

令和6年度 AO入試問題集 (法学部)

公表期限：2027年3月末

東北大学入試センター

※ 以下の(1), (2)の場合を除き、複製、転載、転用することを禁じます。

- (1) 受験予定者が自主学習のために使用する場合
- (2) 学校その他の教育機関(営利目的で設置されているものを除く。)の教職員が教育の一環として使用する場合

令和6年度(2024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5年11月4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)	11ページ

注意事項

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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、日本語で記入してください。
8. 解答に字数の指定がある場合、句読点、数字、アルファベット、記号も1字として数えてください。
9. 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。

As an increasing number of elementary, middle and high school students in the U.S. have begun to identify as transgender, school leaders have struggled to figure out how to respond, and how – and whether – to communicate about their actions to parents.

In Maryland, for instance, three sets of parents filed a federal lawsuit in 2020 that challenged school guidelines allowing students to express their gender identities at school. In some situations teachers and other school staff are asked not to notify parents (1) they are doing so.

The federal trial court ruling, which has been appealed, determined that parents did not have a fundamental right to be informed promptly if their children chose to identify as another gender while at school.

The judge tried to balance both parents' rights under the due process clause of the Constitution and states' rights to regulate public education, even if they conflict with parental wishes.

(2) The judge found that while school board officials intended to ultimately inform parents, if educators had concerns about a child's safety they would hold off on doing so.

The board's rules, the judge wrote, "keep a student's gender identity confidential ... out of concern for the student's well-being." The rules also call for a "comprehensive gender support plan that anticipates and encourages eventual familial involvement wherever possible."

In short, parents have a general right to know about their children's activity in school. (3) to privacy and personal safety.

The Maryland case is by no means the only case in which school officials have been caught between students' right to privacy and parents' right to know. As researchers who specialize in education law, we have analyzed similar cases in Iowa, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Virginia.

Regardless of how the cases from Maryland and elsewhere play out, this issue is likely to continue to generate additional controversy and *litigation.

(4) Disagreements between parents and schools over education are not new. In 1925, in *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, a dispute from Oregon, the Supreme Court upheld the rights of parents to send their children to schools run outside the public education system.

The justices famously wrote: “The child is not the mere creature of the state; those who nurture him and direct his destiny have the right, coupled with the high duty, to recognize and prepare him for additional obligations.” This signaled clearly that parents have rights over how their children are raised and educated.

But the U.S. Supreme Court has not yet decided clearly (5). As a result, an *appellate court in New Jersey observed that courts have held that “in certain circumstances the parental right to control the upbringing of a child must give way to a school’s ability to control curriculum and the school environment.”

Courts have even decided that there may be times when school or other public officials have legitimate interests in intervening where parents would typically have free rein, to assist or protect children. For example, educators might choose to keep information about students’ gender identity from parents if school staff members have reason to believe the students would be kicked out of their houses, physically abused, or forced to participate in abusive counseling programs, such as conversion therapy.

At the same time, school officials must ensure protection of students’ rights. In particular, many states have laws requiring school board officials to protect their students from discrimination and violations of privacy.

(中略)

School staff members have legal obligations to protect students’ privacy. According to the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, “It is difficult to imagine a more private matter than one’s sexuality and a less likely probability that the government would have a legitimate interest in disclosure of sexual identity.”

Even so, schools often want parents to be involved in their children’s education and the wider school community. This regularly puts educators in the sensitive position of having to protect student privacy while respecting parental rights to raise their children in accordance with their values.

(6) () (ア) () () (イ) how (ウ) () balance parental rights to direct the lives of their children and the role of educators in safeguarding the privacy rights of students – and whether the Supreme Court can, or will, ever set clearer rules in this important topic.

