令和５年度
武蔵野大学

一般選抜Ａ日程　　２月６日

１時限
英　　語
《 60 分 》

Ⅰ 次のＡとＢの対話において、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の①〜④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

1．A: How long are you planning to stay in Hokkaido?
   B: (   )
   ① Five days in total.
   ② Yes, it's a long flight.
   ③ No, I didn't stay.
   ④ On August seventh.

2．A: When will my library book be due?
   B: (   )
   ① In the reference section.
   ② In two weeks.
   ③ Yes, I will.
   ④ It will cost ten dollars.

3．A: Would you like to join us for a drink after school?
   B: (   )
   ① Sure, go ahead.
   ② I'll make some tea.
   ③ I appreciate your help.
   ④ Sorry, I have to finish the assignment.

4．A: My presentation shouldn't last longer than ten minutes, should it?
   B: (   )
   ① Yes, it should be long.
   ② Yes, it takes ten minutes.
   ③ No, it should be fairly brief.
   ④ No, it shouldn't be short.

5．A: Why don't we invite Kyoko to join us?
   B: (   )
   ① Because she doesn't join us.
   ② To invite her.
   ③ Sure, let's give her a call.
   ④ Certainly.　How many people do you invite?

6. A: What did Hiroshi want to speak to you about?
   B: (　　　　)
      ① By phone.
      ② His latest trip.
      ③ During the summer vacation.
      ④ At the station.

7. A: Shall we take the taxi instead of the bus?
   B: (　　　　)
      ① I don't mind either way.
      ② I didn't get one yet.
      ③ I should take both.
      ④ I usually take the stairs.

8. A: Who'll be giving the address?
   B: (　　　　)
      ① At 112 Motomachi Street.
      ② It's a lovely gift.
      ③ Here is her mobile phone number.
      ④ The principal of our school.

9. A: How far is the nearest restaurant from here?
   B: (　　　　)
      ① Within the next week.
      ② Only a five-minute walk.
      ③ We had better leave now.
      ④ We had to take a taxi.

10. A: Do you have time to help me with my computer?
    B: (　　　　)
       ① It would be definitely helpful.
       ② It is an update to the software.
       ③ I'm afraid I can't right now.
       ④ I can't help it that you have no time.

Ⅱ 次の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を、それぞれ下の①〜④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

11．I contacted some regular customers to help Jessy's Bar because I didn't want to see it （　　　　） of funds.
　　① starving　　　　② starved　　　　③ starvation　　　　④ to starve

12．Some people say that I have （　　　　） of humor at all.
　　① few sense　　② many sense　　③ nonsense　　④ no sense

13．Teachers shouldn't evaluate a student just （　　　　） his or her attitude in class.
　　① from　　　　② by　　　　③ with　　　　④ of

14．A：Do you have any beige coats?　　B：No, but we have （　　　　）.
　　① any gray ones　② any gray one　③ some gray　④ some gray ones

15．Glen has been deceived by the woman （　　　　） he thought was his guardian.
　　① who　　　　② what　　　　③ as　　　　④ whom

16．When the explorers went into the cave, it was so dark that they could （　　　　） anything.
　　① see hard　　② see hardly　　③ hardly see　　④ hard to see

17．It is quite natural that they （　　　　） by the teacher.
　　① should scold　　　　　　　② will scold
　　③ should be scolded　　　　　④ will be scolded

18．The tour guide screamed for help but couldn't （　　　　）.
　　① make her heard　　　　　② make herself hear
　　③ make herself heard　　　　④ make heard

19．Bad news （　　　　） fast.
　　① goes　　　　② moves　　　　③ runs　　　　④ travels

Ⅲ 次の文章(A)、(B)の下線部 ［１］～［10］について、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語（句）を最も自然に意味が通るように並べかえ、そのうち20～39の空欄に入る語（句）の番号のみを答えなさい。なお語群では、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

(A)

We Need More Health Clinics at Schools

After more than two years of disrupted lessons during the pandemic, it's clearer than ever that schools are more than just places to learn: they are vital safe [1](　　　　)(　20　)(　　　　)(　21　)(　　　　), receive nourishing meals and talk to trusted adults.　And they can be more-schools can also provide health care.

