

2019年度

GA

英 語

3月12日(火)

情 報 学 部

9 : 30 ~ 10 : 50

【後 期 日 程】

(情報社会学科, 行動情報学科)

注 意 事 項

試験開始前

- 1 監督者の指示があるまで, 問題冊子, 解答用紙に手を触れてはいけません。
- 2 監督者の指示に従って, 全部の解答用紙(3枚)に受験番号を記入しなさい。

試験開始後

- 3 この問題冊子は, 5ページあります。はじめに, 問題冊子, 解答用紙を確かめ, 枚数の不足や, 印刷の不鮮明なもの, ページの落丁・乱丁があった場合は, 手をあげて監督者に申し出なさい。
- 4 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 5 問題は, 声を出して読んではいけません。
- 6 配点は, 比率(%)で表示してあります。

試験終了後

- 7 問題冊子は, 必ず持ち帰りなさい。

1 次の英文を読んで、問1～問5に答えなさい。(配点40%)

(著作権未許諾のため未公開)

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(出典：“The internet of things: Why it matters,” CNBC website, October 23, 2017, www.cnbc.com. 一部改編)

問 1 下線部はどのようなことを指すか、日本語で答えなさい。

問 2 この英文の本題である Internet of Things はどういう技術ですか？ 基本的な仕組みについて、その技術的実用の具体例を 2 つ挙げながら、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 文中の(イ)～(ニ)の空欄に入る前置詞を答えなさい。

問 4 次の英語の問いに対し、本文の内容に即して英語で答えなさい。

What type of office equipment is especially at risk from hackers, and why?

問 5 空欄(ホ)に入るもっとも適切な語句を次のなかから 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(a) safe (b) dishonest (c) helpful (d) careless

2 次の英文を読んで、問1～問5に答えなさい。(配点30%)

In a world where financial or material success often stands as the baseline for success, you don't often meet someone like Ken Idehara. His small, independent shoe shop, König der Meister, sits in the busy, colorful Tokyo district of Shibuya.

Idehara founded the shop 10 years ago after realizing that he wanted to work with shoes, specifically on bringing them back to life. Customers often bring in shoes that have strong emotional value for them. Just talking the customers through the mending process and the cost can take Idehara up to an hour.

(1) While shoe repairing may not be the most profitable business, Idehara has chosen his path and has stayed on it. For him, using his hands and dealing with people directly is what makes his work fulfilling. "When a customer with a poker face can't stop themselves from smiling after seeing the finished shoes in front of them, it brings me so much joy and satisfaction," he says.

There is a name in Japanese for this idea of finding what fulfills you: *ikigai*. This term is made up of two words — *iki*, meaning life, and *gai*, meaning worth. *Ikigai* can be described as the reason you get up in the morning. A person's *ikigai* — and they can have more than one — can be their work, hobby, family, or anything that brings joy and happiness to their life. Related to the idea of *ikigai* is *yarigai*, which means the value of doing, and *hatarakigai*, which means the value of working. (2) All three concepts remind us to ask ourselves why we do what we do, beyond meeting responsibilities such as paying bills.

Ikigai and happiness might sound the same, but a key difference is the strong emphasis of *ikigai* on the future. Michiko Kumano, a professor at Osaka Ohtani University, studied Japanese happiness in 2011, comparing the results with a U.S. life satisfaction study. She found that unlike the U.S., where "positive feelings" are considered an indicator of happiness, Japanese people consider happiness to also include the ability to face hard times with a hopeful attitude.

In another study in 2017, Kumano surveyed Japanese people in their 30s and found that *ikigai* is associated with feelings of accomplishment and fulfillment, and also includes having a sense of purpose in life, in a way that is future-oriented and goal-seeking.

As an example, medical doctor and author Mieko Kamiya worked closely with people who have serious diseases. She discovered that *ikigai* can give hope and something to look forward to, even in the most difficult of times. In her well-known book *Ikigai-ni-tsuite*, published in 1966, she writes about a 30-year-old patient whose *ikigai* was to fully recover from his disease. Despite many obstacles, the patient was able to see each day as a step toward that goal.

[*ikigai*, matter, no, their, was, what], one thing they all had in common was that their *ikigai* was based on emotions rather than logic. When talking about how they discovered their *ikigai*, many interviewees listed incidents in which they felt stimulated or excited, which served as a clue to identify their *ikigai*. However different or unique their *ikigai* may be, these people know what fulfills them and are taking actions to pursue it. For an editor of a major news website I spoke to, it was to connect two different worlds: Traditional and digital media, or the younger and older generation.

In this sense, one way to discover your *ikigai* is to recall moments, whether in the past or present, when you felt any kind of strong positive emotions. In her book, Kamiya said that one's emotions are most true to what their *ikigai* is. You may be able to control your logic, but your emotions do not lie.

(出典：“Japan May Have Worked Out The Secret Formula For A Happy Life,” *The Huffington Post*, April 8, 2018, www.huffingtonpost.com. 一部改編)

問 1 下線部(1)の理由を日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 アメリカ人と日本人の考える“happiness”の違いについて、本文の内容に沿って日本語で答えなさい。

問 4 文中の[]内の語句を正しい順序に並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる単語も小文字で示してある。

問 5 筆者が提案する「生きがいを見つける方法」はどのようなものか。本文に即して日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

3 Many people do not know this, but when we sign up for “free” membership to become users in a social network service (SNS), we are also agreeing to let those SNS companies sell our personal data to other companies. In an essay of about 120 words in English, discuss the merits and demerits of this agreement for us as SNS users. (配点 30 %)