## 2025 年度 札幌大谷大学社会学部地域社会学科 一般選抜 I 期

## 英語

## 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。

Ι	次の(1)~(15)の ( ずつ選びなさい。	)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		
(1)	Nathan was (	) from school for t	three days last wee	ek, but he could catch up	with classes		
	because of his frien	ds' help.					
	① absent	② familiar	③ plain	④ safe			
(2)	Meg Taylor is Leo's favorite ( ). She has been in a lot of movies and TV dramas.						
	① actor	② editor	③ owner	④ master			
(3)	Hitoshi hurt his knee while playing volleyball yesterday. It hurts to ( ) his knee, so it's hard for him to use the stairs.						
	① bend	② cure	③ join	4 seek			
(4)	We waited for hours	s, but Jimmy didn't (	( ).				
	① put out	② show up	③ take in	④ turn around			
(5)	"How's your new jo all nice."	ob at the café?" "In (	) of money, i	t's not that good, but my co	o-workers are		
	① charge	② line	③ series	4 terms			
(6)	"Cathy always dresses very well." "She's ( ) fashion." "No wonder."						
	① at	② by	③ into	④ on			
(7)	After the long meeting, all of the participants went out to eat. It was a good chance for them to talk						
	( ) and get to l	know each other.					
	① casually	2 narrowly	③ probably	④ sadly			
(8)	( ) do you like	your new phone?					
	① How	② What	③ Which	4 Who			
(9)	( ) I go to festivals, I always take a lot of photographs.						
	① Neverthele	ss ② Sometimes	③ Whatever	4 Whenever			
(10)	"Do you play any m	nusical ( )?" "Y	es. I play the violing	1."			
	① developme	nts 2 elements	③ instruments	4 movements			
(11)	There are many (	) to living in the	countryside. For o	ne thing, it is close to the r	nature.		
	① advantages	2 discoveries	③ permissions	4 suggestions			

(12	) Sam's book is (	) interviews with	survivors of the acc	cident.		
	① based on	② except for	③ instead of	4 passed by		
(13) Although I studied Korean for two years, I'm still not used ( ) with Korean people.						
	① speak	② speaking	③ to be spok	en 4 to speaking		
(14	) Due to the thunders	storm, we couldn't le	eave as scheduled.	We had to wait (	) two hours at the	
	airport.					
	① another	② any	③ more	④ other		
(15	) Anna likes movies,	but she's so busy tha	t she only goes to the	ne movie theater ever	ry now and ( ).	
	① after	② later	③ often	4 then		
Π					作り、[ ]内の部	
	分のみ書きなさい。	。なお、文頭に来る	る語も小文字で示し	してあります。		
(1)	サイズがあうかど	うかみたいので、	このコートを試え	手してもいいですか	<i>i</i> 9	
(-)		fits / this coat	-		•	
		H 11 . 3				
(2)	ジェリーは部屋を Inmax went [			va 1 his mason		
	Jerry Went [ as /	he tidied / our	t / soon as /	up ] nis room.		
(3)	隣人の多くはこの	タイプの冷房シス	テムに関心を示し	している。		
	[ are / interest	ed / many / o	of / the neighbo	rs ] in this type of	cooling system.	
(4)	涼子は小さい子供	のトるに扱われる	のが嫌いだ			
(4)		nates / like / t		small child.		
(5)	ピーターは収入を			_		
	Peter [ his / in	icome / made /	of / the best	] to save money.		
Ш	次の(1)~(6)の会話だ	が成り立つように、	空欄()に入れ	ιるのに最もふさわ	しいものを(a)~(c)	
	から選びなさい。					
(1)	A. Why is Avaka in	such a good mood t	his morning?			
(1)	(1) A: Why is Ayaka in such a good mood this morning? B: ( )					
	A: That's great.	,				
	(a) She got a perfect	score on her Englis	h aniz			
	(b) Nice to meet you	_	ıı quız.			
	(c) She hasn't slept of					

