

# 令和4年度 AO入試問題集 (法学部)

公表期限：2025年3月末

東北大学入試センター

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令和4年度（2022年度）東北大学

AO入試（総合型選抜）Ⅱ期

# 筆記試験①問題

令和3年11月6日

志願学部	試験時間	ページ数
文学部 教育学部 法学部	10:30~11:30 (60分)	8ページ

## 注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この「問題冊子」、「解答用紙」を開いてはいけません。
2. この「問題冊子」は8ページあります。ページの脱落、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあった場合には申し出てください。ホチキスは外さないでください。
3. 「問題冊子」の他に、「解答用紙」、「メモ用紙」を配付します。
4. 解答は、必ず黒鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）で記入し、ボールペン・万年筆などを使用してはいけません。
5. 「解答用紙」の受験記号番号欄（1枚につき1か所）には、忘れずに受験票と同じ受験記号番号をはっきりと判読できるように記入してください。
6. 解答は、必ず「解答用紙」の指定された箇所に記入してください。
7. 特に指示がある場合以外は、日本語で答えなさい。
8. 試験終了後は「解答用紙」を回収しますので、持ち帰ってはいけません。「問題冊子」、「メモ用紙」は持ち帰ってください。

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1 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(1) Andrew Moffat is a respected figure among liberal-minded teachers. He is the prime mover of a teaching plan called No Outsiders, which aims to raise youngsters' awareness, from the earliest years of school, of things grouped under words like equality and diversity. The books, games and discussions that the programme recommends have the stated goal of reinforcing Britain's Equality Act, which bars discrimination on grounds of race, creed, gender, sexuality and gender change. It is offered on a voluntary basis for use in schools, libraries and parent-teacher groups all over England, and many have taken it up. But this week Mr. Moffat and his course were at the eye of a storm in his own workplace, a primary school in a heavily Muslim part of \*Birmingham where parents are furious over the gay-friendly message.

Since early February, there have been demonstrations outside Parkfield Community School, led by mothers who say their children, aged between four and 11, should not be receiving (2) lessons which are out of step with their religious culture. Things came to a head on March 1st when hundreds of children were kept away from school in protest. Mr. Moffat, who is assistant head teacher at the school, reports receiving many offensive messages. Some imply that the teacher who is gay himself, has been using local children as \*guinea-pigs in an unwanted social experiment.

Among the mothers protesting (peacefully) outside the school, the emphasis is on the "confusion" suffered by their kids and the school's indifference to the religious character of the neighbourhood. "We don't send our children to school to learn about LGBT. We send them to learn about maths, science and English," said one, who complained that Mr. Moffat "is not respecting our \*ethos." The school was encouraged to ( 3 ) by Ofsted, the authority which evaluates schools and has rated Parkfield as outstanding. Amanda Spielman, the agency's chief inspector, said it was vital for children to be aware of "families that have two mothers or two fathers".

On March 4, (4) the school seemed to be backing down, although it denied having done so. Parents received a letter saying No Outsiders lessons would not be delivered for the remainder of the term, and promised consultations over future lessons. This was widely interpreted as a surrender by the school, but its bosses maintained that they had never intended to organise the controversial classes between now and the spring holidays. The head of the educational trust which runs the school, Hazel Pulley, insisted that the lessons would restart in the summer term.

The row has laid bare some wide gap within the Labour party that dominates city politics. Shabana Mahmood, a Muslim parliamentarian from Birmingham, urged educational authorities to show understanding for (5) the parents' position. They were not demanding any special treatment for their children at secondary school, she said, but had a reasonable concern that the contested classes were being offered too early: the issue was "all about the age appropriateness of

conversations with young children in the context of religious backgrounds.”

She ran into a storm of objections from fellow Labour supporters. But Nick Gibb, the Conservative Party’s schools minister, seemed to hint that she might have a point. He confirmed that schools were required to promote the Equality Act. However, without making clear whether he was unveiling a new policy or just interpreting an existing one, he also acknowledged that: “(6) All schools, whether religious or not, will be required to take the religious beliefs of their pupils into account when they decide to deliver certain content, and to ensure that topics are appropriately handled.”

That will continue to be a challenge in Birmingham, where according to the census of 2011, 40% of children were being raised as Muslims, and conservative strands of the faith, such as \*the Deobandis and the Salafis enjoy much influence.

