

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 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。

1

あなたは、グループで「外国における母国の料理店経営」について発表するために、アメリカにあるベトナム料理店の経営に関する記事を読んでいる。内容をよく読み、(1)～(8)までの各設問に答えなさい。

Vietnamese dishes like \*banh mi and spring rolls are portable and easy to package, Mr. To said, making them well suited for a \*drive-through format.

But because he takes special pains with his banh mi, making each part to order and even baking the bread, it's harder to make them as quickly as other fast-food items like burgers and fries.

"You have to bake the \*sub, and then with the meat you have to cook it nicely," he said. Sometimes, customers have to wait as long as 30 minutes.

Mr. Pham, of Hughie's, said a major barrier to national expansion for a restaurant like his is the limited \*availability of certain ingredients. A \*condiment like Golden Mountain Seasoning Sauce, which he uses in \*marinades, may be hard to find in areas without large Asian American populations.

But at least one Vietnamese fast-food restaurant has already figured out how to scale up nationally: Lee's Sandwiches, started in San Jose in 1983 by Ba Le and Hanh Nguyen. Today the chain has 62 locations in eight states, including California, Nevada, Oklahoma and Texas. Several have drive-throughs.

The restaurant's expansion, which began in 2001, came with limitations.

"Back then, we were a little more cautious," said Jimmy Le, the vice president of Lee's and the grandson of the founders.

The company chose only areas with significant Vietnamese American populations.

Even though Lee's has since opened restaurants in areas with more \*multicultural populations, half of its locations are still in \*predominantly Asian American neighborhoods, said Mr. Le, 40.

He said he was happy to see all the new Vietnamese drive-throughs. But he isn't trying to turn Lee's into an American fast-food chain.

"We don't want to change too much, or change at all," he said. "People know Lee's Sandwiches, and they know what they are going to get."

It's hard for Mai Nguyen, 58, another longtime Vietnamese American \*restaurateur, to feel excited about these newer restaurants. She has run the \*beloved Vietnamese restaurant Mai's, in Houston, since 1990; her parents opened the place in 1978.

"What I see is the generation now, they kind of make the restaurant look very nice and modern," she said. "But I don't see the food is \*authentic."

Yet \*authenticity has a different meaning for these restaurateurs, most of whom grew up outside Vietnam.

At Mi-Sant, in a Minneapolis suburb, it means serving not only traditional banh mi but also \*croissants — a \*specialty of an owner, Quoc Le, 37, whose father received his \*pastry training in France — out of a drive-through in a former \*KFC.

“This is part of our identity,” said Linh Nguyen, another owner, along with her three sisters and brother. “Growing up, seeing a drive-through, it wasn’t anything out of the ordinary for us.”

She wants Mi-Sant, which opened in 2018 and has another location in the area, to \*emulate fast-casual restaurants like Shake Shack. But she acknowledged that her reaching out to a wider audience may have \*alienated her Vietnamese customers.

“I didn’t have all Vietnamese-speaking employees who could talk to them,” she said. “There were no Vietnamese words on the menu, so they couldn’t read it, and our price point is a lot higher” than that of many \*longstanding Vietnamese restaurants in the area.

And some \*diners still aren’t accustomed to ordering a banh mi through a drive-through.

“We get people that will just come and order a burger and \*taco, and it is really funny,” said Ms. Nguyen, 33. “I have to be like, ‘We don’t do that here.’”

For Mr. Pham, modeling Hughie’s after American fast-food restaurants isn’t just a way to attract more kinds of customers, but also a reflection of his \*upbringing in Houston.

“The menu, and having those two different types of worlds combined, is pretty much me,” he said. To do it any other way, he added, would feel \*inauthentic.

