

2022年度

情報学部英語問題

(帰国生・社会人選抜)

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまでは、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 問題冊子と解答用紙は以下のとおりです。
 - (1) 問題冊子……………1冊(3ページ)
 - (2) 解答用紙……………2枚
- 3 試験開始後、問題冊子及び解答用紙に、落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所があった場合には申し出てください。
- 4 解答は、指定の解答用紙に記入してください。
- 5 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名と受験番号を必ず記入してください。
- 6 試験時間中、解答した解答用紙を脇に置く場合は、不正行為防止のため解答用紙を裏返して置いてください。
- 7 解答用紙はすべて回収します。問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

2022 年度（令和 4 年度）帰国生・社会人選抜（英語）

次の英文は文化とコミュニケーションについて述べたものである。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。（①～⑤の数字は段落番号を表す。）

- ① Every culture has rules that its members take for granted. Few of us ^(a)are aware of our own biases because cultural imprinting is begun at a very early age. And while some of culture's knowledge, rules, beliefs, values, phobias and anxieties are taught explicitly, most are ^(b)absorbed subconsciously.
- ② ^(c)Of course, we are all individuals, and no two people belonging to the same culture are guaranteed to respond in exactly the same way. However, generalizations are valid to the extent that they provide (d) on what you will most likely encounter – and how those differences impact communication.
- ③ Every aspect of global communication is influenced by cultural differences. Even the choice of medium used to communicate may have cultural overtones. For example, it has been noted that industrialized nations rely heavily on electronic technology and emphasize written messages over oral or face-to-face communication. Certainly the United States, Canada, the UK and Germany exemplify this trend. But Japan, which has access to the latest technologies, still relies more on face-to-face communications than on the written mode. ^(e)The determining factor in medium preference may not be the degree of industrialization, but rather whether the country falls into a *high-context* or *low-context* culture.
- ④ In some cultures, personal bonds and informal agreements are far more binding than any formal contract. In others, the meticulous wording of legal documents is viewed as paramount. High-context cultures (Central European, Latin American, African, Arab, Asian, American-Indian) leave much of the message unspecified – to be understood through context, nonverbal cues, and between-the-lines interpretation of what is actually said. By (f), low-context cultures (most of the Germanic and English-speaking countries) expect messages to be explicit and specific. The former are looking for meaning and understanding in what is *not* said – in body language, in silences and pauses, and in relationships and empathy. The latter place emphasis on sending and receiving accurate messages directly, and by being precise with spoken or written words.
- ⑤ ^(g)One communication trap that U.S. business leaders may fall into is a disregard for the importance of building and maintaining personal relationships when dealing with individuals from high-context cultures.

(Carol Kinsey Goman, *How Culture Controls Communication*, 2011 から一部内容を変更して引用)
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注

第①段落 imprinting すり込み

phobia 嫌悪, 恐怖症

explicitly 明確に

subconsciously 気づかないうちに

第③段落 overtone 含み

oral 口頭の

exemplify よい例となる

第④段落 meticulous 慎重な

paramount 最も重要である

cue 手がかり

specific 具体的な

empathy 共感

第⑤段落 disregard: the action or state of paying no attention to something

設 問

問1 下線部 (a) の “are aware of” とほぼ同じ意味になる単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) recognize

(イ) recollect

(ウ) remain

(エ) resist

問2 下線部 (b) の “absorbed” とほぼ同じ意味になる単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) denied

(イ) forgotten

(ウ) learned

(エ) satisfied

問3 下線部 (c) を和訳しなさい。

問4 空欄 (d) に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) abilities

(イ) clues

(ウ) services

(エ) tricks

問5 下線部 (e) を和訳しなさい。

問6 空欄 (f) に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) accident

(イ) contrast

(ウ) definition

(エ) mistake

問7 下線部 (g) を和訳しなさい。