(Adapted from “Battles over LGBT education reach a messy stalemate” by Erasmus, The Economist. Copyright © The Economist Newspaper Limited 2019. All rights reserved. 一部改変)

(注)

Birmingham バーミンガム (イングランド中部の都市)

guinea-pigs モルモット (実験台になるもの)

ethos (ある文化の) 本質的な特性, 精神

the Deobandis and the Salafis デオバンド派とサラフィー派 (どちらもイスラム教の保守的学派)

問 1 下線部(1)の人物が主導している指導プログラムはどのようなことを目的としているか。本文に即して日本語 50 字程度で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)は具体的にどのような内容か, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 ( 3 ) に入る最も適切な語句を 1 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

ア change its policy イ compromise with them ウ obey the order エ stand firm

問 4 下線部(4)は具体的にどのようなことを意味しているか, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部(5) は具体的にどのようなことを意味しているか, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 下線部(6)を日本語に訳しなさい。

2 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

The world stands ( 1 ) a food crisis worse than any seen for at least 50 years, the UN has warned as it urged governments to act swiftly to avoid disaster.

Better social protections for poor people are urgently needed as the looming recession following the coronavirus pandemic may put basic nutrition beyond their reach, the UN secretary general, António Guterres, said on Tuesday.

“( 2 ) immediate action is taken, it is increasingly clear that there is an impending global food emergency that could have long-term impacts on hundreds of millions of children and adults,” he said. “We need to act now to avoid the worst impacts of our efforts to control the pandemic.”

Although harvests of staple crops are holding up, and the export bans and protectionism that experts feared have so far been largely avoided, the worst of the impacts of the pandemic and ensuing recession are yet to be felt. Guterres warned: “Even in countries with abundant food, we see risks of disruption in the food supply chain.”

About 50 million people risk falling into extreme poverty this year owing to the pandemic, but the long-term effects will be even worse, as poor nutrition in childhood causes lifelong suffering. Already, one in five children around the world are stunted in their growth by the age of five, and millions more are likely to suffer the same fate if poverty rates soar.

Guterres laid out (3) a three-point plan to repair the world’s ailing food systems and prevent further harm. These are: to focus aid on the worst-stricken regions to avoid immediate disaster, and for governments to prioritise food supply chains; to strengthen social protections so that young children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and other at-risk groups – including children who are not receiving school meals in lockdown – receive adequate nutrition; and to invest in the future, by building a global recovery from the pandemic that prioritises healthy and environmentally sustainable food systems.

Maximo Torero, the chief economist of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, said the world’s food systems were under threat as never before in recent times, as (4) the pandemic and lockdowns hinder people’s ability to harvest and buy and sell food. “We need to be careful,” he said. “This (5) ( ) ( ) (ア) ( ) (イ) ( ) (ウ).”

Harvests are healthy and supplies of staple foods such as grains are strong, according to the UN report on the impact of Covid-19 on food security and nutrition, published on Tuesday. But most people get their food from local markets, which are vulnerable to disruption from lockdowns.

Increasing unemployment and the loss of income associated with lockdowns are also putting food out of reach for many struggling people. Though global markets have remained

steady, the price of basic foods has begun to rise in some countries.

Lockdowns are slowing harvests, while millions of seasonal labourers are unable to work. Food waste has reached damaging levels, with farmers forced to dump perishable produce as the result of supply chain problems, and in the meat industry plants have been forced to close in some countries.

( I ), according to the UN. The report pointed to conflict, natural disasters, the climate crisis, and the arrival of pests and plant and animal plagues as existing problems. East Africa, for instance, is facing the worst \*swarms of locusts for decades, while heavy rain is hampering relief efforts.

The additional impact of the coronavirus crisis and lockdowns, and the resulting recession, would compound the damage and tip millions into dire hunger, experts warned.

“ ( II ) ,” said Agnes Kalibata, the UN secretary general’s special envoy for the 2021 food systems summit. “It has exposed dangerous deficiencies in our food systems and actively threatens the lives and livelihoods of people around the world, especially the more than 1 billion people who have employment in the various industries in food systems.”

She pointed to Latin America and the Caribbean, where a third of the population already live in a precarious state of food insecurity, and where Brazil is fast becoming a hotspot for coronavirus cases. “Across the region, the pandemic has weakened economies and disrupted supply chains, leading to food price hikes,” she warned.

