

デジタルハリウッド大学

2019年度 一般入学試験 B方式

英語 問題(60分)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで、問題冊子は開かないこと。
2. 携帯電話、スマートフォン、そのほか音が鳴るような電子機器は全て電源を切っておくこと。
3. 腕時計を持ってきている者は、予め机の上の見える位置に置き、試験中は触らないこと。
4. 試験開始前に監督から指示があったら、解答用紙の所定欄に、氏名と受験番号を記入すること。
5. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら、この問題冊子を開き、20ページそろっているかどうか確認すること。
6. 解答は、選択肢から正解と思うものを選び、解答用紙のマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。マーク欄以外には何も記載しないこと。解答の際には、マーク欄の枠からはみ出したり、白い部分を残したり、そのほかの部分に記入したりしないこと。マークの例は、解答用紙を参照のこと。
7. 筆記用具はHBの黒鉛筆、またはHBのシャープペンシルを使用すること。その他の筆記用具の使用は認めない。
8. マークを訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
9. 時計のアラームや計算機能、辞書機能などは一切使用しないこと。
10. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしないこと。
11. 試験中の退場は認めない。
12. この問題冊子と解答用紙は持ち帰り厳禁とする。試験終了後、ともに回収される。

1 次の1～5の会話にある空所に入れるのに最も適当な表現を、(A)～(D)から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. Woman: What sort of games do you like?
Man: []
(A) They are often so exciting.
(B) I got bored with games.
(C) I usually play a central part.
(D) It's like FPS games.
2. Man: How much longer do we have to wait?
Woman: []
(A) Yes, we do, unfortunately.
(B) Well, it won't take long.
(C) Probably ten miles or so.
(D) It took you twenty minutes.
3. Woman: Could you put these cords away?
Man: []
(A) Not at all.
(B) Never mind.
(C) Nothing much.
(D) No trouble.
4. Woman: How did you find the artworks?
Man: []
(A) They are just fantastic.
(B) I must work much harder.
(C) We couldn't finish the job.
(D) I found it on a website.
5. Man: When are you leaving for California?
Woman: []
(A) I should be there by 2pm local time.
(B) Uh, maybe for a couple of weeks.
(C) Actually, we haven't decided yet.
(D) I've been there a number of times.

2 次の 6～10 の会話に関する質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)から一つずつ選びなさい。

6. Man: Excuse me, do you know how to get to Burtonwood campus?
Woman: Uh, you should take No. 14 or 18 bus from the Students' Union.
Man: Thank you. Do you know how long it will take?

What is probably true of the conversation?

- (A) He has never been to the area.
- (B) She does not like public transportation.
- (C) He wants to know how much it will be.
- (D) She owns a stationery store off campus.

7. Woman: Hello. I can't see my TOEIC scores on my student account.
Man: Well, that's strange. All the scores were already inputted last week.
Woman: I know. That's why I'm here. Could you just check on what's happening?

Who most likely is the man?

- (A) An education minister
- (B) A foreign engineer
- (C) A student interpreter
- (D) A school staff member

8. Woman: I know nothing about programming languages.
Man: Why don't you take Programming Basics next semester?
Woman: Yeah, but I'm not sure if I can keep up with other students.

What is the woman worried about?

- (A) She knows very little about her classmates.
- (B) She may not be qualified to take the course.
- (C) She might be left behind in the class.
- (D) She does not like computers very much.

9. Man: Is it possible for me to take your Physics 101? I'm a business major.
Woman: Well, I need to ask the university office. We don't usually have business students.
Man: I'm really interested in technology as well as economics now.

What is probably true of the conversation?

- (A) He has founded a start-up company.
 - (B) She has little interest in commerce and trade.
 - (C) He studies at an educational institution.
 - (D) She hardly accepts university graduates.
10. Woman: Have you heard about this year's cultural festival?
Man: Yeah, all students have to create something to display, right?
Woman: I'm so thrilled about that! I'd love to exhibit my 3D computer graphics.

What can be inferred from the conversation?

- (A) Students have to build computers on their own.
- (B) There will be an opportunity to show creativity.
- (C) She is concerned about the production costs.
- (D) Every item will be evaluated by professionals.