(Charles J. Russo, Maggie Paino, and Suzanne Eckes, “Rights of transgender students and their parents are a challenge for schools, courts,” *The Conversation*, Feb 6, 2023. より一部改変)

*litigation 訴訟 *appellate 上訴の

問1 下線部(1)は具体的に何を意味しているのか、本文に即して説明しなさい。

問2 下線部(2)について、doing so が指すことを明らかにして、日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 空欄(3)に入る最も適切なものを以下のア～エの中より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Therefore, parental rights must not be limited by students’ rights

イ Therefore, students’ rights must not be limited by parental rights

ウ However, parental rights can be limited by students’ rights

エ However, students’ rights can be limited by parental rights

問4 筆者は下線部(4)のように主張する根拠としてどのような具体例をあげているか。本文に即して40字程度で説明しなさい。

問5 空欄 (5) に入る最も適切なものを以下のア～エの中より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア where the duties of students end and the duties of their teachers begin

イ where the rights of students end and the rights of their teachers begin

ウ where the duties of parents end and the duties of their children begin

エ where the rights of parents end and the rights of their children begin

問6 下線部(6)の () 内に、文脈に合うように以下の①～⑦の語を最も適切な順序に並び替えて入れるとき、(ア)(イ)(ウ) に入る語の番号を答えなさい。ただし文頭の語も小文字になっている。同じ選択肢を複数回使用しないこと。

() (ア) () () (イ) how (ウ) ()

① it ② to ③ seen ④ will ⑤ be ⑥ remains ⑦ courts

2 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

*Fertility rates are falling across the globe – even in places, such as sub-Saharan Africa, where they remain high. This is good for women, families, societies and the environment. (1) So why do we keep hearing that the world needs babies, with *angst in the media about maternity wards closing in Italy and ghost cities in China?

The short-range answer is that, even though this slowdown was predicted as part of the now 250-year-old demographic transition – whose signature is the tumbling of both fertility and mortality rates – occasional happenings, such as the publication of US census data or China’s decision to relax its two-child policy, force it back into our consciousness, arousing fears about family lines rubbed out and diminishing superpowers being uninvited from the top table.

The longer range answer is that (2) our notion of a healthy, vibrant society is still rooted in the past. The inevitable byproduct of the demographic transition is that populations age, in a chronological sense, but life expectancy, and particularly healthy life expectancy, have increased dramatically over the last half-century, and the societal definition of “old” has not kept up (though artistic experiments such as casting 82-year-old Sir Ian McKellen as Hamlet might help to challenge age-related stereotypes).

In the 19th century, a country needed youth to operate its factories, consume what they *churned out and constitute a fighting force in times of war. That became less true over the 20th century, and in the 21st it bears very little relation to reality. More and more of the jobs that require stamina and strength – including fighting – are done by machines, while a nation’s products are consumed globally.

Gross domestic product (GDP) might influence a nation’s geopolitical standing and a large GDP fills government *coffers, but (a). Twenty-somethings and 50-somethings have different kinds of intelligence, says gerontologist Sarah Harper of the University of Oxford, but both play a part in entrepreneurship. And if you care about human wellbeing (3) you () (ア) () (イ) () (ウ) () ().

Demographer Ron Lee of the University of California, Berkeley, and others have shown that GDP per person, and hence living standards, are highest when fertility falls just below replacement level (around 2.1 births per woman) – to 1.6 or even less.

When fertility is either much higher or much lower than that, quality of life falls off again. Lee would be worried if he was in South Korea at 0.8 births per woman, or China at an estimated 1.3, he says, but England and Wales (1.6), the European Union (1.5) and the US (1.6) are all hovering around ⁽⁴⁾ that sweet spot.

That doesn't mean we don't have to adapt to the new reality. We do, in part because the way many countries distribute resources is also rooted in the 19th century and is unsustainable. (b), for example. Although creativity doesn't fall off with age, skills change, and we need to replenish those that are lost from the workforce. And when elderly people do finally stop being productive, we need to find new ways and new workers to care for them.

(c), smoothing the demographic transition for richer countries while redistributing capital to poorer ones where fertility rates remain relatively high. The evidence is overwhelming that, in general, immigration is good for societies – economically, but also socially. Closing doors to it is, in this sense, self-destructive.

So there's work to do, but in a world in the grip of a climate crisis, to which we've added 7 of the nearly 8 billion humans in just a couple of centuries – and to which we will almost certainly add another 3 billion before our numbers start falling again – it's absurd to say that what's lacking is babies.

