2023 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「研究に携わる人」について発表するために、資料としてある月の水曜日に発行された新聞記事の一部を読んでいる。記事の内容をよく読み、(1)~(8)までの各設問に答えなさい。

A team of scientists and *entrepreneurs has announced the start of a company to *genetically *resurrect the *woolly *mammoth.

The company, named Colossal and announced on Monday, aims to place thousands of these *magnificent beasts back on the Siberian *tundra, thousands of years after they went *extinct.

"This is a major *milestone for us," said George Church, a biologist at Harvard Medical School, who for years has been leading a small team of *moonlighting researchers developing the tools for *reviving mammoths. "(1) It's going to make all the difference in the world."

(2) The company, which has received \$15 million in funding, will support research in Dr. Church's lab and carry out experiments in labs of its own in Boston and Dallas.

A former researcher in Dr. Church's lab, Eriona Hysolli, will *oversee the new company's efforts to edit elephant DNA, adding *genes for mammoth *traits. The researchers hope to produce *embryos of these mammoth-like elephants in a few years and ultimately to produce entire populations.

Other researchers are *skeptical that Colossal will *pull off such a *feat. And if Colossal does manage to produce baby mammoth-like elephants, the company will face (3)serious *ethical questions. Is it *humane to produce an animal whose biology we know so little about? Who gets to decide whether they can be freed, potentially to change the ecosystems of tundras in *profound ways?

"There's tons of trouble everyone is going to encounter along the way," said Beth Shapiro, a *paleogeneticist at the University of California, Santa Cruz, and the author of "How to Clone a Mammoth."

(4) The idea behind Colossal emerged in 2013, when Dr. Church sketched it out in a talk at the National Geographic Society. Researchers were learning how to reconstruct the *genomes of extinct species, based on *fragments of DNA *retrieved from *fossils. It became possible to *pinpoint the *genetic differences that set ancient species apart from their modern cousins and to begin to figure out how those differences in DNA produced differences in their bodies.

Dr. Church, who is known for inventing ways of reading and editing DNA, ₍₅₎wondered if he could *revive an extinct species by rewriting the genes of a living relative. Because Asian elephants and mammoths share a common ancestor that lived about six million years ago, Dr.

Church thought it might be possible to modify the genome of an elephant to produce something that would look and act like a mammoth.

Beyond satisfying scientific curiosity, he argued, (6) revived woolly mammoths could help the environment. Today, the tundra of Siberia and North America is rapidly warming and releasing carbon dioxide. "Mammoths are *hypothetically a solution to this," Dr. Church argued in his talk.

Today the tundra is dominated by moss. But when woolly mammoths were around, it was largely grassland. Some researchers have argued that woolly mammoths were ecosystem engineers, maintaining the grasslands by breaking up moss, knocking down trees and providing *fertilizer with their droppings.

(7)Russian *ecologists have imported *bison and other living species to a preserve in Siberia they've called Pleistocene Park, in the hopes of turning the tundra back to grassland. Dr. Church argued that resurrected woolly mammoths would be able to do this more efficiently. The restored grassland would keep the soil from melting and *eroding, he argued, and might even lock away heat-trapping carbon dioxide.

(注)	*entrepreneurs	起業家
(汗)	*entrepreneurs	起業多

*resurrect ~ ~をよみがえらせる

*magnificent 雄大な

*extinct 絶滅した

*moonlighting こっそり行っている

*oversee ~ ~を監督する

*embryos 胚

*pull off ~ ~をうまくやりとげる

*humane 人道的である

*paleogeneticist 古遺伝学者

*retrieved 回収された

*pinpoint ~ ~を正確に指摘する

*revive ~ ~をよみがえらせる

*ecologists 生態学者

*eroding 侵食すること

*genetically 遺伝子学的に

*woolly 毛深い

*tundra ツンドラ,凍土帯

*milestone 歴史上画期的な出来事

*reviving ~ ~をよみがえらせること

*genes 遺伝子

*traits 特性

*skeptical 疑い深い

*feat 偉業

....

