

2021 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. 試験時間は 60 分。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで開かないこと。
3. 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、問題に対応した解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
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、新型コロナウイルスに関するプレゼンテーションのために、『Avoiding Infection』という研究資料をグループのメンバーと一緒に読んでいる。この英文に関する各設問(1)~(5)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なさい。なお [1] ~ [7] は、段落ごとに番号をふったものである。

[1] You are most likely to catch the SARS-CoV-2 virus by spending a long time near an infected person in an enclosed space. Researchers in Guangzhou, China, examined how the virus was transmitted between 347 people with confirmed infections and the people they had contact with. They found that the risk of the infection being passed on at home or by repeated contact with the same person was approximately 10 times greater than the risk of passing it on in a hospital and 100 times greater than doing so on public transport (medRxiv, doi.org/dwgj).

[2] Outside the home, it is difficult to rank the relative risks, because environments vary so widely. However, “what we can say is that SARS-CoV-2 spread tends to be higher in *communal areas where there are higher numbers of people passing through, or in areas where there is more physical engagement with the surroundings, for example door handles, desks and computer keyboards”, says Seema Jasim at the MRC-University of Glasgow Centre for Virus Research, UK.

[3] The risk also seems to be higher when people are more physically active. Investigations into a cluster of cases in the South Korean city of Cheonan revealed that eight fitness instructors became infected with the virus after attending a 4-hour *Zumba workshop. Some of them *subsequently passed it on to students during classes which involved high intensity exercise in a small indoor studio (*Emerging Infectious Diseases*, doi.org/ggwpjz).

[4] “The moist, warm atmosphere coupled with *turbulent air flow generated by intense physical exercise can cause more dense *transmission of isolated *droplets,” writes the team that conducted the study. However, students attending smaller yoga and *pilates classes in the same space didn’t become infected.

Regular, thorough handwashing is still advised. It remains unclear how long the virus can survive and remain infectious on surfaces, but this is still thought to be a significant route of transmission.

[5] “If surfaces have been *contaminated with droplets from an infected person, there might be

sufficient virus to infect a person who touches the surface and subsequently transfers the virus to their mouth, nose, eyes or face,” says Margaret Hosie, also at the MRC-University of Glasgow Centre for Virus Research. “However, if they wash their hands thoroughly with soap and warm water for a minimum of 20 seconds, any virus on their hands will be destroyed.”

[6] A recent study revealed that handwashing six to 10 times a day is associated with a 36 per cent reduction in the risk of becoming infected with the coronavirus (Wellcome Open Research, doi.org/dwgk).

[7] Because soap dissolves the virus’s fatty outer envelope, washing with water but no soap isn’t as effective. Alcohol hand rubs work, but are only necessary where there is no access to handwashing facilities, says Hosie.

(注) *communal 共同の *Zumba ズンバ (エクササイズの種類) *subsequently 続けて
*turbulent 激しい *transmission 伝染 *droplets 飛沫
*pilates ピラテス (エクササイズの種類) *contaminated 汚染されている

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

- ① if we are at home, we are the farthest away from the risk of the infection of the three cases
- ② repeating contact with the same person is farther from the risk of the infection than being at home
- ③ if we are on a bus or a train, we are the farthest away from the risk of the infection of the three cases
- ④ being in a hospital is the farther from the risk of the infection than being on a bus or a train

(2) Your group members are discussing the risk of infection under a certain situation. Which opinion or reason can support most what is explained in the paragraph from [2] to [4]?

- ① The risk of infection can be greater if we have a dance lesson half a day in a small indoor studio.
- ② The risk of infection can be greater if we play soccer hard in the playground for an hour.
- ③ The risk of infection can be greater if we eat at a crowded restaurant.
- ④ The risk of infection can be greater if we read books at a library for four hours without wearing masks.

(3) Your group members are discussing how to remove the virus from surfaces. Which opinion or reason can support most what is written in the paragraph from [4] to [7]?

- ① We must have other ways to avoid the virus, as it is not perfect just to wash hands many times for longer than 20 seconds.
- ② Alcohol hand rubs are more effective than washing hands many times.
- ③ Staying home, washing hands, and wearing masks are perfect.
- ④ Destroying the virus's outer envelope is very important for our safety.