**Banh Mi in a Drive-Through? Vietnamese Restaurants Reach for Fast-Food Success. by Priya Krishna © The New York Times Company**

(注) *banh mi	バンミー (ベトナムのサンドイッチ)	*drive-through	ドライブスルー
*sub	サブ (バンミーの別称)	*availability	入手の可能性
*condiments	調味料	*marinades	マリネ (つけ汁につけた料理)
*multicultural	多文化的な	*predominantly	主に
*restaurateur	レストランの主人	*beloved	愛される
*authentic	本物の	*authenticity	本場らしさ
*croissants	クロワッサン	*specialty	特製品
*pastry	パン菓子	*KFC	ケー・エフ・シー (ファストフード店名)
*emulate	～と競う	*alienated	～を疎外した
*longstanding	長年の	*diners	食事をする人
*taco	タコス (メキシコ料理)	*upbringing	生い立ち
*inauthentic	本場のものではない		

- (1) ベトナム料理の中でバンミーや春巻きが持ち運びの点でドライブスルーに適している反面、トー氏 (Mr. To) が指摘している問題点は何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

1

- ① ハンバーガーに比べてすぐに冷めて味が落ちてしまう点。
- ② 客が受け取ってからおいしく食べられるまでに 30 分待たなければならない点。
- ③ 他のファストフードに比べて中の具材が熱くて車の中で食べづらい点。
- ④ ハンバーガーショップの商品のように素早く作るのが難しく、調理に手間がかかる点。

- (2) ファム氏 (Mr. Pham) の店に比べて、Lee's Sandwiches が多くの地域に展開できた理由は何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。 2

- ① ベトナム系アメリカ人が住んでいる地域を選んで店舗を設置したから。
- ② アメリカ人に馴染みのあるドライブスルーによる販売を全店で行ったから。
- ③ ベトナム料理に必要な食材や調味料を直接ベトナムから取り寄せたから。
- ④ ベトナム料理をアメリカ人に馴染む味に変えて提供しているから。

- (3) 本文中の下線部，“We don't want to change too much, or change at all” 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。 3

- ① 自分たちの提供する料理がまだ定着していないため。
- ② どの店も売り上げが伸び続けているため。
- ③ 自分たちの商品の味やイメージが既に定着しているため。
- ④ 本場の味を変えると多くの客が困るため。

(4) マイ・グエン (Mai Nguyen) さんは、新しいタイプのベトナム料理店の特徴をどのように見ているか。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 経営者がベトナム国内で育った世代なので、本場の味とモダンな雰囲気の両方を特徴にしている。
- ② 経営者がベトナム国外で育った世代なので、本場の味よりモダンな雰囲気を特徴にしている。
- ③ 経営者がベトナム系の世代ではないため、本場の味を特徴としようとしてもなかなか近づかない。
- ④ 経営者がベトナム系アメリカ人の地域出身の世代のため、昔からのやり方を継承しつつモダンな雰囲気を特徴にしている。

(5) ミサント (Mi-Sant) の経営について、正しく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。

- ① 伝統的な料理に徹して、全国的なファストフード店に匹敵するほど新たに展開している。
- ② 若い世代の好みに合わせて伝統的な料理をアレンジし、配達も採り入れている。
- ③ 伝統的な料理以外の食べ物を提供したり、高級志向の店を開いたりしている。
- ④ より多くの世代に愛されるよう、料理や店のデザインを柔軟に変えている。

(6) リン・グエン (Linh Nguyen) さんが開いた店が、ベトナム人の客を遠ざけてしまった理由は何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 本物のベトナム料理を知る従業員が少なく、他のベトナム料理店と雰囲気が異なったから。
- ② ベトナム人が調理しない上に、値段が他のベトナム料理店より高かったから。
- ③ 料理が伝統的なものとは異なり、他のベトナム料理店と雰囲気が異なったから。
- ④ 店内でベトナム語が使われていない上に、値段が他のベトナム料理店より高かったから。

