2025 年度

北海道千歳リハビリテーション大学 一般選抜試験問題 前期日程

選択科目

英語コミュニケーション I・II 論理・表現 I

注意事項

- 1 文字や記号は明確に判読できるよう丁寧に記入しなさい。
- 2 この問題冊子は、8 ページあります。 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気 づいた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 問題用紙の余白等は適宜利用してかまいません。
- 4 問題冊子は最後に回収します。

問1	()に入れるのに	こ最も適切なものを、	ア〜エから1つ選び	、その記号を答えな				
	さい。							
(1)	My father kept wo society.	rking after retireme	ent because he wante	ed to feel () to				
	7 connect	イ to connect	ウ connects	≖ connected				
(2)	Don't keep your girlfriend () on the first date. That will surely give a bad impression.							
	7 wait	イ waited	ウ waiting	エ has waited				
(3)	As you all know, Mt. Everest is a higher mountain than () other mountain in the world.							
	7 no	イ any	ウ most	エ many				
(4)	We are late! The		arted by the time we					
(5)	The more you try to	o speak in English, t イ least	he () you will go ウ better	et at public speaking. エ best				
(6)	For about three hours we () spoke a word to each other. So, the room was very quiet.							
	7 basically	√ hardly	ウ genuinely	エ lively				

(7)	New price lists are being prepared, and they will be sent to you () they are ready.							
	7 before	√ though	ウ as well as	工 as soon as				
(8)	I am thankful for disease.	the medical adva	ances () in rec	ent years in regard to this				
	7 achieve	√ achieved	ウ achieving					
(9)	Amy is usually mistake.	well organized.	So, she ()	have made such an easy				
	7 must	√ mustn't	ウ can	工 can't				
(10)	TV commercials are almost three time as () as newspaper advertising.							
	ア effect	√ affect	ウ effective	工 affecting				

問2	日本文の内容に合うように、空所に適切な単語を書きなさい。ただし、() 内
	に示されたアルファベットで始まる英語で答えること。(完全解答)	

- (1) サンデル教授の講義ノートを見せていただけませんか。Would you be kind (e) to let (m) see your notes of Professor Sandel's lecture?
- (2) ジェーンはますます母親に似てきている。Jane is (b) more and more (l) her mother.
- (3) 「ケイト、明日の朝食用にパンが少し要るわ。」 「分かった、私が買うわね。」 "Kate, we (n) some bread for breakfast tomorrow." "OK, I (w) get it."
- (4) 「スペイン語の勉強を手伝ってもらえませんか。」 「残念ですができません。 スペイン語を話せないんです。」
 - "Would you help me (w) my Spanish lessons?" "I'm (a) I can't. I don't speak Spanish."
- (5) 「パーティー用のワイン買ってくれた?」 「はい。このワイン、冷やしておかなくちゃ。」
 - "Have you (b) wine for the party?" "Yes. This wine must be (k) cool."

問3 次のAとBの会話を読んで、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア~ウの中から1つずつ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

Α

Cliff: Dad, are you busy?

Roy: The U.S. Open tennis tournament has just started. Do you want to sit down and watch it with me?

Cliff: Actually, I want to go to the library. Could you give me a ride?

Roy: I've really been looking forward to this match. (a)

Cliff: I want to go today. The next book in the series I'm reading is on hold and I want to pick it up.

Roy: Is it a good series?

Cliff: It's great. I can't wait to start the next book.

Roy: Ask your mother. She might have time.

Cliff: Mom? Could you please take me to the library?

Caty: Right now? I've got a meeting in a few minutes. I won't be free till after 5.

(Asahi Weekly, August 11-18, 2024.一部改変)

- (1) (a) に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。
 - \(\mathcal{T} \) I can go there right now.
 - ✓ I'm very surprised.
 - ウ How about tomorrow?
- (2) 会話の内容に合うものを1つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。
 - The Caty will be busy for a while.
 - ✓ Roy has read the book.
 - ウ Cliff needs a ride to school.

В

Marie: This is perfect hiking weather.

Harrison: Yeah, a few clouds and a breeze.

Marie: It's supposed to get really hot tomorrow, so I'm glad we're hiking today.

Hey, look there. Is that a beaver dam?

Harrison: I think so.

Marie: It looks new. Have you ever seen a beaver dam in the wild?

Harrison: No, just in the zoo. (a)?

Marie: No. Maybe if we sit here really quietly, we'll see the beaver who built this

dam.

(Asahi Weekly, July 14, 2024. 一部改変)

(1) (a) に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

T Have you

イ Did you

ウ Do you

(2) 会話の内容に合うものを1つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

Harrison has seen a beaver dam before.

The two are not happy about hiking today.

ウ They will probably stay there for a while.