Around 3,000 school-based health centers operate in more than 30 states all around the U.S., offering primary and preventive care for students who live in medically underserved areas. [2](　　　　)(　22　)(　　　　)(　23　)(　　　　) flu, asthma, diabetes and other common ailments.　for dental, vision and hearing problems, and some provide mental health care and reproductive health care.　These clinics, which are often partnerships between school districts and local community health organizations and hospitals, bring [3](　　　　)(　24　)(　　　　)(　25　)(　　　　) and who have the greatest risk of falling behind in school because their health needs go unmet.

The pandemic was hard on existing school-based health centers, and as we reckon with lost years of education, it's time for [4](　　　　)(　26　)(　　　　)(　27　)(　　　　) all children need accessible and affordable health care.　As lawmakers draw up budgets, reallocate funds and begin a new school year, existing clinics [5](　　　　)(　28　)(　　　　)(　29　)(　　　　) without budgetary fears, more dollars should go to school-based clinics, and more community partners should participate financially and physically in efforts to bring health care to the kids who lack it.

［１］（20, 21）
　　① to　　　　　　　② build　　　　　　③ spaces for
　　④ friendships　　　⑤ students

［２］（22, 23）
　　① at　　　　　　　② centers　　　　　③ staff
　　④ treat　　　　　　⑤ the

［３］（24, 25）
　　① them most　　　② who　　　　　　③ services to
　　④ children　　　　⑤ need

［４］（26, 27）
　　① to　　　　　　　② that　　　　　　③ at all levels
　　④ recognize　　　　⑤ government

［５］（28, 29）
　　① be　　　　　　　② operate　　　　　③ to
　　④ should　　　　　⑤ able

⑵ 問題削除

(A) 次の文章の意味が通るように、(40)～(43) に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

How dark is 'dark advertising'?

Once upon a time, most advertisements were public.   If we wanted to see what advertisers were doing, we could easily find it — on TV, in newspapers and magazines, and on billboards around the city. This meant governments, civil society and citizens could keep advertisers in check, especially when they advertised products that might be harmful — such as alcohol, tobacco, gambling, pharmaceuticals, financial services or unhealthy food.   However, the rise of online ads has led to a kind of "dark advertising".   Ads are often only (40) to their intended targets.   They disappear moments after they have been seen, and no one except the platforms knows how, when, where or why the ads appear.

In a new study conducted for the Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education (FARE), we audited the advertising transparency of seven major digital platforms.   The results were grim: none of the platforms are transparent enough for the public to understand what advertising they publish, and how it is targeted.   Dark ads on digital platforms shape public life.   They have been used to spread political falsehoods, target racial groups, and perpetuate gender bias.   Dark advertising on digital platforms is also a problem (41) addictive and harmful products such as alcohol, gambling and unhealthy food.

In a recent study with VicHealth, we found age-restricted products such as alcohol and gambling were targeted to people under the age of 18 on digital platforms.   At present, however, there is no way to systematically monitor what kinds of alcohol and gambling advertisements children are seeing. Advertisements are optimized to drive engagement, such as through clicks or purchases, and target people who are the most likely to engage.   (42), people identified as high-volume alcohol consumers will likely receive more alcohol ads.   This optimization can have extreme results.   A study by the Foundation for Alcohol Research and Education (FARE) and Cancer Council WA found one user received 107 advertisements for alcohol products on Facebook and Instagram in a single hour on a Friday night in April 2020.