The pandemic risks reversing the progress that has been made in recent decades on lifting people out of poverty and improving their access to healthy food, the UN found.

( III ) , said Elwyn Grainger-Jones, the executive director of the CGIAR System Organization, a global agricultural research body. “Solutions need to be science-based and coordinated across sectors to provide immediate response and assistance for those most in need, ongoing and inclusive support in recovery and – perhaps most importantly – future resilience to all shocks, including climate extremes.”

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(注) swarms of locusts イナゴの群れ

問1 ( 1 ) に入る最も適切な語句を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア on the verge of イ on the ground of ウ at the cost of エ for the sake of

問2 ( 2 ) に入る最も適切な語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Since イ After ウ If エ Unless



問3 下線部 (3) は具体的にどのようなことを意味しているか、日本語で3点説明しなさい。

問4 下線部 (4) に関して、収穫面での問題点としてはどのようなことが指摘されているか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問5 下線部 (5) の ( ) 内に、文脈に合うように以下の語句を適切な順序に並び替えて入れるとき、(ア)(イ)(ウ)に入る語句の番号を答えなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢を複数回使用しないこと。

This <sup>(5)</sup> ( ) ( ) (ア) ( ) (イ) ( ) (ウ) .

- ① we    ② than    ③ very different food crisis    ④ a  
⑤ the ones    ⑥ is    ⑦ have seen

問6 空欄 ( I ) ~ ( III ) に入る最も適切なものを下から選び記号で答えなさい。

ア The Covid-19 crisis is attacking us at every angle

イ Any remedies must also target the climate emergency, which is strongly linked to the world's food systems

ウ Even before the lockdowns, the global food system was failing in many areas

令和4年度（2022年度）東北大学

AO入試（総合型選抜）Ⅱ期

# 筆記試験②問題

令和3年11月6日

志願学部	試験時間	ページ数
法 学 部	13:00～14:30 (90分)	9ページ

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この「問題冊子」、「解答用紙」を開いてはいけません。
2. この「問題冊子」は9ページあります。「問題冊子」に綴じ込まれている白紙はメモ用紙として自由に使用して構いません。ページの脱落、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合には申し出てください。ホチキスは外さないでください。
3. 「問題冊子」の他に、「解答用紙」（全2枚）、「メモ用紙」（全1枚）を配付します。また英英辞書を貸与します。貸与される英英辞書は試験時間中自由に使用することができます。ただし、辞書に書き込みをしたり、折り目を付けたらしないでください。
4. 解答は、必ず黒鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）で記入し、ボールペン・万年筆などを使用してはいけません。
5. 「解答用紙」の受験記号番号欄と辞書番号欄（1枚につきそれぞれ1か所）には、忘れずに受験票と同じ受験記号番号と、貸与された辞書の番号を、はっきりと判読できるように記入してください。
6. 解答は、必ず「解答用紙」の指定された箇所に記入してください。
7. 試験終了後は「解答用紙」を回収しますので、持ち帰ってはいけません。「問題冊子」、「メモ用紙」は持ち帰ってください。

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## I. 次の記事を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

In Colombia, as in many other low- and middle-income countries, cash transfer programmes have become a key instrument in providing social protection and have produced many positive effects on different dimensions of human wellbeing. With the pandemic threatening to push an additional 150 million people globally into extreme poverty by the end of 2021, many of these programmes have been extended to cushion the impacts. But what happens once the immediate COVID crisis is over?

Colombia's two largest cash transfer programmes, Families in Action and Youth in Action, were both introduced in 2000, going on to become key social protection measures in the country. The two programmes provide cash payments to families and young people identified as living in poverty, with individual or household eligibility assessed via a \*proxy means-test. In line with their stated aim of promoting children's health care and education, these programmes also ask beneficiaries to comply with certain ① behavioural conditions in order to receive payments, which is why the "in Action" programmes are considered \*conditional cash transfer programmes (CCTs). Compliance with these conditions is monitored through an administrative platform that uses data from school and health systems.

