

問題訂正

科目名 (国際地域学部 外国語 (英語))

[問題訂正]

〔問題冊子〕

8 ページ 2

注 下から10行目

(誤)

interoperative

→

(正)

interoperable

令和4年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

国際地域学部

〔前期日程〕

外国語

英 語

(コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ・Ⅲ, 英語表現Ⅰ・Ⅱ)

注意事項

- 1 学力検査開始の指示があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけない。
- 2 学力検査開始と同時に、まず解答用紙に受験番号を記入すること。
- 3 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。所定の欄以外に記入したものは、無効である。
- 4 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
- 5 この問題冊子は持ち帰ってもよい。
- 6 試験時間は100分。時間配分は、1と2に40分、3に60分を推奨。

- 1 次の英文を読んで、後の問い（Q 1～Q 5）に答えなさい。答は最も適切なものを(A)～(D)の中から1つ選び、解答用紙の記号（A, B, C, Dのどれか）を○で囲みなさい。*印の付いた語句に関しては、本文の後に注があります。

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Source: Harvard University Center on the Developing Child. (n.d.). *Resilience*.
<https://developingchild.harvard.edu/science/key-concepts/resilience/>

adversity	逆境, 苦難
prosperity	繁栄
cope	うまく対処する
counterbalance	つり合わせる
evident	はっきりと表れる

stack	積み重ねる
responsiveness	反応すること
scaffolding	足場
disruption	崩壊, 混乱
regulate	律する
adaptively	適応して
thrive	成長する
prolonged	長期の, 長引く
toxic stress	毒性ストレス
predispose	しむける, 傾かせる
optimize	最大限に利用する, 最適化する
facilitate	促進する
self-efficacy	自己効力, 自己効能
mobilize	結集する, 動員する
manageable	扱いやすい, 御しやすい
obstacle	障害, 妨害
underlie	基礎となる, 根底にある
odds	可能性, 見込み
stress-inducing	ストレスを生む, ストレスを誘発する
thereby	それによって

Q 1. Which of the following would best replace the title of this reading, *Resilience*?

- (A) Advantages and Disadvantages of Early Adverse Experiences
- (B) Biological Factors Influencing the Development of Resilience
- (C) Coping Skills in Children: Raising a Resilient Generation
- (D) Developing Strength Against Adversity: Tips for Caregivers

Q 2. Which of the following is not mentioned in the reading as necessary for building resilience?

- (A) having encouraging and supportive experiences
- (B) experiencing painful events to overcome hardship
- (C) experiencing positive relationships with other people
- (D) having the ability to learn and apply new skills

Q 3. *Executive function* is “the management system of the brain.” According to this definition and what you learned from the reading, which of the following examples suggests a problem with a child’s *executive function skills*?

- (A) focusing on a puzzle until it is completed
- (B) reading a book they find interesting
- (C) being upset by a change in a routine
- (D) changing their opinion after talking with a friend

Q 4. Which of the following choices best replaces the word “buffer” in paragraph 3?

These relationships provide the personalized responsiveness, scaffolding, and protection that buffer children from developmental disruption.

- (A) benefit
- (B) lessen
- (C) promote
- (D) protect

Q 5. The main point of the reading can best be summarized as:

- (A) To develop resilience, a child needs at least one strong relationship with a caring and supportive adult.
- (B) To help children realize their full potential, it is essential to understand how children develop resilience.
- (C) To cope with difficult situations and environments in life, a child needs to be born with certain characteristics.
- (D) To overcome difficulties in life, a child needs to practice dealing with difficult situations and environments.

- 2 次の英文を読んで、後の問い（Q1～Q5）に答えなさい。答は最も適切なものを(A)～(D)の中から1つ選び、解答用紙の記号（A, B, C, Dのどれか）を○で囲みなさい。*印の付いた語句に関しては、本文の後に注があります。

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Source: Chandler, N. (2019, November 21). *People Still Use Fax Machines, But, Um, Why?*
HowStuffWorks. <https://electronics.howstuffworks.com/gadgets/fax/who-uses-fax-machine.htm>

patent	特許
decade	10年
predate	～より前から存在する
rudimentary	初期の
cockroach, roach	ゴキブリ
standpoint	観点, 立場
beep	ビーッという音を出す
wheeze	ぜいぜいという音をたてる
attendee	参加者
slack-jawed	ぼかんと口を開けた
standalone	単独の
validity	正当性
transmit	送る
entrench	定着させる
contraption	変わった機械
ingrain	浸透させる
stick	動かなくなる
advent	到来, 出現
doom	消える運命にある
offshoot	派生物
data breach	情報漏洩
lean on	～に頼る
prescription	処方箋
die hard	なかなか無くならない
interoperative	相互に利用可能な
pesticide-resistant	殺虫剤に耐える
integrate	一体化する
consultation	相談
configure	設定する
bugaboo	不安や心配の種
busy signal	話中音 (話し中の時の信号音)
intermittent	断続的な
hiccup	しゃっくり
apocalypse	大惨事, 大災害

Q 1. The author of the reading would agree with the following statement:

- (A) Surprisingly, the fax machine is still a dependable and easy-to-use machine in the 21st century.
- (B) The fax machine was the greatest invention of the 19th century.
- (C) Although many people knew how to use a fax machine in the late 1980s, not many people know how to use a fax machine today.
- (D) Although fax machines were widespread around the world in the 1980s, today, the internet has replaced them.

Q 2. According to the reading, which of the following is true?

- (A) The fax machine was first patented by Alexander Bain in 1878.
- (B) The fax machine could send as many as 18 sheets per minute in 1939.
- (C) The average price of a fax machine in the late 1980s was \$20,000.
- (D) There were nearly four million fax machines in the United States in 1989.

Q 3. What is the meaning of the sentence in paragraph 6, "The fax machine's heyday was at hand"?

- (A) Fax machines were ready to be discontinued.
- (B) The process of sending a fax became easier to manage.
- (C) It became possible to acquire a fax machine in America.
- (D) Fax machines were entering a phase of increased popularity.

Q 4. What comparisons does the author make between fax machines and cockroaches?

- (A) Both fax machines and cockroaches have been around for a long time, and they continue to be useful in law and medicine.
- (B) Although humans dislike cockroaches and fax machines, they support human existence.
- (C) Both cockroaches and fax machines adapt to change and, as a result, outlive other species and technologies.
- (D) Although cockroaches and fax machines are adaptable, human beings cannot transform themselves as easily.

Q 5. Which of the following is not stated in the reading as a cause for the increase in faxing use by major industries?

- (A) Many people are used to faxing in their everyday lives.
- (B) People frequently use faxes and are confident the technology is safe to use.
- (C) Governments support the use of faxes for legal and medical reasons.
- (D) Faxing is a separate technology from the internet, making it more secure.

- 3 次の英文をよく読んで、250語以上の英語の文章を書きなさい。その際、必ず序論と結論をつけること。書き終わったら、語数（コンマ、ピリオド等は除く）を数え、解答用紙裏面の右下の枠の中に語数を記入しなさい。

The COVID-19 pandemic (新型コロナウイルス禍) has changed the behavior of many people, resulting in new social habits that are called "the new normal." Think about your "new normal" and the habits you have developed. Describe in detail two or more positive effects of the "new normal" on your life or the lives of others.

