか。

1.  $-1$
2.  $0$
3.  $1$
4.  $2$
5.  $3$

【No. 10】  $x$  についての方程式  $x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - a = 0$  が、相異なる三つの実数解をもつような定数  $a$  の範囲として正しいのはどれか。

1.  $a = -1, 3$
2.  $a = 0, \frac{3 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{2}$
3.  $-27 < a < 5$
4.  $-1 < a < 3$
5.  $\frac{3 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2} < a < 0, \frac{3 + 3\sqrt{5}}{2} < a$

【No. 11】  $xy$  平面上の曲線  $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$  と直線  $y = x$  で囲まれた図形の面積はいくらか。

1. 4
2. 8
3. 10
4. 12
5. 16

【No. 12】 次のように定められた数列  $\{a_n\}$  について、 $a_{101}$  の値はいくらか。

$$a_1 = 2, \quad \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

1.  $\frac{2}{10101}$
2.  $\frac{1}{5050}$
3.  $\frac{2}{9901}$
4. 5050
5.  $\frac{10101}{2}$

【No. 13】 二つのベクトル  $\vec{a} = (3, 2, 2)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (3, -2, 0)$  の両方に垂直で、大きさが7であるベクトルとして正しいのは次のうちではどれか。

1.  $(-2\sqrt{2}, -4, 5)$
2.  $(-2, -3, 6)$
3.  $(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{3}, -6)$
4.  $(2, -3, 6)$
5.  $(4, 6, -12)$

【No. 14】 次の㉗～㉞のうち、下線部の語句を各行右側の( )内の単語に置き換えた場合においても、ほぼ同じ意味の文になるもののみを挙げているのはどれか。

- ㉗ Our company won't publish your name without your consent. (approval)  
㉘ This program helps students consider career options. (efforts)  
㉙ Please keep your receipt as proof of purchase. (evidence)  
㉞ The discovery of oil brought many benefits to the town. (rules)

1. ㉗、㉘
2. ㉗、㉙
3. ㉗、㉞
4. ㉘、㉙
5. ㉘、㉞

【No. 15】 次のA、B、Cの( )内の㉗、㉘から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. If you get lost, the (㉗ sensible ㉘ sensitive) thing to do is to call and ask for directions.  
B. The discussion on the environment was quite (㉗ alive ㉘ lively).  
C. Her latest novel has won several (㉗ literal ㉘ literary) prizes.

- |    | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㉗ | ㉗ | ㉗ |
| 2. | ㉗ | ㉗ | ㉘ |
| 3. | ㉗ | ㉘ | ㉘ |
| 4. | ㉘ | ㉗ | ㉗ |
| 5. | ㉘ | ㉘ | ㉘ |

【No. 16】 次のA、B、Cの( )内の㊦、㊧から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. Over eight hundred people (㊦ attended ㊧ participated) the conference.
- B. She (㊦ laid ㊧ lied) her hand on my shoulder.
- C. He regrets not (㊦ studying ㊧ to study) hard when he was young.

	A	B	C
1.	㊦	㊦	㊦
2.	㊦	㊧	㊦
3.	㊦	㊧	㊧
4.	㊧	㊦	㊦
5.	㊧	㊦	㊧

【No. 17】 次のA、B、Cの( )内の㊦、㊧から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. By next month the invitation card (㊦ has been sent ㊧ will have been sent) to you.
- B. I have just (㊦ been ㊧ gone) to the station to see my grandchildren off.
- C. During the interview, he (㊦ appeared ㊧ appearing) calm and relaxed.

	A	B	C
1.	㊦	㊦	㊦
2.	㊦	㊦	㊧
3.	㊦	㊧	㊧
4.	㊧	㊦	㊦
5.	㊧	㊧	㊦

【No. 18】 次のA、B、Cの( )内の㊦、㊧から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. This is the (㊦ just ㊧ very) book I have long wanted to read.
- B. How (㊦ much ㊧ many) does this luggage weigh?
- C. There is little, (㊦ if any ㊧ if possible), hope of winning the competition.