Targeting families living in extreme poverty with at least one child aged 0 to 18 years, Families in Action is by far the largest social protection programme in Colombia, reaching around 2.7 million families and about 10 million individuals. In recent years, the programme has also been an important vehicle for addressing the needs of new migrant families from Venezuela. The initiative provides a monthly cash transfer of roughly USD \$17 to \$33 depending on the number of children in the household and conditional on the regularity of their school attendance, health check-ups, and vaccinations.

Youth in Action incentivises young people (18 to 24 years) to enter and complete higher education by offering contributions to their tuition fees (between USD \$18 and \$54 per month) and direct cash payments (USD \$160 twice a year) conditional on successful continuation of a given course of studies. Youth in Action seeks to provide follow-on support for young people that grew up in households receiving assistance from Families in Action, though it does also support other young people whose families were not involved. The programme reaches nearly 300,000 young people.

By expanding both their population coverage (horizontal expansion) and the monetary value of their support (vertical expansion), both programmes have also played an important role in addressing the economic and social challenges presented by the COVID-19 crisis.

The eligibility threshold for Families in Action was lowered, bringing in many households identified by the system as economically "vulnerable". In addition, families previously excluded over failure to comply with conditions were quickly re-enrolled, as their details were already in the programme's database. The amount of cash transferred to each household rose by USD \$39 per quarter. Since programme conditions were made far more difficult to meet by the government's own lockdown, the programme also temporarily waived its usual \*conditionalities.

With youth unemployment in Colombia rising substantially, Youth in Action widened its age coverage to reach new beneficiaries (now between 18 and 28 years old). Though this move was planned prior to the pandemic, its implementation was fast-tracked, and officials plan a further expansion that will bring in an additional 200,000 young people. An extra one-off payment of USD \$95 has also been made to existing beneficiaries. Unlike for Families in Action, conditionalities for Youth in Action were not waived, however, as most higher education courses transitioned to online teaching relatively quickly. Exceptions were made for young people enrolled in courses that are not offered remotely.

These programmes have expanded rapidly and substantially in response to the pandemic, meaning that they are currently operating beyond their original scope and purpose. While this ability to respond quickly is considered a great achievement within government, there are currently no plans to maintain the changes beyond the end of the pandemic, particularly as economic crisis is expected to lead to tight budgetary constraints. As a result, many of the families and young people who started receiving payments during the pandemic could be cut off from financial support.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led the Colombian government to go to extra lengths and adopt innovative strategies, as when re-engaging with families and young people previously removed due to non-compliance with conditionalities. These new strategies could help us understand how to reduce barriers experienced by vulnerable families and young people when attempting to access support from CCTs. It remains unclear, however, whether the government will be able to build on these new strategies. Disappointingly, the government is not currently planning to continue its revised policy around the flexibility of conditionalities, for example, even though most beneficiaries have reportedly continued to comply with conditionalities during COVID even though compliance was neither monitored nor rewarded.

The pandemic presents a rare opportunity to redesign anti-poverty strategies so that they are informed by relevant evidence on improving children and young people's mental health and life chances. Without careful planning of any future redesign for Colombia's cash transfer programmes, many more families and young people will face highly precarious situations around and beyond the end of the pandemic.

(Adapted from “Extending COVID-related reforms to conditional cash transfers could improve the life chances of young people in Colombia“ by LSE Latin America and Caribbean, May 10th, 2021.より一部改変)

\*proxy means-test: a method employed in welfare programmes to identify the target group through assessment of the potential beneficiary's income and assets

\*conditional cash transfer programmes (CCTs): 条件付現金給付プログラム

\*conditionality: a condition that must be met to receive the benefits of aid programmes

問1 下線部①について、以下の問いに答えなさい。  
なお、プログラムの名称は、Families in Action は FA, Youth in Action は YA と表記し、それぞれ2字分とする。

- (1) Families in Action と Youth in Action それぞれのプログラムにおける behavioural conditions とは何かを、日本語 80 字以上 100 字以下で答えなさい。
- (2) これらの現金給付プログラムにおいて、もし behavioural conditions を付けな  
いとすれば、付けた場合と比較してどのような違いが生まれると考えられるか。  
Families in Action または Youth in Action のいずれかについて、あなたの考え  
を日本語 100 字以上 120 字以下で答えなさい。

問2 パンデミック終了後におけるコロンビアの条件付現金給付プログラムについて、  
どのような問題があると筆者は考えているか。日本語 140 字以上 170 字以下で答  
えなさい。  
なお、プログラムの名称は、Families in Action は FA, Youth in Action は YA と表記  
し、それぞれ2字分とする。

