

# 大阪大谷大学

## 平成31年度 入学試験問題（公募 前期）

### 英語

#### 注意事項

1. 問題は全部で5ページです。解答用紙は1枚です。
2. 解答用紙の所定欄に氏名を記入してください。
3. 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入し、その下のマーク欄に正しく黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルでマークしてください。
4. 解答用紙の所定欄に入試区分を正しく黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルでマークしてください。
5. 解答用紙の解答記入欄に黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルでマークしてください。  
例えば、

10
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と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号10の解答記入欄の③に黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルでマークしてください。

（例）

解答番号	解答記入欄
10	① ② ● ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

6. 問題は持ち帰ってください。

I. 次の [ 1 ] ~ [ 13 ] に入る最も適切な語句を一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) The sign [ 1 ] "Staff Only."

- ① looks                      ② reads                      ③ sees                      ④ writes

(2) This book is three times as [ 2 ] that one.

- ① expensive as              ② expensively              ③ more expensive              ④ most expensive

(3) Either you [ 3 ] Tomoko has to attend the seminar.

- ① and                      ② but                      ③ nor                      ④ or

(4) We decided [ 4 ] our business to Malaysia.

- ① expand not to              ② not to expand              ③ to expand not              ④ to not expand

(5) You are [ 5 ] we call a self-reliant man.

- ① that                      ② what                      ③ which                      ④ who

(6) Our company [ 6 ] the competitor in a few months.

- ① bought                      ② buy                      ③ has bought                      ④ is going to buy

(7) The part-timers of this company are paid by [ 7 ].

- ① an hour                      ② hours                      ③ per hour                      ④ the hour

(8) You can send and receive text messages [ 8 ] time of the day or night.

- ① any                      ② every                      ③ most                      ④ other

(9) I cannot read her letters without [ 9 ] reminded of my happy days.

- ① be                      ② been                      ③ being                      ④ having

(10) I could not change my clothes in [ 10 ] time.

- ① a short so                      ② a so short                      ③ so a short                      ④ so short a

(11) If she [ 11 ] into the river, she would have been drowned.

- ① fell                      ② had fallen                      ③ has fallen                      ④ have fallen

(12) Siew Ming is an old friend of [ 12 ].

- ① me                      ② mine                      ③ my                      ④ myself

(13) The bag was sold [ 13 ] \$100 a few days ago.

- ① by                      ② in                      ③ for                      ④ with

II. 次の [14] ～ [23] に入る最も適切な語を下の語から一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Halloween is an annual festival celebrated every year on October 31st. Many people all over the world participate in Halloween festivals by dressing up in costumes, going trick-or-treating, or [14] costume balls and parties. Despite its popularity, many people don't know about the ancient origins of Halloween.

Halloween dates back to the ancient festival of Samhain (pronounced sow-in). Samhain was a festival held by the Celts, [15] lived 2,000 years ago in the area that is now Ireland, Scotland and the Isle of Man. These people [16] their new year on November 1st. For the Celts, this day marked the end of summer and the beginning of winter. They believed that on the night before the new year, the border between the living and dead became weaker, [17] the dead to return to Earth.

During this time, the returning ghosts [18] mischief and problems with crops. To make the ghosts happy, people [19] left snacks and food in front of their house. The Celts also believed that the presence of spirits [20] an opportunity for Druids, Celtic priests, to make predictions about the future. They would build huge bonfires, [21] they would gather to make sacrifices to their gods and make predictions about the coming year, especially about harvests and health.

Many Celts were afraid that they would meet ghosts on the way to the festival. So, the Celts often dressed in costumes, usually animal heads and skins. They hoped the costumes would trick the ghosts into [22] people for other ghosts. These ancient customs [23] developed into modern day practices of children dressing up in costumes and going from house to house saying "trick-or-treat".

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① attending  | ⑥ eventually |
| ② allowing   | ⑦ mistaking  |
| ③ caused     | ⑧ often      |
| ④ celebrated | ⑨ where      |
| ⑤ created    | ⑩ who        |

III. 次の  ～  に入る最も適切な表現を下の語句から一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、文頭にくる語句も小文字で始めている。

*Talking on the phone.*

Lisa: Hello Brian? This is Lisa.

Brian: Hi Lisa!

Lisa: Not much. I was calling to see if you wanted to grab a bite to eat.

Brian: Well, I'm free tonight.

Lisa: A new Japanese restaurant opened downtown.

Brian: I've heard a lot about Japanese cuisine recently, but I honestly don't know a lot about it.

Lisa: Have you heard about *nigirizushi* and *tempura*?

Brian:

Lisa: Well, *nigirizushi* is vinegar-flavored rice with thinly cut raw fish on top. It's really fresh and delicious. I'm certain you'll fall in love with it.

Brian: Hmm ...

