

Ⅲ期（一般）

令和 8 年度

武蔵野大学大学院 教育学研究科 教育学専攻 入学試験問題（3月8日）

〔 英語 〕

Ⅰ 次の英文の（ ）に入る最も適切な語句をア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. () with the latest security updates, the new operating system is much safer than before.

ア. Equips イ. Equipped ウ. Equipping エ. Equipment

2. All employees are encouraged to contribute () the company's environmental sustainability goals.

ア. in イ. with ウ. for エ. to

3. () candidates the hiring committee chooses, they must have extensive international experience.

ア. Whichever イ. Whomever ウ. However エ. Wherever

4. The mentorship program is designed to help junior associates () their leadership potential.

ア. development イ. developed ウ. develop エ. developing

5. Construction on the new bridge is (), with completion expected by late December.

ア. underneath イ. underlying ウ. undertaken エ. underway

6. By the time the CEO retires next March, he () the corporation for over twenty years.

ア. will have led イ. has led ウ. will be leading エ. is leading

7. () you have any further questions regarding the contract, please do not hesitate to contact us.

ア. Would イ. Should ウ. Could エ. Might

8. Ms. Chen was promoted to senior director () her exceptional performance in the European market.

ア. because イ. despite ウ. in case エ. due to

9. The marketing team needs to () a new strategy to reach a younger demographic.

ア. formulate イ. summarize ウ. regulate エ. compensate

10. The company recently increased its research budget, () indicates a focus on innovation.

ア. that イ. which ウ. what エ. who

Ⅱ 下の文章を読み、。続く問いに答えなさい。各問いの解答として、最も適切なものを A, B, C, D の中から選びなさい。

The Current State of Home Education in the UK

Sunday evening is typically a busy time for many families as they prepare for the school week. However, for a growing minority, these pressures do not apply. In July 2014, statistics showed that 27,292 children aged five to 16 in England were educated at home. Despite increasing public interest, home education in the UK is still largely unregulated. While this choice gives families great freedom, it also raises concerns about the safety and support of a small number of children.

For many families, home education offers a lifestyle that matches their personal beliefs or the specific needs of their child. However, there are fears that because the system is not strictly controlled, some children might become "invisible" to local authorities. This means they could be isolated from helpful support networks and monitoring. Globally, there have been some cases where home education was connected to child abuse. This has led to demands for stricter rules, most recently from local councils in the Scottish borders.

The legal framework is based on the Education Act 1996 in England and Wales. This law states that parents have a duty to provide an "efficient full-time education," either by sending their children to school "or otherwise." Similar rules apply in Northern Ireland and Scotland. Interestingly, none of these laws clearly define what an "efficient" education actually is. In reality, this can range from a strict "school at home" schedule to a more flexible routine. Some families even adopt a radical "unschooled" lifestyle, where children have more control over what they want to learn.

One of the most controversial points is that there is no legal requirement for parents to register as home educators. If a child is already attending a school and the parents want to start home education, they must send a formal "deregistration" letter to the school. The school cannot refuse this request. However, if a child has never attended school, the parents do not have to notify the local authority at all. This lack of information explains the difference between official statistics and other estimates. Some experts believe the actual number of home-educated children in England and Wales could be as high as 40,000.

Even when a home-educated child is known to the local authority, officials do not have a legal duty to monitor the quality of the education provided. Authorities may ask for a home visit or written information, but many home educators prefer to have minimal contact with them. In England, if a local authority believes a child is not receiving a proper education, it can issue an order for the child to attend a school. However, these orders are rarely used because it is difficult for authorities to prove the education is poor when they have limited power to check the situation.

In recent years, several government reviews, such as the 2009 Badman Review, have tried to

introduce mandatory registration. So far, these attempts have been unsuccessful. The reason for wanting tighter rules is the need to improve child safety and standardise procedures across the country. On the other hand, many home educators see this as an unnecessary interference in parental rights. They argue that education should be kept separate from safety monitoring.

Nevertheless, there are strong arguments for a standardised system. If a fair registration process were created, it could protect the reputation of the many parents who provide an excellent education. Currently, home education is sometimes unfairly associated with negative stories in the news. If protecting parental freedom in the long term requires a simple register or an annual visit, this small effort might be worth it.

1. Why are some people concerned about the unregulated nature of home education?
 - A. Because it prevents families from having any freedom in their lifestyles.
 - B. Because all home-educated children are required to follow a very strict routine.
 - C. Because it might lead to children lacking contact with local authorities and support.
 - D. Because the Education Act 1996 forces parents to send their children to school after one year.

2. What is the main reason why official statistics on home education are considered unreliable?
 - A. Many families move to the Scottish borders to avoid being counted by the authorities.
 - B. Parents who have never sent their children to school are not required to report their status.
 - C. The 2009 Badman Review concluded that most estimates from experts were exaggerated.
 - D. Local authorities refuse to share their records with the national government.

3. Why is it difficult for local authorities in England to issue an order for a child to attend school?
 - A. Because the Education Act 1996 prohibits authorities from interfering with "unschooled" lifestyles.
 - B. Because they lack the sufficient authority to monitor and evaluate the quality of home education.
 - C. Because most home educators already follow the national curriculum very strictly.
 - D. Because "school attendance orders" can only be issued by the national government, not local councils.

4. Which of the following best describes the author's perspective on a standardised registration system?
 - A. It is a necessary compromise that could protect the public image of responsible home educators.
 - B. It should be avoided because education and child safety must be treated as separate issues.
 - C. It is an unnecessary interference that will ultimately destroy parental rights and freedom.
 - D. It is guaranteed to stop all cases of child abuse within the home education community.

III Introduce your hometown in English in about 70 words.

IV Some people say that social media such as X and Instagram is more harmful than beneficial to university students. Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Write your opinion in English in about 130 words.