

## 後期日程

平成31年度入学試験問題

# 英語

教 育 学 部  
芸 術 地 域 デ ザ イ ン 学 部

### — 解答上の注意事項 —

1. 問題冊子1冊と解答用紙2枚（その1、その2）がある。
2. 「解答始め」の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。
3. 解答は解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。
4. 解答用紙2枚を提出すること。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

- 1 次の英文の下線部 **three core pillars** のうち、3 番目の **core pillar** とは何か日本語で説明しなさい。(30 点)

Facebook's 10-year technological vision is based on three core pillars.

The first is connecting the world. This is bringing Internet access to the billions of people today who don't have it.

The second is solving some of the hard problems in artificial intelligence—to build systems that help us manage the immense complexity of online data and the offline world.

And the third is building the world's best virtual reality systems that give you this true sense of presence, like you're actually at a place that doesn't exist, with a set of other people who may be physically thousands of miles away from you, and create shared memories and experiences like no other system you could have before.

(『IT の英語』 Mike Schroepfer へのインタビューより)

2 次の A と B の会話の下線部に適切な英語を 3 語以上補って、会話を完成させなさい。  
(20 点)

(1)

A: I'm a bit worried about whether I'll pass the exam.

B: Well, don't think about it now. Don't cross that bridge before you come to it. All you have to do is \_\_\_\_\_.

(2)

A: I've done everything I can to help him with his homework, but he refuses to do it.

B: Well, you can take a horse to water, but you can't make it drink. So you should \_\_\_\_\_.

(3)

A: My new job is OK, but I think my friend's is much better.

B: Why do you always think that the grass is greener on the other side of the fence? You should \_\_\_\_\_.

(4)

A: I saw the boss a few minutes ago, and I think she is in a very good mood now.

B: Make hay while the sun shines. You had better \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 次の英文を読んで、その要旨を300字程度の日本語で書きなさい。句読点も字数に含めるものとする。(30点)

In most public schools in America, textbooks are distributed at the beginning of the school year and collected at the end of the year. These books are mostly hardcover and can be quite heavy. I vividly remember carrying these textbooks to and from school every day. Sometimes it felt as though my knapsack was filled with rocks!

Since the books are used year after year, it is generally required that they be covered so that they do not get damaged. In my school days many years ago, thick brown paper, often taken from grocery store bags, was used to cover schoolbooks.

Students had to sign their name on a card inside of the book. But you were not allowed to write in the textbook, tear out pages or damage it in any way. At the end of the year the books needed to be in \*near-pristine condition, and if they were damaged, a penalty could be applied.

I heard from a friend who has a daughter at the same school I attended that now, in order for students to get their school yearbooks, they must first return all textbooks borrowed throughout the year.

In some school districts, students even receive two sets of textbooks. To avoid the practice of \*\*lugging heavy hardcover books back and forth every day, one set is left at home and the other is kept at school. With tight school budgets, though, this is obviously a less common practice.

The textbooks provided by schools are generally published within the last few years. They are re-used until a new edition is issued or the curriculum is changed.

Unlike public schools, some private schools require students to purchase their textbooks, meaning they can keep the books.

I asked some of my friends with children attending U.S. schools about the use of textbooks these days, and I learned that some elementary schools are using fewer and fewer textbooks. My friend's son, who is currently in the fifth grade, has zero textbooks! Everything is in-class learning, and a lot of material has gone online. Some schools have moved away from textbooks to save money, and students go online to get the information needed for class.

Lots of schools have gone digital. Devices such as \*\*\*iPads are handed out at the beginning of the year, and all of the texts that are needed for the curriculum can be accessed electronically. But some schools still use textbooks, often in conjunction with digital learning aides.

Japan still seems to be relying on the traditional analog system, but we are starting to see some changes. My son's international school employs digital learning. Maybe one day digital textbooks will become more common in Japan like they are in the United States.

(Adapted from an article in *the Asahi Weekly*)

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(注)

\*near-pristine: 新品同様の

\*\*lugging < lug: 引きずって運ぶ

\*\*\*iPad: タブレットの一種

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- 4 あなたは次の地図の現在地にいる。初めてこの町にやってきた留学生に、道を尋ねられた。図書館で本を借りてから大学に行きたいという。その経路を、目印を効果的に使いながら、100語程度の英語で案内してあげなさい。(20点)

