

2020年度 情報経営イノベーション専門職大学

入学者選抜試験 一般入試 A 日程

外国語 英語

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで開かないこと。
2. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページ落丁、乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に受験番号等の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従ってそれぞれ正しく記入すること。
4. 解答は、解答用紙の問題に対応した解答欄にマークすること。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰らないこと。
6. 試験終了まで退出しないこと。

1 次の(1)～(10)の英文が正しく意味の通る文となるよう、空所()に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) Could you () the books to me? 1

- ① bring ② hold ③ take ④ check

(2) I don't want to stay here any longer. Let's () a way to get out. 2

- ① put off ② figure out ③ make up for ④ give up

(3) About this time tomorrow, I () leaving here. 3

- ① was ② have been ③ am to ④ will be

(4) The data showed a () result. 4

- ① surprise ② surprised ③ surprising ④ being surprised

(5) He bought a new carpet. It is () in the living room. 5

- ① laid ② lied ③ laying ④ lain

(6) If I () it would be cold outside, I would have carried a coat. 6

- ① know ② knew ③ had known ④ have known

(7) How did you () such an amazing idea? 7

- ① make up ② take out ③ stop by ④ come up with

(8) The elevator was out of () . So I had to walk up the stairs all the way. 8

- ① line ② place ③ order ④ time

(9) Ken seems to be () about the exam. 9

- ① complex ② collective ③ mature ④ anxious

(10) I took a break at a coffee shop while it () .

10

- ① was raining ② has rained ③ rains ④ is raining

2 () 内の語句を並べ替えて正しく意味の通る英文を完成させるとき、3番目に置くものとして最も適切なものを次の①～④から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で示している。

- (1) He made a big mistake, but he doesn't feel sorry (① he ② did ③ for ④ what) .
- (2) I work longer than you, but don't earn as (① as ② money ③ much ④ you) .
- (3) Although he did a lot of research, (① he ② whether ③ right or wrong ④ is) is still unclear.
- (4) I want (① to ② get ③ this done ④ you) by this evening.
- (5) He spoke too quickly, so I (① him ② had ③ understanding ④ trouble) .
- (6) We were amazed at (① made ② the speech ③ the newly elected governor ④ by) .
- (7) (① was going to ② which ③ be held ④ the meeting) yesterday was postponed to next week.
- (8) These pictures remind (① my ② me ③ of ④ school days) .
- (9) (① of ② to university ③ applying ④ the way) can be confusing for some people.
- (10) This is a very difficult book. It (① to read ② a couple of months ③ took ④ me) it through.

- 3 あなたは、ディベートのための資料として見つけた記事を、グループのメンバーと一緒に読んでいる。この英文についての設問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。なお[1]～[5]は、パラグラフごとに番号をふったものである。

Stress Is Distressing

[1] The physical symptoms of stress are easily recognizable, and it is common for most of us to react to these sensations negatively. Understandably, our attitude toward stress tends to be far from positive. However, findings from various studies suggest that stress is not all bad, and in fact, we should be thinking of it in a much more positive light.

[2] There's no doubt that *chronic stress, which usually continues for weeks or even years, has very negative effects on the body. It can lead to depression, digestion and back problems, *insomnia, anxiety, and — both directly and indirectly — to a variety of other illnesses, such as heart disease. Although our understanding of the long-term effects of stress is still incomplete, it's widely accepted that it is related to low *immunity, which makes our bodies less capable of combating disease and, therefore, increases our exposure to risks of all kinds.

[3] Our reactions to stressful situations result in the same symptoms whether the situation is positive or negative and whether the stress is short-lived (acute) or chronic. This means, for example, that being followed down a dark, poorly lit road at night invites the same physical response in our bodies as when we are, let's say, publicly receiving an award for an incredible personal achievement.

[4] Understanding why the response exists is key to learning how to manage stress itself. Our ancestors, when preparing to fight off an enemy or find food in dangerous or challenging situations, needed to react quickly to threats: the so-called fight-or-flight response. When we are stressed, we are in a high level of responsiveness; we are focused, motivated, and ready for action. Our bodies produce *adrenalin, which accelerates our heart rate; the blood supply increases to the heart, lungs, and brain; and our muscles tense in preparation, so we feel alert.

[5] Various studies have proved that exposure to this sort of short-term stress is actually *beneficial to the body. It is the stress that allows us to study at the last minute before exams, to successfully meet an impossible deadline, to suddenly become wonderfully focused in an interview, or to somehow think clearly when experiencing extreme tension (provided panic does not set in!). These are survival tactics.

(注) *chronic 慢性の *insomnia 不眠症 *immunity 免疫 (力) *adrenalin アドレナリン
*beneficial 有益な

(1) According to the paragraph [1], .

- ① stress is always bad for both mental and physical health
- ② we feel stress more than ever because we are busy
- ③ we tend to have negative attitude toward stress
- ④ we should be more careful about stress

(2) Your group members are discussing negative effects of chronic stress. Which opinion or reason can **support** what is explained in the article?

- ① Long-term stress can cause a variety of physical problems.
- ② Long-term stress never results in the same symptoms as acute stress does.
- ③ We should avoid having stress at any time.
- ④ Long-term stress has little to do with low immunity.

(3) Your group members are discussing the positive side of stress. Which opinion or reason can **support** what is written in the article?

- ① Short-term stress has no positive effect on us.
- ② Chronic stress can also make us more focused on what to do.
- ③ Short-term stress has a positive effect on our motivation.
- ④ We might be able to continue performing better with long-term stress.

(4) According to the paragraph [4] and [5], when we are stressed, .

- ① we feel frightened but it is good for our health
- ② it may make you run faster than usual
- ③ we should do something to get rid of the stress
- ④ we will become kinder to others

(5) The main theme of this article is that .