*ethical 倫理的な

*mammoth マンモス

*profound 難解な

*genomes ゲノム

*fragments 断片

*fossils 化石

*genetic 遺伝学上の

*hypothetically 仮説上

*fertilizer 肥料

*bison バイソン (ウシ科の動物)

A New Company With a Wild Mission: Bring Back the Woolly Mammoth by Carl Zimmer © The New York Times Company

- (1) 下線部(1)では、George Church はどのようなことを伝えているか。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
 - ① 世界で今まで研究されてきたものとは異なる結果をもたらすこと。
 - ② 世界で行われてきたすべての研究が異なる結果をもたらすこと。
 - ③ 世界で今まで行われてきた異なる研究がすべて同じ研究になること。
 - ④ 世界で行われてきた異なる研究がすべて同じ結果をもたらすこと。
- (2) 下線部(2)は、どのようなことをする予定であるか。最も適切なものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ 選びなさい。 $\boxed{2}$
 - ① Eriona Hysolli の研究室の支援と実験の実施を予定しており、象の DNA を組み替えたり、遺伝子を加えたりもする予定である。
 - ② Eriona Hysolli の研究室の支援と実験の実施を予定しており、そのために 15,000 ドルの投資も行う予定である。
 - ③ Dr. Church の研究室の支援と実験の実施を予定しており、象の DNA を組み替えたり、遺伝子を加えたりもする予定である。
 - ④ Dr. Church の研究室の支援と実験の実施を予定しており、そのために 15,000 ドルの投資も行う 予定である。
- (3) 下線部(3)は、具体的にどのようなことを問うているか。最も適切なものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 $\boxed{3}$
 - ① 生態がほとんど同じではあるが、一度絶滅した動物を作り出すことは倫理的なのか、また、誰が ツンドラの生態系を変えうる動物を解放するかを決めるのか。
 - ② 生態がほとんど同じではあるが、一度絶滅した動物を作り出すことは倫理的なのか、また、誰が ツンドラの生態系を変えてよいと決めるのか。
 - ③ 生態がほとんどわからない動物を作り出すことは倫理的なのか、また、誰がツンドラの生態系を変えてよいと決めることになるのか。
 - ④ 生態がほとんどわからない動物を作り出すことは倫理的なのか、また、誰がツンドラの生態系を変えうる動物を解放するかを決めることになるのか。

(4) 下線部(4)では、化石から回収した DNA の断片をもとに、絶滅種のゲノムを再構築することで、どのようなことが解明され始めたか。最も適切なものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

4

- ① 古代人種と現代の同系種の体つきの違いによって、どのような遺伝子の違いがあったのか。
- ② 古代人種と現代の同系種の遺伝子の違いが、どのような体つきの違いを生み出したのか。
- ③ 古代人種と現代の同系種の体つきの違いによって、どのような環境の違いがあったのか。
- ④ 古代人種と現代の同系種の遺伝子の違いが、どのような行動の違いを生み出したのか。
- (5) 下線部(5)について、Dr. Church はなぜそのように思ったのか。最も適切なものを、次の① \sim ④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 $\boxed{5}$
 - ① アジア象とマンモスには共通の先祖がいるため、象のゲノムを修正すれば、マンモスと見た目も 行動も似たものを作り出すことができるかもしれないと思ったから。
 - ② DNA を解析したり、組み替えたりするには多額の費用が必要であり、考えはあっても費用が足りなければ、実験は成し遂げられないかもしれないと思ったから。
 - ③ アジア象とマンモスには昔共通の先祖がいたが、今は異なるゲノムなので、修正しても、見た目も行動も似たものを作り出すことは難しいかもしれないと思ったから。
 - ④ 研究者本人も DNA を解析したり、組み替えをしたりするだけではなく、実験のために投資をしているので、実験を成し遂げることができるかもしれないと思ったから。
- (6) Dr. Church は、下線部(6)でどのようなことを主張しているか。最も適切なものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 $\boxed{6}$
 - ① マンモスが暮らすことで、ツンドラー帯の気温上昇と二酸化炭素排出量を抑え、動物の生態系を 改善させることができること。
 - ② マンモスが暮らすことで、ツンドラ一帯の動物の生態系を変化させ、古代生物がさらに生きやすくなること。
 - ③ マンモスが暮らすことで、ツンドラ一帯の気温上昇と二酸化炭素排出量を抑え、土壌も改善させることができること。
 - ④ マンモスが暮らすことで、ツンドラー帯が植物の生態系を変化させ、他の動物がさらに生きやすくなること。