	A	B	C
1.	㊦	㊦	㊧
2.	㊦	㊧	㊦
3.	㊧	㊦	㊦
4.	㊧	㊧	㊦
5.	㊧	㊧	㊧

【No. 19】 次のA、B、Cの( )内の㊦、㊧から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. The conference takes place (㊦ each ㊧ every) second year.
- B. Weather (㊦ permitted ㊧ permitting), we will hold your farewell party at the park.
- C. She was thinking about the plan with her (㊦ eyes closed ㊧ eyes closing).

	A	B	C
1.	㊦	㊦	㊧
2.	㊦	㊧	㊦
3.	㊧	㊦	㊦
4.	㊧	㊦	㊧
5.	㊧	㊧	㊦

【No. 20】 次の英文の空欄A、B、Cに当てはまるものを㉞、㉟、㊱から選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

It's something children the world over look forward to each year. But for those who are hearing-impaired\*<sup>1</sup>, getting a photo taken with Santa Claus can be frightening and overwhelming. So Santa has pulled a trick out of his sack and learned sign language.

A shopping center in Australia has launched a trial with Deaf Australia to have Auslan\*<sup>2</sup>-fluent Santas in three locations around the nation. Bookings\*<sup>3</sup> will be hosted as private sessions and will include helpers and an interpreter.

“A Deaf Santa contributes to the magic of the Christmas experience for deaf and hard of hearing children who can communicate with them in their own language,” Deaf Australia chief executive Jen Blyth said. “We cannot wait for our children to meet a Santa who is just like them and who can finally answer important questions about the North Pole!”

For the Callaghan family — parents Nicole and Ivan and daughters Vera, 11, Ophelia, 9, Lucinda, 7, and Esmeralda, 4 — meeting Deaf Santa was a welcome surprise. “When I was young, I always relied on Mum or my sister to interpret for me,” Ms. Callaghan said. “When I saw a Deaf Santa,  and could sign with Santa.”

Ophelia was thrilled to meet Deaf Santa. “,” she said. “I walked in and I expected to just sit there and not understand while Santa spoke at me, but when he signed, I felt so happy and I chatted away with him.”

Vera, who is the only member of her family who is not deaf, said she was glad to see her sisters communicating with Santa. “, everyone could communicate,” she said.

\*<sup>1</sup> hearing-impaired: not able to hear well

\*<sup>2</sup> Auslan: the sign language of the Australian Deaf community

\*<sup>3</sup> booking: an arrangement for somebody to perform at a theater, in a concert, etc.

- ㉞ I felt so excited because my children didn't have to have the same experience as me
- ㉟ I felt relieved because my sisters didn't have to rely on me to tell them what Santa was saying
- ㊱ I felt shocked and excited that I could communicate with Santa

	A	B	C
1.	㉞	㉟	㊱
2.	㉞	㊱	㉟
3.	㉟	㉞	㊱
4.	㉟	㊱	㉞
5.	㊱	㉞	㉟

【No. 21】 次の文の内容に合致するものとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

The amount of time children spend online is increasing rapidly. In the United States, the proportion of adolescents<sup>\*1</sup> who say they are connected “almost constantly” has increased from 24 percent to 45 percent in three years. An additional 44 percent report using the Internet several times a day. In 11 European countries, the amount of time children spend online almost doubled in less than a decade: from an hour and a half to almost three hours daily. It is understandable that parents and educators may be concerned about the impact of new technologies on children’s well-being.

But does more screen time have a negative impact on children’s well-being? Despite public concern about this issue, the link appears to be weak. Robust<sup>\*2</sup> studies suggest that moderate use is key. In these studies, the highest mental well-being was observed not among those children who reported no screen use, but among those who used screens for less than 2 hours per day.

Moderate use (between 30 minutes and 3 hours per day, depending on device and timing) was associated with the highest mental well-being. Children who did not use technology, as well as those who were very intensive users, had lower well-being. The impact of technology has been shown to be time-specific — stronger on school days than on weekends. This may reflect greater pressures on children during the days when they attend school.

