

# 大阪大谷大学

## 令和5年度 入学試験問題（一般 前期）

### 英 語

#### 注意事項

1. 問題は全部で6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. (1)~(10) の  ~  に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ ①~④ からひとつずつ選び、所定の解答記入欄にマークしなさい。

(1) The story Nelly had told us was too incredible .

- ① of anyone to believe                      ② for anyone to believe them  
③ for anyone to be believed                ④ for anyone to believe

(2) This library has a large collection of books,  were written in the Middle Ages.

- ① all of what                      ② all in which                      ③ all of which                      ④ whose all

(3) Don't forget to put these books back  you found them.

- ① which                      ② where                      ③ of which                      ④ to what

(4) The rich are not always happy,  are the poor always unhappy.

- ① so                      ② nor                      ③ though                      ④ as

(5) The flight from London should have arrived by now, but it .

- ① doesn't                      ② shouldn't                      ③ wouldn't                      ④ hasn't

(6) In the United States they buy gasoline  the gallon.

- ① by                      ② for                      ③ in                      ④ of

(7) I  in the room for an hour when someone knocked on the door.

- ① am                      ② have been                      ③ had been                      ④ may be

(8) We missed the last train. Five minutes earlier,  we could have caught it.

- ① or                      ② and                      ③ but                      ④ so

(9) Be careful not to be  by such an obvious lie.

- ① cheated at                      ② found fault                      ③ deceived in                      ④ taken in

(10) Joe, which side are you on? Don't sit on the .

- ① roof                      ② wall                      ③ fence                      ④ window

II. 次の [ 11 ] ~ [ 20 ] に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ下の語群からひとつ選び、所定の解答記入欄にマークしなさい。\*のついた語には注がついています。

Japan's influence on the world stage is easy to see. Computers and cars from Japanese [ 11 ] are in daily use throughout the globe, and Tokyo has more Michelin\* starred restaurants than any other city in the world. One area of [ 12 ] that is often overlooked, however, is the garden.

Traditional western-style gardens tend to use straight lines and patterns. Flowers or plants may be arranged in rectangular [ 13 ]. People can usually walk on pathways, which are mostly straight (though some use softer, curved walkways). Fences and stone walls, steps and stairs, as well as water features like ponds or streams, may all be used to contribute to this [ 14 ] of structure.

In the 19th century, Japanese [ 15 ] came to Europe, and did well in Britain. At exhibitions throughout the world, Japanese gardens became very popular. Plants, such as cherry trees or Japanese maples, can now be seen in cities such as Washington DC, Vienna, or Christchurch. Gardens like the one at the Portland\* Japanese Gardens were made in order to build friendly international [ 16 ]. Even in the modern age, the Japanese government continues to provide help and [ 17 ] for these gardens.

The garden in Japan has a long history, and has gone through many [ 18 ] over time. Some traditional Japanese gardens have spiritual elements to them, rather than being simply recreational. Their designs may reflect a kind of [ 19 ] in a world that is changing quickly, with some gardens having existed for hundreds of years. These days, many people do not have [ 20 ] for a garden in their home, and the larger gardens and parks, with their simplicity and peacefulness, help people find space and time of their own. In an age where everything moves and changes quickly, it is comforting to find the peace and tranquility\* provided by traditional Japanese gardens.

Michelin: フランスのタイヤメーカーが発行するガイドブック。星の数でレストランの格付けを表している。

Portland: アメリカのオレゴン州最大の都市

tranquility: 静穏、静けさ

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ① changes    | ⑥ plants        |
| ② companies  | ⑦ relationships |
| ③ flowerbeds | ⑧ sense         |
| ④ influence  | ⑨ space         |
| ⑤ permanence | ⑩ support       |

Ⅲ. 次の会話の  ～  に入る最も適切な文を下からそれぞれひとつずつ選び、所定の解答記入欄にマークしなさい。

*Hiro and Katya are talking at a university in Japan.*

Hiro: Hey, Katya. What's up?

Katya: Oh, hi, Hiro.  I'm going back to Germany over the holidays.

Hiro: That's great. You must be looking forward to seeing them.

Katya: My parents like art. I was going to get them a Japanese style print.

Hiro: He likes tea? I'm surprised. You mostly drink coffee.

Katya: Hey, I drink tea sometimes.  That's when you see me most!

Hiro: I guess you're right. You've got rice crackers on your list. Who are those for?

Katya: Those are for me. I love them.

- ① And my brother likes Japanese tea, so that's easy.
- ② Would you like some rice crackers with your Japanese tea?
- ③ When are you planning to leave for Germany?
- ④ I'm wondering what my Japanese friends want for Christmas.
- ⑤ I mostly drink coffee when I'm studying, though.
- ⑥ My brother likes some milk in his tea.
- ⑦ I don't want to go for two weeks without my favorite snack!
- ⑧ What are you planning to get?
- ⑨ Some coffee helps me to stay awake.
- ⑩ I'm making a list of gifts for my family.

IV. 次の英文を読み、内容に一致する文を下から4つ選び、～の各解答記入欄にマーク  
しなさい。なお、\*のついた語句には注がついています。また、\*\*のついた人名についても注を  
つけています。

The power of a good poem can help make reading a reality for young kids. From making reading fun to teaching kids different ways to think about phonemic\* sounds, poetry is an invaluable resource in any young reader's literacy\* journey.

Here are a few ways poetry helps kids improve their reading skills.

