

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 C 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、『Returning to School』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] ～ [8] は、段落ごとに番号をふったものである。

[1] From the data published so far, children seem less likely to acquire the infection than adults, and when they do, they are less likely to develop serious \*symptoms. Although a small minority do become seriously ill — including with a newly identified \*inflammatory syndrome — this is also true of many other viral illnesses.

[2] “In a pandemic, where so many people are being infected without any prior \*immunity, it is perhaps no surprise that some people are getting \*inflammation during the later stages,” says Saul Faust at the University of Southampton, UK. “We do need to understand it better. But what is clear is that for children, it is a very small number and they are almost all getting better, although some do need hospital treatment.”

[3] There is also little evidence of schools and nurseries being major \*breeding grounds for infection, so far — although this is difficult to assess because many countries closed their schools relatively early in the pandemic.

[4] Some new \*reassurance comes from a report by the Children’s Commissioner for England, whose team has interviewed the managers of 44 nurseries that are attached to \*NHS hospitals and have remained open. Three have reported a confirmed case of covid-19 in a child and eight have reported a suspected case, but they have found no evidence of child-to-child \*transmission within the nurseries.

[5] And although 19 nurseries reported a confirmed or suspected case of covid-19 among their staff, in 10 cases the manager stated that it wasn’t caught from the nursery, while in the remaining cases the source was unclear. Similarly, in New South Wales, Australia, just two out of 735 students \*contracted the virus after attending schools where there were nine infected children and nine infected adults.

[6] On the other hand, opening schools may prompt an increase in cases among the general

population. Denmark, which reopened its primary schools on 15 April, did report an increase in the R number — the average number of people each case goes on to infect — from 0.6 to 0.9 in the following two weeks, but this has since dropped again.

[7] Even if children don't seem to spread the virus as much as some people had feared, for some families, the risks of sending their children back to school or nursery will \*outweigh the benefits. "Of course, you have to consider each family's circumstances, and the risk changes if you have a mum or dad who has cancer, or a grandfather who is living in the same house who has \*hypertension, or the only after-school childcare available to you is grandma, who has cancer," says Faust. "But if it's your child's health you're most worried about, the risk to them appears low."

[8] However, waiting a while longer could reduce this risk even more. On 22 May, a group of independent scientists announced that modelling suggests that delaying plans to reopen schools in the UK on 1 June by two weeks would \*halve the risk to children, while waiting until September could reduce the risk even further.

(注) \*symptoms 症状      \*inflammatory syndrome 炎症性症候群      \*immunity 免疫  
\*inflammation 炎症      \*breeding 繁殖      \*reassurance 再保証  
\*NHS=National Health Service 国営医療サービス事業 (イギリス)  
\*transmission 伝染      \*contracted (病気) にかかった      \*outweigh より重くする  
\*hypertension 高血圧症      \*halve 半減する

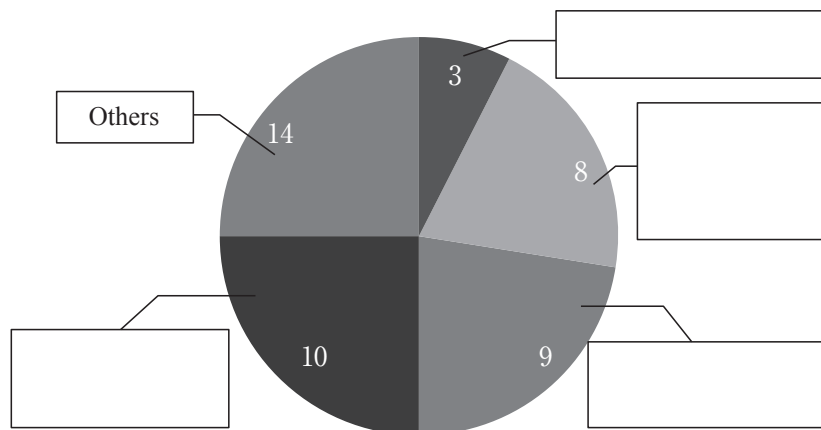
(1) According to the part of the article in [1] and [2], which of the following is true about the children's infection?

