

# 令和6年度入学者選抜試験問題

人文社会科学部  
地域教育文化学部  
医学部

## 外 国 語

(英 語)

### 前 期 日 程

#### 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ません。
- 2 この問題冊子の本文は1ページから7ページまでです。
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明・落丁・乱丁、解答用紙の汚れなどに気が付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に学部名と大学受験番号を正しく記入してください。  
大学受験番号が正しく記入されていない場合は、採点されないことがあります。
- 5 問題冊子のほかに、解答用紙2枚、下書き用紙1枚を配付してあります。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。



次のページから問題冊子の本文が始まります。

I Read the text and answer Q1-Q5.

**A** According to the American Enterprise Institute, while the prices of most things, such as food and medical care, are up from 80% to 200% since the year 2000, TVs are down 97%, more than any other product. Why are TVs so much cheaper now? For \$800, you can get an 11-inch iPad Pro, then use it mostly to watch Netflix in bed. Less than that amount of money can get you a 70-inch 4K television that you use mostly to watch Netflix on the couch. The difference is that an iPad, computer or phone has a screen, but ( ) not really ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ). TVs, meanwhile, are almost entirely screen.

**B** “A TV is a control board, a power board, a LED panel and a case,” Kyle Wiens, the CEO of iFixit, a company that offers free guides for repairing electronic devices, told me. “There isn’t much secret sauce in there.” He told me that the most expensive component in a modern television is the LED panel, and that TV manufacturers can buy those panels at lower prices than ever before because of improvements in the manufacturing process. Over time, the companies that make components can simplify their manufacturing process, which drives down costs.

**C** These developments affect most gadgets, of course, but the TV market has another factor that makes it different from the rest of the technology industry: massive competition. Unlike the smartphone market, which is dominated by a handful of big companies, low panel prices allow more TV makers to enter the market: they just need to buy the panel, build a case, and offer software for streaming. A new company trying to enter the US market will do so by being cheaper than established companies such as Sony or LG, which forces those companies to also lower their prices.

**D** But the story of cheap TVs is not entirely market forces doing their thing. Perhaps the biggest reason TVs have gotten so much cheaper than other products is that your TV is watching you and profiting from the data it collects. Modern TVs, with very few exceptions, are ‘smart,’ which means they come with software for streaming online content from Netflix, YouTube and other services. Perhaps the most common media platform, Roku, now comes built into TVs made by many companies. But there are a lot of other operating systems: Google has Google TV, which is used by Sony, among others, and LG and Samsung offer their own.

**E** Smart TVs are just like search engines, social networks and email providers, all of which give us a free service in exchange for monitoring us and then profiting from our data by selling that info to advertisers: a revenue\* stream that didn’t exist a couple of years ago. There’s nothing particularly secretive about this: some data-tracking companies proudly boast right on their websites about the TV manufacturers they partner with and the data they collect.

**F** For companies that manufacture televisions, it means they can sell TVs almost at cost\* and still make money over the long term. In addition to selling your viewing information to advertisers, smart TVs also show ads in the interface. Roku, for example, features a given TV show or streaming service on the right-hand side of its home screen. This is a paid advertisement. Roku also has its own ad-supported channel, the

Roku Channel, and takes a commission\* on ads shown on other channels on Roku devices. This can all add up to a lot of money, 83% of which in 2021 came from what Roku calls ‘platform revenue,’ which includes ads shown in the interface. Roku isn’t the only company offering such software: Google, Amazon, LG and Samsung all have smart-TV-operating systems with a similar revenue model.

㊦ This all means that, whatever you’re watching on your smart TV, algorithms are tracking your habits. This influences the ads you see on your TV. If you connect your Google or Facebook account to your TV, it will also affect the ads you see while browsing the web on your computer or phone. In a sense, your TV now isn’t that different from your Instagram timeline or your TikTok recommendations. There’s an old joke: “In America, you watch television; in Soviet Russia, television watches you!” In 2022, TVs track your activity to an extent the Soviets could only dream of. But, at least televisions are really, really cheap.

㊦ Watching Netflix on a big screen is superior in every way to watching terrestrial TV\* decades ago, and it’s also a lot cheaper. But there are problems. The average consumer replaces their TV every 7 to 8 years, which is adding to the huge amount of electronic waste we produce annually. A TV in America is now a cheaply manufactured piece of plastic and glass, one that monitors everything you do in order to drive down its price even lower. In that way, cheap TVs tell the story of American life right now, almost as well as the shows we watch on them.

(Adapted from Justin Pot, “The hidden cost of cheap TVs,” *The Atlantic*, 3 January 2023)

## Vocabulary

revenue 収益

at cost 原価で

commission 手数料

terrestrial TV 地上波テレビ

## Questions

**Q1** Put the following words from the underlined section in paragraph **A** into the correct order.

for / paying / that's / what / you're

**Q2** Translate the underlined sentence in paragraph **C** into Japanese.

**Q3** Which of the four choices (A)-(D) below is the closest in meaning to the underlined words in the text?

(1) gadgets in paragraph **C**

- (A) areas
- (B) companies
- (C) devices
- (D) processes

(2) dominated in paragraph **C**

- (A) considered
- (B) controlled
- (C) ignored
- (D) used

(3) In addition to in paragraph **B**

- (A) According to
- (B) As well as
- (C) Due to
- (D) In spite of

**Q4** Which of the following statements (A)-(D) best explains how smart TVs watch modern Americans?

- (A) Algorithms are controlled by the ads that modern Americans see.
- (B) Algorithms control modern Americans' hopes and dreams.
- (C) Algorithms follow what modern Americans usually do.
- (D) Algorithms were used in TVs in Soviet Russia.

