

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 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。

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あなたは、グループで「気候変動の現状」について発表するために、資料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。

Planet Earth is the one thing that all humans share. We are often *at its mercy. We take its *majesty for granted. We forget that we merely hold it in trust for our children’s children, for (1)all those who’ll come after us.

To flourish, we absolutely must do (2)one thing with this trust, and that is to keep global temperatures from rising 1.5 degrees *Celsius, or 2.7 degrees *Fahrenheit, above *preindustrial levels — a point beyond which, scientists believe, lie the worst consequences of climate change, a world of *recurring floods and *droughts and fires and human misery. On this, we are failing, risking *millenniums of human progress and indeed humanity’s future. Instead of (3)real *collective action, we continue to promise and to postpone, most recently in Glasgow, where the nations of the world gathered in the fall to talk yet again about the challenge of human-caused climate change. (4)The words “last best chance” were thick in the air, but the words have grown *stale: Despite repeated warnings going back decades, we are not addressing the greatest challenge the planet faces with anything approaching the response it requires.

Climate change is already here; it’s just not *evenly distributed yet. Nor will it ever be. (5)Many of the countries most *vulnerable to effects of climate change have the least control over the warming of the planet, since they emit far less carbon dioxide. It is the responsibility of the United States and a relative handful of other great economic powers to answer, to respond, as *collectively as possible, to the SOS that the planet is clearly sending.

None of this is unexpected. Thirty years ago, Margaret Thatcher, then Britain’s prime minister, sounded alarms in advance of the first big climate summit, in Rio de Janeiro, in 1992. Al Gore spoke with equal *urgency before the Kyoto, Japan, summit in 1997, *ditto President Obama before the Copenhagen summit in 2009. *The New York Time’s editorial page used the “last best chance” *formulation *in anticipation of the 2015 summit in Paris. Absent “urgent action,” the editorial warned, the problem could “spin out of control.”

(6)Four summits, four chances — if not “last best” chances, then at least chances for meaningful change. Papers signed, *pronouncements issued, promises made — yet in the end, *incremental progress with *predictably (7)poor results. The past six years were the six hottest years on record. We now live in a world of warmer, more violent weather. Stronger storms, longer droughts, heavier floods, larger fires. Lowlands are being lost to the oceans. Dry lands are being lost to the desert. Millions of people are moving because of a changed and changing climate.

As documented in these pages, the year 2021 produced damaging weather events of unusual and in some cases *unprecedented ferocity across the globe — from the Pacific Northwest, to Ghana to Central Europe to Siberia.

*The jury is still out on Glasgow, which yielded only modest progress. In addition to a side agreement to *halt forest loss, *pledges by financial institutions to help move economies to a low-carbon future and a vague agreement that “*unabated” use of coal should be phased out, each of the nearly 190 *signatories promised to strengthen their emission reduction targets in advance of the next summit in Cairo. President Biden’s pledge to cut America’s greenhouse gas emissions in half by 2030 was especially *noteworthy.

(注) *at its mercy なすがままに	*majesty 威厳	*Celsius 摂氏
*Fahrenheit 華氏	*preindustrial ～ 産業化以前の～	
*recurring ～ 頻発している～	*droughts 干ばつ	*millenniums of ～ 何千年もの～
*collective ～ 共同の～	*stale 陳腐である	*evenly 均一に
*vulnerable 影響を受けやすい	*collectively 共同で	*urgency 緊急性
*ditto 同様に		
*The New York Time’s editorial page ニューヨーク・タイムズ (新聞名) の社説ページ		
*formulation 明確な記述	*in anticipation of ～ ～を見越して	
*pronouncements 宣言	*incremental 徐々に進展する	
*predictably 予想通りに	*unprecedented ferocity 前代未聞の凶暴性	
*The jury is still out on Glasgow グラスゴーについてはまだ最終判断は出ていない		
*halt ～ ～を止める	*pledges 誓約	*unabated 衰えない
*signatories 調印国	*noteworthy 注目すべき	

Scenes From a World on Fire by The Editorial Board. © The New York Times Company

(1) 下線部(1)は、どのような意味を表しているか。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 生物
- ② 人類
- ③ 先祖
- ④ 子孫

(2) 下線部(2)は、具体的にどのようなものか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 科学者と同様に気候変動について信じること。
- ② 気温を一定の範囲で維持すること。
- ③ 人類の将来への脅威を低減すること。
- ④ 地球全体が繁栄すること。

(3) 下線部(3)の取り組みは、具体的にどのようなことか。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 気候変動によってさらされている危険に対して、すぐに共同で対策を打つこと。
- ② 気候変動によってさらされている危険に対して、慎重に共同で対策を打つこと。
- ③ 気候変動にまつわる取り組みに関して、すぐに共同で会議を開催すること。
- ④ 気候変動にまつわる取り組みに関して、慎重に共同で会議を開催すること。

