

2022 年度 一般選抜 I 期 問題

英 語

実施日 2022 年 2 月 12 日 (土)

注意事項

1. 問題は **I** から **IV** まであり、6 ページまで印刷してある。
2. 答えは、すべて別紙の解答用紙に記入しなさい。

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I 次の(1)～(15)の () 内に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) Elderly people sometimes use words that the younger () doesn't understand.
① demonstration ② generation ③ graduation ④ tradition
- (2) The number of smartphone users has () quickly over the last ten years.
① fed ② flown ③ lent ④ risen
- (3) If you get nervous when you make a speech, just () a deep breath and relax.
① find ② give ③ start ④ take
- (4) It's not easy for me to () French words well. The sounds are so different from Japanese.
① pronounce ② reserve ③ spread ④ succeed
- (5) This problem is a little difficult for you, but don't (). I'm sure you can solve it.
① give up ② reach out ③ show up ④ watch out
- (6) The swimming pool near my house is open every day () Mondays.
① except for ② instead of ③ more than ④ thanks for
- (7) It was raining very hard yesterday, so the soccer team had to () their practice.
① break ② cancel ③ respect ④ treat
- (8) Because she rarely finished her homework on time, her teacher told her to change her ().
① anxiety ② attitude ③ excuse ④ guess
- (9) Most tourists from Singapore saw snow () the first time when they visited Hokkaido.
① at ② for ③ in ④ to
- (10) We usually go to school by bicycle, but we take a bus when it ().
① had rained ② rained ③ rains ④ to rain
- (11) At first his company had only two employees, but now over 100 people work there. It has made great () since its start.
① decrease ② defeat ③ progress ④ security

- (12) (), the people in this area are really friendly though there are some exceptions.
① By contrast ② By the end ③ In general ④ In the meantime
- (13) According to the research, the seasons () people's emotions. Many people get depressed in winter.
① advance ② improve ③ influence ④ restrict
- (14) In spite of a long trip, we are not so tired, because we () turns to drive the car.
① kept ② mixed ③ passed ④ took
- (15) A fire () out in a factory near my house, and I could see thick black smoke rising into the sky.
① broke ② happened ③ made ④ put

Ⅱ 次の日本語の意味になるように、語群の語句を並べ替えて英文を作り、 []の部分のみ書きなさい。

- (1) 交換留学生は故国の家族や友人が恋しくて孤独を経験します。
Exchange students [from, loneliness because, miss, suffer, they] their families and friends back home.
- (2) 試験に失敗したとき私はもっと勉強すべきだったと思った。
When I failed the test, I thought that [have, I, more, should, studied] for it.
- (3) もし仕事を予定より早く終わられるなら、ういた時間をどう利用しますか？
If you finish your work earlier, [do, what, with, would, you] the extra time?
- (4) 今朝頼まれた報告書はいつまでに必要ですか？
[do, how, soon, the report, you need] you asked me this morning?
- (5) 幸運にも彼はコンサートの無料チケットを一枚手に入れたけれどもガールフレンドを連れて行けず悪い気がした。
He was lucky enough to get a free ticket to a concert but felt bad [about, girlfriend, his, not, taking].

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、後の問に答えなさい。

COVID-19 has disrupted a lot of plans. As we head into the second year of the pandemic, many of us are still waiting to move on with our lives.

This global uncertainty has hit those who were planning a move to Japan particularly hard, as Helena Sanmamed knows well. An industrial engineering student from Spain, she was supposed to begin studies at the University of Saitama this spring. However, the border is largely closed to those who aren't citizens or current residents.

“What I find most stressful is the lack of information that we have,” she says. “Things would be less difficult for us if we had a timeline to follow.”

While the pandemic is indeed an exceptional situation, concerns about a lack of transparency and unclear timelines are familiar to businesspeople who've been dealing with Japanese organizations since long before COVID-19 even existed.

Experts on the decision-making and communications practices of Japanese organizations say that although the lack of information for those waiting to enter the country is unfortunate, it's part and parcel with the way businesses, governments and other institutions normally form consensus.

“The Japanese look at life like a college entrance exam, always searching for the one right answer,” says Masaharu Shibata, an author and management consultant specializing in Japanese corporate behavior. “In times like these, when the situation is fluid and changing, there isn't one correct answer. That's when Japanese, and especially Japanese organizations, have trouble coping.”

The pandemic, with its many evolving variables including emerging coronavirus variants, waves of infection (both in Japan and overseas) and vaccine distribution challenges, is a prime example of the kind of situation that Japanese organizations find difficult to deal with.

“The multistep Japanese-style decision-making process can't handle rapidly changing situations,” says Daisuke Tsuji, an administrative scrivener who is an expert in legal documentation and specializes in visa issues. “We see the same issue (when there is a) delay in issuing state of emergency declarations.”

