

令和 7 年度入学者一般選抜入学試験問題

(A 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・問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. Then write a paragraph of about 150 words in English to answer the question below the passage. In your paragraph, use your own words and ideas. (語数を記入する必要はない。)

Should Higher Education Focus on General or Specialized Skills?

These days, there is a debate in higher education about what students need to learn for their future roles in society. One argument is that a university education should focus more on general skills, such as problem-solving, teamwork, and critical thinking. These skills can be used in many situations, so it should be possible for graduates with such skills to find employment in different areas. The opposing argument is that education should focus more on specialized skills. For example, students might acquire detailed knowledge of translation, engineering, or law. Jobs requiring these specialized skills tend to offer higher salaries, but they are less common than ones requiring general skills. Because society is changing rapidly, it is likely that many workers will need to retrain to learn new skills in the future. The challenge is to develop a higher education system that provides students with the best balance of skills for contemporary society.

Question: In today's world, which do you think will be more useful for your future, general skills or specialized skills? Give reasons for your answer.

Sources:

Abhishek, K. (2021). Generalists versus specialists: The winner doesn't take it all. *Forbes Human Resources Council*.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbeshumanresourcescouncil/2021/03/12/generalists-versus-specialists-the-winner-doesnt-take-it-all/?sh=1069d9aa5e63>

Dzib Goodin, A. (2012). General or specific skills: The challenge of higher education. *The EvoLLLution*.

https://evollution.com/programming/program_planning/general-or-specific-skills-the-challenge-of-higher-education

Haddad, D. (2021). Is it better to be a generalist or a specialist? *NonprofitPRO*. <https://www.nonprofitpro.com/post/is-it-better-to-be-a-generalist-or-a-specialist/>

Newman, L. E. (2023). The beating heart of Gen Ed. *Inside Higher Ed*.

<https://www.insidehighered.com/opinion/views/2023/09/11/critical-thinking-should-be-heart-gen-ed-opinion>

2

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

Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale**

The Handmaid's Tale, (1)_____ in 1985, is a novel by Canadian writer Margaret Atwood. The story has been translated into 40 languages and was made into a popular television series in 2017. The main character is Offred, a woman living in a (2)_____ religious society called Gilead. In Gilead, women are (3)_____ of their right to jobs, education, money, freedom of movement, and even their own identities. Because of environmental pollution, many women can no longer have children. Offred, however, is a handmaid, one of the few women who remain (4)_____. These women are forced to produce children by the male leaders of Gilead. Atwood wrote the novel in the 1980s because she felt that powerful people were working to limit (5)_____ human rights for women. In recent times, many people who read or watch *The Handmaid's Tale* also feel that it (6)_____ the current battles over laws that protect women's rights.

* *The Handmaid's Tale* : 『侍女の物語』 (侍女 = 女性の召使い)

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|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) | A. compromised | B. sequenced | C. fragmented | D. published |
| (2) | A. harsh | B. dense | C. manual | D. subsequent |
| (3) | A. pursued | B. sustained | C. deprived | D. conveyed |
| (4) | A. fertile | B. artificial | C. obvious | D. elaborate |
| (5) | A. innocent | B. mutual | C. noble | D. fundamental |
| (6) | A. discharges | B. reflects | C. emerges | D. invests |

Sources:

Atwood, M. (2024). Margaret Atwood on how she came to write *The Handmaid's Tale*. *LitHub*. <https://lithub.com/margaret-atwood-on-how-she-came-to-write-the-handmaids-tale/>

Encyclopedia Britannica. (2024). Margaret Atwood. <https://www.britannica.com/print/article/42370>

Gavrila, M. (2023). Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* and the borders of Romanian translations. *Open Linguistics* 9(1) <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/opli-2022-0260/html?lang=en#:~:text=As%20a%20consequence%20of%20its,%2C%202006%2C%20and%202017>

3

Read the following article and do the task below.

Digital Libraries

Libraries have traditionally been places where the public can access books and spend time reading. These days, many libraries around the world are digitalizing their materials and changing the ways that people obtain access to and engage with information. However, there are both advantages and disadvantages to digitalizing libraries.

One substantial advantage digital libraries have over traditional ones is their convenience. Unlike buildings containing physical books, digital libraries are not ruled by opening and closing times. People who work long hours may find it difficult to visit traditional libraries while they are open. Digitalization allows anyone to access information at a time of their choosing. Digital libraries can also store more materials and provide instant access to them for many people at the same time. Consequently, people no longer have to wait for books to be transported from another library.

Another benefit of digital libraries is that they encourage the sharing and protection of knowledge. People who are interested in the same issue can work together on projects and exchange ideas. This provides them with various perspectives. One example is the National Library of Australia, which allows volunteers to share documents in an online library. Regardless of their location in the world or social status, people with similar interests can then add to academic discussion. Through digitalization, delicate or rare books and historical documents can also be preserved. These materials can be stored online, which reduces the risk of their being lost forever.

However, at the same time, digital libraries suffer from several organizational disadvantages. A major issue is cost. Digital libraries require expensive hardware and software, as well as staff training to use this technology. Infrastructure* is another concern. Slow Internet connections and limited bandwidth* may make it difficult for people to gain access to information they need. In some countries, there are libraries not only without Internet access, but even without electricity.

Finally, modern-day issues such as security and environmental impacts are major concerns for digital libraries. In terms of security, they face threats such as hacking or data being stolen. For example, the British Library's website was hacked in 2023, and 500,000 private documents were posted online. Regarding the environment, although people may think that digital libraries are better because they use less paper, their environmental impact is actually quite large. This is because they need energy for server maintenance and upgrades. Disposing of old electronic equipment also adds to their waste output.

It is difficult to predict what the future will bring for libraries. Some countries may

have the resources to digitalize them completely and securely. Others, however, will continue to use paper books until they have sufficient resources to provide digital access as well. Whatever happens, we should not allow the benefits of physical libraries to be forgotten.

* infrastructure：インフラ

* bandwidth：情報処理能力

問：本文の内容を **550 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ない。)

Sources:

Achintya, T. C. A. (2024, March 26). What libraries risk when they go digital. *Time Magazine*. <https://time.com/6692315/digital-age-threatens-libraries/>

Ashikuzzaman, M. D. (2018). Advantages and disadvantages of the digital library. *LIS Education Network*. https://www.lisedunetwork.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-the-digital-library/#google_vignette

Perdana, I. A., & Prasajo, L. D. (2020). Digital library practice in university: Advantages, challenges, and its position. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Educational Research and Innovation (ICERI 2019)*. <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iceri-19/125934015>

Trove. (n.d.). National Library of Australia. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/about>