⁽⁵⁾ In fact, trying to force people to have either more or fewer babies turns out to be rather pointless. Despite China's decades-long one-child policy, its fertility decline hasn't been dramatically steeper than elsewhere in East Asia. France's *valiant efforts to encourage large families with financial incentives haven't made much difference either, compared with the rest of Europe. As child mortality drops, and women's health and education improve, fertility falls. Parents choose to invest more time, money and love in fewer children. You can sway their decisions slightly by making life harder or easier for families – through childcare provision, say, or parental leave allowances – but the demographic transition is unstoppable.

(Laura Spinney, "Why declining birth rates are good news for life on Earth," *The Guardian*, Jul 8, 2021. より一部
改変) (Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2024)

*fertility rates 出生率

*angst 不安感

*churn out 量産する

*coffer 財源, 金庫

*valiant 勇ましい

問1 下線部(1)の質問に対しての答えの1つとして筆者があげているものはどれか、次のア～エより最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア イタリアの産科病棟の閉鎖や中国のゴーストシティなどの状況は他国のこととして冷静にとらえることができるから。

イ 人口減は、人口動態の変化の一環としてはまったく予測されていなかったから。

ウ 人口減の特徴は出生率と死亡率の両方の低下であるから。

エ 家系が絶えてしまうとか、超大国でなくなってしまうというような不安を感じるから。

問2 下線部(2)で述べられている“our notion of a healthy, vibrant society”とは具体的にどのような考えか、本文に即して説明しなさい。

問3 空欄(a)～(c)に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ次のア～エより選び記号で答えなさい。ただし文頭の語はすべて小文字にしてある。同じ選択肢を複数回使用しないこと。

ア immigration – which tends to bring in young adults – is a critical component of that adaptation

イ there’s no evidence that young workers are any more productive than older ones today

ウ more people need to work longer

エ more and more consumers will get interested in local production for local consumption

問4 下線部(3)の()内に、文脈に合うように以下の①～⑧の語句を最も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。同じ選択肢を複数回使用しないこと。

you()(ア)()(イ)()(ウ)()()

- ① more attention ② should ③ GDP ④ per country ⑤ per person
⑥ to ⑦ pay ⑧ than

問5 下線部(4)は、具体的に何を意味しているか、本文に即して説明しなさい。

問6 筆者は下線部(5)のように主張する根拠としてどのような具体例をあげているか。本文に即して2点、説明しなさい。

令和6年度(2024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5年11月4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

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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、折り目を付けたりしないでください。
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(用紙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. 次の論評記事を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

In a bid to play catch up with technology companies and younger generations of consumers, central banks are finally starting to take digital currencies seriously. Countries such as Sweden, China, and India have established pilot digital currencies – respectively, the e-krona, e-yuan and e-rupee – via their central banks. In the finance sector, these are known as central bank digital currencies (CBDCs).

The purpose, scale and status of such efforts vary considerably. In Sweden, the goal is to investigate the potential transition from banknotes to a digital currency, and the e-krona remains in the starting blocks. In China, the “digital renminbi” started to roll out in 2020, and its goal is to allow the state to better control the retail economy. India launched an e-rupee pilot in 2022 and its purpose is to facilitate a broad range of transactions. Meanwhile, the United States is exploring the potential repercussions of establishing its own digital currency.

Along the same lines, the European Union is currently toying with the idea of launching its own digital currency, the e-euro. As the European Central Bank (ECB) explains, it would provide a digital alternative to existing payment methods with the goal of increasing the security and stability of the EU’s monetary system. The e-euro would be held in digital wallets, with transactions facilitated by the use of blockchain.

A crucial difference between the e-euro (a CBDC) and cryptocurrencies is that its overall quantity – the number in circulation – would not be capped. Because bitcoins and other cryptocurrencies aren’t issued by central banks, the number in circulation is limited by the fact that creating new ones requires “mining”, an energy-intensive process that involves solving extremely complicated math problems. Not the case with the e-euro, as it would be regulated by the European Central Bank and be linked directly to the euro itself – there will be no exchange rate, it would simply be the euro in another format.

While there is a superficial similarity between the e-euro and “stablecoins” – cryptocurrencies whose value is pegged to a major currency – the e-euro would be issued and controlled from a public entity. This will ensure stability in valuations and regulation.

