

2026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B日程

外国語 英語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験時間は60分。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないこと。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明，ページの落丁，乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は，手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
4. 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。
5. 解答は，解答用紙の問題に対応した解答欄にマークまたは記述すること。
6. 問題冊子は持ち帰らないこと。
7. 試験終了まで退出しないこと。

1

あなたは、グループで「若者のスマホ利用」について発表するために、あるオンライン記事を読んでいる。記事の内容をよく読み、(1)～(8)までの各設問に答えなさい。

*Greenwich teenagers are aware they are spending too much time on their cell phones, according to a new youth survey.

Greenwich Together, a drug-and-alcohol-prevention *coalition, conducted the survey in February and March, and one of the results indicates that about half of the *seventh to 12th grade *participants believe they are using their phones too much.

“I thought it was really interesting to see that the students are conscious of the fact that they feel like they’re spending too much time on screens and that they’re *proactively trying to limit their time on screens. ... I can say as a parent that it’s a huge issue in my house for the adults, the teenagers, the younger kids, everyone,” *BOE member Sophie Koven said at a *school board meeting last month.

The goal of Greenwich Together’s survey is to provide *insights into youth behaviors, experiences and perceptions to inform the *strategic planning of Greenwich Together and other organizations supporting youth *well-being in the community by asking students questions about *bullying, social media use, *extracurricular commitments, time spent on technology and more.

This year, students from Greenwich Public Schools, Brunswick School, Greenwich Academy and Greenwich Country Day School took the survey.

Of the 1,591 seventh through eighth grade survey participants, 42% of them believe they are on their phone too much, the survey said. At the high school level, this percentage is a bit higher, as out of the 1,606 high schoolers who took the survey, 59% of them reported believing they use their cell phone too often.

BOE member Michael-Joseph Mercanti-Anthony pointed out during the Greenwich Together survey presentation at the April 24 board meeting that about half of the high school participants reported using social media for more than three hours per day.

“That’s nuts,” he said.

The survey reports that 38% of the seventh and eighth grade participants and 47% of the high school participants said they use social media for more than three hours a day.

“These numbers are not suggesting that things are normal,” Mercanti-Anthony said.

However, 74% of the 3,197 total survey participants have attempted to reduce their phone use, the survey showed. Mercanti-Anthony said it is important to look at this fact, *referencing that *GPS has “stepped back” from *enforcing a stricter cell phone regulation.

In an August newsletter, GPS *notified families of the cell phone regulations at the different schools, including at the high school, which forbids students from using their phones at all, unless a teacher gives them permission for *instructional purposes.

In February, though, Principal Ralph Mayo came before the BOE, saying it would be good to “change the regulation that we put together in August and go back to our previous regulation,” which gave students the freedom to use their phones outside of instructional time.

“The kids are saying, ‘Hey, we want to try to reduce our smartphone’...but we, as a school system, stepped back from supporting that in the high school,” Mercanti-Anthony said. “Instead, we got very strong at the front and then we decided not to be leaders and instead gave kids their phones back in high school.”

Outside of youth phone use, Cody Kittle, BOE member, asked the Greenwich Together survey presenters if there were any “findings that you thought were particularly worth *flagging.”

Nina Chanana, Greenwich Together local *evaluator said “in general the trends especially around mental health are finally going in the right direction.”

According to the survey, youth rates of anxiety and *persistent sadness and hopelessness have decreased since 2023. Youth stress levels have, for the most part, also decreased from 2023 to 2025. The majority of the survey participants this year, 86% of them, report having a trusted adult they can talk to.

“We were getting some pretty high numbers after COVID,” she said. “So, it’s really, for me, who sees this data, it’s such a relief to see that kids are *potentially starting to feel better about themselves and how they’re feeling, but also that they know who their trusted adults are and they have these connections with not only *peers, but other adults in the community.”

出典: <https://www.greenwichtime.com/news/education/article/greenwich-together-teenagers-cell-phone-use-20327474.php>

Used with permission of Tribune Content Agency, from Greenwich teenagers are using their cell phones too much, survey says: 'That's nuts', Jessica Simms, Greenwich Time, May 25, 2025; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

(注) *Greenwich グリニッジ (アメリカ・コネチカット州にある町)

*coalition (人やグループの) 連合体

*seventh to 12th grade 7～12年生までの [7年生と8年生は Middle School (中学校) の, 9～12年生は High School (高校) の生徒にあたる]

*participant 参加者 (アンケート調査に参加 [回答] した生徒たち)

*proactively 自分から進んで

*BOE 教育委員会 (Board of Education の略)

*school board (地域の) 教育委員会

*insight into ～についての理解

*strategic 戦略的な

*well-being 心身の健康や幸福

*bullying いじめ

*extracurricular 課外の (部活動やボランティアなどの)

*reference ～に言及する

*GPS グリニッジの公立学校群 (Greenwich Public Schools の略)