問3 コロンビアは、19 世紀前半にはベネズエラなどと共にグラン・コロンビアという  
1つの国に属していた。その大統領で、ラテンアメリカ独立の指導者の1人であ  
る人物は誰か。以下の㉠～㉤の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ㉠ シモン・ボリバル
- ㉡ フィデル・カストロ
- ㉢ チェ・ゲバラ
- ㉤ エバ (エビータ)・ペロン

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## **II. Read the text and answer the questions in English.**

Even before Greta Thunberg launched her school strike for climate at age 15, youth activists have been key players in public action on the climate crisis. Now they're breaking new ground in court.

On November 30, six Portuguese children and young people brought a historic court case to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). Dubbed Duarte Agostinho and Others v. Portugal and Others – or the Agostinho case, for short – it argues that those states which fail to solve the climate crisis are breaching human rights.

In an exciting development last December, the ECHR agreed to fast track the case. The 33 European states – including the UK (which, post-Brexit, remains part of the ECHR system), France and Germany – now have to respond with information about how they will reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that are destabilising the climate.

This case is part of a growing body of systemic climate litigation, which targets broad state policies. Much of it involves youth applicants for a number of reasons, including the fact that so many children and young people are climate-educated and tech-savvy. Unlike other cases, however, this particular application makes the key argument that states are engaging in youth discrimination.

### **Youth burden**

The applicants to the ECHR – one of whom is as young as eight years old – have argued that, as well as violating their rights to life and to private life, governmental failure to tackle the climate crisis constitutes discrimination. They justify this claim by stating that “children and young adults are being made to bear the burden of climate change to a far greater extent than older generations.”

Portugal is reportedly a climate change hot spot, with increasingly deadly heatwaves. The young people involved in this case were witnesses to the 2017 fires in which over 120 people died. They point out how it is children and young people in particular who are affected in the long term as well as the short term. The heat precipitated by the climate crisis can make everyday life – from studying to exercise – very difficult. It makes them fearful for their futures too.

The next step in the case is for states to explain that, where their actions disproportionately affect young people, this is due to objective factors and not to discrimination. They must also outline how they are considering children's best interests in their policies.

### **Possibilities for youth?**

Most international human rights treaties have a provision protecting groups from discrimination. Agostinho appears to be the first time such a provision is being used to protect “youth” as a category in an international/regional court. Age discrimination provisions are generally understood as protecting older people.

“Youth” is generally taken to include those up to their mid-twenties, but the definition is not clear cut. Under-18s require particular attention as they are generally excluded altogether from discrimination law. This is likely due to a mistaken interpretation of the law, based on the blanket assumption that children cannot have the same rights as adults.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child outlines the rights to which under-18s are entitled, and it has certainly been successful in drawing attention to the rights and interests of children. But its non-discrimination article – which mirrors other human rights instruments – is also almost always applied to minorities, gender and disabled children. It is rarely used, if ever, to protect children (as opposed to adults) as a group from discrimination.

Unfair discrimination can include laws and practices that exclude groups. It can also include those that ignore the unique needs of a specific group. The latter is what is being argued in this case. The claimants' position is that climate policies place most of the economic and environmental burden on the younger generation. Too little attention is being paid to figuring out how to share that burden and reduce carbon emissions right now.

This same argument has been used by \*petitioners in other ECHR cases – for example, where the Netherlands gave insufficient consideration to women's rights in the context of pension policies. The argument has never been used at the ECHR for “youth” as a group, until now.

(Adapted from “How children are taking European states to court over the climate crisis - and changing the law“ by Aoife Daly, The Conversation, April 8, 2021. Copyright©2021, The Conversation より一部改変)

\*petitioner: a person who brings a legal case to a court

**Question 1:** Explain in your own words the content of the court case brought by the six Portuguese children and young people to the European Court of Human Rights. Why have they brought the case? Why do they focus on Portugal in particular? Why do they argue that the failure to address the climate change crisis constitutes discrimination? Your answer should be approximately **100 words long in total**.

**Question 2:** What do you think about the idea that bringing claims to a court is a better way to change climate change policies compared to starting a protest movement? Explain your view in **60 to 80 words**.