

令和 5 年度

一 般 選 抜 （ I 期 ） 問 題

試験日 2月2日

英 語

試験開始までに下記の注意事項をよく読んでください。

注 意 事 項

- ① 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- ② 開始の合図後、解答用紙に「氏名」、「個人番号」を記入すること。
- ③ 受験票、筆記用具以外は、机上に置かないこと。
- ④ 受験票は机上に貼付してある「個人番号」の手前に置くこと。
- ⑤ 記述解答で、字数の指定がある問題では句読点は1字として数えること。
- ⑥ 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、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、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
- ⑦ 試験中は退席しないこと。（気分が悪くなった場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること）
- ⑧ 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I. 次の英文を読み、設問（１～５）に答えなさい。

I began my study of Japanese at a university in Canada. Little did I realize how many linguistic<sup>\*1</sup> difficulties were waiting to ambush<sup>\*2</sup> me! <sup>(1)</sup> The first challenge my classmates and I faced was how to memorize Japanese conversational expressions. They were all so long! For “Hi!” we had to learn “*Konnichi wa.*” “Thanks!” was “*Arigato gozaimashita.*” “Take ( A )!” was “*O ki o tsukete kudasai.*” So many syllables<sup>\*3</sup>! To help us memorize these kinds of phrases, we created English sentences that sounded ( ア ) to the original Japanese. To remember the Japanese numbers 1, 2 (*ichi, ni*), we used the English phrase “itchy knee.” To memorize “*Itadakimasu*” (Let’s eat!), we used “Eat a duck and a mouse.” It sounded pretty close! To learn “*Do itashimashite*” (You’re welcome), we used “Don’t touch my moustache<sup>\*4</sup>.” It was almost the same!

Speaking Japanese was hard. But writing was harder! We spent the first part of our Japanese course learning the *hiragana* alphabet. It took forever to memorize the ( イ ) and curves of each letter. When we’d finally mastered *hiragana*, our teacher said, “Well done! Now, here’s the next alphabet you have to learn — *katakana*” “Another alphabet?” we groaned<sup>\*5</sup>. “Isn’t one enough?” Two weeks later, we’d mastered *katakana* and were ready to relax. “Not yet!” said the teacher. “Now you have to learn *kanji*. It has 2,000 characters.” 2,000 characters! We couldn’t believe it. <sup>(2)</sup> [he, torture, to, trying, us, was]?

After studying Japanese in Canada for a year, I was ready to fly to Kobe and try out my new language skills in Japan. I had worked hard to learn proper Japanese. We’d only been taught the polite “*desu/masu*” forms, but I was confident that I’d do OK. As a newcomer to Kansai, I asked a lot of questions. For many questions, I kept getting the word *shiran* as an ( B ). “If people use *shiran* so often, it must be an important word,” I thought. ( ウ ), when I looked for *shiran* in the dictionary, it wasn’t listed. Strange! As a new English teacher in Kobe, I heard many rumors. When I checked to see if they were true, my Japanese students cried out “ciao, ciao.” “Why are they

speaking Italian?” I asked myself. It was all very odd!

Finally, I managed to find a Japanese friend who ( エ ) these two mysteries for me. “The colloquial<sup>\*6</sup> Japanese that people speak here is different from the textbook Japanese that you learned in Canada,” he explained. “*Shiran* is a variant<sup>\*7</sup> of *shirimasen*. It means ‘I don’t know.’ *Ciao* is a variant of *chigaimasu*, which means ‘That’s wrong.’” After a year in Kobe, I finally began to understand what people around me were saying. But I still felt strongly that people should only use words listed in the dictionary, and should avoid using Italian when speaking Japanese!

