

金沢学院大学・金沢学院短期大学

2024 (令和 6) 年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 I 期 < 1 日目 >

2024 年 1 月 31 日 (水) 実施

英 語

I 注意事項

1. 問題冊子は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙の解答科目欄に「英語」と記入・マークしてから解答してください。
3. 問題は 1 ページから 11 ページまであります。
4. 問題は持ち帰ってもよいですが、コピーして配布・使用することは法律で禁じられています。

II 解答上の注意

解答用紙は、マーク式解答用紙と記述式解答用紙の 2 種類があります。マーク式の問題で、「解答番号は 」と表示のある問いに対して④と解答する場合は、下記の例のようにマークしてください。記述式の問題には「解答は 」と表示がありますので、記述式の解答用紙に記入してください。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ③ ● ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

問題は次のページからです。

問題 I 次の問 1～10 において、英単語の意味として正しいものを①～④の中から一つずつ
選べ。ただし、④は正解が①、②、③のどれでもない場合の解答となる。

解答番号は ～

問 1 infant

- ① 乳幼児 ② 感染 ③ 注射 ④ 左のどれでもない

問 2 scold

- ① 急かす ② 励ます ③ 叱る ④ 左のどれでもない

問 3 subscription

- ① 提供 ② 動画 ③ 娯楽 ④ 左のどれでもない

問 4 tongue

- ① 調子 ② 舌 ③ はさみ ④ 左のどれでもない

問 5 reference

- ① 反射 ② 会議 ③ 参照 ④ 左のどれでもない

問 6 spill

- ① 裂く ② 薬を服用する ③ こぼす ④ 左のどれでもない

問 7 threat

- ① 脅し ② 糸 ③ 身震い ④ 左のどれでもない

問 8 rear

- ① 前の ② 横の ③ 上の ④ 左のどれでもない

問 9 relatively

- ① 親戚間で ② 相対的に ③ 間違いなく ④ 左のどれでもない

問 10 proportion

- ① 肉体 ② つり合い ③ 格好良さ ④ 左のどれでもない

問題Ⅱ 次の問1～5において、各文の内容に最もふさわしいものを①～④の中から一つずつ
選べ。解答番号は ～

問1 This is something that grows on a plant, tree or bush, and contains seeds. What is it?

- ① bread ② cake ③ rice ④ fruit

問2 This is someone who buys goods or services from a shop or company. Who is it?

- ① player ② customer ③ participant ④ employer

問3 This word is used when two people or groups both have the same feeling about each other,
or both do the same thing to each other. What is it?

- ① mutual ② individual ③ solo ④ moral

問4 This is to examine two or more things in order to find out how they are similar or different.
What is it?

- ① complete ② compete ③ suggest ④ compare

問5 This is a part of something that is used for holding or opening it. What is this part called?

- ① door ② aid ③ handle ④ tool

問題Ⅲ 次の問1～10において、各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。解答番号は ～

問1 I wish my mother here now.

- ① is
- ② are
- ③ be
- ④ were

問2 The website is not . Please try again later.

- ① access
- ② accessibility
- ③ accessible
- ④ accessibly

問3 A carpenter is a person job is to make or repair wooden things.

- ① which
- ② whose
- ③ that
- ④ who

問4 It was kind you to lend me an umbrella.

- ① of
- ② in
- ③ for
- ④ because

問5 He doesn't have much popularity.

- ① because
- ② in
- ③ which
- ④ that

問6 I was informed .

- ① that my uncle's death
- ② of my uncle's death
- ③ of my uncle had died
- ④ what my uncle had died

問7 We persuaded Tom his mind.

- ① to change
- ② changing
- ③ change
- ④ changed

問 8 I'm very to meet you, too.

- ① pleasing ② please
- ③ pleased ④ pleasant

問 9 Tom sold his car which he two months before.

- ① buys ② will buy
- ③ has bought ④ had bought

問 1 0 Our company gives a year.

- ① us to 24 paid holidays ② us 24 paid holidays
- ③ 24 paid holidays us ④ 24 paid holidays with us

問題IV 次の問1～5において、AとBの会話が成り立つように、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。解答番号は ～

問1 A : I went to see a magic show last night.

B :

A : It was exciting.

- ① How long did it last?
- ② How much did it cost?
- ③ How old was it?
- ④ How was it?

問2 A : Are you OK?

B : Mr. Jones, I have a question about today's homework.

A : Sure. Have a seat.

- ① can I talk to you now?
- ② should I come back later?
- ③ when is your birthday?
- ④ where is your hometown?

問3 A : I can't reach the items on the top shelf.

B :

A : Yes, please. Thanks.

- ① Is the delivery late again?
- ② I arranged them last week.
- ③ Shall I get a ladder?
- ④ That's very helpful.

問4 A : Do you have time for a quick meeting?

B :

A : Let's check his schedule.

