

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 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「スペインと日本における学生の住居事情の違い」について発表するために、資料として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。

While learning how to develop video games, David León Serrano, 21, has been enjoying a fairly novel experience for a Spaniard: living in student accommodations on the southern coast of Spain, a five-hour drive from his family home in Madrid.

⁽¹⁾Studying away from home is a familiar experience in many parts of the world, but a relatively new phenomenon in southern Europe. In Spain, for instance, only about 17 percent of students get their higher education outside their home region, according to the Spanish government. In the United States, by comparison, residents account for less than 20 percent of the student population in most states.

“I think that young people now are starting to understand that if we at least move around our own country, it is good for our ⁽²⁾development,” Mr. León Serrano said, “not only in terms of finding the best place to study what we want, but also in terms of gaining independence and becoming a more complete person.”

His studio apartment, which includes a kitchenette and a bathroom, costs 700 euros (close to \$800) a month, paid for by his parents. ⁽³⁾The Málaga residency is among 13 such student housing facilities run by Livensa Living, which is partly owned by Brookfield Asset Management in Toronto.

The rising mobility of Spain’s student population is fueling a surge in investments in student dorms, largely funded by foreign capital. Investors are also tracking the growing appeal of Spain among ⁽⁴⁾foreign students wishing to study there.

The sunshine and outdoor lifestyle of Spain have helped make it the top choice for students taking part in Erasmus+, the European Union’s university exchange program.

Spain has also increasingly begun to attract Latin American students, especially those whose native language is Spanish, and it is a popular choice for participants in U.S. programs to study abroad.

Life on campus was shut down for much of 2020 by the pandemic, but ⁽⁵⁾students have returned in high numbers, particularly eager to enjoy the community lifestyle they missed while much of the world was on lockdown. Real estate investors have followed suit.

In Málaga, for instance, the number of student housing beds rose almost 50 percent over the past year, according to ⁽⁶⁾a study published in September by JLL, a real estate services company.

*Underlining the rebound, new investments in the *sector reached €140 million in the first half of 2021, up 140 percent from a year earlier.

Real estate investors are entering a Spanish student housing market that, they say, was not only short of supply but also in urgent need of an *overhaul.

(7)Catholic religious orders have long dominated the student dorm market in Spain, and they still provide about half of its beds. But these Catholic residencies rarely have the gyms, cinema rooms and other facilities that the current generation of students expects, and many also *enforce conservative rules, including to ensure that male and female students live apart.

In May, Grupo Moraval, a Spanish developer specializing in building student housing, formed a *joint venture with EQT Exeter of Sweden to invest €500 million in student accommodations in Spain.

“Student mobility is increasing, as is the *appetite for better education,” said Álvaro Soto de Scals, the chief executive of Moraval.

One reason for lower student mobility in Spain is “(8)a very strong *parental culture, especially compared to my experience in the U.K., where you’re pretty much expected to find your own place to live once you turn 18,” said Amber Banks-Smith, the British assistant manager of Livensa’s student housing facility in Málaga. In fact, the parents pay the rent and handle other *administrative issues *on behalf of most of the student residents, she said.

(注) *novel 新しい

*accommodations 寄宿施設

*studio apartment ワンルームマンション

*kitchenette 簡易台所

*residency 住宅

*mobility 流動性

*fueling a surge 拍車をかけている

*dorms ドミトリー (寮)

*capital 資本

*real estate investors 不動産投資家

*followed suit 先例にならった

*Underlining the rebound 反動を強調するように

*sector 部門

*overhaul 総点検

*enforce ～ ～を強要する

*joint venture with ～ ～との合弁事業

*appetite 欲求

*parental ～ 親の～

*administrative ～ 管理上の～

*on behalf of ～ ～の代わりに

(1) 下線部(1)の状況として、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

- ① スペインでは、学生が地元で高等教育を受ける割合が低く、アメリカでは高い。
- ② スペインでは、学生が地元で高等教育を受ける割合が高く、アメリカでも高い。
- ③ スペインでは、学生が地元を離れて高等教育を受ける割合が低く、アメリカでは高い。
- ④ スペインでは、学生が地元を離れて高等教育を受ける割合が低く、アメリカでも低い。

(2) 下線部(2)について、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。 2

- ① 学習に最適な場所を見つけ、自立して人間的に成長すること。
- ② 自分に最適な職業経験を積み、自立して人間的に成長すること。
- ③ 学習に最適な場所を見つけ、国際感覚を養うこと。
- ④ 自分に最適な社会体験を積み、国際感覚を養うこと。