However, the impact of screen time should be put into perspective and assessed against other real-world benchmarks. An analysis of data from the United States and the United Kingdom suggests that the overall link between technology use and adolescent mental well-being is negative but small, explaining only 0.4 percent of the differences in mental well-being. Many common activities that do not draw as much media attention — such as eating breakfast, cycling or getting enough sleep — have a larger association with adolescent mental well-being. Among negative factors, screen time had an association with adolescent well-being four times less strong than that of being bullied<sup>\*3</sup>.

\*1 adolescent: a young person who is developing into an adult

\*2 robust: strong and not likely to have problems

\*3 bully: to intentionally frighten someone who is smaller or weaker than you

1. 欧州 11 か国では、1 日当たり 1 時間 30 分～3 時間インターネットを利用すると回答する若者の数が 10 年弱のうちにほぼ倍増した。
2. 保護者や教育者が新しいテクノロジーにどの程度触れているかが、子供の幸福度を左右し得ることが知られている。
3. 調査によると、テクノロジーを適度に利用している子供たちの精神的幸福度は、全く利用しない子供たちよりも高かった。
4. テクノロジーが若者の精神的幸福度に与える影響を分析すると、利用するタイミングによる差異は大きいですが、米国と英国とでは 0.4 % しか差がなく国や地域による差異は小さい。
5. 若者の精神的幸福度にマイナスの影響を与える大きな要因にいじめ被害があるが、いじめのうちテクノロジーを利用したものが 4 分の 1 弱を占めていることが明らかになった。

【No. 22】 次の文の内容に合致するものとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

We could be entering the era of Alzheimer’s treatments, after the second drug in under a year has been shown to slow the disease. Experts said we were now “on the cusp<sup>\*1</sup>” of drugs being available, something that had recently seemed “impossible”. An American pharmaceutical company has reported its drug — drug A — slows the pace of Alzheimer’s by about a third. However, two volunteers, and possibly a third, died as a result of dangerous swelling<sup>\*2</sup> in the brain.

Drug A works in the same way as drug B, which created headlines around the world when it was proven to slow the disease. Both are antibodies like those the body makes to attack viruses. But these are engineered to clear a sticky gunk<sup>\*3</sup> from the brain, called beta amyloid. Amyloid builds up in the spaces between brain cells, forming distinctive plaques<sup>\*4</sup> that are one of the hallmarks<sup>\*5</sup> of Alzheimer’s. “The decades-long battle to find treatments that change Alzheimer’s disease is changing,” Dr Cath Mummery, the clinical lead for the cognitive-disorders clinic at the UK’s National Hospital for Neurology<sup>\*6</sup> and Neurosurgery, said. “We are now entering the time of disease modification, where we might realistically hope to treat and maintain someone with Alzheimer’s disease, with long-term disease management rather than palliative<sup>\*7</sup> and supportive care.” The full details of the company’s trial have yet to be published — but it has revealed the key findings:

- 1,734 people in the earliest stages of Alzheimer’s took part
- Drug A was given as a monthly infusion<sup>\*8</sup> until the distinctive plaques in the brain were gone
- The pace of the disease was slowed by about 29% overall — and by 35% in a set of patients researchers thought more likely to respond
- Those given the drug also retained more of their day-to-day lives such as being able to discuss current events, drive or pursue hobbies

However, brain swelling was a common side-effect in up to a third of patients. It was mostly mild or asymptomatic<sup>\*9</sup> despite being detected on brain scans — but 1.6% developed dangerous brain swelling, with two deaths directly attributed to it and a third volunteer dying after such a case. “We are encouraged by the potential clinical benefits that drug A may provide, although like many effective treatments for debilitating<sup>\*10</sup> and fatal diseases, there are associated risks that may be serious and life-threatening,” the company group vice-president of neuroscience research and development Dr Mark Mintun said.