- ① Sure. Then, I'll reserve a meeting room.
- ② I'm OK, but Frank is not at his desk now.
- ③ Should I bring my PC?
- ④ That works. See you there at 5:30.

問5 A : It is hard for me to read the letters in this size.

B :

A : Is it possible to make them larger?

- ① I've changed the color as I was told.
- ② Yes. Let's move to a larger room on the third floor.
- ③ They are smaller than usual because of space limitations.
- ④ Sure. I'll arrange for someone to pick you up.

問題V 次の問1～5において、与えられた語句を並べ替えて正しい英文を完成させる時、3番目と5番目に来る語句を①～⑥の中から一つずつ選べ。ただし、()内の語句は、文頭に来る場合も小文字になっている。解答番号は ～

問1 夜は、ひとりでそこに行くべきではない。

At night, (① alone ② go ③ not ④ should ⑤ there ⑥ you) .

At night, .

問2 彼は私にカバンの中を確認するよう言った。

He (① check ② inside ③ me ④ the bag ⑤ to ⑥ told) .

He .

問3 私は彼らが時間通りに来ることを確信している。

I am (① coming ② them ③ of ④ on ⑤ sure ⑥ time) .

I am .

問4 彼女は危険に直面してもそれほど動揺しなかった。

She didn't (① facing ② get ③ the danger ④ upset ⑤ very ⑥ when) .

She didn't .

問5 その件について何と書いていいのかわからなかったなので、私は黙っていた。

(① about ② knowing ③ not ④ say ⑤ to ⑥ what) the matter, I remained silent.

the matter,

I remained silent.

問題VI 次の文章の各空欄に入るべき語を下の①～⑧の中から選べ。ただし、それぞれ一度のみ使うものとする。解答番号は ～

“Overtourism” happens when excessive¹ tourists cause a variety of problems for a city or country. Too many tourists can to road congestion², traffic jams, and noise pollution. This may inconvenience³ local people and undermine⁴ the appeal of tourist attractions.

Before the coronavirus pandemic⁵, Japan’s goal had been to increase the number of inbound visitors to 40 million by 2020. However, due to its appeal among tourists, Kyoto started overtourism several years before that goal was reached. At its busiest, 50 million tourists a year used to visit the city before the pandemic started. Near Kiyomizu Temple, a World Heritage Site, it was common to see long lines of people waiting for buses. The locals were used to these scenes, but were especially troubled by the heavier traffic in the autumn when people wanted to view the fall leaves. There was also noise pollution from the increased number of private lodgings, called *minpaku*.

Kyoto tried to the overtourism problems by dispersing⁶ people based on different times, areas, and seasons. For example, they promoted morning sightseeing at Nijo Castle to the times that people visited. Fushimi Ward⁷ used area dispersion⁸ by planning tours that focused on attracting visitors to places other than Fushimi Inari Taisha, such as sake breweries⁹. For seasonal dispersion, the city tried to tourists in the early summer off-season. According to one expert, Kyoto City’s efforts could be a case study for other tourist cities worldwide.

出典：Akao, M. et al. (2022). *Let’s Find a Solution! Nan’un-do*. 一部改変

注：¹ excessive：過剰な

² congestion：混雑

³ inconvenience：～に迷惑をかける

⁴ undermine：～をいつの間にか害する

⁵ the coronavirus pandemic：コロナウイルス感染症の大流行

⁶ disperse：～を分散させる

⁷ Fushimi Ward：（京都市）伏見区

⁸ area dispersion：場所の分散

⁹ sake brewery：酒蔵

① attract

② experiencing

③ lead

④ promised

⑤ solve

⑥ trouble

⑦ challenging

⑧ vary

問題は次のページに続きます。

問題Ⅶ 次の文章について設問に答えよ。解答番号は ～

I like the Japanese language. Sure, it's one of the more difficult ones for native English speakers to learn, but there are things about it that are pretty efficient. For example, the workplace greeting *Otsukaresama desu* doesn't exist in English, but it's a nice way to **acknowledge** the hard work someone has put in. However, as useful as many Japanese expressions are, sometimes my students get too focused on how to translate them directly into English. [A] And it's this reliance¹ on direct translation that can make life difficult for people trying to learn another language.

Direct translation is useful for a lot of words, but many phrases just can't be translated in this way. [B] The worst is a word-for-word translation of expressions — something you still find on many online translators. You can see this in badly translated English menus and signs, where someone didn't bother or couldn't afford to ask a professional to have the language checked.

[C] They may say, "It takes away my fatigue²," which is grammatically correct, but sounds very strange indeed. What they probably mean to say is "I find it .

The other day, a student was trying to explain a word to me by saying "fall ball" repeatedly. I can usually work out what my students are trying to say but this time I was stumped³. Later, I figured out he was trying to explain *otoshidama*, which literally sounds like "fall ball." Instead of directly translating it, he should have tried to associate the Japanese word *otoshidama* with English words like "money," "New Year's Day," "give" or "children." That would have led to the English translation "New Year's money." They were incredulous⁴. "What?! That's so easy!" they all cried.