3 次の 11～20 の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、(A)～(D)から一つずつ選びなさい。

11. Ms. Stone decided to () a new goal and quit her job at the age of 28.
(A) praise
(B) pursue
(C) polish
(D) permit
12. The country has been enjoying () economic growth over the past decade.
(A) remarkable
(B) rubbish
(C) reluctant
(D) rental
13. The program was suddenly () to report breaking news about an earthquake.
(A) imitated
(B) identified
(C) interrupted
(D) impressed
14. We need a clear () of the term “singularity” before entering into discussion.
(A) demand
(B) division
(C) duty
(D) definition
15. George stuck () his original plan and would not take any advice.
(A) to
(B) under
(C) through
(D) on
16. The pond in the park is () by very tall trees and nice walking paths.
(A) struggled
(B) spread
(C) soaked
(D) surrounded

17. Mr. Reynolds has devoted himself to engineering and is () of his work.
- (A) precious
 - (B) patient
 - (C) proud
 - (D) polite
18. A global campaign against sexism is () underway on social media.
- (A) chemically
 - (B) currently
 - (C) costly
 - (D) curiously
19. A large () of data is stored in the cloud via smartphone each day.
- (A) quantity
 - (B) quest
 - (C) quote
 - (D) quality
20. For all our efforts, the reform proposals were () by the top management.
- (A) reckoned
 - (B) remained
 - (C) rubbed
 - (D) rejected

4 次の 21～30 の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(A)～(D)から一つずつ選びなさい。

21. Charlotte brought () a lot of flowers and arranged them nicely in a vase.
(A) with
(B) with us
(C) us
(D) us with
22. Generally (), American people are very friendly and easygoing.
(A) speaks
(B) speaking
(C) to speak
(D) spoken
23. Streaming services are gaining nearly as () popularity as TV channels among the young.
(A) much
(B) most
(C) more
(D) many
24. He sat on a bench in the train station and watched the snow () heavily.
(A) had fallen
(B) fell
(C) falling
(D) to fall
25. Lawmakers should () more attention to the human rights of minorities.
(A) come
(B) buy
(C) take
(D) pay
26. If the big storm () not hit the region, we would have had a club camp there last summer.
(A) would
(B) had
(C) did
(D) does

27. Miki was really () about studying abroad in Los Angeles for a year.
- (A) excitement
 - (B) excited
 - (C) exciting
 - (D) excite
28. () come you know so much about blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies?
- (A) How
 - (B) Who
 - (C) Why
 - (D) What
29. Naoto would do judo () when he was a junior high school student.
- (A) on every of the weekend
 - (B) every weekends
 - (C) on every weekends
 - (D) every weekend
30. The locals have been making great efforts in order () their town to thrive.
- (A) to
 - (B) that
 - (C) for
 - (D) in

5 次の E メールを読み、31～35 の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)から一つずつ選びなさい。

From: Admissions Department ABK University (abkadmin@abku.ac.jp)

Date: July 25th, 2018

Subject: Admissions procedures from academic year 2019-2020

Dear Ms. Tanaka,

Thank you for your e-mail of March 20th, 2018, containing questions about our admissions procedures. We apologize if you found our website difficult to understand. Based on the information you gave us about your son's school history, we would like to advise you of the following:

(1) Despite his foreign passport, he is not eligible to enter through our International Program, as he does not meet the requirement of 3-years' residence overseas.

(2) There are two admission routes through which he might enter.

First, he could take same-day written examinations in Mathematics, Japanese and History in the Winter of 2018 (the exact test date will be released next month and will be posted on our website.)

Second, he could take a written exam in any two of the above (the test dates would be the same) together with a 30-minute interview in English in order to demonstrate his skills in that area. The interview would be scheduled on January 16th, 2019, if his scores on the written tests were good enough.

Please note that applications for any route of entrance must be sent (post-marked) by September 30th, 2018.

We hope that you find this information useful and please do not hesitate to contact us by e-mail if you have any further questions. (Please note that we cannot answer inquiries by telephone.)

Best regards,

Yukie Sato-Brown

Admissions Officer, ABK University

31. From this e-mail, what do we know about Ms. Tanaka's son?
- (A) He lives overseas.
 - (B) He has a foreign passport.
 - (C) He had trouble with ABK University's website.
 - (D) He is a university student.
32. What is one requirement to enter the International Program at ABK University?
- (A) To pass an English interview
 - (B) To pass written tests in Mathematics, Japanese and History
 - (C) To have a foreign passport
 - (D) To have lived overseas for at least 3 years
33. In total, how many routes are open to Ms. Tanaka's son to enter ABK University?
- (A) None
 - (B) One
 - (C) Two
 - (D) Three
34. Which of the following is true about ALL routes of admission?
- (A) The application deadline is the end of September.
 - (B) All parts of the test are on the same day.
 - (C) You can inquire about them by phone.
 - (D) All of them involve some kind of interview.
35. On what date are the written entrance tests to be held?
- (A) March 20th, 2018
 - (B) September 30th, 2018
 - (C) January 16th, 2019
 - (D) The e-mail does not say exactly.

