

2024 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「非営利団体の起業」について発表するために、Clean the World という団体の創設者のインタビュー記事を読んでいる。記事の内容をよく読み、(1)～(8)までの各設問に答えなさい。

Before starting Clean the World, you traveled a lot as a sales executive. How did your job lead you to the *nonprofit?

I was traveling — New York on Monday, Chicago on Tuesday, St. Louis on Wednesday, Los Angeles, Thursday and back — and two clients that I personally managed were *Target and *Best Buy, both *headquartered in Minneapolis. I was in Minneapolis in a hotel room when I came up with the concept of Clean the World.

In Minneapolis, my alcohol consumption had to be increased to stay warm. So it was one of those nights that I'm like, "What happens to the soap?" and called the front desk to ask. And they said it was thrown away — they actually told me to have another cocktail.

I was doing very well, but had an *itch of wanting to do something on my own and thinking about *sustainability and green technology as an *entrepreneur. And that led to me ask, "What happens to the soap?" I was looking for items that could be recycled.

The company started in your cousin's single-car garage — tell me what those early days were like.

I'm an original born-and-raised *South Floridian, and we were collecting soap from hotels around the Orlando airport area in my cousin's garage.

We'd all sit around on upside-down *pickle buckets with potato peelers, and we would *scrape the outside of the bars of soap to surface clean it.

My other cousin was on the meat *grinder, and he would *grind it down. And then we had these *Kenmore cookers, and you would cook the soap. All the *impurities would bubble up, and you'd wipe those off, and it would turn into this paste.

Then we made big wood soap molds, and the paste would dry the next day. We'd wire-cut the bars, take them out and put them on *racks. We had to have music on — *salsa and *merengue.

How did Clean the World become the operation it is today?

We launched in the garage February 2009.

We were distributing just to local charities in Orlando, and then we had an opportunity to go to Haiti in July of 2009. We take 2,000 bars of soap and go into a church that has 10,000 people in it.

I remember just saying, “We’re gonna come back. We’re gonna bring more soap. I promise.”

When we did that trip, our local *Fox affiliate went with us and documented our work. When it ran in New York, it just so happened that Katie Couric was doing CBS Evening News, and a senior producer called us in late August or September 2009 and said, “We want to do a piece on you.”

That’s what forced us out of the garage and into a *warehouse of a friend of ours. He gave us a little corner spot where we set up our operations.

We were there from September 2009, and we started to get a lot of hotels contacting us from outside of Orlando, so that’s when we started setting up a shipping process to get hotel *bins shipped to us. About three months later, the *Haiti earthquake hits. We had started to move into our first facility, a 3,000-square-foot facility in Orlando, and the Haiti earthquake helped drive us into more advanced machines because the demand really took off for our program.

Tell me about the process of cleaning and reusing the soap.

We have the same type of machines that a soap manufacturer uses.

When we get the soap, the first thing we do is run it through what’s called a *plotter, and the end of it has a very fine filter that’s pushing all the soap through. And when the soap is coming out, the filter is catching the hair, paper and all the surface stuff.

That heat and action *disinfect the soap, while the *guys and gals in our facility, who we call the soap whisperers, have to feel the *batch itself to know if it has the right moisture level so that when it goes into manufacturing, it’s not *crumbling or it’s not too wet.

We send our soap on a regular basis to a *third-party lab that does testing on it to ensure that it’s all coming through clean.

What should travelers think about when they use soap at hotels?

If you’re staying at a hotel that does not use our program, take the soap home with you, keep it out of a *landfill, use it in your homes. Unwrapped soap can be donated to a local *homeless shelter or a local charity that you support. We’d much rather get a better life for it.

(注) *nonprofit 非営利団体	*Target アメリカの大手スーパーマーケットチェーン	
*Best Buy アメリカの電化製品のディスカウントショップ		
*headquartered 本社を置いている	*itch 切望	*sustainability 持続可能性
*entrepreneur 起業家	*South Floridian 南フロリダの住人	
*pickle ピクルス	*scrape ～をこすり落とす	
*grinder (肉を) ひく機械	*grind (肉を) ひく	
*Kenmore (家電ブランドの) ケンモア	*impurities 不純物	*racks 棚
*salsa サルサ (ラテンアメリカ系の音楽のジャンル)		
*merengue メレンゲ (ドミニカ共和国で始まったダンス音楽のジャンル)		
*Fox affiliate フォックス (テレビ局) の系列局		*warehouse 倉庫
*bins 大型のゴミ箱	*Haiti earthquake ハイチ地震	
*plotter プロッター (機械名)	*disinfect 消毒する	*guys and gals 若者たち
*batch ひと塊	*crumbling 砕けている	*third-party 第三者機関
*landfill 埋立地	*homeless shelter ホームレス・シェルター	