Some parents may have emergent readers who are struggling to find the motivation to pick up a book and hone\* their skills. If this is the case, try poetry. Kids will find joy in reciting their favorite poems with a caregiver and they'll gain important literacy skills at the same time. As poetry is typically only a few lines, it may feel less daunting\* to a young reader to tackle a poem as opposed to a longer book.

While being short, poetry is still packed with important literary elements such as characters, narrative structure, new words, and sometimes rhyming\* that can help children build foundational and more advanced literacy skills.

The musical rhythm of poems can also remind kids of their favorite songs. The next time you feel like reading a poem with your child, try singing it and see what happens.

Reading poetry helps children about voice, pitch\*, volume, and inflection\*. While these are mainly functions of speech, they're also incredibly important for children learning to read. Poetry can teach young readers about speech patterns, which can give them cues to the words on a page.

Additionally, rhyming can help kids identify sounds in words and identify word families. For example, check out this stanza in the poem "The Letter A" by Darren Sardelli\*\*:

*"Without the A, you couldn't aim  
an arrow in the air.  
You wouldn't ask for apricots  
or almonds at a fair."*

This stanza could help young readers practice the short "a" and long "a" sounds and expose them to word families such as "air" and "fair." For children learning to read, poems that play with sound and rhyme like this one can offer a new perspective on phonetics\*.

Like any form of reading, poetry can introduce children to new words. Poetry is unique in that it typically follows a rhythm. When children read sentences and phrases that have a cadence\*, it introduces them to new words in

new contexts.

Even though it may not seem like it, a poem that rhymes is the result of certain restrictions a poet followed during the writing process. If they want every other line of a poem to rhyme, there are a limited number of rhyming word pairs that could contextually fit in the first and third lines. For the poet, this results in surprising new connections between words. For the reader, these new connections translate to a larger vocabulary.

In “The Dentist and the Crocodile,” Roald Dahl\*\* rhymes common words with new words your young reader may not know:

*“The crocodile, with cunning smile, sat in the dentist’s chair.  
He said, ‘Right here and everywhere my teeth require repair.’”*

While “chair” is a pretty common word, “repair” may be less familiar to your child in the same word family. The fact that these words rhyme creates a connection between them, which may make these specific words and other words with an ending “-air” sound easier to remember. At the very least, this poem would help a young reader add “repair” to their vocabulary.

Pablo Picasso\*\* once said, “It took me four years to paint like Raphael\*\*, but a lifetime to paint like a child.”

Children have wonderful, active imaginations. Poetry can help children tap into\* their creativity by encouraging them to think about the new and unexpected relationships between words. In addition, having young readers try to write poetry can improve their literacy skills.

The wonderful thing about poetry is that it’s subjective. Poetry can have a narrative structure, nonlinear\* structure, or even just be a collection of your favorite words. When children are learning to read, giving them the freedom to express themselves through poetry can be both an educational and fun experience. And who knows, the creativity of their writing may surprise you!

One of the seven most important skills for promoting literacy is supporting oral development. Reading poetry aloud, just like reading other genres\* aloud, can help children improve their literacy skills. When kids read aloud, they think more deeply about the sound of the words they’re saying and therefore improve their reading skills.

Poetry is the perfect genre for reading aloud because it’s rhythmic, expressive, and fun. Host a poetry reading event in your home or classroom, and share your favorite poems with the little ones.

(<https://readingpartners.org/blog/poetry-can-help-kids-develop-reading-skills>)

phonemic: 音素の  
daunting: ひるませる  
inflection: 音声変化  
tap into: 最大限に活用する

literacy: 読み書きの能力  
rhyming: 韻が合う  
phonetics: 音声学  
nonlinear: 直線的でない

hone: (技術などを) 磨く  
pitch: 音の高低  
cadence: 詩のリズム  
genre: ジャンル

Darren Sardelli: アメリカの詩人 (1972-)  
Roald Dahl: イギリスの小説家 (1916-1990)  
Pablo Picasso: スペインの画家 (1881-1973)  
Raphael: イタリアの画家・建築家 (1483-1520)

- ① Reading poetry can help children gain reading and writing skills.
- ② The author is not sure reading poetry is easier than reading a longer book.
- ③ The author thinks singing songs is unrelated to reading poems aloud.
- ④ The sound of words is related to speech rather than reading.
- ⑤ Poetry can help children learn how to pronounce the same letters in different ways.
- ⑥ Using rhyme makes it easier to memorize new words.
- ⑦ Poetry makes it quite difficult for children to understand the connection between words.
- ⑧ Events in a poem do not follow one another.
- ⑨ Reading poetry aloud is the only way to improve children's literacy skills.
- ⑩ Poetry reading events are designed only for adult readers.

V. 次の問 1~3 において、それぞれ下の ①~⑥ の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適切な文を完成しなさい。解答は  ~  に入るものの番号のみを答えなさい。

問 1 A: Do you know any good hotels in Kyoto where I can relax?  
B: What   ? Japanese style or Western style?  
① hotel      ② of      ③ prefer      ④ sort      ⑤ you      ⑥ would

問 2 A: What   your mother's birthday present?  
B: Well, I was thinking of a bracelet or necklace or something like that.  
① do      ② for      ③ have      ④ in      ⑤ mind      ⑥ you

問 3 A: I really want to ask Jane out on a date, but I'm   it.  
B: Why don't you ask her to have some coffee with you one afternoon?  
① about      ② go      ③ how      ④ not      ⑤ sure      ⑥ to