- ① Children all are infected as well as adults.
- ② Many children are infected and a small number of them develop their serious illness.
- ③ Many children are not infected but a small number of them are infected.
- ④ Children all are not infected and a small number of adults are infected.

(2) What was the reason why there was little evidence about children's infection in a covid-19 pandemic?

- ① Observing children's infection for study at school and nurseries was not allowed due to the priority to save the children from the pandemic.
- ② The number of data from nurseries and schools was very small due to the most schools which closed early before the pandemic.
- ③ Researchers didn't need to investigate according to the data that they had not been infected.
- ④ Doctors didn't believe that children were infected because they mostly saw adult patients who were infected.

(3) Your group is summarizing the report by the Children's Commissioner for England in [4] to make a pie chart below. To complete it, the data item from 10 nurseries is "".



\*The numbers of the nurseries reporting the cases are shown in the pie chart.

- ① Infected staff who were either confirmed or suspected but the source wasn't clear
- ② Staff infected outside of the nurseries who were either confirmed or suspected
- ③ One infected child who was confirmed in the nurseries
- ④ One infected child who was suspected in the nurseries

(4) According to the paragraph [6] and [7], the strongest concern by reopening schools was .

- ① how to keep the children away from their family with diseases
- ② how to make the risk small by keeping the children's health
- ③ how to make up for lost classes during the closing period
- ④ how to keep the schools and nurseries clean against the children's transmission

(5) Referring to the reports or studies in the article, what study on children's infection at schools and nurseries would you need to conduct the most in order to reopen or to keep them open?

- ① A study on where in a school or a nursery children spread the virus.
- ② A study on whether staff spread virus to children within a school or a nursery.
- ③ A study on what children do after coming back from a school or a nursery.
- ④ A study on how children within a school or a nursery are infected.

2

あなたは、グループで「人々を動かす原動力」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雑誌の投稿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、(1)～(7)までの各設問に答えなさい。

\*Conservation biologist Amy Dickman has focused on understanding the drivers of conflict between humans and large \*carnivores, and how those issues can best be addressed.

In 2009, having just completed her \*PhD, <sup>(1)</sup>Amy Dickman moved to a small village on the southern edge of Ruaha National Park, \*slap bang in the middle of Tanzania, where she established a small bush camp. Some nights, she was kept awake by local people celebrating lion kills — strange as it may sound, it was the reason Dickman was there.

Having worked on cheetah conservation in Namibia, and other big-cat projects, Dickman was drawn to the issue of why people kill carnivores — lions especially — and what can be done about it.

“During <sup>(2)</sup>my studies, I found there was a lot of reported conflict locally, but no one admitted to doing much killing,” she recalls. “This didn’t seem right. I didn’t feel we were getting to the truth of it.”

Dickman wanted to get to know the villagers and find out <sup>(3)</sup>what she could do to improve their lives. If she could do that, she might then also be able to persuade them to leave the lions in peace.

For months, she made no progress. It was something totally unplanned that helped her make the \*breakthrough. “We put up two solar panels for our laptops, and they used to turn up to charge their mobile phones,” Dickman says. “It was a slow start to a relationship.”

She knew <sup>(4)</sup>lion killing was taking place to protect \*livestock, but other factors were at play, too. “Local \*warriors were doing it for the same things that drive people all over the world — money, power and sex,” she says. Young women came to local dances hoping to \*pair off with lion killers, as they had the highest status.

Dickman and her team had to find a way to reduce conflict levels but also to make lion killers less \*alluring to the opposite sex.

\*Reinforcing livestock \*enclosures proved highly effective at reducing attacks, but the team also persuaded warriors to reinvent themselves as Lion Defenders (modelled on the Kenyan Lion Guardians project) for which they’d be paid and be taught to read and write. Suddenly, it was the men protecting lions that had a high status.

In 2011, Dickman’s team detected 25 lion kills in a small \*arc of village land — about 100 times higher than would be allowed under trophy hunting. She hasn’t \*eliminated the problem entirely, but it’s significantly smaller nearly a decade on.

Today, <sup>(5)</sup>the project works across 16 local villages and has a budget of more than £300,000 a year. Some of the funds reach local people by way of a novel competition — the more wildlife villagers maintain on their land (as demonstrated by camera-traps), the more community benefits they receive. Carnivores result in more benefits than \*antelopes.

