

2024年度 東京理科大学大学院

理学研究科（修士課程） 科学教育専攻 【一般入試】

小論文課題

留意事項

1. 数学コースを希望する受験者は、〔A 教職分野〕と〔B 数学分野〕の課題について小論文を作成すること。
2. 理科コースを希望する受験者は、〔A 教職分野〕と〔C 理科分野〕（「C-1 物理」・「C-2 化学」・「C-3 生物」のうち2つを選択せよ）の課題について小論文を作成すること。
3. 小論文の作成は、小論文解答用紙を使用すること。用紙の枚数は、適宜調整をすること。

A 教職分野(両コース共通課題)

学校教育は社会から様々な影響や要請を受ける。それは、教育内容や教育方法に留まらず、教員に求められる資質能力にまで及ぶ。例えば、文部科学省は「公立の小学校等の校長及び教員としての資質の向上に関する指標の策定に関する指針」（令和４年８月３１日）を改正し、指標の柱を次の５項目として整理した。①教職に必要な素養、②学習指導、③生徒指導、④特別な配慮や支援を必要とする子供への対応、⑤ＩＣＴや情報・教育データの利活用。また、令和４年１２月には、生徒指導の基本書として作成された「生徒指導提要」が１２年ぶりに改訂された。

これを踏まえ、これからの中等教育段階における学校は、どのように教育活動に取り組み、どのような指導をしていくことが求められているのかについて論じよ。

なお、引用文献・参考文献は区別して、論述の最後に文献一覧を明記すること。

（Ａ４用紙３枚）

B 数学分野

1. 次の英文を和訳せよ.

The most important thing we know about the set ω of all natural numbers is that it is the unique successor set that is a subset of every successor set. To say that ω is a successor set means that

(I) $0 \in \omega$

(where, of course, $0 = \emptyset$), and that

(II) if $n \in \omega$, then $n^+ \in \omega$

(where $n^+ = n \cup \{n\}$). The minimality property of ω can be expressed by saying that if a subset S of ω is a successor set, then $S = \omega$. Alternatively, and in more primitive terms,

(III) if $S \subset \omega$, if $0 \in S$, and if $n^+ \in S$ whenever $n \in S$, then $S = \omega$.

Property (III) is known as the **principle of mathematical induction**. We shall now add to this list of properties of ω two others:

(IV) $n^+ \neq 0$ for all n in ω ,

and

(V) if n and m are in ω , and if $n^+ = m^+$, then $n = m$.

[中略]

The assertions (I)-(V) are known as the Peano axioms; they used to be considered as the fountainhead of all mathematical knowledge. From them (together with the set-theoretic principles we have already met) it is possible to define integers, rational numbers, real numbers, and complex numbers, and to derive their usual arithmetic and analytic properties. Such a program is not within the scope of this book; the interested reader should have no difficulty in locating and studying it elsewhere.

Induction is often used not only to prove things but also to define things. Suppose, to be specific, that f is a function from a set X into the same set X , and suppose that a is an element of X . It seems natural to try to define an infinite sequence $\{u(n)\}$ of elements of X (that is, a function u from ω to X) in some such way as this: write $u(0) = a$, $u(1) = f(u(0))$, $u(2) = f(u(1))$, and so on. If the would-be definer were pressed to explain the “and so on,” he might lean on induction. What it all means, he might say, is that we define $u(0)$ as a , and then, inductively, we define $u(n^+)$ as $f(u(n))$ for every n . This may sound plausible, but, as justification for an existential assertion, it is insufficient. The principle of mathematical induction does indeed prove, easily, that there can be at most one function satisfying all the stated conditions, but it does not establish the existence of such a function. What is needed is the following result.

Recursion theorem. If a is an element of a set X , and if f is a function from X into X , then there exists a function u from ω into X such that $u(0) = a$ and such that $u(n^+) = f(u(n))$ for all n in ω .

出典：(Paul R. Halmos (1974), Naive Set Theory, Springer)

2. 以下の問題に解答せよ. 途中の計算過程や理由等は略さず明記すること.

$x = (x^1, x^2, \dots, x^d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ とし, ${}^t x$ はそれを転置した縦ベクトル, A を正定値 d 次実対称行列とする.

(a) d 重積分の公式

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-x A {}^t x} dx^1 \dots dx^d = \pi^{\frac{d}{2}} (\det A)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

を示せ.

(b) $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ とし, x の成分の k 個の積を $x^{i_1} x^{i_2} \dots x^{i_k}$ で表す. (成分は重複してもよい. したがって k は d よりも大きくてもよい.)