(3) 下線部(3)の説明として、最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 3

- ① Livensa Living (リベンサ・リビング) が Toronto (トロント) に一部所有する団体が運営する 13 の学生用住居の一つ。
- ② Toronto (トロント) にある会社が所有する 13 の団体のうちの一つ Livensa Living (リベンサ・リビング) が運営する学生用住居。
- ③ 13 の会社が所有する Livensa Living (リベンサ・リビング) が Toronto (トロント) で一部運営する学生用住居。
- ④ Toronto (トロント) にある会社が一部所有する Livensa Living (リベンサ・リビング) が運営する 13 の学生用住居の一つ。

(4) 下線部(4)の学生は、どのような点で魅力を感じるのか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 4

- ① 留学先の設備、学費、使用言語
- ② 留学先の気候、学習内容、学費
- ③ 留学先の設備、学習内容、生活様式
- ④ 留学先の気候、生活様式、使用言語

(5) 下線部(5)の理由は何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 5

- ① 感染症の世界的流行によるロックダウンで逃した分の大学生活を取り戻したいから。
- ② 感染症の世界的流行によるロックダウンで逃した生活様式を楽しみたいから。
- ③ 感染症の世界的流行で得たオンライン技術の普及により、興味のある授業を受けたいから。
- ④ 感染症の世界的流行で得たオンライン技術の普及により、仮想空間での生活を楽しみたいから。

(6) 下線部(6)が伝えていることは何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

6

- ① 学生用住宅数が前年に比べ50%近く増加し、新規投資が前年の前半より140%減少したこと。
- ② 学生用住宅数が前年に比べ50%近く減少し、新規投資が前年の前半より140%増加したこと。
- ③ 学生用住宅数が前年に比べ50%近く減少し、新規投資が前年の前半より140%減少したこと。
- ④ 学生用住宅数が前年に比べ50%近く増加し、新規投資が前年の前半より140%増加したこと。

(7) 下線部(7)の内容によって、何が起きているか。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 現代の学生が期待する施設は充実しているが、古い規則に縛られること。
- ② 現代の学生が期待する施設は充実しているが、宗教的な行事に参加する義務があること。
- ③ 現代の学生が期待する施設がなかったり、古い規則に縛られたりすること。
- ④ 現代の学生が期待する施設がなかったり、宗教的な行事に参加する義務があったりすること。

(8) 下線部(8)について、あなたはグループで話し合う際に、日本とどのような点を比べたらよいか。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 日本の親は、子どもがどこに住むのが適切かを決め、さらに家賃も払うのかどうか。
- ② 日本の親は、子どもの家賃を払い、その他の管理に関しても子どもに代わって処理をするのかどうか。
- ③ 日本の親は、子どもの学費と家賃を払い、就職についても相談を受けるのかどうか。
- ④ 日本の親は、すべてのことを子どもに任せるのかどうか。

2

あなたは、ウェアラブル端末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]~[13] は、段落 (paragraph) ごとに番号をふったものである。

[1] On a recent Saturday, after a three-mile hike through the Presidio, I stood in a *throng of tourists looking at the Golden Gate Bridge. As the crowd snapped photos of the San Francisco *landmark, I decided to join in.

[2] But instead of reaching into my pocket for my iPhone, I tapped the side of my *Ray-Ban sunglasses until I heard the click of a shutter. Later, I downloaded the photos that my sunglasses had just taken to my phone.

[3] The process was instant, simple, *unobtrusive – and it was *powered by Facebook, which has *teamed up with Ray-Ban. Their new line of *eyewear, called Ray-Ban Stories and *unveiled on Thursday, can take photos, record video, answer phone calls and play music and podcasts.

[4] It all made me feel that I was being dragged into some inevitable future dreamed up by people much more *techie than me, one in which the *seams between the real world and the technology that supports it had all but vanished.

[5] For years, Silicon Valley has chased a vision similar to that of a *William Gibson novel, where sensors and cameras are woven into the everyday lives and clothes of billions of people. Yet the tech companies that have pursued these ideas have often failed to achieve them, as people have *shunned wearable computers – especially on their faces.

[6] Remember Google Glass, the smart glasses that the Google *co-founder Sergey Brin introduced while jumping out of an airplane? That project *foundered, with bars in San Francisco at one point *barring Glass-wearers from entry. Later came Snap’s Spectacles, smart glasses that focused more on fashion and the *novelty of recording 10-second video clips. That product, too, never really *broke through.

[7] Now Facebook is aiming to *usher in an era in which people grow more comfortable sharing their lives *digitally, beginning with what is in front of their faces.