(4) 下線部(4)は、どのような意味を表しているか。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 「最後の最良のチャンス」という言葉は、直面する地球の難題を解決する物質が大気中に多く存在するという意味。
- ② 「最後の最良のチャンス」という言葉は、直面する地球の難題に長い間取り組んできたという意味。
- ③ 「最後の最良のチャンス」という言葉は、直面する地球の難題を長い間警告し続けてきたという意味。
- ④ 「最後の最良のチャンス」という言葉は、直面する地球の難題に人々が最善を尽くしたという意味。

(5) 下線部(5)とは、どのような国であると考えることができるか。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 人口や車、工場などは少なく、自然が多い国
- ② 人口や車、工場などが多く、自然も多い国
- ③ 人口や車、工場などが少なく、自然も少ない国
- ④ 人口や車、工場などは多く、自然が少ない国

(6) 下線部(6)を機会に、どのようなことがなされたか。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 各気候サミット開催後に、主要国の要人が環境改善への緊急性を先送りにしている。
- ② 各気候サミット開催中に、主要国の要人が環境改善への緊急性を先送りにしている。
- ③ 各気候サミット開催前に、主要国の要人が環境改善への緊急性を訴えている。
- ④ 各気候サミット開催中に、主要国の要人が環境改善への緊急性を訴えている。

(7) 下線部(7)は、具体的にどのようなことか。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 過去6年間は、気温は最も高くなり、天候はより一層激しくなった。土地も変化し、多くの人が移住を余儀なくされた。
- ② 過去6年間の気温上昇と天候の凶暴化を避けるため、多くの人が移住を余儀なくされ、土地が大きく変化した。
- ③ 過去6年間は、気温は極端に高くなったり低くなったりし、凶暴な天候が増え、土地の変化によって、多くの人が移住を余儀なくされた。
- ④ 過去6年間の中で、気温の上昇が抑えられ、凶暴な天候が減り、土地の変化も抑えられた。それにともない多くの人が移住をまぬがれた。

- (8) あなたのグループのテーマ「気候変動の現状」を本文の内容に照らして考えると、結論としてどのような状況になっていると言えるか。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 過去の警告に対して先延ばしにしてきた対策を、ようやく積極的かつ具体的に取り組むようになった。
- ② 過去の警告に対して先延ばしにしてきた対策を、控えめではあるが、ようやく具体的に取り組むようになった。
- ③ 過去の警告をもとに曖昧な形で取り組んできた対策を、今は、より明確な具体性をもって取り組むようになった。
- ④ 過去の警告をもとに積極的に取り組んできた対策を、今は、さらに強化して取り組むようになった。

2

あなたは、「私たちの生活に入り込みそうな最新のテクノロジー」に関するプレゼンテーションのために、metaverse（メタバース）と smart home（スマートホーム）についての新聞記事を読んでいる。これらの記事に関する設問(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]～[15] は、段落（paragraph）ごとに番号をふったものである。

1. WELCOME TO THE METAVERSE.

[1] For more than a decade, *technologists have dreamed of an era when our virtual lives play as important a role as our physical realities. In theory, we would spend lots of time *interacting with our friends and colleagues in virtual space, and as a result, we would spend money there, too, on *outfits and objects for our digital *avatars.

[2] “We’re in a world where people several times per day send out an image reflecting themselves,” said Matthew Ball, a venture *capitalist who has written extensively about the *metaverse. “The next phase takes that visual representation and *dimensionalizes it. You go into an environment and express yourself through an avatar.”

[3] That sounds like something out of a *sci-fi movie. But in Year 2 of the pandemic, a critical mass of factors came together to make the metaverse more realistic, Mr. Ball said.

[4] For one, the technology got better. Last year, Facebook announced that it had *renamed itself Meta after shipping 10 million units of its virtual-reality headset, the Quest 2, which was a *milestone.

[5] For another, many of us were willing to *splurge on our digital selves. *Hordes of investors bought NFTs, or *nonfungible tokens, which are one-of-a-kind digital objects purchased with *cryptocurrency. Eminem and other *investors invested hundreds of thousands of dollars to join a virtual yacht club.

[6] There’s more to come this year. Apple plans to introduce its version of a virtual reality headset, which will look like a pair of ski goggles and will rely, for computing power, on a separate computing device worn elsewhere on the body. Apple declined to comment.

[7] Google has also developed virtual reality products for years, and Microsoft has offered a virtual reality headset for businesses and government agencies.

[8] The metaverse could still turn out to be a *fad, depending on what products emerge and who buys them. Carolina Milanesi, a consumer technology *analyst for the consulting *firm Creative Strategies, said she worried that it could become a reflection of the *privileged few who can afford to treat their digital selves.

