

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 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、『Getting Around』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] ～ [11] は、段落ごとに番号をふったものである。

- [1] Many people need or are being asked to travel to work, while in some countries exercising outdoors is permitted. So how can you minimise the risk in these circumstances?
- [2] “Whatever you’re doing outdoors, a 2-metre distance [from other people] should be enough,” says Lena Ciric at University College London. This is based on observations that large, virus-packed \*droplets from infected people tend to settle within a few metres of their source. “Smaller droplets, carrying fewer virus \*particles, can travel further but will be \*dispersed by air \*currents quickly,” says Ciric.
- [3] But more research is needed to understand the role of small, \*aerosol particles in transmitting the virus. A recent study suggested that droplets may be carried as far as 8 metres in clouds of moist, \*turbulent air, such as those produced by sneezing (*JAMA Insights*, doi.org/ggqtj4). The study didn’t, however, test if such clouds could transmit the virus or what would happen to similar clouds in an outdoors setting.
- [4] For getting to work, modes of transport that avoid other people, such as walking, cycling or driving in your own car, are the lowest risk. Car sharing may be the next safest option, assuming the driver is only giving lifts to a limited number of people. Taxis carry numerous passengers, so there is a risk of contracting the virus from surfaces like seats and door handles, or from the driver speaking, coughing or sneezing.
- [5] If these options aren’t available, that leaves public transport. People who travel on buses or trams during the winter flu season may be approximately six times more likely to develop a \*respiratory infection than those who don’t use public transport.
- [6] If you do have to use it, there are things you can do to reduce your risk. The amount of time you spend near other transport users matters, says Anders Johansson at the University of Bristol, UK, who has modelled disease \*transmission in crowds and on \*the London Underground.

[7] Besides trying to avoid the busiest stations and travelling times, it is worth considering the amount of time you spend navigating stations. Those with long underground passages — especially if they involve encountering people walking in the opposite direction — are best given a \*wide berth, and changing trains is also best avoided. These “usually mean you spend a longer time in the station, and are mixed together with people coming from various different parts of the city, if not the country,” says Johansson.

[8] The risk of exposure may be slightly lower on buses, trains and trams with outdoor platforms, but once inside the vehicle, infection risk depends on how well passengers can spread themselves out and how many are getting on and off. “If you stand next to the door of the bus, there will be lots of people passing by you at close distance,” says Anders.

[9] Simulation of respiratory disease transmission on aircraft has found that moving around the cabin increases a person’s risk of encountering an infected passenger, while those seated by windows tend to have the lowest contact with other people.

[10] When travelling, continue to be \*mindful of surfaces. The aircraft transmission study identified tray tables, seat belts and lavatory handles as high-risk objects, but hand or grab rails, \*payment terminals and protective plastic screens can also harbour viruses.

[11] Countries vary in their advice on face coverings when getting about. So far, the evidence suggests there may be a small benefit to wearing some kind of face covering, as these seem to lower the extent to which sick people spread the virus. In addition, face coverings may help protect vulnerable people who temporarily enter high-risk places like hospitals — but using medical masks can \*deprive healthcare workers of protective equipment.

(注) \*droplets 飛沫      \*particles 粒子      \*dispersed 散乱する      \*currents 流れ  
\*aerosol 煙霧質の      \*turbulent 激しい      \*respiratory 呼吸作用の  
\*transmission 伝染      \*the London Underground ロンドン地下鉄  
\*wide berth 十分な距離      \*mindful 注意して  
\*payment terminals 決済端末機      \*deprive 奪う

(1) In addition to the observations mentioned by Lena Ciric in [2], we need some research about .

- ① what people must stop doing outdoors
- ② how long distance is enough to avoid the virus
- ③ how aerosol particles work for transmitting viruses
- ④ what the temperature should be like against the virus

(2) Referring to [4], which way is the lowest risk in case of getting to school?

- ① By bus or train.
- ② By taxi.
- ③ By bicycle or on foot.
- ④ By sharing a car with your friend's family.

(3) According to Anders Johansson's research, in short, to reduce the risk at the busy station, what you can do is .