*enforce ～を実施する, 守らせる

*notify … of ～ …に～を通知する

*instructional 授業の, 教育のための

*flag ～に注意を向ける

*evaluator 評価担当者 (調査結果を分析・評価する人)

*persistent いつまでも続く

*potentially もしかすると

*peer 同年代の人々

- (1) グリニッジ・トゥゲザーが2～3月にかけて実施した調査で, グリニッジの10代の若者たちについて明らかになったことの一つは何か。最も適切なものを, 次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

1

- ① スマホを長時間使うことを悪いと思わない若者が少なくない。
- ② スマホの使いすぎを自覚している若者が少なくない。
- ③ 自分はスマホ依存症にならないと思っている若者が少なくない。
- ④ スマホの利用時間を減らすことに成功した若者が少なくない。

- (2) 調査の結果について Sophie Koven はどのように言っているか。最も適切なものを, 次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 2

- ① この調査結果は, ほぼ予想どおりである。
- ② この調査結果は, 想定を大きく超えるものである。
- ③ この調査結果は, 信用に足るものではないと感じる。
- ④ この調査結果は, 人ごととは思えない。

(3) 調査の目的はどのようなものであったか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① ソーシャルメディアの年代別の使用状況を調べること。
- ② ソーシャルメディアの利用が若者の身体的、精神的健康に及ぼしている影響を調べること。
- ③ ソーシャルメディアの使用状況を含めた若者の生活について調べること。
- ④ 若者のソーシャルメディア利用について親たちがどう考えているかを調べること。

(4) 調査でわかったことの一つは何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 7～8年生の半数超が自分はスマホを使いすぎていると答えた。
- ② 9～12年生の半数未満が自分はスマホを使いすぎていると答えた。
- ③ 自分はスマホを使いすぎていると答えた若者の割合は、学年が上の方が多い傾向が見られた。
- ④ 自分はスマホを使いすぎていると答えた若者の割合は、学年が上の方が少ない傾向が見られた。

(5) 調査でわかった若者のスマホ使用状況を Michael-Joseph Mercanti-Anthony はどのようにとらえているか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 想定範囲内だととらえている。
- ② 常識を超えているととらえている。
- ③ 好ましいことだととらえている。
- ④ 興味深いことだととらえている。

(6) 調査結果を踏まえて、Michael-Joseph Mercanti-Anthony はどういう趣旨の発言をしているか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 学校側が状況を改善しようとしているのに、生徒側には変化が見られない。
- ② 状況を改善するためには、学校側と生徒側の相互理解が欠かせない。
- ③ 生徒側が状況を改善したいと思っているのに、学校側はそれに逆行する態度をとっている。
- ④ 学校側と生徒側の双方が問題をよく理解しているので、今後大きな改善が期待できる。

(7) スマホの使用状況以外の点で、Nina Chanana は調査結果についてどのようなことを言っているか。
最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 7

- ① COVID は、今なお若者たちに悪影響を及ぼし続けているようだ。
- ② この年代の若者が心理的に不安定であることは、今も昔も変わらない。
- ③ 自分自身を肯定的にとらえられない若者が多いことは残念だ。
- ④ 多くの若者たちが、信頼できる大人がいると言っていることは喜ばしい。

(8) この記事を踏まえて、あなたがグループで「若者のスマホ利用」について話し合う際に、取り上げるべき話題は何か。記事の内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 8

- ① SNS を介したいじめに対して、社会はどのような対策を講じることができるか。
- ② スマホの使いすぎが、視力や姿勢、睡眠の質にどのような悪影響を及ぼすか。
- ③ 学校の授業や課外活動で、スマホをどのように活用できるか。
- ④ 若者がスマホの使用を減らそうとしているのを、学校や親はどのようにサポートできるか。

2

あなたは、動物の行動に関するプレゼンテーションのために、資料の一部をグループのメンバーと一緒に読んでいる。この資料に関する設問(1)～(5)の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選りなさい。なお、資料の [1] ～ [4] はセクション (section) ごとに番号をふったものである。

Do Animals Have Feelings? Examining *Empathy In Animals

[1] Examples Of Animals Exhibiting Empathy

Observing empathy in animals is becoming more frequent due to our ability to safely observe animals in their own *habitats. Here are a few examples of animals displaying empathy in what we might describe as human-like ways.

[2] Elephants Mourn A Lost *Conservationist

Lawrence Anthony was a conservationist who founded the 5,000-acre *Thula Thula Reserve with African elephants. He gained a reputation for being able to comfort elephants upon their arrival at the reserve. In fact, he managed to keep elephants who wanted to leave from wandering back *into harm's way. In his book, *The Elephant Whisperer: My Life with the Herd in the African Wild*, he said he learned to communicate with the elephants by observing how they communicated with each other.

When Anthony died of a heart attack, elephants traveled to his home seemingly to pay their respects. His son said that since his father's death, the herd has come to his house on the edge of their reserve every night.

While elephants *grieving the loss of their own herd members is not a new phenomenon, the act of paying respects to a human who worked hard to help them is remarkable.