With over 70 people employed by the project, Dickman now spends more of her time in the UK, managing proceedings and fund-raising. The project is currently collaring lions (nine so far) to provide better information on where they go and how many are being killed.

Lions fascinate people, Dickman says, “They have beauty and the power to kill you. Our generation has the ability to decide if they are allowed to survive.”

- (注) \*Conservation biologist 保全生物学者      \*carnivores 肉食動物      \*PhD 博士号  
\*slap bang 正に      \*breakthrough 突破口      \*livestock 家畜      \*warriors 戦士  
\*pair off 男女ペアになる      \*alluring 魅惑している      \*Reinforcing 強化すること  
\*enclosures 囲い      \*arc 弧      \*eliminated 除去した  
\*antelopes レイヨウ (ウシ科の一種)

(1) 下線部(1)のきっかけとなったことは何か。本文に書かれている事実に照らして、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 タンザニアの国立公園から、肉食動物に関する調査依頼が来たこと。
- ② 保全生物学に関する博士号の学位をとること。
- ③ 人類の肉食動物殺傷の理由とそれへの対処に関する問題点に携わったこと。
- ④ タンザニアの小さな村で、肉食動物殺傷の祝いの儀式をしているという話を聞いたこと。

(2) 下線部(2)から、Dickman氏がどのようなことを感じ取ったか。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 たくさんの研究で真実が報告されているので、別の調査をしなくてはならないこと。
- ② たくさんの研究で多くの研究者が挑戦しているが、だれも成功していないこと。
- ③ たくさんの研究での報告はあるが、だれも真実に向かっていないこと。
- ④ たくさんの研究でまだ真実がわからないが、先へは進んでいること。

(3) 下線部(3)の最初のきっかけとなることは何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 

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- ① 設置した太陽光パネルで、村人が携帯電話の充電ができるようになったこと。
- ② 村人が家畜の命をライオンから守るために囲いを強化するように伝えたこと。
- ③ 村人に新しい仕事を与え、その仕事にプライドを持ってもらうようにしたこと。
- ④ 村人が野生動物に関する情報を得られるようにインターネットをつないだこと。

(4) 下線部(4)の目的は何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～⑤のうちから二つ選びなさい。

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- ① 村を訪問する客をもてなすため。
- ② 村の伝統的な儀式を行うため。
- ③ 村の貴重な収入を得るため。
- ④ 村人の家畜を守るため。
- ⑤ 村の中で強い男を誇示するため。

(5) 下線部(5)の内容の例を具体的に表しているものはどれか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 

11
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- ① 10年間の調査結果を地元政府に知らせ、野生動物を守る予算を組んでもらうこと。
- ② 競争的な方法で、村人が守る野生動物の量に応じて、村への給付金を増やすこと。
- ③ ライオンに首輪をつけることで、村人がライオンの行動範囲を把握すること。
- ④ 多くのスタッフを雇い、予算を増やすために、ライオンに関する情報を広く伝えること。

(6) Dickman 氏の発言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。 

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- ① 野生動物を生かすかどうかは、地球環境を正常なものに保つ一つの取り組みだ。
- ② 真の文明の発達は、最終的に野生動物を守ることにつなげなくてはならない。
- ③ 理想を追求することは大切だが、予算をつける取り組みがなければ実現しない。
- ④ 美と力で魅了する野生動物を生かすかどうかは、私たちの世代の判断で決まってしまう。



(7) あなたのグループのテーマ「人々を動かす原動力」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 頭の中で理解していることを現実のものに変えていくには、実現する人の心に情熱があるかどうかということ。
- ② 単に大切なことを主張して説得するのではなく、人々が大切にしていることを理解した上で何ができるかを考えること。
- ③ プロジェクトを考えると、スタートからゴールまですべてを見通した上で、計画を立てることが大切であること。
- ④ 正しいことを主張するだけでなく、説得される人の話をよく聞いて、妥協点を見つけることが真の成果につながるということ。

**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:

The capital cities of many countries have been having a big population for a long time. Recently, some of the people living in a capital city are starting to move to the countryside. Which do you think is better, to live in a city or the countryside?