(4) What idea might be the strongest for your group's presentation against the findings from the investigations into the cluster of cases in the South Korean city of Cheonan? The most effective way might be that .

- ① the air conditioners of the rooms should have been turned on to cool the room with the windows closed
- ② the fitness instructors should have worn face shields
- ③ all of the members in the classes should have washed their hands after the classes
- ④ at least the fitness instructors should have stopped the classes which involve intensity exercise

(5) According to the studies in the article, so that we will not become infected.

- ① we must learn what to wear to avoid the virus and what to eat to keep our health good
- ② we must learn which place to be at and how to remove the viruses in daily life
- ③ we must learn how many people we can meet in an hour and how wide room we can stay in
- ④ we must learn how long we can do an activity and what to do after that

2

あなたは、グループで「電化製品の持続可能性」について調べ、発表するための資料として、昨年の夏に掲載されたある新聞の記事の一部を読んでいる。次の段落 [1] から [4] は、記事中の研究者が、電化製品の購入とその後のメンテナンスについて読者に考えてもらう機会を与えている。それぞれどのような内容の記事であるかよく読み、(1)~(8)までの各設問に答えなさい。

[1] IS THE TECH EASY TO REPAIR?

The next time you shop for an electronic product, try this exercise: Before you buy it, find out whether you or a professional can easily fix it. If so, then ⁽¹⁾go for it. If it's too difficult, make it a hard pass.

Vincent Lai, who works for ⁽²⁾the Fixers' Collective, a social club in New York that repairs *aging devices, offered several approaches to assessing whether a *gadget can be *straightforwardly fixed:

• ⁽³⁾Consult iFixit, a website that offers instructions on gadget repairs. For some products, the site tears apart gadgets and does an analysis on its ease of repair. Apple's iPhone SE, for example, has a repairability score of 6 out of 10 (10 being the easiest to repair), so it could be a device worth considering for the long *haul.

• Check if ⁽⁴⁾local technicians can service the device. Plenty of technicians have the parts and ability to service popular phones like iPhones and Samsung Galaxy devices. But if you want to buy a handset from a less popular brand, like OnePlus or Motorola, it's worth calling around first to find out if anyone can fix it if something goes wrong.

(注) *aging 古くなった *gadget 装置 *straightforwardly あからさまに
*haul 距離

[2] IS THE BATTERY REPLACEABLE?

One of the clearest indicators of a product's durability is whether the batteries are replaceable. Gadgets that work without wires are powered by a lithium-ion battery, which can be charged only a finite number of times before it *deteriorates.

Fortunately, most phones and laptops have batteries that can be replaced by professionals. But more compact products have ⁽⁵⁾components that are glued together and tightly sealed up, making their batteries impossible to replace. Wireless earphones like Apple's AirPods and Bose's QuietComfort 35 are examples of popular products with irreplaceable batteries. Once the batteries die, you have to buy a brand-new pair.

So if you're buying anything with a battery – including digital picture frames, wireless security cameras and Bluetooth speakers – do a web search to see if the battery can be replaced. If not, consider it disposable.

(注) *deteriorates 質を低下させる

[3] IS THE SOFTWARE EASY TO UPDATE?

Because many modern gadgets, like smartphones and tablets, mostly lack moving parts, their software plays a strong role in determining their *longevity. After a company stops providing software updates to a device, you can expect to run into problems, like apps that stop working properly.

This is where an iPhone has an edge over an Android. Each year, when Apple releases a new operating system for the iPhone, it generally works on phones as far back as five years ago. (Apple's iOS 14, due for release this fall, will support the iPhone 6S from 2015.) That means when you buy an iPhone, it will probably get new features and stability improvements for at least five years.

Android users will have ⁽⁶⁾a tougher time. Typically, manufacturers provide software updates to Android devices for two or three years.

To get around that, Android users might turn to ⁽⁷⁾the grass-roots community. For some Android phones, Mr. Lai said, there are enthusiasts who offer custom-made operating systems, which can be installed to keep the software up to date. Check the website XDA Developers to see whether *tinkerers are building custom software for the Android phone you intend to buy.

(注) *longevity 寿命 *tinkerers なんでも屋

[4] DOES IT SOLVE A PROBLEM?

