

第 1 問 次の英文を読み、下の問 1～問 5 に答えなさい。

I've been at Stanford for ten years as the executive director of the Stanford Technology Ventures Program (STVP), which is located in the School of Engineering. Our mission is to teach scientists and engineers about entrepreneurship and to provide them with the tools they need to be entrepreneurial in whatever role they play. We believe, along with a growing number of universities around the world, that it isn't good enough for students to come out of school with a purely technical education. To be successful, they need to understand how to be entrepreneurial leaders in all working environments and in all parts of their lives.

STVP focuses on teaching, scholarly research, and outreach to students, faculty, and entrepreneurs around the world. We strive to create "T-shaped people," those with a depth of knowledge in at least one discipline and a breadth of knowledge about innovation and entrepreneurship that allows them to work effectively with professionals in other disciplines to bring their ideas to life. No matter what their role, having an entrepreneurial mind-set is key to solving problems, from small challenges that face each of us every day to looming world crises that require the attention and efforts of the entire planet. In fact, entrepreneurship cultivates a range of important life skills, from leadership and team building to negotiation, innovation, and decision making.

(中 略)

In school, students are usually evaluated as individuals and graded on a curve. In short, when they win someone else loses. Not only is this stressful, but it isn't how most organizations work. Outside of school, people usually work on a team with a shared goal, and when they win so does everyone else. In fact, in the business world there are usually small teams embedded inside larger teams, and at every level the goal is to make everyone successful.

The typical classroom has a teacher who views his or her job as pouring information into the students' brains. The door to the room is closed and the chairs are bolted to the floor, facing the teacher. Students take careful notes, knowing they will be tested on the material later. For homework they are asked to read assigned material from a textbook and quietly absorb it on their own. (1) This couldn't be any more different from life after college, where you are your own teacher, charged with figuring out what you need to know, where to find the information, and how to absorb it. In fact, real life is the ultimate open book exam. The doors are thrown wide open, allowing you to draw on endless resources around you as you tackle open-ended problems related to work, family, friends, and the world at large. Carlos Vignolo, a masterful professor at the University of Chile, told me

that he provocatively suggests that students take classes from the worst teachers in their school because this will prepare them for life, where (A).

Additionally, in large classes, students are typically given multiple-choice tests with one right answer for every question, and the bubbles must be carefully filled in with number two pencils* to make for easy grading. In sharp contrast, in most situations outside of school there are a multitude of answers to every question, many of which are correct in some way. And, even more important, it is acceptable to fail. In fact, failure is an important part of life's learning process. Just as evolution is a series of trial-and-error experiments, life is full of false starts and inevitable stumbling. The key to success is the ability to extract the lessons out of each of these experiences and to move on with that new knowledge.

For most people, the world is quite different than a typical classroom. There isn't one right answer that leads to a clear reward, and facing the wall of choices in front of each of us can be quite overwhelming. Although family, friends, and neighbors will happily give us pointed advice about what to do, it is essentially our responsibility to pick our own direction. But it is helpful to know that we don't have to be right the first time. Life presents everyone with many opportunities to experiment and (2) recombine our skills and passions in new and surprising ways.

*number two pencils: HB の鉛筆

Tina Seelig (2009). *What I Wish I Knew When I Was 20: A Crash Course on Making Your Place in the World*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers. pp.9-13.を基に作成

問 1 . T-shaped people”とはどのような知識を持つ人物か、それらの知識が社会でどのように活かされるのか、なぜそれらの知識が必要とされるのか、この 3 点について、合わせて 200 字以内の日本語で、解答欄に説明しなさい。

問 2 . 下線部(1)は、筆者の主張の中核の 1 つとなる文です。これより少ない語数で、同じ趣旨を述べた文を抜き出し、解答欄に記入しなさい。

問 3 . 空欄 A に入る最も適切な文を次の選択肢 a~d より選び、解答欄に記号で答えなさい。

選択肢

- a. they will meet talented seniors who can show them the right way.
- b. they will have the worst human relations with work, family, friends and world.
- c. they won't meet any worse teachers than ones in their school.
- d. they won't have talented educators leading the way.