6 次のウェブサイトを読み、36～40 の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)から一つずつ選びなさい。

Flea-net Auction – *the* place to sell unwanted items

1. List it → Go to our instructions on [How to List](#)
Whatever you want to sell, just take some photos, write a clear description, and follow our suggested recommendations. Then watch as people rush to buy it!

2. Send it → Follow this link to buy [Flea-net Labels](#)
Flea-net labels are the ideal shipping solution. Print labels, check rates, and schedule pickup, all from your phone or computer.

3. Get Paid → Click to learn about [Getting Paid](#)
Decide the best way for you to get paid. There are many available methods: one to suit every person and every occasion.

Tips for smooth selling

>>> Create listings that sell

Your listings are how the world learns about your items. We've put together the top tips to make your listings shine! *Click [here](#) for examples of great listings.*

>>> Plan how you'll ship

You decide how you'll ship your items, how much to charge for shipping, or if you'll charge at all. *Click [here](#) for advice about shipping methods and rates.*

>>> Learn how to pack and ship like a pro

Be sure your item arrives as beautifully as it left. Don't worry! We make it easy. *Click [here](#) for advice about packing.*

>>> Ship it

Flea-net works with the best carriers, so you've got choices for who you ship with and always get discounted rates. *Click [here](#) to compare shipping rates.*

>>> Get your money fast

In order to ensure the quickest payment, use Flea-net labels and CashGuy. *Click [here](#) to sign up for CashGuy.*

36. When using the Flea-net system, what is the first action to take in selling an item?
- (A) Writing down a list in your notebook of the items you want to sell
 - (B) Posting a description and photos on the auction website
 - (C) Getting it ready for shipping
 - (D) Watching people rush to the website
37. What does the word “shine” mean in line 14?
- (A) Be as smooth as silk
 - (B) Sell faster and for a lower price than others
 - (C) Sparkle like a star
 - (D) Be more attention-grabbing than others
38. What is CashGuy?
- (A) A company that will buy things for cash on Flea-net
 - (B) A person who will lend you money to buy things on Flea-net
 - (C) A way to receive payment for your sale
 - (D) A man who will give you a discount if you pay cash
39. If you have little experience packing things, what should you do?
- (A) Take a class before using Flea-net further
 - (B) Use a link on the site to get help
 - (C) Not worry because it is not important
 - (D) Use a professional packing service
40. Which of the following is NOT true about Flea-net?
- (A) It always uses the same reliable shipping company.
 - (B) It enables you to schedule pickup using your phone.
 - (C) It produces its own labels that you can use.
 - (D) It will allow you to decide whether to charge a buyer for shipping.

7 次の文章を読み、41～45 の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)から一つずつ選びなさい。

Scientists have conducted a number of experiments to determine whether the time of day affects your memory. What they have discovered might come as a surprise. It turns out we have two types of memory, “declarative” and “semantic.” The former is our ability to recall details, such as names, dates, and places. The latter is our ability to combine new information with what we already know. The research indicates that our brain is better at semantic memory tasks in the afternoon and better at declarative ones in the morning. This means that when you’re planning out your day, it is more effective to study new material earlier in the day, then use the afternoon to integrate this new knowledge and make it meaningful. One example of this might be for a history student to learn new historical facts in the morning and spend the afternoon trying to think about how these facts might be used as evidence for a particular view of history.

To maintain a good memory for as long as you can, there are lifestyle choices that you can make. First, make sure you get enough sleep and exercise. You should be getting eight hours of sleep or more per night on average, as well as at least 20 minutes of exercise per day. Don’t eat too much sugar or other carbohydrates, such as rice, bread, or pasta. Another thing is the importance of not “multitasking” (trying to do several things at the same time.) It is better to do one thing at a time in a mindful way. The brain takes about eight seconds to commit something to memory after it has happened. If you change your focus to something else before this, you will not recall it later. This will actually slow you down overall.