The case in favour

The 1 million euro question is why is the ECB would consider a digital currency. While we all have a centuries-long familiarity with physical currencies, digital ones have some advantages:

- *Less resource intensive.* ^①A central bank digital currency doesn’t require printing, validation, circulation, monitoring and replacement, and thus would have a considerably lower ecological footprint. That it will be issued rather than mined adds to its energy efficiency. The International Monetary Fund estimates that a CBDC’s payment system for clearance and settlement could use hundreds of thousand of times less energy than physical currencies and cryptocurrencies while maintaining low transaction costs.
- *Increased banking access.* Because a digital euro would be directly managed by central banks, it would eliminate the need for intermediaries such as private financial institutions. It thus has

the potential to reduce economic exclusion, such as in the cases of “the unbanked” – low-income people without bank accounts. The ECB would create and sustain the required infrastructure, making the e-euro available to all. For example, while private institutions would require a minimum credibility score to open an account, governments could facilitate access to money by opening digital wallets as part of a social policy agenda.

- *Economic *sovereignty.* It can protect the euro from competing CBDC and other cryptocurrencies and thus defend Europe’s economic sovereignty. It will also allow governments to monitor transactions and so reduce tax avoidance and money laundering .

Where a digital currency leaves central and commercial banks

Given the potential advantages of central bank digital currencies, what is holding countries back? Everything depends on how CBDCs are be designed and implemented, and some challenges that might overshadow any potential.

- *Pushing back against* ^②*private digital currencies.* Imagine a world where private digital currencies like bitcoin or Facebook’s libra become the means for a substantial share of world’s financial transactions. In this world, the value of the means of exchange would be entirely determined by supply and demand or by the private venture – for example, Facebook itself. The introduction of CBDCs would enable central banks to determine the value of money itself and thus help ensure their country’s monetary sovereignty. People will still be able to choose between national currencies or those supported by private firms, but with the e-euro, Europe will at least be on an equal footing.
- *Balancing security and privacy.* The basic principle of tangible money is anonymity. In its cash format, money can be exchanged for goods or services without necessarily disclosing one’s identity with every transaction. A fully secure digital currency would require that all transaction information be reported to the authorities, while a fully private one disclose no information. The former would give too much power to central authorities, while the latter would encourage tax avoidance and other *nefarious behaviour. The traceability of blockchain can assist in tracking back the full financial history, but should the identity of the actor be public information? The e-euro is likely to operate in a ^③*semi-anonymous format* to preserve a balance between security and privacy.
- *More stability, less speculation.* The initial idea of digital currencies was that they would become decentralized means of exchange, governed by the forces of supply and demand. However, they shortly became *speculative assets, subject to vertiginous spikes and brutal crashes. Instead, a major currency should reflect the conditions of the real economy rather than speculation about its future state.

So is the e-euro something that we need or want? This depends on how it will be designed and regulated. For this particular venture, given the complexity of EU regulation, the devil is in the details.

(Iordanis Kalaitzoglou, “Meet the EU’s answer to crypto: the e-euro”, *The Conversation*. May 31, 2023 より一部改変)

*sovereignty : 主権

*nefarious : (especially of activities) morally bad

*speculative : 投機的

問 1 筆者によれば、デジタル通貨の導入を検討する理由は、国などによって異なる。以下の選択肢のうち、この論評記事において欧州中央銀行（ECB）がデジタル通貨を検討したとされている主たる理由を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ㉠ 多様な取引を可能とすること
- ㉡ 通貨の価値を需給関係により決定させること
- ㉢ 個人などによる取引を監視対象とすること
- ㉣ 物理的な通貨からの離脱を検証すること
- ㉤ 通貨システムの安全性と安定性を向上させること

問 2 下線部①を和訳しなさい。

問 3 中央銀行が中央銀行デジタル通貨（CBDC）の発行により下線部②private digital currencies に対抗する必要があるのはなぜか。筆者の見解（あるいは主張）を日本語 120 字以内でまとめなさい。なお、句読点、数字、アルファベット、記号も 1 字として数えること。

問 4 e-euro が下線部③にある semi-anonymous format をとる可能性があるのはなぜか。筆者の見解（あるいは主張）を日本語 120 字以内でまとめなさい。なお、句読点、数字、アルファベット、記号も 1 字として数えること。

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II. Read the following article and answer the questions in English.

