

# 大阪大谷大学

## 令和5年度 入学試験問題（一般 中期）

### 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 |
|----|

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** ~ **10** に入る最も適切な語句を1つ選び、所定の解答記入欄にマークしなさい。

(1) When I was a student, Ted helped **1** my room. I treated him to dinner in return.

- ① clean                      ② cleaned                      ③ cleaning                      ④ cleans

(2) **2** I saw was completely different from what I heard.

- ① That                      ② How                      ③ What                      ④ Which

(3) Dark **3** it was, we were able to find our way through the forest.

- ① as                      ② so                      ③ that                      ④ what

(4) George's research was amazing, so every scientist couldn't **4** his presentation.

- ① admire                      ② admiring                      ③ but admire                      ④ to admire

(5) It's only a small improvement, but it's a step **5** the right direction.

- ① in                      ② into                      ③ on                      ④ to

(6) Tom and Mary **6** for three years when she had her first child.

- ① had been married                      ② are marrying  
③ were marrying                      ④ have been married

(7) If I **7** earlier, I could have caught the last train.

- ① leave                      ② left                      ③ have left                      ④ had left

(8) The smell of cakes **8** me of my grandfather's kitchen.

- ① memorized                      ② remembered                      ③ reminded                      ④ retrieved

(9) The house **9** was small but comfortable.

- ① I living in                      ② I used to live  
③ I used to live in                      ④ in that I used to live

(10) You can't judge a book by its **10**.

- ① contents                      ② cover                      ③ preface                      ④ footnote

II. 次の **11** ～ **20** に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から 1 つ選び、所定の解答記入欄にマークしなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で始めている。

Most people know that Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan. It is even famous internationally. So many people climb Mount Fuji in the early hours of the morning when it is still dark, you can see the headlights of climbers going up the mountain. Going up Mount Fuji can be quite **11**.

Although none are as tall as Mount Fuji, more than 20 Japanese mountains are over 3,000 metres in height, **12** a challenge to climbers as well as **13** views of the surrounding countryside. At 3,193 metres, Mount Kita is Japan's second highest mountain, and is much less well known. It is in the Southern Japanese Alps, in Yamanashi Prefecture. Most people only **14** to climb "Kitadake" in summer, as the snow in other seasons can be dangerous for the inexperienced. Summer is also the time that the lodges are open, and many people **15** two days for the trip.

Mount Okuhotaka and Mount Aino are similar to Mount Kita in terms of height (3,190m and 3,189m respectively). Mount Aino is also geographically actually very **16** to Mount Kita, and might be part of the same mountaineering trip to the region. Okuhotakadake, on the other hand, is in Nagano and Gifu. However, because it is quite rocky, it is not **17** for beginners. It does, however, have a place to sleep just 50 metres from the top, so you can get some rest and **18** the sunrise.

Mountains do not have to be **19** to be spectacular or beautiful. Japan is home to more than 15,000 mountains (depending on how you define a mountain, of course). Hiking is a popular pastime in Japan, which is good news for anyone who wants to start this amazing hobby. If you are **20** in hiking, why not make one of the "3,000ers" one of your goals?

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① breathtaking | ⑥ presenting  |
| ② close        | ⑦ recommended |
| ③ crowded      | ⑧ take        |
| ④ enjoy        | ⑨ tall        |
| ⑤ interested   | ⑩ try         |

Ⅲ. 次の **21** ～ **25** に入る最も適切な表現を下から 1 つ選び、所定の解答記入欄にマークしなさい。

*Yuki and Carlos are talking at a university in Japan*

Yuki: Hi, Carlos. I'm looking forward to our hike tomorrow.

Carlos: Oh, hi Yuki. **21** I was wondering what to take. Do you have any advice?

Yuki: Well, the weather looks good. You'll need a hat. **22** It helps with the sweat!

Carlos: Good idea. I got a free one from a shop yesterday. **23**

Yuki: The weather report didn't mention rain. I usually carry one anyway. Just in case.

Carlos: Okay. I'll bring one. I'll also bring water, lunch and some snacks. Anything else?

