

# 2020(令和2)年度 沖縄国際大学入学試験問題(前期)

法律学科・地域環境政策学科・産業情報学科・英米言語文化学科・社会文化学科・人間福祉学科(心理)

## 【英語】

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけない。
2. この問題は、8 ページある。解答用紙は、マーク用が1 枚ある。マーク用の解答用紙は【1】～【40】まで使用する。
3. 試験中に問題の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁、乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気がついた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 解答用紙は直接機械処理をするので、折り曲げたり、汚してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙には、受験番号、氏名、志望学部学科、科目、受験地が印字されているので、間違いがないか確認しなさい。
6. 筆記用具は、必ず鉛筆(HB) または 0.5 ミリの HB シャープペンシルを使用し、丁寧に記入しなさい。

また、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製消しゴムで完全に消してから改めて記入しなさい。

7. 解答は、設問ごとに指示してある番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば【20】と指示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(よい記入例)のようにNo. 【20】の回答欄の③にマークしなさい。

○よい記入例

No.	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【20】	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

○悪い記入例(得点にならない)

【21】 2ヶ所にマークした

No.	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【21】	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

【22】 はみだしてマークした

No.	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【22】	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

【23】 ぬりつぶした

No.	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【23】	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

8. 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰りなさい。

## 2020(令和2)年度 沖縄国際大学入学試験問題(前期)

法律学科・地域環境政策学科・産業情報学科・英米言語文化学科・社会文化学科・人間福祉学科(心理)

### 【英 語】

※ 解答はすべて解答用紙にマークすること。

- I. 次の文章を読み、各段落【1】～【5】の内容に一致するものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(各3点)

**著作権承諾上の理由により、問題文の掲載は  
控えさせていただきます。**

**問題文閲覧をご希望の方は、沖縄国際大学入  
試センターまでお問い合わせください。**

(Retrieved April 25, 2019 and adapted from KIDSNEWS

<https://www.kidsnews.com.au/technology/robots-begin-human-takeover/news-story/1b5f68cad4367bf2eaf25d5a79f2e5b9>)

#### 第一段落 【1】

- ① People are not sure when to use Google's digital assistant and when not to.
- ② Robots are gradually taking the place of humans in carrying out daily tasks.
- ③ At this stage, it is very difficult to make phone calls using artificial intelligence.
- ④ Google is keeping secret about the kinds of technology that they have invented.

#### 第二段落 【2】

- ① Google Assistant gave prizes to 7,000 people.
- ② Google Assistant automatically selects the best shop to go to.
- ③ Google Assistant cannot understand what people say on the phone.
- ④ Google Assistant can make bookings at hairdressers and restaurants.

#### 第三段落 【3】

- ① Humans these days no longer need to make phone calls.
- ② Duplex was designed to assist humans in getting things done.
- ③ When Duplex is used, humans still need to talk to each other on the phone.
- ④ Duplex users have to learn how natural language understanding and deep learning work.

#### 第四段落 【4】

- ① Google Assistant is appreciated by more people.
- ② Google Assistant uses the song *All of Me* by John Legend.
- ③ Google Assistant can imitate how the other person on the phone speaks.
- ④ Google Assistant sounds more human because new voices have been added.

#### 第五段落 【5】

- ① Google Assistant will both drive cars and teach manners.
- ② To ensure safety, self-driving cars must have a human driver.
- ③ Waymo is competing against Google in the area of self-driving car technology.
- ④ With Waymo, an autonomous car will pick you up and take you where you want to go.

## Ⅱ. 次の文を読んで、次の A～B の問いに答えなさい。

“Culture” is one of the most important words in the English language. In our most common understanding of the word, culture includes a long list of cultural aspects from food, clothing and dance, to language, beliefs and ways of thinking. In order to better understand the many different aspects of a culture, at least three means of categorizing different cultural aspects have been utilized.

Many years ago, Europeans created the concepts of “high culture” and “low culture” to distinguish between different aspects of a culture. Cultural features associated with aristocrats and the wealthy were classified as part of high culture. Those associated with common people and the poor were classified as belonging to low culture. In this way of thinking, ballet was associated with high culture while folk dancing was seen as a part of low culture. Unfortunately, this way of distinguishing between different aspects of culture tended to place a higher value on those cultural features associated with high culture and the people associated with those features. This way of thinking also focused exclusively on physical items that could be seen, touched and tasted, such as food and clothing, and cultural activities, such as dance, that could be easily observed.