- ① to avoid talking with your friends or family in the underground passage
- ② to reduce the times to go to work or school by train
- ③ to have three meals to keep our health and to work or study at home
- ④ to go out of the station as soon as possible without passing the underground passage

(4) If you are a passenger taking a train, what are the best things to do based on the transmission studies in the article?

- ① To sit by the window where the droplets don't settle and to avoid touching anything on a train.
- ② To avoid sitting by the window where the droplets settle and to wash my hands after getting off it.
- ③ To stand at the door where the droplets don't settle without grabbing hand rails.
- ④ To change to a bus instead of changing trains at the busy stations.

(5) Besides the implications from the studies in the article, what data from other virus transmission studies do you need the most in order to stay safe under the coronavirus pandemic?

- ① The data of the difference between sitting by windows and a door on the train.
- ② The data of the difference between wearing masks and face coverings on the train.
- ③ The data of the difference between touching some tools on aircrafts and not touching them.
- ④ The data of the difference between going through busy stations and not busy stations.

2

あなたは、グループで「危機を乗り越えるビジネス」について調べ、発表するための資料として、  
昨年(1)の夏に掲載されたある新聞記事の一部を読んでいる。どのような内容の記事であるかよく読み、  
各設問(1)~(8)に答えなさい。

Last October, to kick off her 20th year as a \*vendor at the North Carolina State Fair, Felicia Turrentine-Daniel \*unveiled the Chickenator, a cinnamon roll sliced like a hamburger bun to hold a deep-fried chicken breast, bacon, pepper Jack cheese and a \*drizzle of honeyed \*Sriracha.

“We make sure that we bring in (1) something new and big every year,” said Ms. Turrentine-Daniel, who runs the booth Chef’s D’Lites. She met her husband, Jason Daniel, when they both worked in a grocery store, “and we would \*literally walk up and down the aisles and find different things to put in the fryer, to see what came out.”

On (2) July 29, when North Carolina’s became the 35th state fair to be canceled or severely \*curtailed, her friends, family and regular customers called and emailed: Was she OK? And oh, by the way, was there any chance they could still order a deep-fried Cuban roll, or those fried banana pudding bites?

On (3) the Facebook page for Chef’s D’Lites, Ms. Turrentine-Daniel, 42, now accepts direct-message orders for dishes she can fry, freeze and ship, including the Cuban rolls and her deep-fried macaroni and cheese, with instructions on how to finish the dish in the oven, microwave or deep fryer. Chickenators don’t ship well, but she has delivered them fresh to customers who live within a 30-minute drive of her home in Greensboro, N.C.

“(4) Just meet me halfway, and we’ll work it out,” she said.

Across the United States, \*concessionaires are going to great lengths, from organizing drive-throughs to buying delivery trucks, to keep the fair-food pipeline \*intact as state fairs continue to be called off—in 36 states and the District of Columbia, so far—many for the first time since World War II. And (5) fair regulars are coming out to support their favorite vendors.

Lori Lexvold has attended the Minnesota State Fair, in a suburb north of St. Paul, in summer for 53 of her 58 years. When it was called off in late May, “I thought, ‘What in the world is going to happen to all these vendors?’” she said.

“This is their \*livelihood.”

She heard that some were setting up where they could find space: church \*lawns, mall parking lots, outside a Harley-Davidson \*dealership.

“(6) I got on Facebook one morning and I created a group,” said Ms. Lexvold, who lives in Forest Lake, about a half-hour drive from the fairgrounds. “I invited about 100 of my friends. I just said, ‘Hey, if you see any food stands around, post it to this page, so we can all go.’”

The group, Fair Food Finder, now has nearly 179,000 members, a Google map of 139 Minnesota vendors and a phone app created by an enthusiastic fan.

“It was crazy,” Ms. Lexvold said of a time this summer when she was getting 10,000 requests a day from strangers wanting to join, and phone calls from vendors asking how to post on the page.

“I thought, ‘How *in the dickens* are you finding my phone number?’”

Ms. Lexvold found her fair-food fix at the Anoka County Fairgrounds northwest of Minneapolis, where three vendors had parked. They were in the big, traditional state-fair *trailers*, Ms. Lexvold said, selling not just fries, but also ice cream, *cheese curds* and *minidoughnuts*, fresh from the fryer.