(7) ファム氏 (Mr. Pham) のヒューイズ (Hughie's) の店では、異なる2つのタイプの世界があるのはなぜか。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 アメリカでの生い立ちが影響したから。
- ② いろいろな客を引き寄せたくなかったから。
- ③ 全国展開したかったから。
- ④ 本場の味には飽きてしまったから。

(8) 記事をふまえて、あなたがグループで「外国で母国の料理店を経営すること」について話し合う際に、取り上げるとよい話題は何か。最も記事に関連するものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

- ① 本場の味を再現する他に、言語や文化にも配慮して母国と同じ形式の店を出すこと。
- ② 母国と同じ食材の仕入れがしやすい地域のみを選んで、伝統の味を守って母国の食文化を伝承すること。
- ③ 本場の味を再現するだけでなく、客の要望や出店する国や地域の文化や習慣も採り入れて店を経営すること。
- ④ 時代の流れに応じながらも、経営者の個性を生かした店を経営すること。

2

あなたは、人工衛星による地球上の位置測位システム (GPS) を使った芸術作品に関するプレゼンテーションをするために、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。なお資料の [1]~[16] は、段落 (paragraph) ごとに番号をふったものである。

[1] In 1665, \*Johannes Vermeer \*dabbed the last drop of paint onto a canvas in his Dutch studio, completing his \*masterpiece, "Girl With a Pearl Earring."

[2] In April, 357 years later, Janine Strong slowed her bike to stop, paused her \*fitness \*app and watched as the line of her cycling route drew the shape of Vermeer's masterpiece over the streets of Brooklyn in New York.

[3] Ms. Strong creates what has come to be known as "GPS art," using the Global Positioning System mapping \*capabilities of modern phone apps like Strava to create digital drawings using an athlete's route.

[4] Instead of cycling on a straight path or in circles around a park, Ms. Strong plans her rides in the shapes of birthday cakes, stars, birds, lions — and the occasional Vermeer.

[5] The hobby has grown with the \*widespread \*availability of satellite tracking for use by ordinary people, in fitness apps like Nike Run Club or MapMyRide. It is particularly popular on \*Strava and is often referred to as "Strava art."

[6] Strava art has existed since that app's release in 2009, but it experienced a \*surge in popularity during the pandemic. According to Michael Joseph, a senior communications manager at the company, more than three billion activities have been uploaded to Strava since the beginning of 2020.

[7] To complete her digital vision of "Girl With a Pearl Earring," Ms. Strong cycled almost 50 miles around southern Brooklyn, carefully checking Strava to make sure each turn, circle, and \*straightaway tracked the shape of the earring and head covering in Vermeer's original. "I always have a big smile on my face when it works out, and I \*upload it, and it's done," she said. "It's a very satisfying feeling."

[8] The idea has been around since before widespread use of smartphones for fitness. In 2003, the New York Times Magazine “Year in Ideas” issue told of how Jeremy Wood and Hugh Pryor used \*Garmin GPS devices that looked like \*walkie-talkies to trace routes resembling butterflies and fish on walks through the English countryside.

[9] “It’s not just walking; you’ve got to be looking at this device,” Mr. Pryor said in a recent interview. “People always wonder what you’re doing.”

[10] Mr. Wood said he got the idea for GPS art while he was using a GPS tracker on a flight and the plane flew in a holding pattern above \*Heathrow Airport. He was \*captivated by the pattern appearing on his Garmin.

[11] “It formed this most beautiful \*oval shape, and it was better than I could draw by hand,” he said. “That’s when I made a connection: You could use one’s movements to make marks in space.”

[12] Mr. Pryor, a classmate of Mr. Wood’s, had to develop software to get the GPS points off the Garmin and onto a computer, turning the data into drawings. In the years since, technology has advanced enough to create visual maps using a phone or smart watch.

[13] Steve Lloyd, Strava’s chief product and technology officer, said in an email that increased use of GPS devices has resulted in more detailed maps, which has improved the quality and \*complexity of the art.

