

## 科目 [ 英語 ]

〔100点  
50分〕

## &lt;注意事項&gt;

## ◎ 「総合情報学部」 および 「看護学部」 の受験者に共通する注意事項

- 1 解答用紙に受験番号、氏名、フリガナを正しく記入してください。また、受験番号のマーク欄にも必ずマークしてください。
- 2 解答には、必ず黒鉛筆（H、F、HBに限る）およびプラスチック製消しゴムを使用してください。
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁や乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、挙手の上、試験監督者に申し出てください。
- 4 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用して良いですが、どのページも切り離さないでください。
- 5 不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。不正行為に見えるような行為が見受けられた場合は、監督者が注意します。なお、不正行為を行った場合は、その時点で受験を取りやめさせ退室させます。
- 6 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

裏面（B面）にも注意事項がありますので、必ず読んでください。

## &lt;注意事項&gt;

解答用紙にマークする際は、下の記入例にならっておこなってください。

- ◆設問ごとに解答番号（

1
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2
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3
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 …）が示されているので、  
記入例にならってそれに対応する解答番号にマークします。

## (記入例)

設問 1

問 1

1	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
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表面（A面）にも注意事項がありますので、必ず読んでください。
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# 英 語

(解答番号  ~ )

I 各文の空欄  ~  に該当する語または語句として最もふさわしいものを、それぞれの解答群①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

1) While a theory saying that AI will soon take over the world  indeed have some merit, it's essential to note that there are opposing opinions among researchers.

- ① may                      ② had better                      ③ am able to                      ④ was able to

2)  it is raining this evening, tonight's fireworks display, which I had planned to film, will naturally be canceled. In that case, I'll shift my creative focus and capture the mysterious atmosphere of a rainy night.

- ① When                      ② Until                      ③ If                      ④ Before

3) Calling my husband, I heard his smartphone ringing inside the house. That surprised me and made me realize that he had left for work  it.

- ① to                      ② in                      ③ with                      ④ without

4) At that time, the person in the village  showed great influences during decision-making processes was often the village elder, a respected figure with deep knowledge of local customs and traditions.

- ① who                      ② which                      ③ whom                      ④ where

5) She suggested  off the product launch from May to August to adjust the timing to a significant exhibition.

- ① put                      ② putting                      ③ to put                      ④ being put

6) In the past, he  to spend money on game items. However, due to changes in his financial situation, he now finds himself unable to continue this practice.

- ① uses                      ② is used                      ③ used                      ④ was used

7) Upon starting work at the hospital, I discovered that the head nurse, an experienced professional,  taken on a role as a professor at a nursing college. Unfortunately, I never had the opportunity to work with her.

- ① is                      ② will be                      ③ have                      ④ had

- II 16世紀と17世紀における英語や他のヨーロッパの言語の変化について書かれた次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

The sixteenth century was a time of changes in Europe. Europeans began to explore the Americas, Asia, and Africa, and learning in all areas flowered\*<sup>1</sup>. In England, the English language grew in order to express a large number of new ideas.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century Latin was the language of learning in all of Europe, and it was seen as richer than English and the other spoken European languages. However, with the growth of education, the introduction of printing, and the new interest in learning, this began to change.  people wanted to read books by Roman and Greek writers, and in England they wanted to read them in English. So these books were translated, and other books about learning were written in English. Using English meant that a writer could reach more people, as one sixteenth-century printer explained to a writer who preferred Latin: Though, sir, your book be wise and full of learning, yet [...] \*<sup>2</sup> it will not be saleable. , the acceptance of English as a language of learning was not complete until the end of the seventeenth century. For example, in 1687 Isaac Newton chose Latin when he wrote his *Principia*, but fifteen years later he wrote *Opticks* in English.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, writers in English <sup>(a)</sup>borrowed about 30,000 words from another fifty languages, mainly to describe new things and ideas. About half of these words are still used today. This very large growth of  was the main change in English at this time. The new words came mainly from Latin; for example, *desperate*, *expensive*, *explain*, *fact*. Other important sources for new words were French, Italian, Greek, Spanish, and Portuguese. And as the Europeans travelled to more and more places, so words came into English from America, Africa and Asia. For example *chocolate* and *tomato* came from Mexico; *banana* from Africa, *coffee* from Turkey, and *caravan* from Persia.