**Q5** Explain, in 50-60 **Japanese** characters, what the author means by the underlined section in paragraph ㉒.

II Read the text and answer Q1-Q4.

**A** There's a lot to like about digital books. They're lighter to carry and often cheaper than paper books. But a new international report suggests that physical books may be important in raising children who become strong readers.

**B** An Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) study [ a ] approximately 30 countries found that teens who said they most often read paper books scored considerably higher on a 2018 reading test taken by 15-year-olds compared to teens who said they rarely or never read books. Even among students of similar socioeconomic backgrounds\*, those who read books [ b ] a paper format scored a massive 49 points higher on the Program for International Student Assessment, known as PISA. That's equal [ c ] almost 2.5 years of learning. However, [ d ] comparison, students who tended to read books more often on digital devices scored only 15 points higher than students who rarely read – a difference [ e ] less than a year's worth of learning. In other words, all reading is good, but reading on paper is linked to hugely superior achievement outcomes.

**C** It's impossible to say from this study whether paper books are the main reason why students become better readers. It could be that stronger readers prefer paper and they would be reading just as well if they were forced to read on screens. Dozens of previous studies have found a comprehension advantage for reading on paper versus screens. But these studies are usually conducted in a formal structured setting where people take comprehension tests immediately after reading a passage both on paper and digitally. This report is suggesting the possibility that there are longer term cumulative\* benefits for students who regularly read paper books.

**D** It should be noted that the 2018 PISA reading test was a computer-based assessment in the vast majority of countries. Paper book readers are correctly answering more questions about what they have read on screens than digital readers!

**E** Strong readers who had higher scores on the PISA reading test also read on screens at home, but they tended to use their devices to gather information, such as reading the news or browsing the internet for school work. When these strong readers wanted to read a book, they chose to read on paper or balance their reading time between paper and digital devices.

**F** Researchers at the OECD compared these survey responses with test scores and noticed curious relationships between books in the home, a preference for reading on paper and reading achievement.

**G** Teens around the world are rapidly turning away from reading, according to the OECD surveys. Fifteen-year-olds are reading less for leisure and reading fewer fiction books. The number of students who consider reading a “waste of time” jumped significantly. Simultaneously, reading performance around the world,



which had been slowly improving up until 2012, declined between 2012 and 2018. In the OECD countries that participated in both assessments, reading performance fell back to what it had been in 2006.

❏ OECD researchers wonder if the presence of physical books at home still matters in the digital age. In the student surveys, students were told that each meter of shelf typically holds 40 books and were asked to estimate the number of books in their homes. Both rich and poor students alike reported fewer books in the home over the past 18 years, but the book gap between the two remained persistently large, with wealthier students living among twice as many books as poorer students.

❐ The influence of books at home is a bit of a chicken-egg riddle\*. The OECD found that students who had more books at home reported that they enjoyed reading more. Logically, students who are surrounded by physical books may feel more encouraged by their families and inspired to read. But it could be that students who enjoy reading receive lots of books as presents or bring more books home from the library. It's also possible that both are true simultaneously in a virtuous two-way spiral: more books at home inspire kids to read, and people who read a lot buy more books.

❑ OECD researchers are most worried about poorer students. Low-income students had come a long way in accessing digital technology before the pandemic. Ninety-four percent of students from low-income families in 26 developed nations had access to the internet at home in 2018, up from 75 percent in 2009. “While such families are catching up in terms of access to digital resources, their access to cultural capital\* like paper books at home has decreased,” the OECD report noted. As one gap closes, another one opens.

(Adapted from Jill Barshay, “Paper books linked to stronger readers in an international study,” *The Hechinger Report*, 25 July 2022)

## Vocabulary

socioeconomic backgrounds 社会・経済的環境

cumulative 累積（蓄積）する

chicken-egg riddle 鶏が先か卵が先か

cultural capital 文化資本

## Questions

- Q1** Fill in the blank spaces [ a ]-[ e ] in paragraph **B** with the following words to correctly complete the sentences. Each word may be used **only once**. One word is not used.

across / between / by / in / of / to

- Q2** Choose the **three** statements that best match the content of the passage from (A)-(F) below.

- (A) Digital reading has become common in school, even though digital books are hard to carry and more expensive.
- (B) According to the OECD study, teenagers who preferred to read paper books achieved higher scores than those who preferred digital books.
- (C) The OECD study suggests that reading paper books may be related to long-term growth as a reader.
- (D) Students who scored higher on the 2018 PISA reading test did not use any digital resources.
- (E) The percentage of 15-year-old students who like to read books for leisure was higher than the average.
- (F) Richer students estimated that they have twice as many books in their homes as poorer students did.

- Q3** Read the underlined section in paragraph **II**. Explain, in 60-70 **Japanese** characters, **why** the author wrote this sentence.

- Q4** Do you read more paper books or digital books? Explain your preferences and reasons in 40-50 **English** words.