(注) linguistic<sup>\*1</sup>: 言語上の      ambush<sup>\*2</sup>: ~を待ち伏せして攻撃する

syllable(s)<sup>\*3</sup>: 音節      moustache<sup>\*4</sup>: 口ひげ

groan(ed)<sup>\*5</sup>: うめき声をあげる      colloquial<sup>\*6</sup>: 話し言葉の

variant<sup>\*7</sup>: 異なる形

Learning Japanese by Kip A. Cates, The Japan Times ST, October 10, 2014

設問 1 文中の空欄 (ア) ~ (エ) に入れるのに最も適切な語を、それぞれ下の選択肢 (1 ~ 4) のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- |                  |               |            |               |
|------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| (ア) 1. different | 2. natural    | 3. strange | 4. similar    |
| (イ) 1. colors    | 2. lines      | 3. sizes   | 4. orders     |
| (ウ) 1. Therefore | 2. Moreover   | 3. Besides | 4. However    |
| (エ) 1. suggested | 2. introduced | 3. solved  | 4. considered |

設問 2 文中の空欄 (A) (B) に入れるのに最も適切な 1 語をそれぞれ書きなさい。

設問 3 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 4 下線部(2)のかっこ内の単語を正しく並べ換えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で記してあります。

設問5 本文の内容と一致しているものを、次の1～7のうちから三つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. In Canada, the author made use of animations to memorize Japanese conversational expressions.
2. In Canada, the author found that speaking Japanese was more difficult than writing Japanese.
3. The author learned Japanese as a foreign language for one year before coming to Japan.
4. The author was confident about the use of Japanese polite expressions because he had been learning them.
5. The author found that people in Japan hardly ever use unlisted words in dictionaries.
6. In Japan, it took the author one year to begin to catch what people around him were saying.
7. The author has experience working as an English teacher in Italy as well.

Ⅱ. 次の設問（１～２）に、それぞれ算用数字で答えなさい。

設問 1 Tom and Fred earned ¥14,000 together last weekend. Three times Tom's earnings minus twice Fred's earnings is ¥12,000. How much did Tom earn?

設問 2 Kate used 4.2 meters of blue cloth and 2.8 meters of red cloth to make Halloween costumes for her children. How much more blue cloth than red cloth did she use?

Ⅲ. 次の会話文の空欄 (a)～(e) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の選択肢 (1～10) のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ文を二度使用してはいけません。

A : I got a text message from Hiroko.

B : What did she say?

A : ( a ) It's just as an experiment. It's only for three months.

B : ( b ) I envy her. Is she off on Fridays?

A : ( c )

B : Do you think she will join us on our planned two-day trip next month?

A : ( d )

B : Let's have a group talk. ( e )

1. It's a perfect day for going out of town.
2. I'll talk to her online tonight about our plan.
3. Yes, I bet she has a lot of plans for her long weekends.
4. Hiroko must be disappointed.
5. I have several ideas in mind.
6. We should cancel the hotel reservation.
7. Even for just three months, how wonderful!
8. She is going to quit her job.
9. I'd like to stay at home.
10. Her company is on the four-day workweek plan.

IV. 次の各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢（1～4）のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

A. Stay here (        ) I get back.

1. by                      2. until                      3. whether                      4. while

B. Mary felt at home as soon as she (        ) the club.

1. has joined              2. joined                      3. joins                      4. will join

C. We moved to Seattle, and bought two (        ) of furniture.

1. leaves                      2. legs                      3. pieces                      4. sheets

D. The trouble is (        ) we don't have enough money to move to a new place.

1. but                      2. that                      3. what                      4. which

E. The historical castle is more popular among tourists than (        ) other spot in the country.

1. any                      2. each                      3. ever                      4. some

V. 次の説明を読んで、50語程度の英語で答えなさい。

次のグラフは、2015年と2020年の全国世論調査への回答に基づいて、10代と60代の人々が、平日にリアルタイムでテレビ視聴した一人当たりの時間（分）を示したものである。このグラフが示す現象について説明したうえで、なぜこのような現象が生じたのか、考えられる背景を書きなさい。