2) 本文中の下線部(a)(b)の語または語句の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの解答群①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

(a)

- ① lent                      ② loaned                      ③ obtained                      ④ rented

(b)

- ① became familiar                      ② came into use in local dialects  
③ circulated widely                      ④ faded with a stranger

3) 本文の内容と一致する英文を、下の①～⑥から**3つ**選べ。(  には**3つ**マークすること。)

- ① Latin had been the major language of learning, but with the rise of education and printing, English began to be used more frequently in books during the sixteenth century.
- ② New words introduced from 50 different languages during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are no longer in use.
- ③ The origins of the foreign words 'tomato,' 'chocolate' and 'caravan' can be traced back to a single source.
- ④ In the sixteenth century, books could sell better if they were written in English rather than in Latin.
- ⑤ Newton's shift from writing books in Latin to English represents a decline in the influence of the Catholic Church.
- ⑥ Some people opposed the introduction of foreign words in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but over time, these words have become common in English.

Ⅲ 次にあげる日本文を，以下の①～④の語または語句をすべて用いて英文に書き換えたとき，空欄  ～  に該当するものを，それぞれの解答群①～④の中から選べ。（ただし，文頭に来るものも小文字になっている。また，空欄および下線1つが，1つの語または語句に対応する。）

- 1) 現行の生産管理システムを，AIを搭載したシステムにアップグレードしたいのですが，いくらかかるかご存じですか？

We plan to upgrade our existing production management system by integrating AI technology. Do you have any idea how   \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- ① will                      ② cost                      ③ it                      ④ much

- 2) 目下の健康問題は間違いなく深刻であり，早急な対応が必要です。危機的な状況に陥る前に，緊急の措置を取らなければなりません。

The health issue at hand is undoubtedly serious and requires immediate attention. Urgent action   \_\_\_\_\_ it reaches a critical point.

- ① be                      ② must                      ③ before                      ④ taken

- 3) 彼女は明日フランスへ行き，ボルドーの中心部でワインのテイスティング教室に参加してから，月曜日に帰国する予定です。

She is traveling to France tomorrow   \_\_\_\_\_ wine-tasting classes in the center of Bordeaux and   \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday.

- ① to                      ② coming                      ③ attend                      ④ back

- 4) その並外れたプログラミング能力と、プログラミング・コンテストでの数々の優勝により、クラスの全員が彼女を「コード・ウィザードの女王」と呼んでいます。

\_\_\_ in \_\_\_ **17** \_\_\_ the “Queen of Code Wizards” because of her extraordinary programming skills and numerous victories in programming contests.

- ① calls                      ② the class                      ③ her                      ④ everyone

- 5) 彼のことを心配する必要はありません。彼はあなたほど裕福ではないかもしれませんが、賢い投資と質素な生活を通じて快適な生活を送っています。

You don't need to worry about him. Although he may \_\_\_ be **18** \_\_\_ \_\_\_, he still leads a comfortable life through smart investments and a modest lifestyle.

- ① as you                      ② as                      ③ not                      ④ rich

- 6) このアプリケーションの無料版と有料版はどちらもお勧めです。ただし、有料版にアップグレードすると広告が削除されます。

\_\_\_ **19** \_\_\_ \_\_\_ paid versions of this application are worth recommending. However, upgrading to the paid version removes advertisements.

- ① both                      ② and                      ③ the                      ④ free

- 7) ジョーは仕事がとても忙しく、他のことに費やす時間はほとんどありません。このため、ここにはほとんど友達がいません。

Joe is very busy with his job, leaving him with \_\_\_ time \_\_\_ other activities. Consequently, he has **20** \_\_\_ in this area.

- ① few                      ② little                      ③ for                      ④ friends

IV コンピューターサイエンス (computer science) における5つの領域 (concept area) について初学者向けに書かれた次の文章を読み、各問いに答えよ。

Computers are better than humans at storing and sharing tons of information, solving complex calculations quickly, and learning things. Computer scientists use computers' abilities to help them develop new technologies that make our lives easier. They program computers to both complete tasks better and faster as well as teach them how to do new things. (a) Becoming a computer scientist means shifting from being only a consumer (someone who uses something) to being a creator. Computer science is a type of problem solving; it includes the study of computers, their design, and the way they process information. Computer science can be divided into five concept areas (main parts) of study.

Computing systems are the machines that run programs and process information. Examples are desktop computers, laptops, and phones. Many electronic devices are run by programs and have small built-in\*<sup>1</sup> computers. For example, dishwashers, TVs, smart watches, and even some light bulbs\*<sup>2</sup>.