(1) 記事中の創設者は、何を行う団体として創設したか。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 ホテルで使わなかったせっけんを回収・販売し、その利益を生活困難者の支援に充てる。
- ② 家庭で使わなかったせっけんを回収・販売し、その利益を生活困難者の支援に充てる。
- ③ ホテルで捨てられるせっけんを回収し、リサイクルして生活困難者に寄付する。
- ④ 家庭で捨てられるせっけんを回収し、リサイクルして生活困難者に寄付する。

(2) 団体を立ち上げた創設者の思いはどのようなものだったか。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 団体を立ち上げる前の仕事はうまくいっていたが、自分自身で何かやりたい。
- ② 営業担当重役としての出張は忙しく、決まった場所で仕事をしたい。
- ③ 1週間のほとんどがホテル暮らしなので、落ち着いて家で過ごしたい。
- ④ 災害が起こったときに、自分も被災者のために何か手助けをしたい。

(3) 団体の活動拠点は次々に移動するが、3番目にあたる場所はどこか。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 3,000平方フィートの広い施設
- ② いとこの家の駐車場
- ③ ホテルの一室
- ④ 友人の倉庫

(4) 団体を立ち上げた当初は、回収したせっけんをどのような作業過程で加工していたか。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 水で洗浄→乾燥後に表面を削る→炊いてペーストにする→型に入れて乾燥
- ② 表面を削る→中身を細かく砕く→炊いて不純物を取り除く→ペーストを型に入れて乾燥
- ③ 全体を細かく砕く→炊いてペーストにする→型に入れて乾燥→新しい箱に入れる
- ④ 炊いて不純物を取り除く→ペーストを型に入れて乾燥→新しい箱に入れる

(5) 2010年のハイチ地震の後、せっけんの加工作業はどのように変わったか。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 ハイチのせっけん作りにならって作るようになった。
- ② 作業場を移転し、より広い施設で多量のせっけんを作るようになった。
- ③ どのせっけん工場よりも進歩したやり方になった。
- ④ せっけん工場が使っているものと同じ機械を使うようになった。

(6) 下線部の the soap whisperers は、どのようなことを行う人たちか。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 製造工程に入る際、せっけん内の水分が適切かどうか知るために、その感触を確かめる人たち。
- ② 製造工程の途中で、せっけん内の水分を適切なレベルに調整するために、その感触を確かめる人たち。
- ③ 製造工程に入る際、せっけん内の水分が適切で不純物が入っていないか確かめる第三者機関の人たち。
- ④ 製造工程の途中で、せっけん内の不純物をフィルターが適切に取り除いているか確かめる人たち。

(7) 団体の取り組みに参加していないホテルに泊まる場合、備え付けのせっけんをどのように扱うことを勧めているか。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 せっけんが余らないように使い切るか、余りを持ち帰って家で使い切ること。
- ② 余ったせっけんは家に持ち帰って使うか、地元の慈善団体等に寄付すること。
- ③ 最後まで使い切るせっけんを最初から使わずにホテルに返すせっけんを使い分けること。
- ④ 使い切れなかったせっけんを集めて団体に送るか、地元の慈善団体等に寄付すること。

(8) 記事を踏まえて、あなたがグループで「非営利団体の起業」について話し合う際に、取り上げるべき話題は何か。記事の内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 最初は規模が小さくとも、その時々チャンスを生かして規模を大きくすると社会貢献につながる場合があること。
- ② 大規模な社会貢献をするには、資金をどこで得て、どのような技術を活用すべきかを起業する前に計画する必要があること。
- ③ 何をしたらよいかを考える時に、大災害を思い出して、何が人に貢献できるかを考える必要があること。
- ④ 最初は目的がなくても、続けることによって、いつか人に貢献できる可能性があること。

2

あなたは、SNSの活用に関するプレゼンテーションのために、2022年10月に書かれた資料の一部をグループのメンバーと一緒に読んでいる。この資料に関する設問(1)~(5)の空欄 ~ に当てはまる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]~[12] は、段落(paragraph)ごとに番号をふったものである。

[1] Instagram was founded in 2010 as a photo-sharing site where people could post, *curate and *showcase snapshots from their lives. It became a destination for an endless variety of beautiful, funky, *far-out and *vibrant images — of food, national parks and everything else — turning into one of the internet’s premier visual *repositories.