注 disrupted 混乱させた、中断させた consensus 総意、コンセンサス
coronavirus variants 新型コロナウイルス変異株 administrative scrivener 行政書士

出典 : Rochelle Kopp, The downside of decision-making practices in Japan: Japanese organizational dynamics might explain the current lack of transparency on entry restrictions, *The Japan Times*, May 3, 2021

※出題の都合、本文の一部を省略している

問 次の各問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) Who is Helena Sanmamed?
- (2) What was Helena supposed to do?
- (3) According to the article, who cannot enter Japan?
- (4) What do people like Helena want in order to make things less difficult?
- (5) What kind of characteristics or practices do Japanese organizations have since long before COVID-19?
- (6) How does Masaharu Shibata interpret the Japanese perspective on life?
- (7) In what situation, do Japanese organizations find difficult to deal with?
- (8) What makes Japanese organizations poor at handling rapidly changing situations?

Ⅳ 次の英文を読んで、後の問に答えなさい。

The human kinetic pictogram performance shown during the Opening Ceremony of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics has mesmerized and amazed people all over the world. Some critics and medias even highly praised that the performance stole the show.

During the performance, it was also introduced that pictograms have been extensively used in the Olympics since the Tokyo Summer Olympics in 1964. For the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic games, 70 new pictograms have been announced and the organizing committee has introduced animated ones for the first time.

Pictograms are signs appeared in a pictorial form, and are widely used in facilities or places such as tourist spots and airports because of conciseness to communicate with people who speak different languages. Examples of the most well-known pictograms are toilet and emergency exit signs. We all have seen them here and there many times. We even look for these signs when necessary.

The unique feature of a pictogram appears in its visualized and simplified depiction. It helps us to understand the signs instantly, to guide a favorable and/or prohibited behavior, and even to be warned of danger without additional instructions.

Some of the similar groups of pictograms are traffic signs, icons, and emojis. For road and traffic signs, these are something everybody learns at an early stage of life and more intensively before taking a driving test. Icons used in a computer system help us access a certain program or data by clicking them. Emojis such as smileys have become popular worldwide after being added by mobile phone operating systems. They were originally developed to express emotional cues in text messages.

The visualized form of communication has prevailed widely and we use pictograms so often today. Some are standardized and have been used as universal ones like the Olympic pictograms. Some have a long history, but some others have been a wide-spread phenomenon in a short period of time. Will any different form of communication appear soon? Who knows? As the proverb “necessity is the mother of invention” says, we might find something new in the near future.

注 kinetic 動的な、動く mesmerized 魅了した pictorial 絵で表した depiction 描写

問 1 次の各文のうち、本文に書かれているものには○を、書かれていないものには×をつけなさい。

- (1) The Opening Ceremony of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics was a total disaster.
- (2) Pictogram signs were broadly used since the Tokyo Summer Olympics in 1964.
- (3) An animated movie on the Olympic pictograms was produced for the Tokyo 2020 Olympics.
- (4) Pictograms are used to visualize the communication among people all over the world.
- (5) Emojis have some similarities to pictograms.

問 2 次の二つの質問のうちどちらか一つを選び、英語で答えなさい。ただし、理由や具体例などあなたの答えの根拠を示し、30語以上で書くこと。

- (1) Choose one pictogram, traffic sign or emoji, and tell us when is it used and how it helps people.
- (2) Which Olympic and Paralympic sport do you think we should promote more?

I 配点 30 点

- (1) ② (2) ④ (3) ④ (4) ① (5) ① (6) ① (7) ② (8) ② (9) ② (10) ③
(11) ③ (12) ③ (13) ③ (14) ④ (15) ①

II 配点 20 点

- (1) Exchange students [suffer from loneliness because they miss] their families and friends back home.
(2) When I failed the test, I thought that [I should have studied more] for it.
(3) If you finished your work earlier, [what would you do with] the extra time?
(4) [how soon do you need the report] you asked me this morning?
(5) He was lucky enough to get a free ticket to a concert but felt bad [about not taking his girlfriend]

III 配点 24 点

- (1) She is an industrial engineering student from Spain.
(2) She was supposed to begin studies at the University of Saitama in the spring of 2021.
(3) Non-citizens and non-residents in Japan cannot enter Japan.
(4) They want (to have more information/to know the timeline to follow.)
(5) A lack of transparency and unclear timelines
(6) The Japanese look at life like a college entrance exam, are always searching for the one right answer.
(7) The situation is fluid and (rapidly) changing.
(8) The multistep Japanese-style decision-making process.

IV

問 1 配点 15 点

- (1) × (2) ○ (3) × (4) × (5) ○

問 2 配点 11 点

- (1) I'm going to choose a face emoji, especially a smiling face. You find a variety of faces in a message and SNS apps. These emojis help us show our feelings with a written message. When a message is too confusing, I understand that, with the smiling face, it meant to be funny. <52 words>
- (2) Boccia is one of the sports played only in the Paralympics, not in the Olympic games. Boccia is a game that players throw or roll their ball as close as a target ball, and the player or the team with most balls near the target is the winner. It requires strategic skills and accuracy of throwing. <56 words>