41. Which of the following is an example of “semantic memory”?
- (A) Considering historical facts as evidence
 - (B) Thinking about which historical facts are difficult to remember
 - (C) Recalling dates of events from history
 - (D) Remembering people’s names from history
42. Which of the following is true about the findings of memory research?
- (A) The two types of memory are more effective at different times of the day, every day.
 - (B) The two types of memory are equally effective in the morning and afternoon, every day.
 - (C) The two types of memory might be more effective in the morning or afternoon, depending on the day.
 - (D) The two types of memory are less effective in the morning than in the afternoon, every day.
43. Which of the following is NOT described as an effective way to maintain your memory?
- (A) Limiting your consumption of sugar
 - (B) Exercising at least 20 minutes per day on average
 - (C) Avoiding multitasking
 - (D) Eating plenty of rice
44. What is the meaning of “in a mindful way” in line 14?
- (A) Changing your attention within eight seconds
 - (B) Staying focused
 - (C) With your mind full of many facts
 - (D) Trying to memorize what you are doing
45. According to the passage, what will happen if you try to do several things at the same time?
- (A) You will get more things done in total.
 - (B) Your overall memory will improve.
 - (C) You will take more time to get things done overall.
 - (D) You will improve your ability to focus on getting things done.

8 次の文章を読み、46～50 の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)から一つずつ選びなさい。

“Soft Power” is a term which is used when discussing international relations (relations between countries.) The term was coined by Joseph Nye in an article in 1990 of the same name. He later (2004) wrote a full book about the topic which has become very influential in political circles. The term is used in contrast to “hard power,” which refers mainly to the military power which a country has, although it has other forms, such as economic.

One type of hard power is highly familiar to most adults, and even many children. Military power has been the main form of power in relations between countries for thousands of years. It is a very direct form of power. When a country or state is much more militarily powerful than another, it is often able to force it to do what it wishes, either by the threat of military action or by actually going to war. This is similar to what one physically strong and aggressive person can do to another with verbal threat or physical violence. The difference, however, is that even a strong and aggressive person can be punished for such behavior by a greater authority, such as the police. For many centuries, there was no greater authority in international relations, so the only way to stop militarily-strong countries was by fighting back. The result was hundreds of millions of injuries and deaths in wars.

In the past 50 years the amount of military conflict between countries has declined greatly. There is not a simple explanation for this. Some people point to the creation of a “greater authority”, the United Nations (U.N.). However, perhaps a bigger reason has been the growing business connections between countries. In democracies, these closer economic ties make voters very keen to avoid war, as they have a much better lifestyle to lose. Being the first to start military action is no longer an option for governments.

These days, many governments have turned to soft power as the most effective method they have to influence international relations in their favor without violence. Soft power means gaining the agreement of other populations and governments towards your policies by being thought of in a positive way: by building friendly relations and by being considered truthful and sincere. Perhaps one easy example of the difference between hard and soft power is the difference between sending military forces to another country to attack it, and sending them to another country to help after a natural disaster. However, most soft power is created not by governments but by ordinary citizens. They do this through cultural exchange, for example hosting foreign students, or through creating cultural products which become popular outside of their home country. It is not an exaggeration to say that the popularity of *anime* among young people around the world is one source of Japanese soft power.

46. What was the title of Joseph Nye's 1990 article?
- (A) "Soft Power"
 - (B) "Joseph Nye"
 - (C) "The End of Hard Power"
 - (D) "Hard Power"
47. Which of the following is NOT an example of soft power?
- (A) Acting honestly in negotiations between countries
 - (B) Encouraging student exchange between countries
 - (C) Sending volunteers to another country to help after a disaster
 - (D) Sending military forces to attack another country
48. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) In the future, leaders of countries will likely be business people.
 - (B) Soft power needs fewer people to be effective.
 - (C) Soft power is better because far fewer people die as a result.
 - (D) Hard power is still more effective because it is more direct.
49. What is one key difference between hard and soft power?
- (A) Only soft power uses business actions between countries.
 - (B) Military forces can only use hard power.
 - (C) Governments cannot create so much soft power.
 - (D) Most adults do not really understand hard power.
50. Why does the passage mention Japanese *anime*?
- (A) Because it is encouraged by the government
 - (B) Because it is popular outside of Japan, too
 - (C) Because it contains a lot of military action
 - (D) Because it is particularly good in Japan