- (7) 下線部(7)の考えと比べて、Dr. Church の考えはどのようなものか。最も適切なものを、次の①~ ④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 **7**
 - ① ツンドラ地帯に他の動物を入れることで、マンモスがより効率的に一帯を草原に戻せるうえに、 土壌を守り、二酸化炭素を抑える効果があるということ。
 - ② ツンドラ地帯に他の動物を入れて草原に戻すことができるので、マンモスをわざわざ復活させるより効率的に環境を戻すことができるということ。
 - ③ ツンドラ地帯に他の動物を入れて、一帯を草原に戻すことより、マンモスの方がより効率的に草原に戻せるうえ、土壌を守り、二酸化炭素を抑える効果があるということ。
 - ④ ツンドラ地帯に他の動物を入れると、マンモスが生きる環境が奪われてしまうので、一帯を草原 に戻すには、他の動物を排除した方がよいということ。
- (8) あなたのグループのテーマ「研究に携わる人」について発表するとき、Dr. Church はどのような人であると言えるか。最も適切なものを、次の①~④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 8
 - ① 周辺の研究者や学者の考え方がさまざまある中で、自分の考えを貫き賛同に導くために論理的に主張を続ける人。
 - ② 周辺の研究者や学者の考え方がさまざまある中で、自分の考えを少しでも貫くために、臨機応変に他の人の意見を採り入れる人。
 - ③ 周辺の研究者や学者の考え方がさまざまある中で、時には、他の意見を採り入れて、より多くの人の理解を得られるように考えを変えることがある人。
 - ④ 周辺の研究者や学者の考え方がさまざまある中で、たとえ否定されても、自分の考えを貫くためにあらゆる手段を使って主張を続けている人。

- **2** あなたは、睡眠不足に関するプレゼンテーションのために、資料の一部を読んでいる。この英文に関する設問(1)~(5)の答えとして最も適切なものを、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]~[10] は、段落 (paragraph) ごとに番号をふったものである。
 - [1] Working parents who lacked child care options or had to help young children with online schoolwork during the day may have *resorted to late night or early morning hours to get their own work done with minimal *interruptions. They essentially became shift workers with *erratic sleep schedules. Others lost sleep *pondering whether their jobs were worth the stress and how they might *reshape their working lives going forward.
 - [2] And for countless thousands, the death of a loved one from Covid-19 has resulted in long-lasting difficulty falling asleep and staying asleep long enough to feel rested. A study from 2019 by researchers at Northwestern Medicine and Rice University found that *grieving spouses who reported sleeping poorly had high levels of *chronic, body-wide *inflammation, which can increase their *susceptibility to heart disease and cancer.

POOR SLEEP *TAKES A TOLL

- [3] *Persistent fatigue may be the main complaint of *sleep-deprived people. But beneath the surface, growing evidence indicates that *disrupted or insufficient sleep can have widespread damaging effects on their physical and mental health. *Sleep deprivation increases the risk of developing heart disease, high blood pressure, *stroke and *Type 2 diabetes. It *muddies clear thinking, *depletes energy, increases *irritability and *dampens one's sex drive.
- [4] Even those who sleep *soundly but for fewer than the commonly recommended seven or eight hours a night, may not be as medically well off with short sleep cycles as they think.
- [5] For example, a major study suggests that middle-aged people who are *chronically short on shuteye face an increased risk of developing *dementia in their later years. The study, published last spring in the journal Nature Communications, followed nearly 8,000 50-year-olds in Britain for about 25 years. Compared with those who *averaged seven hours of sleep a night, the study *participants who slept six hours or less on weeknights were 30 percent more likely to be *diagnosed with dementia nearly three decades later.

