

# 大阪大谷大学

## 平成31年度 入学試験問題（公募 後期）

### 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) You got a lot of [ 1 ] today.  
① letter                      ② mail                      ③ phone                      ④ telegram
- (2) Do you think you can [ 2 ] the deadline?  
① end                      ② finish                      ③ have                      ④ meet
- (3) His eyes were red. Evidently he [ 3 ] crying.  
① had been                      ② have been                      ③ is                      ④ will
- (4) She practiced her presentation over and over to make [ 4 ] understood.  
① her                      ② hers                      ③ herself                      ④ it
- (5) The door is open. You [ 5 ] the door, but you forgot about it, didn't you?  
① have locked                      ② locked                      ③ should have locked                      ④ will lock
- (6) It is natural [ 6 ] a baby to cry when it is hungry.  
① at                      ② for                      ③ in                      ④ of
- (7) We are all looking forward [ 7 ] you.  
① see                      ② seeing                      ③ to see                      ④ to seeing
- (8) That was [ 8 ] story to be true.  
① a too good                      ② good too a                      ③ too a good                      ④ too good a
- (9) She has [ 9 ] CDs as I have.  
① many as twice                      ② many twice as                      ③ twice as many                      ④ twice many as
- (10) He insisted that our proposal [ 10 ] accepted.  
① be                      ② is                      ③ to be                      ④ will be
- (11) Tom was [ 11 ] more qualified than other candidates.  
① greatly                      ② many                      ③ much                      ④ very
- (12) If you have signed the contract, [ 12 ] no further steps are required.  
① so                      ② then                      ③ though                      ④ until
- (13) This is the restaurant [ 13 ] we had a welcome party for Arnold.  
① that                      ② what                      ③ where                      ④ which

II. 次の [14] ～ [23] に入る最も適切な語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。

Many people associate archaeology with action movies like Indiana Jones, Tomb Raider or Jurassic Park. Despite the popular movie image of archaeology as one person looking for treasure around the world, [14], archaeology is a science that brings together many kinds of scientists.

Archaeology comes from the Greek word *archaiologia*, [15] means very old. It is the study of humans by looking at objects they once used. These objects, or artifacts, are [16] found in sites called digs. Many digs are set up in rectangular grids, to help archaeologists organize and map out their discoveries. Common tools [17] at these digs include trowels, picks, axes, brushes and even spoons!

There are [18] four stages to an archaeological dig. The first is remote sensing. Archaeologists work with geologists, [19] study rocks and land formations. They use satellites to examine potential sites and identify good areas to investigate. The second stage is field surveys. [20] a site has been identified, archaeologists form a survey team and visit the site. The third stage is excavation. After the survey team has [21] enough information, the real work begins. An excavation team travels to the sites to dig up any artifacts they can find. They record and describe everything they discover and prepare them for the final stage, analysis. Here, many scientists come together to examine and understand the [22] artifacts.

Some of these scientists are forensic anthropologists. Often only parts of skeletons are discovered. Forensic anthropologists study these human remains. From these, they try to understand if the skeleton belonged to a man or woman, the person's age, and even [23] that person died.

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| ① collected | ⑥ often |
| ② generally | ⑦ once  |
| ③ got       | ⑧ used  |
| ④ how       | ⑨ which |
| ⑤ in fact   | ⑩ who   |

Ⅲ. 次の 24 ～ 30 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。

*At the cafeteria.*

Mao: Hi Kana! Long time, no see. 24

Kana: Hey Mao. Actually, I have some exciting news!

Mao: Really? What?

Kana: I'll be attending a university in Sydney as an exchange student starting next month.

Mao: Wow. That is so cool! You 25

Kana: Yes. I am! To be honest, I'm also a little worried. I don't know 26 I should stay with a host family. Maybe I should stay in a student dormitory.

Mao: One of my friends told me that if you stay 27 you might have a long commute from their house to the university. Depending on where they live, it might be expensive.

Kana: That's true. I'm also worried I 28 with some people in my host family.

Mao: But you'll be able to use English the whole time if you stay with a host family.

Kana: I guess so. More chances to use English is pretty 29 I can pick up more of the language that way.

Mao: Well, if I were you, I'd stay in a dormitory. You'd be able to make a lot of friends from different countries. It would be so much fun!