問 4. 第 5 パラグラフで筆者は、社会で失敗することの重要性を述べています。なぜ重要か、その理由について、40 字以内の日本語で、解答欄に説明しなさい。

問 5. 問題文中にある 1 語の名詞から、下線部(2)の意味に最も近いものを選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

第 2 問 次の英文を読み、下の問 1～問 3 に答えなさい。

METHODS YOU CAN ADOPT WHEN FACED WITH CONFLICTS

Conflicts can also create great opportunities to explore new ways of communicating with and understanding each other. Don't waste the crisis; use it to create opportunities instead. Here are some methods you can consider when facing conflicts.

Take a breather for a bit, but remember to come back.

The moment conflict erupts, it's particularly hard for introverts to bear, adding on the chaos that's going on in their minds. They might feel stuck, unable to do anything for their own benefit. My recommendation is that they first get away from the place of conflict or take some time to collect their thoughts and feelings. But after they've done so, they need to remember to reengage with the conflict, face up to it, and solve it. If you find yourself in such a situation, you could propose a different time to revisit the issue at hand: "Let's meet up again this afternoon to discuss this issue. I'll inform people from the relevant departments and take care of collecting the relevant information. We'll work it out then."

Listening compassionately is not the same as agreeing.

Don't interrupt. Don't interject. Pay close attention to the messages so you can figure out what people care about, and then you can understand where they're coming from. (1)Consider making room for common ground; this is one of the greatest abilities an introvert has at their disposal. But remember: empathizing with and respecting the other party's feelings does not mean you have to agree with their viewpoints.

Take charge of your communication opportunities.

Some introverts don't like expressing their own emotions or thoughts, especially when they are under tons of pressure. They practice all sorts of possible scenarios in their heads about what can happen once their words leave their lips. The more they think, the more they're unwilling to speak. But if they don't speak their mind at that moment, it could be a missed opportunity for communication.

(A)

Introverts are people who are good at thinking deeply. It's easy for them to put information coming into their minds into long-term storage. As a result, you need to remind them that after the conflict is over, they don't need to keep holding onto the thoughts and feelings that arose from the conflict. Take, for example, a mistake that I made several years ago in the workplace. To this day, I still remember it like it was yesterday. As long as I remember a conflict I had with a specific person, I'm afraid to talk with them because I'm afraid that they might still have a conflict with me. Even if holding on to past conflicts can help you remember a good lesson, secretly holding these memories, thoughts, and feelings, and accumulating these hard lessons in your mind is not healthy over the long-term.

Jill Chang (2020). *Quiet is a Superpower: The Secret Strengths of Introverts in the Workplace*. Oakland: Berrett-Koehler Publishers. pp.64-65.を基に作成

問 1 . 筆者は、下線部(1)の内容は、内向的な人の優れた点の 1 つであると述べています。
下線部(1)の内容とその理由について、40 字以内の日本語で、解答欄に説明しなさい。

問 2 . 筆者の主張を踏まえて、空欄 A のタイトルとして最適なものを、次の選択肢 a～d より選び、解答欄に記号で答えなさい。

選択肢

- a. Forget it as soon as possible even if it's a good lesson.
- b. Hold it on, and you can remind.
- c. Keep it in your mind as you can think deeply.
- d. Let it go.

問 3 . 筆者は、内向的な人がもめ事(Conflicts)に対処する方法について述べています。英語で話すことが苦手な日本人学生は、英語で話さなければならない時に葛藤(Conflicts)を感じています。そのような学生に対する助言と重なる部分もあると考えられます。筆者の主張を参考にして、英語で話すことが苦手な学生に対するあなたなりの助言を、10 文以内の英語で、解答欄に書きなさい。