[14] The practice has spread from the fields of Oxfordshire in England to the \*sand dunes of \*Rio Grande do Norte in Brazil.

[15] Gustavo Lyra has run around Rio Grande in the image of \*John Lennon’s face and spent almost nine hours running a route for his daughter’s fifth birthday. It was an image of Elsa from the Disney film “Frozen.”

[16] “I get bored running on the same path in the same streets,” he said via Instagram, where he posts maps of his runs.



(注) \* Johannes Vermeer ヨハネス・フェルメール (17世紀のオランダの画家)

- |   |   |                           |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| *dabbed ~を軽く塗った                             | *masterpiece 傑作                         | *fitness フィットネス (健康)      |
| *app アプリ                                    | *capabilities 性能                        | *widespread 広く行き渡った       |
| *availability 利用可能性                         | *Strava ストラバ (フィットネスアクティビティ記録用アプリ)      |                           |
| *surge 急上昇                                  | *straightaway 直線コース                     |                           |
| *upload (コンピュータ上などでデータを) アップロードする           |   |                           |
| *Garmin アメリカで創業された GPS メーカー                 |   |                           |
| *walkie-talkies トランシーバー (携帯無線機)             |   | *Heathrow Airport ヒースロー空港 |
| *captivated 心を奪われた                          | *oval 楕円形の                              | *complexity 複雑さ           |
| *sand dunes 砂丘                              | *Rio Grande do Norte リオ・グランデ・ド・ノルテ (州名) |                           |
| *John Lennon's ジョン・レノン (イギリスのシンガーソングライター) の |   |                           |

(1) According to paragraphs [2], [3], and [4], what is the main idea of GPS art? It's a type of digital drawing created by  using a phone app connected to GPS.

- ① passing through famous places on a map
- ② drawing lines from spots to spots on a map
- ③ following random paths by bike on a map
- ④ tracing roads by bike on a map

(2) According to paragraph [6], when did Strava art become the most popular?

- ① In 2009.
- ② During the pandemic.
- ③ When Michael Joseph became a senior communications manager.
- ④ Before the beginning of 2020.

(3) According to paragraphs [10], [11] and [12], by what was Mr. Wood inspired to do GPS art?

He was inspired by .

- ① the plane forming a beautiful oval shape on his GPS app above the airport
- ② his classmate who developed software to create visual maps using a GPS tracker
- ③ his imagination of airplanes drawing in the sky
- ④ the advanced technology of modern GPS devices

(4) Where did Gustavo Lyra in paragraph [15] show his drawings? .

- ① In the sand dunes.
- ② In an art museum.
- ③ In his daughter's room.
- ④ On Instagram.

(5) Summarizing this article for your presentation, it is telling you about .

- ① how the technology of GPS was developed
- ② when and where GPS art was started
- ③ how the GPS art is performed
- ④ what the best way to post drawings is

3

あなたは、外国の Students News からインタビューを受けている。次の英語の質問に対して、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:

We have recently heard a discussion about the minimum wage for part-time jobs in Japan. How would you feel if your wage per hour changed from 1,000 yen to 1,200 yen? Please state your opinion in detail. For your information, as of June 2023, the minimum wages per hour by country in yen are 2,019 yen in California, USA, 1,679 yen in France, 1,749 yen in Germany, 1,733 yen in the UK, 1,001 yen in South Korea, and 961 yen in Japan.

最近、日本のアルバイト最低賃金について議論されていることを聞きます。もしあなたのアルバイトの時給が、1,000 円から 1,200 円に変わったら、どのように思いますか。あなたの考えを詳しく述べてください。ちなみに、2023 年 6 月現在の 1 時間当たりの国別の最低賃金は、日本円換算で、アメリカのカリフォルニア州が 2,091 円、フランスが 1,679 円、ドイツが 1,749 円、イギリスが 1,733 円、韓国が 1,001 円、日本が 961 円です。