[8] “We asked ourselves, how do we build a product that helps people actually be in the moment they’re in?” Andrew Bosworth, head of Facebook Reality Labs, said in an interview. “Isn’t that better than having to take out your phone and hold it in front of your face every time you want to capture a moment?”

[9] Mr. Bosworth rejected claims that Facebook was picking up where others had left off. “This product has not been tried before, because we’ve never had a design like this before,” he said, adding that Facebook and Ray-Ban were focused more on the fashion of eyewear than the tech inside the frames.

[10] “Eyewear is a very specific category that changes the way you look,” said Rocco Basilio, chief wearables officer at Luxottica, which owns Ray-Ban and wants to expand into the wearables market. “We started this product from the design and we refused to *compromise on that design.”

[11] Let’s be real for a second. The new glasses, which start at \$299 and come in more than 20 styles, face hurdles apart from Silicon Valley’s stop-start history with smart glasses. Facebook has long been under *scrutiny for the way it treats people’s personal data. Using the glasses to *surreptitiously film people is bound to cause concerns, not to mention what Facebook might do with the videos that people collect.

[12] I asked if Facebook’s *brand baggage was the reason its name wasn’t in the title of the glasses. The company said that wasn’t the case.

[13] “Facebook is not *naïve to the fact that other smart glasses have failed in the past,” said Jeremy Greenberg, *policy counsel for the Future of Privacy Forum, a privacy *nonprofit organization that is partly financed by Facebook. But, he added, “the public’s expectations of privacy have changed since the days of previous smart glasses releases.”

(注) *throng 群衆 *landmark 名所 *Ray-Ban レイバン(メーカーの名前)

*unobtrusive 目立たない *powered 供給される

*teamed up with ～ ～と提携した	*eyewear 眼鏡類	*unveiled 初公開された
*techie 技術に詳しい	*seams つなぎ目	
*William Gibson ウィリアム・ギブスン (小説家の名前)		
*shunned 避けた	*co-founder 共同創設者	*founded 失敗した
*barring ～ ～の出入りを禁じている	*novelty 斬新さ	
*broke through 成功を取めた	*usher in ～ ～の到来を告げる	
*digitally デジタル方式で	*compromise 妥協する	*scrutiny 精査
*surreptitiously 内密に	*brand baggage ブランドに対する感情的な問題	
*naïve 無頓着である	*policy counsel 政策顧問	
*nonprofit organization 非営利団体		

Smart Glasses Made Google Look Dumb. Now Facebook Is Giving Them a Try by Mike Isaac © The New York Times Company

(1) According to paragraph [2], how did the writer take the photos? 9

- ① With a smartphone.
- ② With sunglasses.
- ③ With a camera.
- ④ With a tablet device.

(2) According to paragraph [5], what did the tech companies in Silicon Valley want to do? 10

- ① They wanted to make wearable computers on faces popular among people.
- ② They wanted William Gibson to come work in Silicon Valley.
- ③ They wanted to develop the technology William Gibson described in his novel.
- ④ They wanted to know why people didn't try to use wearable computers on faces.

(3) What does Andrew Bosworth want to say in paragraph [8]? 11

- ① It is better to hold a phone to take photos and videos than to use a camera.
- ② It is better to hold nothing to take photos and videos than to use a phone.
- ③ It is better to use a phone to take photos and videos than to take nothing.
- ④ It is better to wear sunglasses to take photos and videos than to take nothing.

(4) From what Jeremy Greenberg said in paragraph [13], it is possible to say in your presentation that .

- ① Facebook should expand into the wearable market with Ray-Ban
- ② Facebook should focus on Silicon Valley's stop-start history more
- ③ Facebook should provide its financial support to Jeremy Greenberg
- ④ Facebook should consider how to treat people's personal data more privately

(5) Reading through the article, it is possible to say that in your group presentation.

- ① smart glasses failed in the past because people didn't feel comfortable digitally sharing their lives
- ② smart glasses failed in the past because people didn't like the design very much
- ③ smart glasses failed in the past because people didn't want to pay for such expensive tools
- ④ smart glasses failed in the past because people weren't attracted by the technology

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。

Questions from the Students News:

Last summer, the Japanese government changed its guidelines on wearing masks against COVID-19, but many people did not take them off. In what situations do you think you don't have to wear a mask? Or in what kind of places do you think you should wear it?

昨年の夏、日本政府は COVID-19（新型コロナ）に対するマスク着用ガイドラインを変更しましたが、多くの方がマスクを外しませんでした。あなたは、どのような場面でマスクを着用する必要がないと思いますか。または、どのような場所でマスクを着用すべきだと思いますか。