$\langle x^{i_1} x^{i_2} \dots x^{i_k} \rangle$ を

$$\langle x^{i_1} x^{i_2} \dots x^{i_k} \rangle := \pi^{-\frac{d}{2}} (\det A)^{\frac{d}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (x^{i_1} x^{i_2} \dots x^{i_k}) e^{-x A {}^t x} dx^1 \dots dx^d$$

と定義する. このとき, $\langle x^{i_1} x^{i_2} \dots x^{i_k} \rangle$ を A の逆行列の成分を用いて表せ.

3. 数学教育についての以下の課題に答えよ (A4 用紙 3 枚程度, 図や表を含む. 引用または参考にした文献の出典を明記すること).

高等学校学習指導要領 (平成 30 年告示) では資質・能力の 3 つの柱として「知識及び技能」「思考力, 判断力, 表現力等」「学びに向かう力, 人間性等」が示され, そのうち「学びに向かう力, 人間性等」に対応する目標として数学 (第 2 章 第 4 節) では以下のように示されている.

数学のよさを認識し積極的に数学を活用しようとする態度, 粘り強く考え数学的論拠に基づいて判断しようとする態度, 問題解決の過程を振り返って考察を深めたり, 評価・改善したりしようとする態度や創造性の基礎を養う。

- (a) 学習指導要領で示されている数学 B (1) 数列から「漸化式」の単元を取り上げ, 「学びに向かう力, 人間性等」の学習評価を行うための評価規準を設定しなさい.
- (b) (a) で設定した評価規準に対応する学習活動を設計しなさい.
- (c) (b) で設計した学習活動が「学びに向かう力, 人間性等」の学習評価にどのように対応しているかを説明しなさい.

C 理科分野(物理・化学・生物のうち 2 つを選択せよ)

C-1 物理

次の課題文は、物理学実験の結果の解釈について記したものである。この課題文の内容に関する後の各問いに答えよ。解答は A4 用紙 2 枚以内にまとめて提出せよ。

Developing a better understanding of the measurement process and ¹ measurement uncertainty is one of the main goals of university physics laboratory courses. This study investigated the influence of graphical representation of data on student understanding and interpreting of measurement results. A sample of 101 undergraduate students from the Department of Physics, University of A were tested with a paper-and-pencil test consisting of eight multiple-choice test items about measurement uncertainties. One version of the test items included graphical representations of the measurement data. About half of the students solved that version of the test while the remaining students solved the same test without graphical representations. The results have shown that the students who had the graphical representation of data scored higher than their colleagues without graphical representation. In the second part of the study, measurements of eye movements were carried out on a sample of thirty undergraduate students from the Department of Physics, University of A while students were solving the same test on a computer screen. The results revealed that students who had the graphical representation of data spent considerably less time viewing the numerical data than the other group of students. These results indicate that graphical representation may be beneficial for data processing and data comparison. Graphical representation helps with visualization of data and therefore reduces the cognitive load on students while performing measurement data analysis, so students should be encouraged to use it.

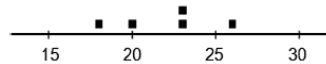
問題の例：

2a. Students obtained the following measurement results for the diameter d which the ball left in the sand:

d/mm 23 18 26 23 20

What can students conclude about the value of the measured quantity d ?

- a) The measured quantity is 22 mm.
- b) The measured quantity is 23 mm.
- c) The measured quantity is somewhere between 18 and 23 mm.
- d) The measured quantity is somewhere between 18 and 26 mm.



2b. Explanation:

- a) This number is obtained if all measurements are summed and divided by 5.
- b) Measurement 26 mm deviate from the mean value, so it should be ignored.
- c) This number appeared twice in the measurements, whereas the others appeared only once.
- d) We can never know the true value of the measured quantity.
- e) Other explanation: _____

- 問 1. 下線部 1 に関連して、物理学実験における誤差の種類を挙げ、それぞれどのように誤差を減らすことができるのかについて述べよ。
- 問 2. 文章では、グラフがある場合とない場合についてどのような研究結果が得られたと述べているだろうか。研究方法と研究結果について簡潔にまとめよ。
- 問 3. 高等学校学習指導要領解説（平成 30 年告知）理科編理数編では、誤差の扱いについてどのようなことが求められているか。1 つの単元を挙げ、どのように指導すべきかについてまとめよ。

※問 1～3 まですべてにおいて、参考にした情報は出典を明記すること。

C-2 化学

次の英文を読み、後の各問いの解答を、解答用紙 (A4 版) 2 枚程度にまとめて提出せよ。

It seems like some sort of nasty joke: the cheapest, most reliable way to extract and purify gold turns out to use massive amounts of poisonous cyanide. Scottish chemist John Stewart MacArthur developed the method in 1887 in Glasgow, building on the much older discovery by Swedish chemist Carl Wilhelm Scheele that gold, well known to be unreactive, in fact dissolves in cyanide solutions. MacArthur partnered with two Glasgow doctors, Dr. Robert Forrest and Dr. William Forrest, and pioneered a way for lower-grade ore to be stripped of its gold in a manner that has been impossible before. The MacArthur-Forrest process swept through the gold-mining world, and it is still in use today.