Many so-called smart home gadgets – ordinary appliances with wireless sensors and an internet connection – offer interesting benefits, like a refrigerator with a camera that sends an alert to our phone when the milk is running low.

Just keep in mind that smart home products can ⁽⁸⁾create more problems than they solve. A trash can that automatically opens its lid when you wave your hand over it may feel magical, but it relies on batteries and moving parts that eventually wear out.

“If it moves, if it flashes, if it can connect to the internet and *tattle on you, it’s an electronic,” Dr. Mars said, “and you’re *inheriting all the issues that come with an electronic.”

It all comes back to buying what you truly need. Sometimes a “*dumb” product will do just fine.

(注) *tattle おしゃべりをする *inheriting 受け継ぐ *dumb 無口な

(1) 下線部(1)の意味として、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 buy it
- ② ask for a discount
- ③ refuse it
- ④ look for another one

(2) 下線部(2)は、どのようなことをする団体か。説明として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 修理できる人を探す。
- ② 手に入らない部品を集めたり作ったりする。
- ③ 古くなったものを修理する。
- ④ 製造会社に修理を依頼する。

(3) 下線部(3)は、どのようなことを示すウェブサイトか。説明として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 長い間修理が不要になるように、使い方の工夫を細かく示している。
- ② 機種による修理の難易度によって、購入のヒントを示している。
- ③ メーカーに修理依頼をせず、自分で修理する方法を示している。
- ④ 修理のしかたを説明し、機種による修理の難易度を示している。

(4) 下線部(4)は、どのようなことをする人たちのことか。説明として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 人気種の部品を持っており、修理の対応をする。希少種の修理が可能でもある。
- ② だれがどの機種を修理できるか知っていて、条件に合わせて引き継いでくれる。
- ③ 電話をすると、希少種の構造や自分で修理する方法などを教えてくれる。
- ④ 人気種から希少種まであらゆる部品を持っており、短時間で安く修理してくれる。

(5) 下線部(5)のついた電子機器を購入する場合の注意点は何か。段落[2]に書かれていることに照らして、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 電池がシールやのりで貼りつけられている理由を知っておく。
- ② 電池が切れた場合、プロの修理人に頼むことになることを知っておく。
- ③ 電池を交換できる製品と比べて何回の使用が可能か想定しておく。
- ④ 備え付けの電池が切れた場合のことを調べて購入後の想定をしておく。

(6) 本文中の下線部(6)は、段落[3]の内容から、AndroidとiPhoneを比べてどのようなことを述べようとしているものか。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 AndroidはiPhoneより新しいオペレーティングシステムの導入の間隔が長い。
- ② AndroidはiPhoneより新しいオペレーティングシステムに対応した古い機種へのサポートが短い。
- ③ iPhoneはAndroidより新しいオペレーティングシステムの導入の間隔が長い。
- ④ iPhoneはAndroidより新しいオペレーティングシステムに対応した古い機種へのサポートが短い。

(7) 下線部(7)について、Mr. Laiは、具体的に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。

- ① 新製品が出たときに、古い端末をどうしたらよいか相談に乗ってくれるウェブサイトがある。
- ② 専門知識を活用して、古い機種でも使えるようにメーカーに交渉する人がいる。
- ③ 新製品が出ても、新しいオペレーティングシステムに変えることなく使い続けている人がいる。
- ④ 購入を考えている端末へのサポートを、メーカーの代わりに提供してくれる人がいる。

(8) 下線部(8)は、なぜ起こるか。その理由として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

13

- ① 魔法のような新しい機能がつくと、消耗する電池や稼働部品に加え、通信上の新たな問題が増えるから。
- ② 魔法のような新しい機能には、通常の修理や部品交換の他に、高機能の電子部品の問題が加わるから。
- ③ 魔法のような新しい機能が増えれば、その分、電化製品についている電池や稼働部品と同じ問題が増えるから。
- ④ 魔法のような新しい機能は、通常の修理や部品交換の他に、正確な使い方の理解が必要になるから。

3

あなたは、外国の Students News というサイト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 語～100 語程度で、英語で書き表しなさい。

Question from the Students News site:

Japan started charging a small fee for plastic shopping bags to save our environment in June, 2020.
Do you think this order from the government is effective?