[2] But Instagram, which is owned by Meta, has in recent years increasingly shifted toward video. It has introduced *Reels, short videos meant to compete with the video-sharing app TikTok, and it has launched features to encourage people to make videos together. Its *algorithms appear to favor videos over photos. Last year, Adam Mosseri, Instagram’s head, said the site was “no longer a photo-sharing app.”

[3] That has caused *angst among many Instagram users, who have relied on the app to share photos, illustrations, comics and other still images with friends and followers. In July, after Instagram introduced updates to *mimic TikTok’s video features, celebrities like Kylie Jenner and others *rebelled, declaring an intent to “make Instagram Instagram again.” The *backlash was so intense that Instagram temporarily reversed the changes.

[4] For artists who make a living through Instagram, the platform’s move toward video is more of an *existential threat. Many of these artists are photographers, illustrators or graphic novelists whose work doesn’t easily translate to video. More and more, they are finding that audiences on Instagram aren’t seeing their posts, their growth on the platform is *stagnating and their reach is shrinking.

[5] Some young artists who might have gotten their starts on Instagram are now *venturing to membership-based photo-sharing apps like VSCO and Glass. Others are exploring professionally oriented platforms like Behance and LinkedIn or other social media apps like Twitter and TikTok.

[6] “Twitter really matters a lot more than Instagram at this point,” *Mx. Lee said. They now invest a majority of their energy in Twitter, where, they said, it is easier to *discern how well a post is performing.

[7] In a statement, Meta said it cared “deeply about all creators, including artists.” The Silicon Valley company, which is trying to *lure content creators away from rivals YouTube and TikTok, has invited some artists to join its programs that pay influencers for using its products.

[8] But Mx. Lee, who was recently invited by Instagram to earn a bonus for posting Reels, said the *incentives were “even less reliable than freelance illustration.” Even if their Reels received 11 million views in one month, they said, Meta would pay them only \$1,200.

[9] Maddy Mueller, 25, who illustrates *infographics and paints backgrounds for animation, knew that she would have to market herself through social media after she graduated from a university in 2019. She joined Instagram to post her work.

[10] But trying to attract attention to her art on the app soon became “an *uphill battle” against the algorithm, she said. Ms. Mueller said she often felt that the number of *hashtags on a post, or the time when it had been *uploaded, mattered more than the actual content of the post. To gain exposure for her work on Instagram, she began animating her paintings that were meant to be still — so that her posts would be treated as videos. Promoting her art meant less time to make it, she said.

[11] Last year, Ms. Mueller, who lives in St. Louis, started focusing instead on Twitter, where she discovered a *burgeoning community of artists. She was invited to illustrate *zines, joined private *Discord groups that shared professional opportunities and increased her following through hashtag events, in which artists *tweeted and shared content with tags such as #PortfolioDay and #VisibleWomen. Ms. Mueller now has nearly 5,000 followers on Twitter, compared with about 1,000 on Instagram.

[12] Once she had experienced Twitter’s community and growth, she said, “I basically almost gave up on Instagram.”

(3) What did Maddy Mueller in paragraph [9] try to do after she graduated from a university?

11

- ① She found a job selling artwork she discovered on Instagram because she wanted to connect with the art world.
- ② She attended art fairs and exhibitions promoted on Instagram to showcase her artwork.
- ③ She chose Instagram to showcase her work because she wanted to market herself through social media.
- ④ She collaborated with local artists to participate in a community art events, aiming to improve her painting skills.

(4) According to paragraph [11], how did Maddy Mueller gain more Twitter followers compared to Instagram? She gained more followers by **12**.

- ① asking her friends to follow her on Twitter
- ② actively participating in events and connecting with a growing community of artists
- ③ joining Twitter to post her video work more easily than on Instagram
- ④ spending much time to put hashtags and upload content on Twitter

(5) Reading through the article, it is possible to say that **13** in your group presentation.

- ① social media isn't useful for artists and creative professionals
- ② social media should focus on easy photo sharing to keep users engaged
- ③ adapting social media to suit your needs and find the right audience and support is important
- ④ exploring traditional ways of showcasing work is important for artists

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 80～100 語程度の英文で書き表しなさい。

なお、英文の質問の後には、日本語訳が掲載されている。

A question from the Students News:

Over the past year or two, there has been a lot of talk about ChatGPT, an advanced interactive AI that has the capability to respond to questions and instructions in natural language. What do you see as the advantages and disadvantages of using it?

ここ 1～2 年の間に、質問や指示に自然な言語で応答する能力を持つ ChatGPT という高度な対話型 AI が話題になっています。あなたは、これを使用するときどのようなメリットとデメリットがあると考えますか。