[9] “The boating market is dominated by white upper-class middle-aged men,” she said. “Will we just transfer all of that into the metaverse?”

2. THE SMART HOME.

[10] Over the last few years, smart home products like internet-connected *thermostats, door locks and robotic vacuum cleaners made major progress. The devices became affordable and worked reliably with digital assistants like Amazon’s Alexa, Google’s Assistant and Apple’s Siri.

[11] Yet the smart home, for the most part, has remained *chaotic. Many smart home products didn’t work well with other technology. Some door locks, for example, worked only with Apple phones and not Androids; some thermostats were controlled by talking to Google Assistant and not to Siri.

[12] The lack of *compatibility has created long-term issues. An Apple-compatible lock isn’t useful for the family member or future *tenant who prefers Android. It would also be more convenient one day if our home devices could actually talk to one another: For instance a washing machine could tell a dryer that a large load was ready to be dried.

[13] This year, the tech industry’s biggest rivals – Apple, Samsung, Google and Amazon – are playing nice to make the smart home more practical. They plan to release and update home technology to work with Matter, a new standard that enables smart home devices to talk to one another regardless of brand. More than 100 smart home products are expected to *adhere to the standard.

[14] “We’re all speaking a common language built on already proven technologies,” said Samantha Osborne, a vice president for marketing at SmartThings, the home automation company owned by Samsung.

[15] This means that later this year, when you shop for a product like an automated door lock, look for a label indicating that the device is compatible with Matter. Then, in the future, your smart alarm clock may be able to tell your smart lights to turn on when you wake up.

- (注) *technologists 科学技術者 *interacting with ～ ～と関わる *outfits 服装
 *avatars アバター (コンピューターゲームやインターネットで利用者を示すアイコン)
 *capitalist 資本家 *metaverse メタバース (通信ネットワーク上の仮想空間)
 *dimensionalizes ～ ～を立体的に示す *sci-fi ～ 空想科学小説の～
 *renamed 新たに命名した *milestone 歴史上画期的な出来事
 *splurge on ～ ～に派手にお金を使う *hordes 群れ
 *nonfungible tokens 代替不可能トークン *cryptocurrency 仮想通貨
 *investors 投資者 *fad 一時的流行 *analyst アナリスト
 *firm 会社 *privileged 特権が与えられた
 *thermostats サーモスタット (温度自動調整器) *chaotic 混乱した
 *compatibility 互換性 *tenant 居住者 *adhere to ～ ～に忠実に従う

Trends for the coming year by Brian X. Chen. © The New York Times Company

(1) According to paragraphs [1] and [2], what kind of space is the metaverse?

- ① A space where we can sell and buy things without the need to go shopping in our real lives.
- ② A space where we communicate with our friends and colleagues in a virtual life.
- ③ A space where we learn at virtual schools and work in virtual offices.
- ④ A space where we do things with computers just like in our real lives.

(2) According to paragraphs [3] to [7], what happened in society because of the more realistic metaverse?

- ① People got to spend money for digital objects, and companies started to develop devices for the metaverse.
- ② People got to spend time to communicate at home, and companies started to offer less real working space.
- ③ People got to spend money for digital objects, and companies started to use the metaverse for meetings.
- ④ People got to spend time to join the virtual clubs, and companies started to develop devices for the metaverse.

(3) Paragraphs [11] and [12] show a common problem of the smart home. What is it?

- ① It is worrying to use a smart home because all digital devices there are controlled by only one system.
- ② It is not so convenient to use a smart home because each system controls its own digital devices only.
- ③ It is worrying to use a smart home because supply of electricity might be shut down in the bad weather.
- ④ It is not so convenient to use a smart home because we have to remember each password for each device there.

(4) Which is the most appropriate idea of “Matter” in paragraph [13]?

- ① All products for a smart home should be made by one tech company to do work well with the standard rule.
- ② Smart home products should be made by different tech companies with the standard rule because they can be more developed for people’s convenience.
- ③ Smart home products made by the different tech companies work together, and they do not have to follow standard rules.
- ④ Smart home technology developed by one tech company will help to keep one standard, such as Matter.

(5) Reading through the articles, as a result, we can say .

- ① it doesn’t take long for new technology to be developed before most of us learn how to use it well
- ② it takes time for technology to mature before most of us are interested in purchasing it, so the same digital products are seen again and again
- ③ it takes long for new technology to mature after most of us learn how to use it well
- ④ it doesn’t take long for the same digital products to appear once new technology has been developed after we’ve decided to buy them

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:

In recent years, the prices of food and other items have been rising due to crop trouble all over the world. To prepare for a similar situation next time, what do you think people in Japan should do?

近年、世界中の穀物の問題により、食料品などの価格が高騰しています。今後、同じような状況に対して備えるために、日本に住む人々はどうしたらよいと思いますか。