- ① we should shed more light on positive side of stress
- ② we don't have to be concerned about short-lived stress
- ③ a certain kind of chronic stress can have good effects on us
- ④ our heart rate is always accelerated when we feel stress

- 4 あなたは、ある雑誌に掲載されている「記憶」に関する研究報告を読んでいる。読んだ内容について発表するために、どのような内容の研究であるかよく読み、各設問に答えなさい。

Memories...

Do you remember phone numbers but forget someone's name immediately after you're introduced? Do you ever find yourself with a word "on the tip of your tongue"? Has a friend ever talked about an event though you were there at the time? Memory is a mysterious thing.

It is our episodic memory that enables us to remember personal experiences and events. This gives us a sense of identity and connection with the past, our childhood, and the key events and relationships in our lives. Some events, or details of them, are more memorable for us than they are for others; consequently, (1)people don't always remember the same things, even about very recent events. Although they may hold the most relevance for us, our personal memories make up only a small part of memory. Most of our memory is taken up by information not connected to our personal experiences. Our (2)semantic memory stores facts, figures, and concepts related to the world, such as knowledge of physics, history, and language. Have you ever met someone who seemed to know everything about everything? It all comes down to semantic memory.

Studying for a test? Our (3)procedural memory acts as a personal storage system for knowledge and skills acquired through repetitive learning. It is this mechanism that improves our effectiveness at recalling details and enhances our performance on some types of tests. But what about those people who seem to be able to "do something with their eyes closed"? This is due to (4)muscle memory—the ability to do a particular action, like touch-typing without conscious thought. Muscle memory is the result of repeating a movement over and over again. This is why basketball players spend many hours practicing the perfect shot. And, talking about doing things with your eyes closed, there's also (5)spatial memory, which controls our ability to move around in a familiar space. You can easily find the light switch in your room, but trying to switch on a light in a dark hotel room is another matter entirely!

But what about (6)when our memories play tricks on us? Does this experience sound familiar? "It happened on my first visit to Paris. I was walking along a street, when I suddenly had this strange feeling that I'd been there before..." This is a typical account of (7)déjà vu—the feeling that you have experienced a new situation before. It is often accompanied by a remembrance of certain imagery and the feeling that you know what is about to happen next—"When I reached the square, I knew I was about to see..." Some people believe déjà vu indicates the power of *pre-cognition or a "sixth sense" (being able to "see" something before it has happened). A more likely explanation is that although the overall situation is new, a number of its features have, in fact, been experienced before. It is the combination of these that bring familiarity to this new situation. With déjà vu, the whole of the new experience seems familiar. "I felt that I had lived through it all before but knew that

I hadn't."

Then there's (8)restricted *paramnesia. A classic example is when you may have a vague awareness of a past connection with a person, but you are unable to identify them when you see them out of context. "I knew that I had met him before, but I couldn't remember where!" Even though our memories might be good, they aren't always what they seem.

(注) *pre-cognition 予知 (能力) *paramnesia 記憶錯誤

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(1) 下線部(1)の理由として最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

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- ① 個人の記憶は自身の人生で重要な出来事や人間関係と一体になっているから。
- ② 個人の記憶は個々の人生観よりも他者の思想からより大きな影響を受けるから。
- ③ 自身のアイデンティティが経験した出来事や人間関係の優劣を決めるから。
- ④ 私たちの持つ記憶容量全体における個人的記憶の占める比率は極めて小さいから。

(2) 下線部(2)～(5)の用語に関する説明として適するものを、①～⑤からそれぞれ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------------|----|
| (2) semantic memory | 27 |
| (3) procedural memory | 28 |
| (4) muscle memory | 29 |
| (5) spatial memory | 30 |

- ① 反復学習により得られた知識や技術を蓄える記憶
- ② 体験と感動を通じて得た多くの事柄を蓄える記憶
- ③ 意識をしなくてもある種の行動を可能にする記憶
- ④ 事実や概念などを蓄える記憶
- ⑤ 特定の場所では視覚に頼ることなくある種の行動を可能にする記憶

(3) 下線部(6)の例としてどのような経験が挙げられているか。最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 31

- ① 一度訪れた場所であるのに、初めて来たような感覚に陥ること
- ② 初めて行く旅行先では、突然、不安な気持ちになること
- ③ 次に何が起こるかについて確実に予測ができること
- ④ 初めて来た場所なのに、来たことがあるような感覚に陥ること

(4) 下線部(7)のような現象が起こる理由について、「可能性がより高そうな説明」として挙げられているものを同じ段落から探し、これに合うものを次の①～④のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 32

- ① 状況は常に完全に新しいとは限らないから。
- ② 人々は予知能力を持っているから。
- ③ デジャヴは単なる作り話だから。
- ④ デジャヴと記憶との間には何の関係もないから。

(5) 下線部(8)の現象について、どのような場合に人の認識ができないと説明されているか。最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 33

- ① 最初に会ったときに一緒にいた人がいない状況で再会した場合
- ② 何の脈絡もなくその人物と会った場合
- ③ 最初に会ったときから時間が長く経過した場合
- ④ その人との過去におけるつながりが感じられない場合

(6) 次の①～⑤で本文の内容に合うものを二つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 34 ・ 35

- ① エピソード記憶は記憶全体の中でほんのわずかな割合しか占めていない。
- ② 正確な記憶の持ち主は自身のアイデンティティが確立されている。
- ③ バasketボールをする際に、私たちはよく無意識にマッスルメモリーを使う。
- ④ 意味記憶は記憶の中で最も重要な種類の記憶である。
- ⑤ 全てのことを知っている人は手続記憶に特殊な才能を持っている。