[D] Word association is a very useful and powerful technique. I recommend it to my students to help them explain a word. And it helps students think in another language — which is much faster than a literal⁵ translation or looking up a word in a dictionary. It's even better if the association is something personal. Some of my students were having difficulty remembering the action "fall asleep" until one of them associated the word with a colleague everyone knew. "Mr. Ono!" he shouted, and everyone laughed, as they knew exactly who always falls asleep during meetings.

Like anything else, using word association to break the habit of direct translation takes patience and practice. But it's a useful skill to have, as you keep everyone engaged and involved. Nothing kills a conversation quite like looking up the dictionary app⁶ on your phone. Give it a go⁷ and watch your vocabulary grow.

Loong, S. (2018). *The Japan Times ST*. Japan Times. 一部改変
<https://st.japantimes.co.jp/essay/?p=ey20180112> (取得日 2023 年 9 月 12 日)

注：¹ reliance：当てにすること

² fatigue：疲労

³ be stumped：閉口する（どうにもならず困る）

⁴ incredulous：疑い深い

⁵ literal：文字通りの

⁶ dictionary app：辞書アプリ（辞書の機能を持つソフトウェア）

⁷ give it a go：うまく行くように努力する

問1 次の英文を読み、本文の内容に合っていれば ① **True**、間違っていれば ② **False** を選べ。解答番号は ～

1. Japanese language is one of the easiest ones for native English speakers to learn.
2. The student should have used the English words like “money,” “New Year’s Day,” “give” or “children” in order to explain the word *otoshidama* instead of using “fall ball.”
3. We should not break the habit of direct translation to grow our vocabulary.

問2 本文上から4行目の **acknowledge** と意味的に最も近い表現を下の①～④の中から一つ選べ。解答番号は

- ① catch up
- ② turn down
- ③ give thanks for
- ④ look for

問3 に入るべき最も適切な表現を下の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① relaxing
- ② bored
- ③ interesting
- ④ strong

問4 次の文は [A]、[B]、[C]、[D] のいずれかに入る。最もふさわしい箇所を①～④の中から一つ選べ。解答番号は

My students often give me good examples of why direct translation doesn't work.

- ① [A]
- ② [B]
- ③ [C]
- ④ [D]

問5 この文章のタイトルとして最も適切なものを下の①～④の中から一つ選べ。
解答番号は

- ① Learning Japanese
- ② Word Association
- ③ Exchanging Words
- ④ Easy Translation

問題Ⅷ 次の問 1～5 において、下線部の日本語を英語で表現して、文を完成させよ。

解答は 記述式解答用紙

問 1 このバスに乗れば図書館に行けますよ。

_____ to the library.

問 2 このコピー機の使い方を教えてくださいませんか。

_____ this copy machine?

問 3 彼が遅れて到着したために、私たちは計画を変更しなければならなかった。

We had to change our plans _____.

問 4 その本の表紙は有名な画家によってデザインされました。

The book cover _____.

問 5 私たちは誰が次のリーダーになるべきか話し合った。

We _____.

**2024(令和6)年度 金沢学院大学・金沢学院短期大学
一般選抜 I 期（1日目／2024年1月31日実施）
解答例〔マーク式〕**

英語							
解答番号	正解	配点	解答番号	正解	配点		
問題 I	1	①	1	問題IV	26	④	2
	2	③	1		27	①	2
	3	④	1		28	③	2
	4	②	1		29	②	2
	5	③	1		30	③	2
	6	③	1	問題V	31	③	2
	7	①	1		32	⑤	
	8	④	1		33	⑤	2
	9	②	1		34	②	
	10	②	1		35	②	2
問題 II	11	④	2		36	④	
	12	②	2		37	④	2
	13	①	2		38	①	
	14	④	2		39	⑥	2
	15	③	2		40	④	
問題 III	16	④	2	問題VI	41	③	2
	17	③	2		42	②	2
	18	②	2		43	⑤	2
	19	①	2		44	⑧	2
	20	④	2		45	①	2
	21	②	2	問題VII	46	②	1
	22	①	2		47	①	1
	23	③	2		48	②	1
	24	④	2		49	③	3
	25	②	2		50	①	3
			51		③	3	
			52		②	3	

マーク	85
記述	15
計	100

2024年1月31日(水)

解答例

2024(令和6)年度 一般選抜I期 <1日目>

記述式解答用紙 「英語」

受験番号		氏名	
志望学科	学科	専攻	専攻

※専攻欄は「文学科」「教育学科」受験の場合に記入してください。

問題Ⅷ

はっきりと読みやすい字で書くこと。

また、下線部に入る英語表現のみを記入すること。配点各

3

点

問1	This bus will take you
問2	Could you tell me how to use
問3	because he arrived late
問4	was designed by a famous artist
問5	discussed who should be the next leader