Culture, however, includes more than the physical products of a society and the activities that are carried out in a society. It also includes beliefs and ways of thinking, so the concepts of “big C culture” and “small c culture” were created by anthropologists to allow beliefs and ways of thinking to be included in an understanding of the different aspects of culture. Big C culture is seen as a grouping of cultural items that one first notices when they encounter a new culture, for example the clothing, the architecture or the way a language is written in a specific culture. Small c culture includes those things that one does not so easily notice when they first encounter a new culture, for example less visible cultural aspects such as beliefs and ways of thinking. Another advantage of this way of categorizing cultural aspects is that it does not value one aspect over another. When these concepts are used to understand different cultural aspects, ballet is no better or worse than hip-hop dancing.

A third way of understanding cultural items divides them into three different categories: products, practices and perspectives, the 3Ps. Using these concepts to understand culture, a temple would be an example of a product, going to a temple and praying would be a practice, and the belief in prayer is an example of a perspective. As was the case with the second way of understanding different aspects of culture, this one also includes ways of thinking and does not value one aspect of culture over another.

The study of cultures is certainly a worthwhile activity, especially for foreign language students who want to use their skills to communicate with people from another culture. They would be best advised, however, to look beyond superficial differences such as food and clothing, to examine those aspects of culture that are not so easy to see and to avoid judging some cultural aspects as better than others.

A. 本文の内容と一致するように、下の1～5の文の空欄【6】～【10】に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(各3点)

1. The concepts of high culture and low culture concentrated on ( 【6】 ).

- ① learning about religious beliefs
- ② understanding physical aspects and activities of a culture
- ③ understanding how ballet and folk dancing were the same
- ④ learning how both the rich and poor shared the same culture

2. Big C and small c culture distinguishes between cultural items that are ( 【7】 ).

- ① easier to see and harder to see
- ② of higher value and lower value
- ③ larger in size and smaller in size
- ④ in newer cultures and in older cultures

3. Beliefs and ways of thinking can be categorized under the concept of ( 【8】 ).

- ① big C culture
- ② small c culture
- ③ high culture
- ④ low culture

4. Categorizing cultural aspects under the 3Ps ( 【9】 ).

- ① is similar to praying at a temple
- ② makes it possible to include ways of thinking
- ③ makes it difficult to understand a trip to a temple
- ④ is no different from high and low culture

5. The author implies that ( 【10】 ).

- ① valuing some cultural aspects over others is problematic
- ② old ways of categorizing culture are better than new ones
- ③ dividing cultural aspects into three types is better than two
- ④ foreign language students should first study their own culture

- B. 次の文章は本文について述べたものです。本文の内容と一致するように、空欄【11】～【15】に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(各3点)

A variety of means have been ( 【11】 ) to better distinguish between the various aspects that one can find in a culture. Early attempts by Europeans dealt primarily with everyday ( 【12】 ) such as food and clothing as well as cultural activities such as music and dance. Later attempts by anthropologists ( 【13】 ) on this by adding what goes on in peoples' minds that can influence or be reflected in their culture. Their ( 【14】 ) for distinguishing among cultural characteristics also eliminated the tendency to say that some aspects of a culture are better than others. A third concept used for ( 【15】 ) the differences between the many aspects that go into making a culture had three groupings: products, practices and perspectives. Foreign language students can use these to improve their ability to communicate with people from other cultures.

- |          |                |             |             |            |
|----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| ( 【11】 ) | ① broken       | ② rejected  | ③ used      | ④ wasted   |
| ( 【12】 ) | ① problems     | ② things    | ③ people    | ④ actions  |
| ( 【13】 ) | ① commented    | ② carried   | ③ improved  | ④ insisted |
| ( 【14】 ) | ① subject      | ② aspect    | ③ target    | ④ idea     |
| ( 【15】 ) | ① categorizing | ② numbering | ③ believing | ④ serving  |

- Ⅲ. 次は Kenji と Matt の会話です。空欄【16】～【20】に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑦の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じ番号を2回以上使用しないこと。  
(各3点)