[3] Dogs Comfort Humans In The *Aftermath Of *Trauma

According to an article in *the New York Times*, Iraq *veteran Benjamin Stepp returned home from two *deployments with a *traumatic brain injury and multiple other injuries causing pain. During a lecture at *graduate school, Stepp tried hard to focus, but he was *agitated. No one in the class noticed except for his service dog Arleigh, who jumped into his lap to comfort him. He believed Arleigh always *empathized when he was struggling emotionally.

Comfort dogs also display empathy. When the *horrific events of 2012 happened at Sandy Hook Elementary School, comfort dogs were able to help children open up and heal. Some children spoke

directly to the dogs about what they'd experienced. In fact, one child spoke for the first time since the shooting after petting one of the dogs.

Arleigh and the comfort dogs provided to Sandy Hook survivors are not unique. Service dogs, as well as family pets, help veterans, kids with autism, adults suffering with mental health distress, those recovering from traumatic experiences and more. A recent study concluded that dogs feel empathy toward humans and act on that empathy, responding swiftly to human crying.

[4] Rats Look Out For Their Friends

Many don't picture rats when they think of empathy, but a recent study proves that rats empathize with their friends. In the study, rats saved their friends from drowning. The experiment showed that when one rat was soaked in water, another rat quickly learned how to operate a lever that would allow the rat to escape to a dry area.

What's more impressive about this experiment is that the rats gave up a treat that would have dropped if they didn't pull the lever to help their fellow rat. This suggests the well-being of their friend was more valuable to them than food for themselves. If the suffering rat wasn't present, the other rat accepted the treat.

Empathy in animals spans species and continents. Animals display empathy toward humans and other animals in a multitude of ways, including comforting, grieving and even rescuing each other from harm at their own expense.

出典: <https://online.uwa.edu/news/empathy-in-animals/>

Do Animals Have Feelings? Examining Empathy in Animals from UWA online, April 3, 2019. Reproduced with permission of Rise point.

(注) *empathy 共感	*habitat 生息地	*conservationist 自然保護活動家
*Thula Thula Reserve トゥラ・トゥラ保護区(南アフリカ共和国)		
*into harm's way 危険な状況(の中)に		*grieve ～を深く悲しむ
*aftermath 余波, (悪い出来事の)直後の時期		*trauma ト라우マ, 心の傷
*veteran 退役軍人	*deployment 派遣(任務)	*traumatic 心に深い傷を残すような
*graduate school 大学院	*agitated 動揺した	*empathize 共感する
*horrific 恐ろしい	*pet ～をなでる	*autism 自閉症
*distress 極度の不安, 苦悩	*soak ～をひたす, 浸ける	*treat ほうび(として与える食べ物)
*span ～にわたる, 及ぶ	*a multitude of 多数の～	

(1) According to section [2], what was remarkable about the elephants' behavior after Lawrence Anthony died?

- ① They visited his house as if they were waiting for him to come back home.
- ② They appeared completely calm, as if nothing unusual had happened.
- ③ They seemed to believe he was still alive and would return to see them.
- ④ They seemed to express sorrow for someone who had supported them.

(2) According to section [3], what did Arleigh do?

- ① He showed empathy toward the people in the classroom.
- ② He sensed Stepp's pain even when people around him didn't.
- ③ He approached Stepp because he wanted to play with him.
- ④ He was able to understand part of Stepp's lecture.

(3) According to section [3], what happened after the horrific events at Sandy Hook Elementary School?

- ① The dogs made it easier for some children to forget the events.
- ② The dogs helped some children express their feelings.
- ③ The dogs came to understand the words of some children.
- ④ The dogs protected the children to keep them from getting injured.

(4) According to section [4], what was notable about the experiment with rats?

- ① The rats learned to use the lever within a short time.
- ② The rats worked together to get a treat.
- ③ The rats chose to help their friend instead of getting a treat.
- ④ The rats shared their food with other rats.

(5) Based on the overall message of the article, which of the following statements would be most appropriate to include in a good presentation? 13

- ① Many animals display empathy when they have been trained by people.
- ② Empathy is a psychological function unique to human beings.
- ③ Scientists do not consider empathy a significant research theme.
- ④ Empathy in animals is more common and complex than we once thought.

3

あなたは、外国の Students News からインタビューを受けている。次の質問に対して、あなたが日本の学生として考えること（意見、理由、問題点等）を80～100語程度で、英語で書き表しなさい。なお、英語の質問の後には、日本語訳が掲載されている。

A question from the Students News

In many countries, students take a “gap year” before entering university to travel or gain experience. In Japan, however, this is not very common. Do you think Japanese high school students should take a gap year before university?

多くの国では、大学に入学する前に「ギャップイヤー（1年間の休み）」を取って、旅行をしたり経験を積んだりする学生がいます。しかし、日本ではこのようなことはあまり一般的ではありません。日本の高校生も大学に入る前にギャップイヤーを取るべきだと思いますか。