Kana: Yeah. 30 What a difficult decision! Do you mind if we talk more about it over lunch? I'm starving! What do you feel like having for lunch—ramen, a rice bowl or today's special? It all looks so delicious!

- ① difficult for me.
- ② important to me.
- ③ in a dormitory
- ④ might not get along
- ⑤ must be very excited!
- ⑥ that's true too!
- ⑦ what were you going to do?
- ⑧ what's new?
- ⑨ whether or not
- ⑩ with a host family

IV. 次の英文を読んで問1～問3に答えなさい。

How do you study?

If you are like most students you probably read your textbook, take notes and then read your notes again. Maybe this is something you've done all of your life. You may think that this is the best or even the only way to learn. Over the years, psychologists have examined how students learn and have agreed on some fundamental practices that help students learn effectively.

These practices can be summarized as the *3R Technique*.

The 3R Technique consists of reading, reciting and reviewing. Many students believe that the place they learn is the classroom. The reality is that most learning occurs outside of class, and lessons are opportunities to revisit learning and lead students toward new ways of thinking about or investigating a topic. Therefore, it is important to spend some time getting ready for lessons. It is always a good idea to preview a section before the teacher discusses it — pre-read the section or do some research on your own about the topic.

In the classroom, it is important to practice *active listening*, paying attention to and asking questions about what you are listening to. In every classroom, there are many distractions, from the idle chatter of friends to videos of cats on the Internet. Actively listening to the information that is being presented helps your brain to process that information into organized patterns. Another important skill in the classroom is effective note-taking. Taking notes can be difficult. Many students want their notes to be complete and accurate, and try to write down everything that is said. Unfortunately, this is unhelpful as it is difficult to distinguish between useful and useless information. Rather, it is better to write down key words and ideas as well as any questions or thoughts related to them. In this way, students can focus on important points while disregarding unsuitable information.

Students often see their notes as another text they have to read. However, instead of reading your notes, try reciting them. Try closing your notes and saying out loud what you can remember about them. You can talk out to yourself, a friend or family member, your pet or even a coffee mug! By reciting, you can instantly recognize ( A ) and remember. This gives you an idea of what to concentrate on in the next step, review.

More often than not, when students review information, they try to remember as much as possible. In fact, many students try to remember everything! It is much more effective to go over those points that were difficult to remember or information that was important.

These learning habits, the 3R technique, including active listening and effective note-taking, are important parts of what educational psychologists call *deep learning*. Many students (and teachers) assume that the mind is like a sponge that absorbs information. Unfortunately, that is not the case. Neither is your brain like a supercomputer that can process large amounts of data. It is true that your brain takes in a lot of information, but it needs to be told what to pay attention to. This is called *cognitive processing*. When you make an effort to try to understand something, you are telling your brain that the information is important. To help your brain do this, an excellent method is to try and connect what you have learned with what you already know. ( B ) creates a form of cognitive map or *schema* that allows you to recall and use that information more efficiently when needed, like when you have a test!

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番目にくる語句の番号を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。

By reciting, you can instantly recognize ( A ) and remember.

2番目:

4番目:

① difficult    ② to    ③ understand    ④ was    ⑤ what

( B ) creates a form of cognitive map or schema that allows you to recall and use that information more efficiently when needed, like when you have a test!

2番目:

4番目:

① connections    ② kinds    ③ making    ④ of    ⑤ these

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。

·  ·  ·

- ① The best way to study is to review your notes.
- ② Students learn mostly in class.
- ③ It is important to preview material before the lesson.
- ④ It is usually easy for students to pay attention to the teacher in a classroom.
- ⑤ Taking good notes is easy for many students.
- ⑥ One of the qualities of good note-taking is to separate important information from unimportant information.
- ⑦ Talking to your pet can be one effective way to help you study.
- ⑧ When you study, it is important to try and remember as much information as possible.
- ⑨ Your brain works sometimes like a sponge and sometimes like a supercomputer.
- ⑩ Making connections between new information and what you already know is an effective way of learning.

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。

- ① How to Learn Faster
- ② How to Prepare for Classes
- ③ How to Study Effectively
- ④ How to Use the 3R Method