- \*<sup>1</sup> on the cusp: the time of change between two different states
- \*<sup>2</sup> swelling: 腫れ
- \*<sup>3</sup> gunk: any substance that is dirty, sticky, or unpleasant
- \*<sup>4</sup> plaque: 斑
- \*<sup>5</sup> hallmark: a typical characteristic or feature of a person or thing
- \*<sup>6</sup> neurology: the scientific study of nerves and their diseases
- \*<sup>7</sup> palliative: 緩和の
- \*<sup>8</sup> infusion: 注入
- \*<sup>9</sup> asymptomatic: 無症状の
- \*<sup>10</sup> debilitating: to make someone or something physically weak

1. 米国の製薬会社は、医薬品Aによって、約3分の1の治験参加者が亡くなったものの、アルツハイマー病の症状を大幅に改善できたと発表した。
2. 医薬品Aは、同時期に開発されたアルツハイマー病治療薬Bとは異なる仕組みで働くため、世界中で話題となった。
3. 医薬品Aは、体内でアミロイドと呼ばれる物質を作りだし、アルツハイマー病の原因となるウイルスを攻撃する。
4. 英国の医師は、長期的な病状管理を実施してアルツハイマー病を治せると期待できる時代になりつつあると述べた。
5. 米国の医師は、致死性の病気に対して有効な他の治療法とは異なり、医薬品Aは深刻で生命に関わるリスクがあるため、慎重に使用すべきだと述べた。

[Nos. 23 and 24] Answer the two questions No.23 and No.24 about the following passage.

I'm at that age where the people around me are doing one of three things: getting married, having babies, or buying a house. The latter is what I'm most interested in. I've always dreamed of my own cozy<sup>\*1</sup> home, but the rapid manifestation of climate change has made me weary<sup>\*2</sup>. *Where is safe?*, I ask myself. Shockingly, most people I know are moving down South. In fact, disaster-prone areas in the U.S. are seeing increases in their populations, according to an analysis from a real estate research group.

What does that say about the future of climate migration in the U.S.? It seems that we're ill-prepared for this reality. More people are moving into areas "endangered" by climate change, as the real estate research group put it, which they very well may have to leave again in the future once the crisis reaches a fever pitch<sup>\*3</sup>. As for me, I want to live where there's the least chance of impact — a place largely safe from the floods, droughts, and wildfires plaguing<sup>\*4</sup> much of the nation. After all, these threats may only worsen in the future.

(中 略)

Some disasters are quick. They roll in without warning. These are usually hard to miss because of how violent they feel. Think hurricanes and wildfires — the kind of drama that dominates headlines or evening news shows. Other disasters are slow. They take place over months or years. Take sea level rise and water scarcity, for example. These problems are barely visible to the world at large, yet their ripple effects<sup>\*5</sup> are very real to those feeling them.

So real, in fact, that some people have no choice but to leave home and start anew. This is the reality that's informed in a recent report from the World Bank, which projected future internal climate migration patterns throughout the Global South. The report only looks at "slow-onset<sup>\*6</sup> climate change impacts," such as water scarcity, lower crop productivity, and sea level rise. These factors are enough to force more than 216 million people to move to different parts of their country by 2050. And this doesn't even include North America or some European countries — or those who migrate after a rapid-onset impact.

(中 略)

In some cases, . While sea level rise may push some people away from coasts, an issue like water scarcity may encourage others to move into urban areas where water is readily available — even if that's closest to the coast and, therefore, more prone to flooding and storms. This is where climate-resilient<sup>\*7</sup> urban planning may be key, Viviane Clement, report co-author and senior climate change specialist at the World Bank, said.

“Coastal areas are going to be both in-migration and out-migration hotspots,” Clement said. “The actions that can be taken in order to prepare those localities and make them more climate resilient are going to be different depending on the country. Those solutions are going to need to be tailored accordingly.”

Many of the places the report outlines are already experiencing a taste of what this reality may look like — despite being among the least responsible for climate change. That doesn’t mean this future is set in stone, Clement said. After all, the report is based on models that can always change should human behavior switch up<sup>\*8</sup>. And that’s ultimately what needs to happen if we want to prevent the instability and disruption that can accompany migration like this. Our behavior needs to change — and policymakers need to incentivize it through laws that curb<sup>\*9</sup> emissions. They also need to include climate change within migration plans. There’s enough warming baked into the planet to ensure people may continue to move around for a while.

And yet there’s no predestined outcome. The path we take will be a direct result of climate policy (or lack thereof). Adequate action can prevent up to 80% of this predicted migration.

“That window of opportunity to act is still open, so we should be doing so with urgency,” Clement said. “That concerted action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pursuing green, inclusive, and resilient development are going to be critical in order to reduce that scale of internal climate migration.”