Algorithms\*<sup>3</sup> and programming involve writing the programs (code) that tell computers what to do. Programs can be very complex — like iTunes, Safari, Chrome, or Roblox\*<sup>4</sup> — following many different instructions. They can also be simple, like a program that only prints out the message “Hello, World!” Writing a program is sometimes broken up into two steps. STEP1: The computer scientist makes a list of step-by-step instructions for what she wants her program to do. STEP2: The computer scientist translates her instructions into a language (code) the computer can understand. Now the algorithm is a program. Computers are powerful, 21. They can only do what they're told. (b) Programs give computers the instructions they need to work.

Data and analysis refer to collecting, storing, organizing, and studying facts to help us understand what the data means. For example, in a personality test program, we would want to collect answers to questions (such as: “Do you like having lots of friends over to play games?” or “How do

you like to spend your free time?”), store the answers, and study them to understand someone’s personality. Another simple use of data might be to collect and store the score in a video game so that we can see if a player has won, or who the highest scorer was. Computers are great at storing, sharing, and calculating huge amounts of data. This makes them perfect for analyzing data.

Networks are a group of connected devices (like computers, laptops, and servers). They share information, and may also share resources like a printer. The internet is the worldwide network that connects millions of computers. Part of studying networks and the internet is figuring out better and more secure ways 22.

Understanding the impacts of computing involves studying how computers influence our lives, culture, safety, laws, and behavior. For example, what if you made a program that could hack anyone’s phone and delete all their favorite pictures? What would the effect be on the victim’s lives? How would your actions affect your friendships? Are there laws against using such programs? Would it be wrong to share a program like that even if we didn’t use it ourselves? Would this new technology make life better or worse for others? We should ask how these technologies affect the lives of others.

\*<sup>1</sup> built-in : 内蔵された

\*<sup>2</sup> light bulb : 電球

\*<sup>3</sup> algorithm : アルゴリズム (問題を解決するための手順やルールを指す)

\*<sup>4</sup> Roblox : オンライン上で様々なゲームを遊ぶことができるプラットフォームの名称

(*Computer Science and Coding* (BIG FAT Notebook, The Complete School Study Guide). 2020, pp. 2-9, Workman Publishing, New York. \*出題の都合上, 原文の一部を省略した上, 掲載の順序を入れ替えているが, 内容に変更はない。)

From Everything You Need to Ace Computer Science and Coding in One Big Fat Notebook by Workman Publishing, copyright (c) 2020. Reprinted by permission of Workman Kids, an imprint of Hachette Book Group, Inc.

- 1) 本文中の空欄 **21** ~ **22** に入る適切なものを, それぞれの解答群①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

**21**

- ① so they can write programs that fast
- ② so they can perform tasks without human instructions
- ③ but they aren't under control
- ④ but they really aren't that smart

**22**

- ① to provide a stable supply of electricity
- ② to widen the digital divide
- ③ to share information across devices
- ④ to transfer information in an illegal manner

- 2) 本文中の下線部(a)(b)の英文の意味に最も近いものを, 解答群①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

(a) **23**

- ① Studying computer science involves transforming a user into a maker of technology.
- ② Acquiring the skills to build a computer is just as essential for computer scientists as learning to develop applications.
- ③ Learning about computers focuses on mastering the use of existing technologies rather than developing new ones.
- ④ Studying computers is primarily about how to interact with and operate existing programs.

(b) 24

- ① Computers produce the necessary instructions for programs.
- ② Computers operate based on instructions provided by programs.
- ③ Programs provide computers with instructions, enabling computer scientists to perform the necessary tasks.
- ④ Programs need application softwares to work.

3) 以下で述べられている事例は、本文で説明されているどの領域の具体例として考えられるかふさわしいものを、解答群①～④の中から1つ選べ。

Reviewing a collection of student scores from an exam to understand how well the class did

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- ① Computing systems
- ② Data and analysis
- ③ Network and the Internet
- ④ Understanding the impacts of computing

- 4) 領域の一つである understanding the impact of computing に含まれる内容としてふさわしいものを、解答群①～④の中から1つ選べ。

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- ① We have to spread new technologies widely, regardless of their potential risks.
- ② We need to develop efficient software without worrying about its broader effects.
- ③ Security aspects must be respected no matter how developed new technology is.
- ④ Economic benefits of new technologies should be put first, even if they lead to legal concerns.