Yuki: **24**

Carlos: I hadn't thought of that. I burn easily. **25**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① Could you make me a packed lunch please?  | ⑥ Take it easy.                         |
| ② Do I need a waterproof jacket?            | ⑦ Thanks for reminding me!              |
| ③ Don't forget to bring your extra clothes. | ⑧ Well, I'll bring another for you.     |
| ④ Go for it.                                | ⑨ You should also bring a hand towel.   |
| ⑤ I'm glad I ran into you.                  | ⑩ You should definitely bring sunblock. |

IV. 次の英文を読んで、①～④ の記述から本文の内容に一致するものを4つ選び、**26**・**27**・**28**・**29** の各解答記入欄にマークしなさい。\*がついた語は文末に注がある。

A recent public opinion study suggests a limited number of Americans are likely to continue using online services put in place during COVID-19 restrictions. In 2020, many daily routines went online, including schooling and office work. Food delivery services, online activities, teleworking, and telemedicine became more normal. Many services were created, reimaged, or popularized during the pandemic. Some services, such as online shopping and video conference calling, were in wide use before the pandemic.

But researchers for The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research wanted to know if the new online services would remain popular. The study found that fewer than one in three Americans said they were very likely to use new, online services at least some of the time. The study found that close to half of adults in the United States said they were not likely to attend online, or virtual, activities or receive virtual health care. The Americans also said they were not likely to use food delivery or pickup services after the coronavirus pandemic is over. Close to half of those questioned said they wanted virtual options for health care, community events, exercise, or religious services to continue after the pandemic.

Donna Hoffman is director of the Center for the Connected Consumer at George Washington School of Business. Hoffman said, “Rather than this either-or, I think we’re likely to be facing a hybrid future.” She said, “People have found convenience in some of these virtual options that just makes sense...” Hoffman added that many virtual options may have started during the pandemic. But they do not necessarily have anything to do with health safety. They are simply easier.

#### Food delivery services

Cornelius Hairston, a 40-year-old father, is married and his wife works on the front line of the health care field. So, he said his family was very careful throughout the pandemic. He said they only went out when necessary. Hairston said that his twin four-year-old boys are “COVID babies.” For much of their young lives, the children did not enter a food store. The family used delivery services to avoid going to stores. But in the future, he expects to use delivery services “from time to time” or not often.

Others say some food delivery or food pickup services are not as good as buying in-person. Tony DiGiovane told the AP that he felt nervous about high COVID-19 infection numbers in his home state of Arizona. So, the 71-year-old used food delivery services. He found them to be troublesome. “By the time I picked up the stuff,” he said, “I needed more stuff.” He added that there was always something “missing or wrong” on pickup or takeout orders.

#### Online healthcare

For Angie Lowe, a 48-year-old woman from the state of Illinois, telemedicine was convenient. Her first telemedicine appointment was early in the pandemic. She was able to talk with a doctor without missing work or driving to a medical center. Lowe said, “It was my first telemedicine appointment, but it won’t be my last. If I can do it, I’m going to do it.” She and her husband returned to doing things in public more than a year ago, but she continues to use telemedicine.

Sixty-three-year-old Karen Stewart understands that video calls are useful. She also

sees some of her doctors online and likes that she does not have to drive to her appointments. However, she said it was “scary” when all of her appointments before a medical operation were online. She wanted more “hands on” care. Stewart added, there are “things that a doctor might pick up on that they can’t see online.”

The pandemic created a chance to balance in-person and virtual services to support the physical and mental health of older adults, said Alycia Bayne. She is a researcher at NORC. Bayne said telemedicine could help people who have difficulty traveling, who do not live near a medical center, or who live alone. But technology has limits. Bayne said technological difficulties may explain why the public opinion study found that older adults are less likely to use digital services after the pandemic.

She noted, however, that the AP-NORC study also found similar percentages of adults across all ages saying virtual options should continue after the pandemic. “They recognize the benefits of virtual services,” she said. “But they’re also ready to start getting back to their pre-pandemic routines.” Bayne added the new services are an added benefit for people needing them: “The silver lining\*, of course, is that these services are now available.”

From <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/which-online-services-will-stay-after-the-pandemic-/6657106.html>

(注) silver lining: (逆境にあつての) 希望の光

- ① The author suggests that online services will maintain a steep growth trajectory after the pandemic.
- ② Several online services were in use even before COVID-19.
- ③ According to The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research, more than half of the Americans will probably use new online services at least some of the time.
- ④ The AP-NORC Center implies that the sales of food delivery services will decline after the pandemic.
- ⑤ Donna Hoffman predicts that several online services will combine with ordinary services.
- ⑥ COVID babies are babies who have been sick with the COVID-19 virus.
- ⑦ For Tony DiGiovane, buying online is more convenient; he had “missing items” in face-to-face shopping.
- ⑧ Karen Stewart preferred to get the whole diagnosis online.
- ⑨ Telemedicine will mainly help people who live in areas with efficient transportation systems.
- ⑩ Elderly people often find it difficult to see the doctor online.