\*1 cozy: warm, comfortable, and safe

\*2 weary: physically or mentally tired, especially after you have been working hard or doing something for a long time

\*3 fever pitch: a state of extreme activity

\*4 plague: to cause pain or suffering to someone for a long period of time

\*5 ripple effect: a situation in which an event or action influences something, which then has an effect on something else

\*6 onset: the beginning of something, especially something bad

\*7 resilient: able to recover quickly after something unpleasant

\*8 switch up: to change from one thing to another

\*9 curb: to control or limit something

**[No. 23]** Select the most suitable words from those below to fill in the blank space .

1. climate-induced impact prevents individuals from opening their bank account
2. climate-induced impact prevents individuals from boarding a ship
3. climate-induced impact takes individuals from cold to warm areas
4. climate-induced migration takes individuals from one danger zone to another
5. climate-induced migration takes individuals from wasteland to woodland

**[No. 24]** Select the statement which best corresponds to the contents of the passage.

1. We can live safely once we move to a place prone to natural disasters.
2. Rapid-onset climate change impacts cause more damages than slow-onset ones.
3. Over 200 million people are required to move to avoid suffering from the floods in the U.S.
4. Policymakers have to pass a bill to encourage migration within their country.
5. People must make an environment-friendly effort to limit internal climate migration.

【No. 25】 次の会話の空欄A、B、Cに当てはまる文を㉠～㉤から選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

Nana: What's your dream job, Coco?

Coco: My dream job is to be a world-famous chef. I want to make people happy with my cooking.

Nana: Wow, great!

Coco: And . So, I can buy a house for my parents.

Nana: You're a good son!

Coco: Also, it might be interesting to be well-known! Famous people can influence their fans. Maybe I can help people.

Nana: That's true.

Coco: So, do you want to be famous, Nana?

Nana: .

Coco: Why not?

Nana: Because I value my personal space and privacy. I don't like attention.

Coco: Really? I love attention!

Nana: Good for you. But it's scary if everyone knows my face.

Coco: Ah, I understand, but .

- ㉠ I'm not good at cooking
- ㉡ No. I don't want to be famous at all
- ㉢ I'd rather be famous
- ㉣ I can volunteer to cook for local children
- ㉤ I can be rich

- |    | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㉢ | ㉡ | ㉣ |
| 2. | ㉣ | ㉡ | ㉠ |
| 3. | ㉣ | ㉢ | ㉡ |
| 4. | ㉤ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
| 5. | ㉤ | ㉢ | ㉡ |

【No. 26】 The following information is on a local community's website for volunteers.  
Select the statement which best corresponds to what can be read from the information.

著作権の関係のため、掲載できません。

1. Applicants should fill in the volunteer form including how much time they can serve as a volunteer.
2. Applicants who regularly serve at schools should take the online training in English.
3. Applicants should contact the school assigned by the director of SCS Volunteer Activities.
4. Applicants should provide the completed volunteer form and the online training report to Ms. Cherry.
5. Applicants should keep taking the online training till they get a perfect score on the test.

< 出典 >

・No.20

"Deaf Santa at select malls to bring magic to hearing-impaired kids" by Adella Beaini from Kids News, Nov 6, 2022. Reproduced with permission of News Corp Australia.

・No.21

UNICEF Innocenti, 'Worlds of Influence: Understanding what shapes child well-being in rich countries', Innocenti Report Card 16, UNICEF Office of Research – Innocenti, Florence, 2020.

・No.22

New Alzheimer's drug slows disease by a third by James Gallagher. Reproduced with permission of BBC News.

・No.23,24

‘Originally commissioned and published in Atmos’

<https://atmos.earth/climate-migration-internal-world-bank-2050/>

H6-2024 学科 (多肢選択式)

正答番号表

No	正答	No	正答
1	4	21	3
2	5	22	4
3	1	23	4
4	4	24	5
5	1	25	4
6	5	26	1
7	3		
8	5		
9	2		
10	3		
11	2		
12	1		
13	2		
14	2		
15	3		
16	1		
17	4		
18	3		
19	5		
20	2		