

2023 年度 札幌大谷大学短期大学部保育科
一般選抜 I 期・特待生試験

コミュニケーション英語 I・II

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 問題冊子は5ページあります。
- 3 試験中に印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。

(設問1) 以下の英文を読んで下記の問題に答えなさい。

Classrooms this month feel more like the days before the COVID-19 pandemic. As schools and universities across Canada throw out mass testing, universal masking, screening forms and vaccination campaigns, they're also throwing out online learning. They're abandoning (1)it even though there are circumstances in which it can be even better than in-person learning.

It is alarming because our schools and universities are going to face (2)new crises for which they will need online learning. Chief among* them is the climate emergency. When my home province of British Columbia was hit by storm last winter, schools closed owing to** floods, mudslides*** and highway damage. (3)Switching to online forms of education ensured continuity. Scientists warn that extreme weather events like this one are becoming more frequent and more violent. Natural disasters are the same way. Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans and the earthquakes in Christchurch, New Zealand also required, and benefited from, emergency responses to education continuity.

It is short-sighted**** because many of our fellow citizens are unable to access in-person***** education. (4)Who are they? People with disabilities. People who live in remote and rural communities. Students who work while completing their studies. People who care for their children or families full-time. In-person learning limits their access to education, raises barriers to their aspirations, and excludes them. Online learning can be designed in flexible ways to cater to their diverse needs and responsibilities.

Over the years, my colleagues and I interviewed hundreds of online learners. One that stands out for me is a mid-thirties mother who was taking online coursework while caring for an infant. She was studying to improve her child's life and was exceptional in her tenacity. But (5)online learning was a good fit for her regular life, not an emergency measure.

(6)The rejection of online education is unsurprising because ever since its development, it has been considered the poor cousin of in-person education.

To be certain, the evidence isn't absolute: online learning doesn't work for everyone all the time. It is not as appropriate for young children as it is for adults and a recent study showed that when some students enroll in some in-person courses they are more likely to earn a degree than those who enroll exclusively in online courses. (7)More importantly, whether online learning is successful or not primarily depends on its design.

George Veletisanos, We need to get online learning right before the next crisis hits, GLOBE AND MAIL OCTOBER 11, 2022. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/article-we-need-to-get-online-learning-right-before-the-next-crisis-hits/> 一部改変

*chief among -- == --の中で主要なもの, **owing to---のせいで, ***mudslides=地滑り,

****short-sighted=短絡的, ***** in-person=対面で,

問1 下線(1) it が指示する語を本文中の単語2つで書きなさい。答えは英語で書きなさい。

問2 下線(2) new crises 「新たな危機」とはどのようなものか、本文から読み取って日本語で書きなさい。

問3 下線(3)では、筆者の故郷であるブリティッシュ・コロンビア州の学校が、教育を継続させるために、オンラインに切り替えたことが書かれています。なぜ、そのような状況になったのか、本文から読み取って日本語で書きなさい。

問4 下線(4) Who are they? 「彼らは誰ですか?」の問いに対する答えとして、4つ例を挙げていますが、そのうちの一つを日本語で答えなさい。

問5 下線(5) 「オンライン学習は、彼女の日常に適していた」と書かれています。それがなぜなのか、本文から読み取って日本語で説明しなさい。

問6 下線(6) 「オンライン学習を否定することは、驚くべきことではない」と書かれています。筆者はなぜそのように書いたのか、理由を表す箇所を本文から抜き出して英語で答えなさい。

問7 下線(7)では、オンラインによる授業よりも対面での授業の方がより単位を習得しやすいという調査結果を踏まえて、「重要なことは、オンライン学習が成功するかどうか、そのやり方によっているということだ」と述べているが、あなたは、どのようなオンライン学習が効果的と考えるか100字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

(設問2) 次の(1)～(5)までの各文の()内に入れるのに最もふさわしい語句を、それぞれ(a)～(d)の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) He grew up () a doctor. 不定詞
(a) so that (b) so as to (c) to be (d) in order to be
- (2) You had better () your hair cut. 助動詞
(a) had (b) have (c) to get (d) to have
- (3) Did you enjoy () baseball? 動名詞
(a) play (b) playing (c) played (d) to play
- (4) The cat was () by my friend's family. 受動態
(a) rose (b) risen (c) raise (d) raised
- (5) This car is () mine. 比較
(a) not as expensive as (b) not so expensive than
(b) less expensive as (d) not as expensive so

(設問3) 次の(1)～(5)の各日本語の文の意味になるように、それぞれの()内の全ての語句を並べ替えて、英文を完成しなさい。

- (1) そのアニメーションは、私が思っていたものとは異なっていた。
The animation (it / not / I / what / thought / would / was) be .
- (2) もっと早くにそのレストランを予約していればなあ
I (reserved / wish / I / had / earlier / the restaurant) .
- (3) 彼は大雪のために学校に来ることができませんでした。
He (come / because / school / didn't / to / heavy snow / of) .
- (4) 彼女は医者になる決心をしました。
She (mind / a doctor / become / to / up / her / made) .
- (5) 私はそれ以前にそのような高いビルを見たことはありませんでした。
I (a / never / building / had / seen / such / tall) before then.

(設問4) 次の(1)～(5)において、下線部の発音が他の3つの場合と異なるものを、それぞれ(a)～(d)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) (a) choose (b) mood (c) tool (d) wool

(2) (a) pear (b) heard (c) swear (d) wear

(3) (a) police (b) lively (c) unique (d) fatigue

(4) (a) calendar (b) ancient (c) danger (d) label

(5) (a) month (b) money (c) women (d) color

(設問5) 次の(1)～(5)の各組みの会話が成り立つように()内に当てはまる最もふさわしい英文をそれぞれ(a)～(c)の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A: You can't park your car here. It's only for the Ohtani college staff.

B: I see. ().

A: Go down this street for two blocks and you can find it on your left.

B: Thanks. I'll park there.

(a) Where is the parking area for the staff?

(b) Where is a public parking lot nearby?

(c) How can I get to your college?

(2) A: What's the matter?

B: I bought my son a T-shirt as a present, but ().

A: Well, if it doesn't, you can take it back to the store and exchange it for another one.

B: You're right. I have the receipt, so it would be all right.

(a) I'm worried that it won't fit him.

(b) I'm afraid that it might not be his.

(c) I don't think he wants a present.

(3) A: Would you like some more cookies, Tom?

B: No, thank you. ()

A: Really? I thought you would eat a little more.

B: Sorry. I've decided to go on a diet recently.

(a) I'd love to.

(b) I knew you would say so.

(c) I've had enough.

(4) A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?

B: Not really.

A: ()

B: Sounds nice. I've never seen a soccer match.

(a) Then, How about going to see a soccer match?

(b) Why don't you play golf?

(c) Let's go to see a movie.

(5) A: How do you like Sapporo, Mary?

B: I like it, but ()

A: That's true. You should be careful with the traffic.

B: Thanks, I will.

(a) I wonder what famous spots I should visit.

(b) I am a stranger here.

(c) the streets are crowded with cars.