Lisa: And *tempura* is a deep-fried food, usually seafood or vegetables  It's served with a delicious dipping sauce. I usually have it with salt. It's simple but tastes really good!

Brian: Great! So,

Lisa: How about 7:00?

Brian: Sounds good.

Lisa: Okay! See you then!

Brian: See you! I can't wait!

- ① like shrimp or squid.
- ② no, what are they?
- ③ shall we check it out tonight?
- ④ shall we dance tonight?
- ⑤ sounds yummy!
- ⑥ such as green peppers and mushrooms.
- ⑦ what time shall we meet up?
- ⑧ what's up?
- ⑨ where were you thinking of going?
- ⑩ yes, they are delicious!

IV. 次の英文を読んで問1～問3に答えなさい。

More and more schools are looking for ways to incorporate technology in classrooms. Many educators feel that including mobile technology in classrooms will help students prepare for the future. Specifically, technology in the classroom helps students be motivated. It helps students enjoy and even embrace learning, and understand that learning is a process. As students seek out new information and answers to questions, they engage in a process called *exploratory learning*. Exploratory learning is the process where students explore and discover the relationships between concepts and ideas. It is different from traditional learning in that exploratory learning is student centered and does not depend so much on traditional lectures from the teacher. Exploratory learning forms the foundation for *career learning*, the kind of habits students will need to use to be successful in their future jobs. Career learners continuously look for new information and ways to improve what they do. This is an important skill in the workplace, particularly the workplace of the future that constantly changes and presents new and more demanding challenges.

Many employers look for critical thinking skills in new employees. Critical thinking entails the ability to understand a task and come up with the best strategy to complete it. Employers do not want to waste time explaining ( A ). Rather, they expect their employees to be able to think for themselves and apply their skills to solving problems. Having access to various digital resources and tools allows students to build a habit of working through tasks creatively and effectively.

Many schools around the world have goals like *1:1* and *connected classrooms*. This means that every student possesses a mobile device (one student: one device) and has access to the Internet. To do this schools either provide each of their students with a tablet or laptop, or promote a BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) program. Regardless, students need to be responsible for their device, whether it is one given to them by the school or one they bring to school. They also need to be responsible digital citizens. This means that students should become aware of the consequences of their actions online. Students are often taught and practice how to engage responsibly in online communities like chats or message groups, how to distinguish between good and bad information, and how to minimize their *digital footprint*. These are all skills that are important for students to become responsible digital citizens.

Because the Internet and digital technology allow anyone to be connected to anything and anyone anywhere and anytime, the potential has grown for collaboration. Technology encourages students to work together. Moreover, technology creates opportunities for individuals to communicate and work on team projects. These collaborative efforts allow everyone to share their strengths without being restricted by time and place. In a collaborative environment, students learn to cooperate, recognize and respect differences, as well as work together to resolve conflict.

One last benefit of technology in the classrooms is the opportunity for students to develop creativity and self-confidence. Technology allows for free expression in ways that take advantage of what technology provides. As they do so, students also develop confidence. The more they draw from technology's potential to express their own ideas, ( B ) trust in themselves and their abilities. Inevitably, the time will come when answers to challenging questions seem too difficult to understand. The skills students have acquired and the confidence they have developed will help them remember that they have the skills and resources needed to develop solutions and strategies to overcome these challenges.

問1 文中の (A)(B) の空所をそれぞれ与えられた語 ① ~ ⑤を適切に並べ替えて補い、英文を完成させなさい。但し、解答はそれぞれ2番目と4番目にくる語の番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Employers do not want to waste time explaining ( A ).

2番目 :  4番目 :

① be            ② done            ③ needs            ④ to            ⑤ what

The more they draw from technology's potential to express their own ideas, ( B ) trust in themselves and their abilities.

2番目 :  4番目 :

① learn            ② more            ③ the            ④ they            ⑤ to

問2 本文の内容に一致するものを四つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

35   ·    36   ·    37   ·    38

- ① Teachers don't want to use mobile technology in the classrooms.
- ② Technology allows students to be more motivated.
- ③ Both traditional learning and exploratory learning are student centered.
- ④ Exploratory learning is not helpful for students.
- ⑤ Critical thinking doesn't always consist of the ability to understand a task.
- ⑥ Technology in classrooms helps students develop responsibility.
- ⑦ Being a responsible digital citizen involves learning how to minimize your *digital footprint*.
- ⑧ New technology allows students to overcome differences and resolve conflicts.
- ⑨ Technology limits how students can express themselves.
- ⑩ If students use technology too much, they can't overcome challenges in life.

問3 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

39

- ① A Brief History of Technology in the Classroom
- ② How to use Technology in the Classroom
- ③ The Benefits of Technology in the Classroom
- ④ The Evolution of the Classroom