“People pulled chairs out of the back of their cars, and sat there and had a little picnic,” she said. “I thought, ‘(7) This is what it’s all about.’”

- (注) \*vendor 販売業者      \*unveiled 初公開した      \*drizzle たらしたもの  
\*Sriracha シラチャ (ソースの名前)      \*literally 本当に      \*curtailed 縮小される  
\*concessionaires 売店の所有者      \*intact 無傷のまま      \*livelihood 暮らし  
\*lawns 芝生      \*dealership 販売代理店      \*in the dickens まさか  
\*trailers 自動車のトレーラー  
\*cheese curds チーズカード (フライドポテトのトッピングのひとつ)

(1) 下線部(1)は、具体的に何というものか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

6

- ① Chickenator
- ② Chef’s D’Lites
- ③ Jason Daniel
- ④ St. Paul

(2) 下線部(2)の日に起きたこととして、最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

7

- ① 祭りが中止になって、店の主人は、ショックで病院に担ぎ込まれ、知り合いから安否の問い合わせが来た。
- ② 祭りが中止になって、来年は祭りが開催されるのか、知り合いから問い合わせが来た。
- ③ 祭りが中止になって、いつも食べているものが食べられるかどうか、知り合いから問い合わせが来た。
- ④ 祭りが中止になって、用意していた材料や道具類はどうしたらよいか問い合わせが来た。

(3) 下線部(3)によって、客はどうすることができるようになったか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 8

- ① レシピと材料を送ってもらい、自宅で調理して食べられるようになった。近くであれば、直接調理方法を教えてもらえるようになった。
- ② 材料を送ってもらい、オンラインで調理方法を学べるようになった。近くであれば、直接調理してもらえるようになった。
- ③ 調理済みを取り寄せ、通常は説明書に従って温めて食べられるが、近くであれば、温かいまま届けてもらって食べられるようになった。
- ④ 調理済みを取り寄せ、通常は説明書に従って温めて食べられるが、遠方の場合、スタッフが、材料をもって調理してくれるようになった。

(4) 下線部(4)は、どのような意味のことを言っているか。文脈から考え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。 9

- ① まだ半分までしか行ってなく、行くことがたくさんある。
- ② 行っていることはまだ途中の段階で、いつかうまく行く。
- ③ 今から私に会えば、いっしょに仕事をする事ができる。
- ④ 私といっしょに仕事をすれば、たくさんのお事ができる。



(5) 下線部(5)とはだれのことを表しているか。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 常連の販売者
- ② 祭りの主催者
- ③ 常連の客
- ④ 祭りのスポンサー

(6) 下線部(6)によってもたらされた結果はどのようなことか。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 グループのメンバーが大幅に増え、祭りを行わなくても自然と多くの人が店を訪れるようになった。
- ② グループのメンバーが大幅に増え、より多くの方法で店に関する情報が得られるチャンスが増えた。
- ③ グループのメンバーが大幅に増え、デリバリーの注文も増え、年に数回しかなかった販売日が毎日に増えた。
- ④ グループのメンバーが大幅に増え、熱狂的なファンも店を経営し、ますます料理の魅力を広めるようになった。

(7) 下線部(7)は、Ms. Lexvold のどのような思いを伝えているか。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 「これに尽きる」という思い。
- ② 「これでやっと戻った」という思い。
- ③ 「結局変わらなかった」という思い。
- ④ 「努力の甲斐があった」という思い。

(8) あなたのグループのテーマ「危機を乗り越えるビジネス」を本文の内容に照らして考えると、どのようなことが言えるか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 13

- ① 時代の変化を的確にとらえ、できるだけ早く新しいビジネスに乗り換えること。
- ② 伝統や経験に固執することなく、SNSを駆使してビジネスに取り組むこと。
- ③ 多くの企画を立て、その中で時代の変化にいちばん適したやり方を見つけること。
- ④ 経験、情報、仲間とのやり取りを状況に応じてバランスよく活用すること。

**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:

In many countries, students have been having online classes instead of physically attending them. What do you think the advantage and the disadvantage of the online classes are?