Some care has to be taken along the way, though. Ground-up ore is first slurried with cyanide in water, but the mixture has to be kept basic (at a high pH) to (a). With that potential hazard addressed, as long as there is oxygen present (usually provided by bubbling air through the mixture), a soluble gold-cyanide complex can form, which is then absorbed on to activated carbon for later recovery.

Regardless, a huge amount of cyanide-laced water is left at the end of the process, enough to kill off everything in this pass were it to be released untreated. Various oxidation reactions are used to turn into a different ion, (b), which is much less toxic, and water thus treated is stored in holding ponds for residual decontamination. Despite these precautions, there have been numerous spectacular (and spectacularly awful) spills when containment walls have been breached. Although cyanide is cleaned from the immediate environment relatively quickly (partly by microorganisms using it for food, if it's not too concentrated), it can leave a trail of destruction before it's gone.

These problems 2() () () the () () the () () in some (), but the demand for gold remains high and the majority of gold extracted each year – for jewelry, investments, and electronic connectors – still reaches the world this way.

問 1 本文の第一パラグラフの全文を、正しい意味が伝わる日本語に書き換えよ。

問 2 (a) の部分には直前の記述の理由が記されている。その理由を、イオンを含む反応式を用いて日本語で説明せよ。

問 3 下線部 1 の反応における鉱石中の金の変化および空気中の酸素の変化を、それぞれ電子を含む反応式 (半反応式) によって表せ。

問 4 空気中では酸素による金の単体の酸化はきわめて進行しにくい、下線部 1 の反応では金の単体が酸素と円滑に反応する。その理由を化学平衡の立場から記述せよ。

問 5 (b) に該当するイオンの化学式と名称 (和名) を記せ。

問6 下線部2 “()() () the ()() the ()() in some ()” の()には、下記の各単語が入る。“ ”部分を解答用紙に記し、次の単語を正しい順序に並べて()を埋めよ。

to, jurisdictions, whole, have, banning, of, led, process

問7 古い時代に行われていた金の製錬法に「灰吹き法」がある。この方法の原理と手順を説明し、さらに金鉱石内に共存する銀（I）化合物が製錬の過程でどのようなになるかを述べよ。

C-3 生物

問1 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

A diverse microbial world of ^(a)bacteria, fungi, and protozoa had been widely accepted by the last half of the 19th century. An early proponent of the germ theory of disease was the noted German anatomist Jacob Henle of Göttingen (the discoverer of Henle's loop and the grandfather of 20th century virologist Werner Henle). ^(b)He hypothesized in 1840 that specific diseases were caused by infectious agents that were too small to be observed with the light microscope. However, he had no evidence for such entities, and consequently his ideas were not generally accepted. It would take the work of Louis Pasteur and Henle's student, ^(c)Robert Koch, before it became evident that microbes could cause diseases.

- (1) 下線部(a)に含まれない、単細胞生物の大きなグループ名を答えよ。
- (2) 下線部(b)を訳し、この「infectious agents」はなぜ「too small to be observed with the light microscope」であるのか、その理由を述べよ。
- (3) 下線部(c)の人物について、彼の名が付いた微生物学上重要で、病原体に関する原則がある。その原則について説明せよ。

問2 DNA polymerase alpha catalytic subunit 遺伝子の分子系統樹を、以下の手順に従って作成せよ。

- (1) 分子系統解析ソフト MEGA X をダウンロードする（無料。X 以外の version でも可とする）。
- (2) NCBI（米国国立生物情報センター）のデータベースから、真核生物の DNA polymerase alpha catalytic subunit 遺伝子（Homo sapiens の場合、アミノ酸配列にして 1460 a.a.前後）を最低 10 生物種選ぶ。この時、より広い範囲の真核生物を選ぶこと（酵母、昆虫、植物、動物などを含めること）。
- (3) それらの塩基配列を用いて、MEGA X で分子系統樹を作成する。この時、分子系統樹のそれぞれの枝の名称を、その生物種の「学名」とする。