**Kenji:** What took you so long?  
**Matt:** Sorry I'm late. How long have you been waiting?  
**Kenji:** ( 【16】 )  
**Matt:** So, I'm getting better then, right?  
**Kenji:** Not really.  
**Matt:** What's wrong? ( 【17】 )  
**Kenji:** ( 【18】 ) But, you just don't listen.  
**Matt:** Yeah, but five minutes?  
**Kenji:** For people here, five minutes is five minutes. It does not matter how late you are. It is still bad manners.  
**Matt:** I'm sorry. ( 【19】 ) It will never happen again. I promise.  
**Kenji:** ( 【20】 ) Manners are not the same in all cultures.

- ① I had my bus pass.
- ② Why are you so upset?
- ③ Not as long as last time.
- ④ Just remember.
- ⑤ I explained it to you last time.
- ⑥ You are later this time than last time.
- ⑦ I'll apologize to everyone when we get there.

IV. 次の各文の空欄【21】～【35】に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(各2点)

1. Mari spent many hours learning her speech by ( 【21】 ).  
① spirit                      ② heart                      ③ soul                      ④ mind
2. I have ( 【22】 ) to do with this project.  
① few                      ② many                      ③ some                      ④ nothing
3. The test was a piece of ( 【23】 ).  
① cake                      ② biscuit                      ③ bagel                      ④ pie
4. I'm ( 【24】 ) of this type of Chinese custom.  
① invisible                      ② impossible                      ③ illegal                      ④ ignorant
5. Ken ( 【25】 ) a horrible dream last night.  
① peeped                      ② owned                      ③ had                      ④ looked
6. Your headache ( 【26】 ) stress.  
① takes account of                      ② makes excuses for                      ③ is due to                      ④ has reason to
7. Can you see to ( 【27】 ) that everything is ready for the meeting?  
① this                      ② these                      ③ them                      ④ it
8. Your English is ( 【28】 ) getting better.  
① gradually                      ② politely                      ③ keenly                      ④ severely
9. I'd like to see you ( 【29】 ) it's convenient.  
① whatever                      ② whichever                      ③ whoever                      ④ whenever
10. It's ( 【30】 ) you to decide what to do.  
① up for                      ② up with                      ③ up to                      ④ up against
11. ( 【31】 ) his faults, he is the best candidate.  
① For all                      ② Although                      ③ Even though                      ④ Because
12. ( 【32】 ) from her appearance, she is rich.  
① Seeing                      ② Judging                      ③ Growing                      ④ Saying



13. I'm sure he will learn to swim well ( 【33】 ).

- ① to the minute      ② of all time      ③ at the moment      ④ before long

14. It's a ( 【34】 ) your friend couldn't come.

- ① sadness      ② shame      ③ difficulty      ④ damage

15. You should stop taking things for ( 【35】 ).

- ① granting      ② to grant      ③ granted      ④ grant

V. 次の日本語の意味に合うように、①～⑤の語句を並べかえて英文にすると、3番目の空欄【36】～【40】に入れるのに最も適切なものは何か、それぞれ下の①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(各2点)

1. 宜野湾に着いたら連絡してください。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ ( 【36】 ) \_\_\_\_\_ when you arrive in Ginowan.

- ① touch      ② in      ③ me      ④ with      ⑤ get

2. マイクはナンシーと最近仲直りした。

Mike \_\_\_\_\_ ( 【37】 ) \_\_\_\_\_ recently.

- ① made      ② up      ③ Nancy      ④ with      ⑤ has

3. 彼女を説得しようとしても意味がないよ。

There \_\_\_\_\_ ( 【38】 ) \_\_\_\_\_ to persuade her.

- ① point      ② in      ③ is      ④ trying      ⑤ no

4. 彼らの間にはガラスの壁があるかのようにだった。

There \_\_\_\_\_ ( 【39】 ) \_\_\_\_\_ a glass wall between them.

- ① have      ② well      ③ been      ④ might      ⑤ as

5. カプチーノかカフェラテを選べるのなら、恵はいつもカフェラテを選ぶ。

Megumi always chooses latte when \_\_\_\_\_ ( 【40】 ) \_\_\_\_\_ and latte.

- ① between      ② given      ③ a      ④ cappuccino      ⑤ choice





