

令和4年度入学者一般選抜入学試験問題

(B日程 国際地域学部)

英 語

注意事項

- 1 試験時間は、午前10時から午前11時30分までである。
- 2 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 3 この試験では、問題冊子(4ページ)、解答用紙2枚及び下書き用紙1枚を配付する。
- 4 試験開始の合図があつてから、解答用紙に受験番号を必ず記入すること(氏名の記入は不要)。解答用紙は2枚あるので、必ず2枚すべてに記入すること。
- 5 解答は、解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入すること。所定の解答欄以外に記入した解答は無効である。
- 6 問題冊子及び解答用紙にページの欠落や印刷不鮮明な部分等がある場合は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 7 原則として、試験時間中の途中退室は認めない。ただし、具合が悪くなった場合、トイレに行きたくなった場合等は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 8 試験終了の合図があつたら直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。
- 9 試験終了の合図があつて筆記用具を置いたら、机の上に問題冊子と下書き用紙を重ねて置き、その上に表にした解答用紙を問①と②の解答用紙が上になるように重ねて置くこと。
- 10 試験監督者の許可があるまで退室しないこと。

※ 解答は解答用紙に書きなさい。

1

Read the passage and answer the question below. Write a paragraph of about 150 words in English. (語数を記入する必要はありません。)

Compulsory Voting*

Over half of the countries in the world have some form of democratic system. That is, their citizens are able to vote for their leaders in regular elections. However, in most of these countries, voting is a choice – people can decide whether to vote or not. Only 23 nations have laws that require their citizens to vote. One example is Australia. Australians must vote in elections, and if they do not, they have to pay a \$20 fine unless they have a good reason, such as illness. Supporters of this system say that it is a citizen's duty to vote. They argue that if everyone votes, people are more likely to accept the result of an election and the society will be more stable. Another argument for compulsory voting is that this system benefits poorer members of society. These people are less likely to vote in other systems. After years of low voting rates in Japan, the voting age was changed from 20 to 18, but there are no plans to make a rule that citizens must vote.

*compulsory voting : 義務投票制

Question: Do you think Japan should have compulsory voting? Why or why not? Please give your opinion **in a paragraph of about 150 words** in English **using your original ideas.**

References:

Australian Electoral Commission. (2021, February 9). *Non-voters*. <https://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/non-voters.htm>

Parliament of Australia. (n.d.) *Countries with compulsory voting*. https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Completed_Inquiries/em/elect04/appendixg.

The Economist. (2021). *Democracy index 2020: In sickness and in health?* The Economist Intelligence Unit. <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2020/>

Umeda, S. (2015). *Japan: Voting age lowered from 20 to 18*. Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/japan-voting-age-lowered-from-20-to-18/>

2

Read the following article and choose the correct words below to fill the spaces.

David Mitchell

David Mitchell is an English author who spent eight years in Japan. Mitchell's writing shows the influence of his time (1) _____. He says that before coming to Japan, he had neither heard of (2) _____ read the works of many Japanese authors. At first, Mitchell wanted to write in the style of the authors he admired. For example, his earlier novels (3) _____ strong influences of Murakami Haruki.

Mitchell has also discussed the (4) _____ of other media on his writing. He claims that modern culture has a strong (5) _____ on visual imagery, and for this reason, he starts writing with an image of a scene and adds other details afterwards. Mitchell says that he wants to write stories that he would like to read. (6) _____, his goal when he writes is that the reader will care about his characters and what happens to them.

- (1) A. downtown B. eventually C. inside D. overseas
(2) A. and B. but C. nor D. so
(3) A. forecast B. infect C. operate D. reveal
(4) A. impact B. instruction C. obstacle D. pacing
(5) A. admission B. desire C. emphasis D. enjoyment
(6) A. Once B. Rarely C. Thus D. Unfortunately

References:

- Bradbury, W. (2016, April 2). *Finding the locus of David Mitchell*. The Japan Times. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/culture/2016/04/02/books/finding-locus-david-mitchell/#.Xx0PmedUtPZ>
Literary Hub. (2015, November 18). *David Mitchell: Advice to a young writer*. <https://lithub.com/david-mitchells-writing-advice/>
Lopez, J. (2010, July 20). *Q&A with David Mitchell, literary platypus*. Vanity Fair. <https://www.vanityfair.com/culture/2010/07/qa-with-david-mitchell-literary-platypus>

3

Read the following article and do the task below.

Two Theories of Learning

Human beings are good at learning new skills. We begin learning about our environment as soon as we are born, and this continues throughout our lives. What we are less sure of is *how* humans learn. For many years, researchers have proposed different theories about human learning.

One highly influential theory is known as Behaviorism*. Behaviorists developed different elements of this theory in the early 20th century. These scientists think that learning involves changes in behavior caused by the influence of our environment. In other words, events that happen around us cause us to respond in some way. Positive behaviors are encouraged when we are praised or experience success, while negative behaviors are discouraged by punishment or failure. The theory says that learning is the result of changes in our behavior caused by these positive or negative responses.

It is easy to see how these methods might work in a classroom. A teacher might want students to change their study habits, perhaps by using a certain study skill more, or maybe by avoiding certain actions. If the teacher provides a reward or gives praise when the students behave well, the students will feel pleased and may repeat this good behavior in the future. On the other hand, if the teacher gives a punishment or scolds students for bad behavior, they will feel uncomfortable and may avoid such actions next time.

Another theory of learning that was developed at a similar time is called Cognitive Learning Theory*. Cognitive psychologist Jean Piaget* believed that children pass through four stages of development. For the first two years of their lives, they learn with their senses: by looking, touching, tasting, smelling, and listening. From 2 to around 7 years old, children learn to use their imagination. This helps them to be creative and think in new ways. The third stage, from ages 7 to 11, involves learning to think more logically. Finally, after age 11, children develop the ability to think about abstract* ideas and develop theories.

Piaget was interested in what happens in our minds as we learn. He believed that children are actively involved in their own learning, making observations about the world around them, and adding to their knowledge based on new evidence. Cognitive Learning Theory also explains how children learn together. Children can learn a new skill by watching someone else perform that skill. For example, a child could improve their own skill at hitting a baseball by watching how another child controls the bat. By watching carefully and remembering useful

information, a child can learn through observation.

Behaviorism and Cognitive Learning Theory have both had a huge influence on psychology and education. However, Cognitive psychologists argue that Behaviorism overlooks important aspects of learning, such as human thought and motivation. They also say that it ignores how humans learn together in groups.

*Behaviorism : 行動主義

*Cognitive Learning Theory : 認知的学習理論

*Jean Piaget : ジャン・ピアジェ

*abstract : 抽象的な

問：本文の内容を **500 字以内の日本語** で要約しなさい。解答は解答欄に**横書き**し、数字や句読点は 1 字と数えなさい。(文字数を記入する必要はありません。)

References:

Hasa. (2020, April 28). *Difference between behavioral and cognitive learning theories*. Pediaa. <https://pediaa.com/difference-between-behavioral-and-cognitive-learning-theories/>

Hoey, A. (2017, March 15). *Behaviorist and cognitive learning*. Teaching Reflections. <https://blogs.uww.edu/austinhoey33/2017/03/15/behaviorist-and-cognitive-learning/>

Kurt, S. (2020, August 8). *Jean Piaget and his theory & stages of cognitive development*. Educational Technology. <https://educationaltechnology.net/jean-piaget-and-his-theory-stages-of-cognitive-development/>

Miller, S. A. (n.d). *Behavioral and cognitive theories*. Lumen Learning. <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/wmopen-lifespandevelopment/chapter/behavioral-and-cognitive-theories/>