(2)	A: How many of your classmates will attend the next class?  B: ( )  A: I wonder if other students skip classes.
	<ul><li>(a) Six months.</li><li>(b) Twelve in all.</li><li>(c) As much as you want.</li></ul>
(3)	A: Who is in charge of the Student Council? B: ( ) A: He seems responsible.
	<ul><li>(a) Yes, Jeff is a member of the Student Council.</li><li>(b) The British Council will charge you.</li><li>(c) Taro Yamada in Mr. Jordan's class.</li></ul>
(4)	A: Do you know how often the bus to Sapporo Factory runs? B: ( ) A: Thank you very much.
	<ul><li>(a) That is too far.</li><li>(b) Every hour on the half-hour.</li><li>(c) I know the Sapporo Factory.</li></ul>
(5)	A: What middle school were you in before? B: ( ) A: That's a little far from here.
	<ul><li>(a) A middle school in Otaru.</li><li>(b) I had to do my homework then.</li><li>(c) I didn't want to go to school.</li></ul>
(6)	A: What took you so long to get here? B: ( ) A: You should come at least 5 minutes early next time.
	<ul><li>(a) I got this long measure.</li><li>(b) My cousin took me there a long time ago.</li><li>(c) I was totally stuck in a meeting.</li></ul>

## Ⅳ 次の英文を読んで、後の問に答えなさい。

I've been a father in Japan for far longer than I was one in England, and I don't think I'd want to do it back there again. My son and daughter are in elementary school now, and fatherhood in Japan has been great so far — a learning curve, an eye-opener and a lot of fun.

One of the benefits that struck me early on was the ability to gain a Japanese-language boost simply from doing the dad thing. I've acquired vocabulary I might never have picked up otherwise, such as the names of illnesses and medicines, terminology for school and education, and words my kids use for moods and feelings.

Not that I have mastered the language in any way, and I'll freely admit to having used my children as interpreters when delivery people have come to the door or if I haven't understood their doctor's diagnosis. But hey, that's to their benefit, right?

The safety here is a great thing, too. I'd bet many fathers from other countries would agree. I have had to explain to my children on several occasions that they might find me to be a bit more overprotective than other parents, though, and I put that down to having grown up in the U.K. I wouldn't dream of letting my children do what children here do if they were growing up in the places I did.

But by far one of the best and most amusing things about being a foreign-born father in Japan is the attention and comments you attract from your children's friends and schoolmates.

Anyone non-Japanese has probably had the old "Wow, you're great with your chopsticks," or "Oooh, aren't you tall" kind of attention that can quickly change from being amusing to annoying — especially when you've been happily using chopsticks for years and someone congratulates you on picking up a piece of sushi.

No, the attention from children comes from a much purer, more inquisitive and genuine place. There's rarely a sense of cruelty with younger children, and as a result sometimes they offer the best comments — especially when they're confronted with someone who looks different to everyone else around them.

These comments tend to fall into a couple of categories: the curious and the oddball.

An example of the curious: Not long ago, two children within two days called me out for not looking Japanese. The first was a young girl who was at the park with her mother as I walked past with my own children. The girl, who must have been only 3 or so, suddenly and very audibly shouted out "Gaikokujin!" ("A foreigner!"). Cue one rather embarrassed-looking mother and me sniggering while my children didn't even bat an eyelid.

注: inquisitive 何でもかんでもしりたがる cruelty 無慈悲、残酷さ audibly 聞こえるように oddball 変わっている cue …にきっかけを与える snigger くすくす笑う not bat an eyelid 動じない

出典: Jordan Allen, "'You're a spy, then?' The odd interactions of a non-Japanese father in Japan," *The Japan Times*, June 24, 2024 ※出題の都合、本文を一部のみ利用している。

- 問1 次の各間に、本文の内容に基づいて、英語で答えなさい。
- (1) How does the author think of his experience as a father in Japan?
- (2) What kind of Japanese has the author picked up while rearing children?
- (3) Does the author think he has completely mastered the Japanese language?
- (4) Which country does the author think is safer—Japan or England?
- (5) What kind of comments do non-Japanese often attract while living in Japan?
- (6) How many categories does the author think that comments from children fall into?
- 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) Are you interested in living abroad? Why or why not?
- (2) Similar to the passage, what would be the most suitable for you if you can acquire vocabulary by experiencing or doing something?