From April 2022, people age 18 and 19 in Japan will legally be classed as adults and will be given more freedom in making life choices without parental consent — albeit not without criminal responsibilities, due to planned amendments to the Civil Code and Juvenile Law.

What will be changed in this legislation and how will those changes affect the late teens? Why will 18-year-olds and 19-year-olds be viewed as adults? How harsh will punishment for transgressions by such young adults be?

Here is a look at the planned amendments in more detail.

What kind of changes affecting people under 20 will come into force in April?

The government plans to lower the legal age of adulthood to 18. This will involve revisions to Japan's Civil Code and Juvenile Law. The revisions will take effect on April 1.

With the changes, 18-year-olds and 19-year-olds, who until now have been legally viewed as minors, will be able to enter into a contract without parental consent. Such contracts include purchasing a cellphone, taking out a car loan, signing an apartment lease and signing up for credit cards.

Under existing laws, males age 18 and females age 16 have been allowed to marry with their guardians' consent, but the provision for marriage by minors will be removed in April. After that, any man and woman age 18 or older can marry without a guardian's consent.

The revisions will also lower the age threshold to legally change one's gender from 20 to 18.

Young adults age 18 and 19 will be able to acquire a passport for a maximum period of 10 years, whereas children under the age of 18 will receive a passport valid for 5 years.

However, the legal age for buying alcohol and cigarettes as well as for gambling will remain at 20. In Japan, most forms of gambling are banned in principle under the Criminal Code. There are several public gambling options, including betting on horse racing and certain motorsports, which are legally permissible.

How will the amendment to the Juvenile Law impact young people under 20?

The amendment to the Juvenile Law, meanwhile, will result in stricter punishments for young offenders.

Starting from April, those age 18 and 19 will be regarded as specified juveniles under criminal law. As such, they may be sent from family courts, which normally handle cases of juvenile delinquents, to prosecutors for criminal trials. Under the current regulations, only cases involving children age 16 and over whose intentional acts have resulted in someone's death have been subjected to criminal trials.

Following the revisions, recommendations for custodial sentencing for a given offense will be made separately for children age 17 and younger and for the young people who will soon be considered adults. Those age 17 and under will only be given prison sentences of up to 15 years while such sentences for defendants age 18 or over could be extended up to 30 years.

Under the current statute, homicide is the only criminal charge for which minors are subject to prosecution. The revised law will expand that to include robbery, rape, arson and other offenses punishable by imprisonment of at least one year, with the possibility of facing the death penalty for serious crimes.

The government will also redefine the age range regarding the ban on disclosure by media outlets of photographs of offenders and their real names. The disclosure of such information would be permitted once an offender is formally indicted, but the ban will still apply to those under the age of 18.

Why has the government decided to lower the age of adulthood?

The constitutional referendum law, revised in 2014, stipulated that the age threshold to vote in referendums would be set at 18 in 2018.

Japan lowered the minimum voting age in the nation's noncompulsory electoral system from 20 to 18 in June 2016. The move was aimed at raising political awareness among young people and increasing voter turnout.

That move prompted deliberations on lowering the minimum voting age, as well as on amendments to the Civil Code that would lower the age of adulthood to 18 from the current 20.

When parliament passed the amendments in 2018, it was the first such change in 142 years.

The move to reassess the age of adulthood came amid calls for a tougher Juvenile Law, which were sparked by a string of brutal crimes by underage perpetrators. Lawmakers were split over whether to partly exclude those age 18 and 19 from correctional programs with mandatory enrollment under the existing law, involvement in which might increase recidivism. Nevertheless, the debates culminated in May with the parliament passing the age revision.

(Adapted from "Japan is set to lower the legal age of adulthood. How will young people be affected?" by Magdalena Osumi, *The Japan Times*, March 21, 2022)

Question 1: Explain in your own words the legal revisions that accompanied the lowering of the legal age of adulthood to 18 years. What new rights have 18 and 19 years olds gained? What new punishments await them if they commit a crime? Your answer should be approximately **100 words long in total**.

Question 2: The lowering of the legal age has given both new rights and new punishments to 18 and 19 years olds. Do you think that, on balance, the revisions are good for young people or not? Explain your view in **60 to 80 words**.