When digital advertising can be systematically monitored, it will be possible to hold digital platforms and marketers accountable for their business practices.   Our assessment of advertising transparency on digital platforms demonstrates that they are not currently observable or accountable to the public.   Consumers, civil society, regulators and even advertisers all have a stake in ensuring a stronger public understanding of how the dark advertising models of digital platforms operate.   The limited steps platforms have taken to create public archives, particularly in the case of political advertising, demonstrating that change is (43).   And the detailed dashboards about ad performance they offer advertisers illustrate there are no technical barriers to accountability.

40.　① visible
　　② positive
　　③ recent
　　④ addictive

41.　① thanks to
　　② without
　　③ contrary to
　　④ when it comes to

42.　① For example
　　② However
　　③ Fortunately
　　④ On the other hand

43.　① undesirable
　　② possible
　　③ stable
　　④ sufficient

(B) 次の英文を読み、設問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つ
ずつ選びなさい。

Technological Revolution

Opportunities for interacting with the world, without having to be physically present, are increasing rapidly. As you can imagine, I find that appealing, not least because city life for all of us is so busy. How many times have you wished you had a double who could share your workload? Creating realistic digital surrogates of ourselves is an ambitious dream, but the latest technology suggests that it may not be as far-fetched an idea as it sounds.

When I was younger, the rise of technology pointed to a future where we would all enjoy more leisure time. But in fact the more we can do, the busier we become. Our cities are already full of machines that extend our capabilities, but what if we could be in two places at once? We're used to automated voices on phone systems and public announcements. Now inventor Daniel Kraft is investigating how we can replicate ourselves visually. The question is, how convincing can an avatar be?

Interactive tutors could prove useful for massive open online courses (MOOCs) and for entertainment. It could be really exciting-digital actors that would be forever young and able to perform otherwise impossible feats. Our future idols might not even be real.

How we connect with the digital world is key to the progress we'll make in the future. In the smartest cities, the smartest homes will be equipped with devices that are so intuitive they'll be almost effortless to interact with.

When the typewriter was invented, it liberated the way we interact with machines. Nearly 150 years later and touch screens have unlocked new ways to communicate with the digital world. Recent AI landmarks, such as self-driving cars, or a computer winning at the game of Go, are signs of what is to come. Enormous levels of investment are pouring into this technology, which already forms a major part of our lives. In the coming decades it will permeate every aspect of our society, intelligently supporting and advising us in many areas including healthcare, work, education and science. The achievements we have seen so far will surely pale against what the coming decades will bring, and we cannot predict what we might achieve when our own minds are amplified by AI.

Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution we can make human life better. For instance, researchers are developing AI that would help reverse paralysis in people with spinal-cord injuries. Using silicon chip implants and wireless electronic interfaces between the brain and the body, the technology would allow people to control their body movements with their thoughts.

I believe the future of communication is brain-computer interfaces. There are two ways: electrodes on the skull and implants. The first is like looking through frosted glass, the second is better but risks infection. If we can connect a human brain to the internet, it will have all of Wikipedia as its resource.

44. According to the author, what will be possible with new technology?
    ① For us to travel around the world much faster than now.
    ② For us to finish twice as much work as now within a day.
    ③ For us to have an ambitious dream of leading less busy lives.
    ④ For us to get digital copies of ourselves to do our work.

45. According to the author, what kind of devices will the smartest homes be equipped with?
    ① Devices that are made of environmentally friendly materials.
    ② Devices that follow your orders by communicating with you.
    ③ Devices that think for themselves and do household work automatically.
    ④ Devices that make it easy for you to communicate with other people.

46. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
    ① Our future idols might be completely digital.
    ② A large amount of money has been invested into AI-based games.
    ③ AI will not be able to beat the human brain in creative work.
    ④ Technological revolution has a number of negative impacts.

47. Which of the following is mentioned as an example of "brain-computer interfaces"?
    ① A person who was not good at typing can now use touch screens.
    ② A person can have a virtual meeting with her colleague in another country.
    ③ A person suffering from an infectious disease is treated by an AI doctor.
    ④ A person with a chip inside her head knows everything on the internet.