問4 次の英文の内容に合っているものを、下のア〜エの中から2つ選び、その記号を 答えなさい。

When people imagine taking steps toward their goals, it helps them become successful. This idea is called visualization. It means *picturing yourself doing actions toward your goal, like an athlete imagining winning. Studies found that visualization can help improve life, even for people in difficult situations. In Colombia and Ethiopia, people used this technique to set *short-term goals. Focusing on future actions instead of past problems made their lives better. They imagined each step toward success and what they might do if problems came up. By doing this daily, they improved job and food *security.

Visualizing a goal can help us feel stronger and more prepared for real-life problems. To try it, relax, and make a movie in your mind. Picture each step as clearly as possible.

*picturing「想像する」 *short-term goals「短期目標」 *security「安定」

(https://www.newsinlevels.com/products/how-visualization-helps-you-reachyour-goals-level-2/ November 11, 2024.一部改変)

- ア 過去の問題と未来の行動に集中することは人生を成功に導くことにつながる。
- イ 研究によれば、コロンビアとエチオピアでこの手法を使って、仕事と食料の安定に 成功した。
- ウ 人は目標に向かって一歩一歩進んでいく姿を想像することで、成功に近づくこと ができる。
- エ 目標を視覚化することで、私たちはより強くなるが、現実の問題に備えることは できない。

In my experience, the biggest *obstacle for many language learners isn't an academic one, such as grammar or vocabulary. It's something much more *human: *embarrassment. *There's no way around it: Learning a second language is embarrassing. You're going to make mistakes. You're going to be uncomfortable. You're going to make other people uncomfortable. That's OK. The sooner you *get used to that, the better.

I think this lesson is especially difficult – and important – in Japan, where people are *particularly *concerned with how others view them. I've had *plenty of students who *would rather get a zero percent on their speaking test than a 50 percent. For them, $\star A$ [$\mathcal T$ it was $\mathcal A$ at all $\mathcal D$ than to do $\mathcal A$ better $\mathcal A$ something poorly $\mathcal D$ nothing $\mathcal A$ to do].

However, mistakes are important learning moments. The more serious or embarrassing they are, the *less likely we are to repeat them. That's just human nature. But when you're too afraid to make mistakes in your second language, you're *depriving yourself of your most valuable learning tool.

So here's something you can do to *counter this: Try to make yourself uncomfortable in other parts of your life. Go to an event with people you don't know. Talk to a stranger at a coffee shop. It could be anything. $\star B$ [\mathcal{T} to being \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T} get used \mathcal{T} the point \mathcal{T} in uncomfortable \mathcal{T} is to \mathcal{T} embarrassing situations]. If you can do that, you'll be better able to try, fail and learn in your second language. Be the kid who gets a 50 percent on their speaking test, and next time you might get 100 percent.

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*obstacle「妨げるもの、障壁」 *human「人間的な」 *embarrassment「恥ずかしい思いをすること」 *There ...it「それはどうすることもできない」 *get used to 「~に慣れる」 *particularly「特に」 *concerned with~「~を気にする」 *plenty of「たくさんの」 *would rather「むしろ~する方がましだと思う」 *less likely「~する可能性が低い」 *deprive (-ing)「~から奪う」 *counter「~に対抗する」 (Asahi Weekly, March 31, 2024. 一部改変)
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- (1) 本文中の[★]印のついた箇所を、次の日本語の意味になるように並べ替え、2番目 と4番目にくる語をア~キの記号で答えなさい。
 - ★A 「何かでお粗末な結果を残すぐらいなら、全く何もしないほうがまだいいのです」
 - ★B 「重要なのは、気まずく恥ずかしい状況に慣れることです」
- (2) 下線部を和訳しなさい。
- (3) 次の英文について、本文の内容に合っているものを3つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。
 - The writer believes that grammar or vocabulary is the biggest problem in language learning.
 - ✓ Many language learners are afraid of feeling embarrassed.
 - ウ Japanese people don't care so much about how others think of you.
 - It is better to not experience making mistakes in your life.
 - オ We learn a new language through making a lot of mistakes with it.
 - カ You cannot avoid feeling uncomfortable in learning a new language.
 - # If you don't want to take risks and fail, you have a good chance to learn a new language.
- (4) 本文のタイトルを表す次の英文の()内に入る適切な単語を、ア〜エの中から1つ
 選び、その記号を答えなさい。
 () yourself is the best way to learn new things
 - ア Admitting イ Embarrassing ウ Loving エ Mistaking

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								受験番号			
問	1								総点		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				~~~		
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)						
問:	2	(1)			(2))				
		()	./			(2	-)				
		(3	3)		(4)						
		(5	5)								
問:	2										
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	(1)		(2)		(1)		(2)				
問	4										
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ļ		(順不同)									
問											
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((2)										
((3)			(4)							
			(順不同)]							