THERE IS A SLEEP SWEET SPOT

- [6] Those who sleep significantly more than seven hours a night, however, are not necessarily spared sleep-related health risks. For *optimal health, there seems to be a sweet spot of six to eight hours of *nightly sleep. A six-year study of more than a million adults ages 30 to 102 by researchers at the University of California, San Diego, and the American Cancer Society revealed a *U-shaped curve, with the highest *mortality rates among those who slept more than eight hours or less than four hours a night.
- [7] In the Nurses' Health Study that followed 71,617 women for a decade, those who slept eight hours a night had the lowest risk of developing heart disease.
- [8] But in another study that followed 84,794 nurses for up to 24 years, those who slept nine or more hours a night were twice as likely to develop *Parkinson's disease as those who averaged six hours or less.
- [9] Still, many more people, both lay and professional, worry more about too little sleep than an excess of shut-eye, and with good reason. Sleep-deprived people have more accidents and are more likely to fall asleep at inappropriate times, like at a play or concert or, most seriously, while driving.
- [10] *Drowsy driving slows reaction time as much as drunken driving does. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, fatigue results in 100,000 auto crashes and 1,550 *automotive deaths a year in the United States. Several *automakers, including Subaru, Audi, Mercedes and Volvo, now offer *drowsiness detection systems that monitor a car's movements, such as lane *deviations, and alert sleepy drivers to take a break.
- (注) *resorted to ~ ~ に講じる *erratic ~ 不規則な~ *interruptions 妨害 *pondering ~ ~を思案しながら *reshape ~ ~を新たに構築する *grieving spouses 嘆き悲しむ配偶者たち *chronic ~ 慢性の~ *inflammation 炎症 *susceptibility 感受性 *takes a toll 打撃を与える *persistent ~ 絶え間ない~ *sleep-deprived ~ 睡眠不足の~ *disrupted (sleep) (睡眠)障害 *sleep deprivation 睡眠不足 *stroke 脳卒中 *muddies ~ ~を濁らせる *Type 2 diabetes 2型糖尿病

	*depletes ~ ~を使い果たす *dampens one's sex drive 性欲をそぐ		*irritability いらいら				
			*soundly ぐっすりと				
	*chronically 慢性的に	*dementia 認知症	Ē	*averaged ~ (平均して)~になる			
	*participants 参加者	*diagnosed 診断	される	*optimal ~ 任意の~			
	*nightly ~ 毎晩の~	*U-shaped \sim U $\stackrel{*}{-}$	字型の~	*mortality rates 死亡率			
	*Parkinson's disease パーキンソン病 *automotive ~ 自動車関連の~		*drowsy~眠线	気を誘う~			
			*automakers É	目動車製造業者			
	*drowsiness 眠気	*deviations 逸脱					
	The Health Toll of Poor Sleep by Jane E. Brody © The New York Times Company						
(1)	(1) According to paragraph [1], working parents 9.						
(1) tend to sleep as long as possible to keep their health							

- (2) The research in paragraph [2] found 10.
 - ① a lot of people who lost their loved ones due to Covid-19 slept poorly and had serious diseases

tend to keep a short sleeping time to save as much money as possible for their children

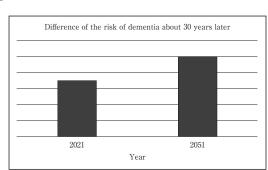
- ② a lot of people who lost their loved ones due to Covid-19 slept long enough to feel rested but had serious diseases
- ③ people who slept poorly and had serious diseases died due to Covid-19

tend to sleep a long time to care for their children and do their work

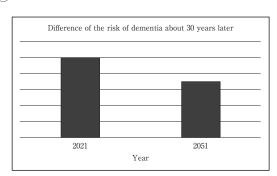
tend to have a short sleeping time to do their house and office work

4 people who slept poorly and had serious diseases stayed asleep long enough to feel rested due to Covid-19 (3) According to the major study in paragraph [5], which figure is the most appropriate to show the result? 11

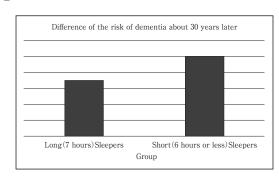
(1)



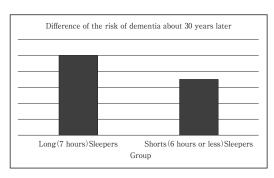
(2)



(3)



4



- (4) From other researches in paragraphs [6] to [10], it is possible to say 12.
 - ① the risk of serious diseases rises not only the sleeping time but also the ages
 - 2 the risk of serious diseases rises not only the sleeping time but also the jobs
 - 3 accidents occur not only due to short sleeping, but also resolutions are suggested
 - 4 the risk of accidents rises not only due to serious diseases, but also due to short sleeping time
- (5) Reading through the article, what information about how long to sleep and reduce life risk is true? 13
 - ① Information on that sleeping less than four hours is healthy.
 - ② Information on that sleeping longer than eight hours is healthy.
 - ③ Information on that sleeping less hours does not affect driving a car.
 - ④ Information on that sleeping over nine hours can cause health risks.

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 語~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。

Question from the Students News:

Last winter and summer, the Japanese government asked people to save electricity due to the extreme temperatures. How are you going to deal with such power restrictions next time?

前回の冬と夏に、日本では、異常気温のために、時折、電力制限がありました。次回は、そのような 電力制限にあなたはどのように対応しますか。