

Ⅱ期（一般・社会人）

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平成 30 年度

武蔵野大学大学院 教育学研究科 教育学専攻 入学試験問題（1月21日）

[英語]

I 次の文章を読んで、以下の設問にわかりやすい日本語で答えなさい。

1. 下線部 four key elements の内容 4 点を、本文の記述に即してまとめなさい。
2. タイトルの The Wisdom of Crowds とは結局どのようなことを指していますか。

The Wisdom of Crowds

In the 21st century, the world's population will continue to grow, and more and more people will live in large cities. As a result, a variety of problems may become more serious. Pollution, transportation, energy, and poverty are just a few of the issues that we will need to face. We often turn to experts and political leaders for solutions to our problems, but recent research points us in a new direction. A group of people with no special knowledge may be as good as experts when it comes to making decisions and solving problems. This is "the wisdom of crowds." There are four key elements of crowd wisdom.

First, the group must include members with a variety of opinions. When a group discusses solving a problem, it needs to hear from all sides. Then, a consensus can be reached and action can be taken. In contrast, an individual decision-maker may avoid listening to other points of view and decide to act without having considered all the possibilities.

Second, members of the group must be independent. In other words, their opinions must not be influenced by the opinions of other people or groups. Members must not be allowed to browbeat each other into agreement. An expert whose research is supported by the oil industry is not as independent as an ordinary person who wants to solve energy problems.

Third, members of the group should be local. This gives them first-hand knowledge of the issue. They can understand it more deeply, having seen and experienced it for themselves. They may have a better sense of which solutions will and will not work than an expert far away.

Finally, there must be a way for the opinions of group members to be aggregated. In other words, the ideas of the group's members must be brought together in some way. To do this, groups form committees, schedule meetings, and include all members in the decision-making process. Without aggregation, the group members are as isolated as the distant expert.

Though there are many problems to solve, the future is not as dark as you might think. Ordinary people working together are truly powerful. If you hope to improve things, you should consider getting involved in your community. Two heads are better than one. A dozen heads can make a huge difference.

Ⅱ 次の文章を読んで、以下の設問にわかりやすい日本語で答えなさい。

1. Monochronic cultures とはどのようなものですか。
2. Polychronic cultures とはどのようなものですか。
3. 筆者がこの文章でもっとも言いたいことはなんですか。

The Value of Time

The way we use or regard time communicates a message just like the way we dress or the expression on our face. How would you feel if a waiter talked on the phone for five minutes while you waited to order? Different cultures value and use time differently, which, as with other aspects of culture, can cause serious communication problems.

When it comes to time, cultures are either monochronic (M-time) or polychronic (P-time). (Mono- means one, poly- means many, and chron- means time.) Monochronic cultures value clock time. Monochronic cultures have sayings like “Time is money,” and “Don’t waste time.” Being punctual is very important. Schedules are made according to clock time, and everyone is expected to finish tasks on time. Most cultures in Northern and Western Europe are monochronic.

In contrast, polychronic cultures value social obligations more than clock time. In P-time cultures, people enjoying themselves with friends would probably not rush off to meet another appointment. They might be an hour late and not feel they’ve done anything wrong. “Time Stretches,” and “Time does not move straight forward” are two sayings you might hear in a P-time culture. P-time cultures view waiting more positively than M-time cultures. Social obligations may be more important than work obligations. Most Mediterranean, Native American, Latin American, and African cultures are polychronic.

Different time perspectives have often caused North Americans and Latin Americans to feel frustrated with each other. In one case, some North American businessmen expected a meeting in Mexico to start at 1:00 and arrived exactly on time. Because of other social obligations, their Mexican counterparts showed up forty minutes late. The North Americans, being monochronic, interpreted this as rude. The Mexicans, on the other hand, could not understand why the North Americans did not want to spend a little time having a friendly chat before starting the meeting, and interpreted their behavior as cold and impersonal.

People in M-time cultures tend to do one thing at a time. In contrast, people in P-time cultures do not mind having two or more things going on at once. Arabs may interrupt business meetings to have long conversations with friends who have just arrived. Also, in many P-time cultures, not all customers wait in line for their turn. Visitors from M-time cultures can get very frustrated when they are waiting in line at train stations or markets and others crowd in front of them and are served first.

When communicating interculturally, we should take the time to think about the other culture’s perspectives of time. Remember, time does not always mean the same thing for everyone.

III Explain the underlined words in easy English in ten or more words, following the examples below.

【Example 1】 This is a pen.

- You use a pen when you write something in ink on paper. (12 words)

【Example 2】 Tom went into the hospital.

- A hospital is a place where doctors and nurses take care of sick or injured people. (16 words)
- If you are sick or injured, you will go to the hospital. Doctors and nurses take care of you there. (20 words)

1. I put some beer in the refrigerator.
2. These days children learn English at elementary school in Japan.
3. There are some big department stores in Shinjuku.
4. Many people in Southeast Asia use chopsticks when they eat.

IV Introduce yourself in English in about 100 words.